Dr. Paul D. Parkman Named One of 10 Outstanding Young Men of the Year

Dr. Paul D. Parkman, Division of Biologics Standards, has been named one of America’s Ten Outstanding Young Men of the year for 1967 by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Huttner and Metzner To Assist With Plans For Fogarty Center

Dr. Charles P. Huttner and Clifton G. Metzner, Jr., have been appointed special assistants to Joseph S. Murtaugh, Director of the Office of Program Planning, Office of the Director, NIH, for formulating the organization and programs of the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.

Both men have long been active in the Federal Government.

(See FOGARTY CENTER, Page 4)

Stone House to Be Remodeled for Use As Nucleus of Fogarty Center at NIH

Stone House, now used for Advisory Council meetings and offices, is slated to become the nucleus of the Fogarty Center complex, steeped in the traditions of the Peter family.

The native bluestone mansion was built by Canon G. Freeman Peter, Sr., in 1930. George C. Peter, Sr., an architect and brother of the Canon, designed “Winona”—as it was known until purchased by the Government in 1948—in a modified Georgian architectural style.

The 40 acres on which Stone House stands was part of a 200-acre tract bought by Peter in 1835 and owned by the Peter family since.

The native bluestone mansion was modified by the Government in 1948—in a modified Georgian architectural style.

(See STONE HOUSE, Page 8)

Dr. Kenneth Cole Named By President to Receive Natl. Medal of Science

Dr. Kenneth Cole, senior research biophysicist at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, is to receive the 1967 National Medal of Science at a White House ceremony within the next few weeks. The medal is the Federal Government’s highest

(See DR. COLE, Page 8)

CC Equipment Featured On ‘21st Century’ Feb. 4

Equipment in use at the Clinical Center will be featured in a Columbia Broadcasting System “Twenty-First Century” television program Sunday, February 4 at 6 p.m. In the Washington area, the show will be carried on Channel 9.

The program will focus on the use of medical electronics. Much of it was filmed at the Clinical Center last August when a producer and camera team spent a week photographing automated clinical laboratory equipment tied to a computer in the Clinical Pathology Department, and monitoring and recording equipment in use during open-heart surgery in the Surgical Wing.

Reporter Walter Cronkite will narrate the program, which will be transmitted in color.
Marjorine King Retires Following Career That Paralleled Growth of NIH Library

Marjorine King takes some final instructions from Jess A. Martin, NIH Librarian, before her retirement.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Frey Appointed to NIH Employee Awards Board

Gilbert J. Frey, administrative officer, DRG, has been appointed to the NIH Board on Employee Awards. Mr. Frey will serve on the Board until June 1969.

The NIH Employees Award Board was established to advise the Director on policies and procedures for the award program. The Board, consisting of a chairman and six members, also makes recommendations for an appropriate course of cash awards, stimulates interest in, and supports the awards program.

Joined NIH in '46

Mr. Frey has served continuously at the NIH since December 1946. He has been budget and fiscal clerk, budget examiner, business accountant and since 1960, administrative officer, DRG. In 1958 he received a Superior Performance Award.

High on his list of outside interests is archery. Mr. Frey is a past Maryland State archery champion and is a member of several regional organizations, he is a member of the Potomac Archers and the Mannahoac Archers.

OCCASIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE STUDENTS

Exceptional high school science students again will have an opportunity to gain work experience this summer in private and federal research laboratories in the D.C. Metropolitan area, including NIH.

A National Science Foundation grant enables American University to make a pool of applicants available for selection by scientific facilities. At NIH the program is being coordinated by the Personnel Staffing Section, PMB.

Students selected receive a modest stipend from the NSF grant, and do not become employees of the laboratories where they work.
Employee Health Service Requests NIH Employees Report Flu Symptoms

Employee Health Service wants to see employees who think they may have flu. Physicians at the Health Service wish to determine the effectiveness of the influenza vaccine given to 6,600 NIH employees late last year as well as diagnose current ailments.

A combination of some of the following symptoms should prompt employees to report: aches, fever or chills, coughs or sneezes, pain behind the eyes or eyes hurting when looking at light, pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, or a dripping nose.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Health Service chief, says that those who did not receive the vaccine, as well as those who did, are asked to go to the EHS facility in Bldg. 10 when they have flu-like symptoms. Physicians will give advice on treating the illnesses or refer patients to their own physicians.

Influenza has not yet been identified in any NIH employee during the 1967-68 season. Absenteeism was higher than usual during the pre-holiday season, with employees reporting flu-like illnesses, but since has returned to normal.

Flu has been identified in about 15 states, and Asian flu was discovered in two State Department employees 2 weeks ago. These were the first documented cases this season in the Washington area.

Detailed Data Available On Extramural Funds

Publication of a book of statistical tables summarizing research grant programs to complete a five-part series for fiscal year 1966 data was announced recently.

The itemized accounting of PHS grant and award funds is provided in the new publication, prepared by the Division of Research Grants. It is a convenient reference source for persons interested in the pattern of Federal support in the health field both in the United States and abroad.


Parts of the FY 1966 series published earlier list all PHS grants for research projects (Part I); all awards for training (Part II); all construction grants (Part III); and health services formula and project grants, Regional Medical Planning and Community Mental Health Center Staffing grants (Part IV).


Roy Perry, Photographer for All Seasons, Retires After Twenty-Five Years at NIH

By Tony Anastasi

"A billion dollar success story?" Not quite. NIH wasn't much more than a thousand dollar paragraph in 1942.

In that year the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was demonstrated. The first jet-propelled airplane was tested. The first helicopter flight across country was made. Dr. Rolla E. Dyer was appointed Director of NIH. People were singing the favorite tunes of the day—"Dearly Beloved," by Johnny Mercer and Jerome Kern, and Irving Berlin's "White Christmas."

This is a roundabout way of saying that it was in 1942 Roy Perry began his NIH photographic career in a Bldg. 3 broom closet.

In January 1968 Mr. Perry retires after 25 years of federal service.

Shared Broom Closet

He shared the broom closet with housekeeping personnel. One camera, a Roliflex, was his only equipment. After 6 months, he acquired a 4 x 5 Speed Graphic. He was given a one-room office after a year.

What does it take to be a good medical photographer? Mr. Perry, who has been taking pictures since he was 9 years old, explains:

"To be a good photographer who can handle the whole gamut of assignments in the PHS, a man must have some knowledge of scientific methods, hospital routines, and medical ethics as well as the purpose and use of specialized scientific equipment."

"There is no chance for stagnation or leveling off, feeling a sense of complete accomplishment, in the field of public health photography. A photographer must strive to keep pace with the march of new inventions and discoveries."

Is Frustrated Actor

Though photography was his first love, acting was another early infatuation. His father refused to let him attend drama school, so Roy settled for a part-time stage life as one of the pioneer members of NIH Hamsters. He though he was ready for Hollywood one night after an early Hamster production. The audience laughed hilariously at his stage antics. Ready to sign autographs after the show, Roy only had his illusions shattered. His wife, Blanche, told him that most of the laughter resulted from the fact that Roy's pants were unbuttoned for most of the show.

Back to the camera, in 1947 Roy was appointed first chief of the NIH Photography Section. By 1960, still chief, Roy was responsible for a staff of 40, now under the Division of Research Services.

By 1964, he had moved to the motion picture section. But, once again, in 1967, he returned to his one on early research with radio-isotopes.

Roy was born in New York City when 1911 was one hour old. He attended high school and college there. He and his wife now live in Rockville. He has two married daughters and one grandson, Day Michael. One daughter, Linda, is a former NIH information specialist.

Aside from pursuing his chosen field, if Roy were Walter Mitty, he would also be an actor, a chemist, and a psychiatrist.

Plans 'Busman's Holiday'

His future plans include a "busman's holiday" with his camera and his wife to the Caribbean and then a return to undertake freelance photography.

It was ironic that his last assignment should bring him back to the place where it all started, the broom closet in Bldg. 3—for a picture of Roy retracing his career. It all brought a few wet drops to his cheek—as the mop slipped and swished across his face!
in international scientific affairs, Dr. Huttner having served as chief, and Mr. Metzner as program officer, of the NIH European Office in Paris.

Dr. Huttner recently returned here from Geneva, Switzerland, where he served with the U.S. Mission as liaison between the United States Public Health Service and the World Health Organization since leaving Paris in April 1965. Mr. Metzner returned to NIH in August 1967 to join the staff of the OPP.

Center Proposed by Laird

The establishment of an International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences as a memorial to the late John E. Fogarty was proposed by Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), ranking minority member of the Labor-HHW Subcommittee on January 18, 1967, and was subsequently endorsed by the President on February 28, 1967, $500,000 in planning funds for the construction of the Center were included in the FY 1968 appropriation for NIH.

Functions Listed

The principal functions of the John E. Fogarty Center will be:

(a) to provide facilities and support for a limited number of scholars for advanced study who will be in residence at the Center for a period of 1 or 2 years;
(b) to conduct international conferences, seminars, and other scientific working sessions to explore major scientific problems, review research developments, and assess their social implications;
(c) to provide international fellowships for the exchange of outstanding individuals for research, teaching, and study in the health and related sciences; and
(d) to serve as a central point for receiving and ministering to the large number of distinguished foreign scientists, guest workers, and foreign representatives who visit NIH.

Site Selected

According to present plans the Fogarty Center will be constructed on the NIH campus near Building 16, better known as Stone House. Stone House will be remodeled during the next few months to

**Slipperiness Tester Being Tested at CC**

To be accepted for use at the Clinical Center, a floor finish must have many virtues. An important one is that it be skid-resistant.

In its latest move to select the best floor finish, the CC’s Department of Environmental Sanitation Control is evaluating a slipperiness tester. The machine simulates a sole or heel striking the floor. Officials of the Department want a floor finish that will make the machine drag its heel.

Howard W. Spence, DESC chief, said the “skid-resistance tester” has been used for such purposes as measuring the slipperiness of highways. It is on loan to the CC from the National Bureau of Standards. If it proves satisfactory for floor test purposes, DESC officials and the Plant Safety Branch will evaluate the anti-skid properties of 10 or more finishes.

Other requirements for floor finishes are related to keeping a clean hospital, Mr. Spence said. These include resistance to marts and ease of maintenance.

**Judith Glen Commended For Volunteer Service**

Judith Glen, audit clerk, Audit Review Section, Division of Research Grants, has been commendited and awarded a certificate by Suburban Hospital in recognition of volunteer service for 8 years.

Since 1960 Mrs. Glen has devoted more than 3,700 hours to postoperative patients on one of the surgical floors. As a special volunteer under the auspices of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross, she also has assisted in training new volunteer workers.

Dr. Deland to Serve As DRFR Consultant

Dr. Edward C. Deland has joined the Division of Research Facilities and Resources as a mathematical consultant.

On leave from the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif., where he has prepared mathematical models of biological subsystems and applications of computer technology and mathematics to biological problems, Dr. Deland will serve in DRFR’s Special Research Resources Branch for one year.

**Work Described**

As consultant, Dr. Deland will provide guidance on the scientific quality of research programs proposed or underway in grantee computer centers. He also will assist grantees with their applications for computer resource grants. The Special Research Resources Branch supports 42 computing centers which assist biomedical scientists with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on involved research problems.

**Corwin D. Strong demonstrates an anti-slipperiness tester to Donna Darrow, medical technologist in the CC’s Clinical Pathology Department. Mr. Strong is chief of the Development and Training Section, Department of Environmental Sanitation Control.— Photo by Tom Joy.**

**MR. OSBORNE**

(Continued from Page 1)

of Information—formerly designated the Office of Research Information—are: Guy W. Moore, chief of the News Branch, and Hugh Jackson, chief of the Features Branch. Both Mr. Moore and Mr. Jackson have been engaged in information activities at NIH for a number of years.

From 1963 until his arrival here, Mr. Osborne served as Educational Publications Officer at the Atomic Energy Commission’s Division of Technical Information.

Prior to that, he was the first information officer of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, serving from June to December 1963.

**Veteran Newsmen**

After graduation from the University of Denver with a B.A. degree, Mr. Osborne worked on several daily newspapers in the West, and was employed from 1941 to 1950 as newsman and correspondent for the Associated Press.

He was medical editor of The Seattle Times from 1950 to 1958, and following that served as Information Service representative of the U.S. Veterans Administration until 1959.

From 1959 until he came to NICHD in 1969 Mr. Osborne was employed as Manager of Public Affairs and Information of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

Mr. Osborne is Chairman of the Washington Chapter of the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers and a member of the National Association of Science Writers.

In December 1967 he received a Sustained Superior Performance Award from the AEC.

**DRG Compiles ‘61-’66 Grantee Publication List**

The Research Documentation Section of the Division of Research Grants has compiled cumulative bibliographies of PHS grantee publications for each institute of the NIH. The foliographic lists include names of principal investigators of research grants by Institute for fiscal years 1961 through 1966.

A companion booklet and addendum is a Cumulative Author Listing. Limited copies of both compilations are available for administrative use only from the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares regularly where you work or bank.
NIAMD Revises Booklet
On Food and Diet Facts

A newly revised booklet, "Facts About Nutrition," has just been prepared by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

"From simple one-celled plants to highly complex human beings, all living things need food," the publication states. Specific details on this need of food among humans are described in the booklet which is designed to answer a variety of questions on nutrition.

Nutrition Important to Health

The booklet clarifies basic facts about food and diet and emphasizes the importance of good nutrition for good health. Beginning with factors which may influence the choice of foods in the human diet, this booklet defines the nature of food elements which are essential for a well-balanced diet from infancy through old age. Common sources of important nutrients are included as well as simple meal plans which insure an adequate diet.

The revised publication also provides background information on nutritional problems such as obesity, nutrition in old age, nutrition in pregnancy and lactation, and infant diet. In this context, the booklet stresses the importance of consulting with one's personal physician whenever special nutrition needs exist.

References Cited

Reference material of a technical and lay nature concerning various aspects of diet and nutrition are also listed for those who wish to study phases of nutrition in more detail.

Single copies of this PHS Publication No. 917, Revised 1967, are available from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201. It may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for 25 cents per copy.

Briefing on Primate Research Indicates Monkey May Be Man's Best Friend

Intensive research on man's closest animal relative, the subhuman primate, was the subject of a recent NIH press briefing at DHEW.

Scientists at seven Regional Primate Research Centers supported by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources are probing every facet of primate investigation, seeking insights into the nature of many human ailments that have resisted control and management by medical science.

At the briefing Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., Director of DRFR, was a key participant in a recent press briefing on the Regional Primate Research Center's program which DRFR supports.

Seeking clues to the mysteries of human behavior relationships, and other important aspects of human health.

Research Described

Dr. Bruce Alexander, of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center at Beaverton, described experiments with 70 monkeys imported as a troop from near Hiroshima. The animals, a quarrelsome species called Japanese macaques, are providing insights into human aggression, basic environment-behavior relationships, and other important aspects of human health.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Kennedy noted that the Oregon center is the oldest of the seven, having opened in 1960. The center at Seattle was completed in 1964.

Other Centers Listed

The five other centers, all of which opened between 1964 and 1966, include the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center at Madison; the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Covington, La.; the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center at Atlanta, Ga.; the National Center for Primate Biology at Davis, Calif.; and the New England Regional Primate Research Center at Southborough, Mass.

"These centers are not," said Dr. Kennedy, "like some of their predecessors, simply breeding colonies with a few associated research laboratories. They are comprehensive research centers specially designed for the kind of research the Institute is performing: expanding our knowledge of human biology and human disease through the study of analogous problems—naturally occurring or experimentally induced—in subhuman primates.

Centers Are Models

"Although different in design and layout, each center is a model for the care, housing, and humane use of these animals, and represents an ideal solution to the problem of quartering large numbers of animals whose agility, cleverness, and physical strength create problems.

Although each center has a unique and separate program, studies underway in every center are as varied as modern medicine's needs.

"Eager acceptance and utilization of these centers by scientists from all parts of the Nation have already begun to provide many clues to the mysteries of human illness."

NINDB Publishes New Periodical on Epilepsy

A new periodical, Epilepsy Abstracts, has been announced by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The publication will offer abstracts of approximately 200 articles on epilepsy each month, and will cover most of the relevant world medical literature. It will be an important part of the Institute's program to combat epilepsy, a long-term chronic disease afflicting some 1 to 2 million Americans.

In a preface to the first issue, Dr. Richard L. Masland, NINDB Director, notes the urgent need for better scientific information and reference resources in this field, and cites the Institute's responsibility for assisting in the exchange of information among scientists and physicians so that new developments in research or clinical experience may be made known quickly to the medical and scientific community.

Performed Under Contract

The tasks of literature searching and preparation of the abstracts are being performed under contract by the Excerpta Medica Foundation of New York City. The Foundation will also prepare subject and author indices for each issue, and an annual cumulative index.

Initially, Epilepsy Abstracts will be available gratis to investigators, clinicians, and all others with a working interest in the field. Inquiries should be addressed to: Epilepsy Abstracts, Building 31, Room 8A-03, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
New NINDB Pamphlet Discusses Diagnosis and Treatment of Dizziness

Many people experience a moment's dizziness and think little of it. For others, this momentary unpleasant spinning sensation becomes a chronic condition or a symptom of illness. Many conditions affect the delicate sense of balance, producing dizziness. Often these disorders can be diagnosed and treated. Sometimes, however, the cause of the dizziness cannot be found. Research is going on today to solve the puzzle of unexplained dizziness.

A new publication, "Dizziness, Hope Through Research," just issued by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness provides a better understanding of what physical ills are involved when a spinning sensation sends an alarm.

Pamphlet Lists Causes

The pamphlet reports that 85 percent of the dizziness cases seen by doctors are caused by inflammations of the inner ear and that the other 15 percent are caused by arteriosclerosis—hardening of the brain arteries—associated mostly with aging, other neurological ailments, or an allergy.


New Mumps Vaccine

Extensive testing of a new live-virus mumps vaccine by the Division of Biologics Standards preceded announcement of licensing of the vaccine by the government.

The vaccine, developed by scientists of the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, was tested by DBS over a period of 18 months. Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart announced the licensing action in late December.

The vaccine, which is intended primarily for adolescents and adults—especially males—who have not had mumps, may also be beneficial for susceptible persons living in institutions where epidemics spread easily.

The vaccine is not recommended for routine use in infants and young children, pending development of more information on the duration of immunity.

The new, single-injection live vaccine, which was developed over a 5-year period, is prepared in chick embryo culture—the system which already is in use for the production of measles vaccine. Field trials on the new vaccine were carried out by the manufacturer, approximately 95 percent of the susceptible children and adults (6,500 to date) to whom it was administered developed protective antibodies.

New NINDB Pamphlet Discusses Diagnosis and Treatment of Dizziness

Electronic Device to Ease Heart Pain Discussed at CC Nursing Conference

Care of patients who have been supplied with a carotid sinus nerve stimulator—an implanted electronic device to stop the pain of angina pectoris—was discussed at a recent Nursing Clinical Conference by four CC nurses of Unit 7 East. Approximately 250 persons attended the conference.

The presentation centered around an artist almost incapacitated by recurrent heart pain who, thanks to the stimulator, has now returned to full-time work.

Jean Brotalow, 7 East head nurse, was moderator of the conference. Commenting that a million Americans display symptoms of coronary artery disease, Miss Brotalow described methods of controlling anginal pain through surgery and drug therapy, and reviewed the theory on which implantation of the stimulator is based.

Research leading to utilization of the device in this role was accomplished by Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Dr. Stephen Epstein, Dr. Gerald Glick, Dr. Andrew Wecha­blow, and Dr. David Dils of the National Heart Institute.

Under the procedure a receiver is implanted under the skin of the chest. Wires lead through the body to electrodes in the neck. When the patient activates a transmitter outside the body, it stimulates carotid nerves in the neck. This slows the heart, making it demand less oxygen, and stops the pain.

In addition to alleviating severe anginal pain, the new technique may, by allowing increased physical activity, encourage the development of new blood channels to blood-starved areas of the heart, thus cutting down the number of painful attacks by eliminating their cause.

Nursing Care Described

Mabel Alexander presented the history of the patient and preoperative studies. Mary Gaines described the electronic device and told of nursing care given the patient following its implantation. Evelyn McAllister reviewed the dramatic results and related the criteria for selection of patients.

The speakers stressed that such patients are known to have coronary artery disease and that both of the two patients who are now wearing the device had previously had heart attacks.

They mentioned the astuteness required of nurses in watching for changes in the patient, the necessity for frequent recording of vital signs, the importance of making sure the patient practices postoperative deep breathing, coughing, and turning, and other postoperative care.

Government Licenses

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X-RAY PHOTO shows stimulation unit receiver implanted just under skin in the chest.

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Problems of Minimal Brain Dysfunction Noted In New NINDS Booklet

A new publication entitled "Learning Disabilities due to Minimal Brain Dysfunction" has been issued by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The 24-page, illustrated booklet reports on medical scientists' efforts to identify victims of minimal brain dysfunction as early as possible, to assist them through special medical and educational programs to adjust better and more rapidly to their environments, and to pinpoint causes of the affliction so that it may eventually be prevented.

Difficulties Described

Although afflicted persons often have normal or high I.Q.'s, they may have trouble with discrimination, right-left or up-down orientation, and time and distance judgment. They frequently reverse letters and numbers in reading and writing, and display general awkwardness, slowness in finding work, gullibility, and rapid, excessive changes of mood or responsiveness.

Although no one knows how many persons are affected, one specialist estimates that at least 3 percent of U.S. school children have learning problems because of slight brain irregularities.

To help these children, private and government organizations are supporting research in education, medicine, and psychology. One such study is the Collaborative Perinatal Project sponsored by the NINDS. This study of 60,000 mothers, and of their offspring from conception to 7 years of age, should provide physicians with greater knowledge of events during the perinatal period which may affect children's mental and physical developments.

Problem Defined

Three Task Forces sponsored by NINDS and several health and educational agencies have only recently defined the problem of minimal brain dysfunction. They are now determining services needed to treat afflicted children and are designing research studies aimed at learning the causes and preventives of this disorder.

Discussion of these and other programs, practical suggestions to help families of afflicted children, and further detailed information about this neurological "abnormality" are included in the NHLBI Publication No. 1046, "Learning Disabilities due to Minimal Brain Dysfunction," available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 for 20 cents.

New Sections Set Up Within Dental Institute

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Institute Director, has announced the establishment of five new sections within the National Institute of Dental Research.

The sections and their respective chiefs are: Clinical Trials, Dr. Harold E. Englander; Epidemiology, Dr. Norman W. Littleton; Biometry, Dr. James P. Carlos; Developmental Genetics, Dr. Kenneth S. Brown; and Population Genetics, Dr. Jerry Niswander.

The first three new groups are located within the Institute's Biometry and Field Investigations Branch, and the remaining two represent units of the Human Genetics Branch.

Recent Scientific Achievements Manifest Extent of NIH Influence on Research

The extent of NIH influence on biomedical research and training was documented as broadly pervasive and worldwide in scope by announcements of three recent scientific advances.

Dr. Christian Barnard of Cape Town, South Africa, who completed the first human heart transplant surgery, expressed gratitude to "the American public" and "the American Government" for making his achievement possible. Dr. Barnard reported that he had told President Johnson that this support "was responsible for the first heart transplant."

In a press conference in Texas after visiting with the President, Dr. Barnard recounted that he had received his specialized surgical training at the University of Minnesota. His mentor there, Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, has received NIH grant support for many years aimed at extending cardiovascular research and training activity. Dr. Barnard also mentioned additional training, in organ transplantation and problems of organ rejection, he received last year at the Medical College of Virginia under Dr. David M. Hume. Dr. Hume also receives NIH support.

Assistance Continued

When he completed his training at the University of Minnesota in 1955, Dr. Wangensteen offered him continued collaboration in his research, which enabled Dr. Barnard to take a new heart-lung machine back to his home country and to continue his research there for 3 years. With this assistance the first open heart surgery in South Africa was performed by Dr. Barnard.

In a recent speaking to reporters, simplified this support with the statement "Everything that I had got from money given to me by this country, and a large percentage of this was money given to me by the National Institutes of Health."

Later, Dr. Norman Shumway, of Stanford University, who also received his cardiovascular research training under Dr. Wangensteen, and performed the first heart transplant in this country, also made a particular point of NIH support for his research. In his TV-press interview immediately after the operation, Dr. Shumway told newsmen that he wanted to "make two things clear at the outset." One of these was that his research had been supported since 1961 by the National Heart Institute.

A few days before Dr. Shumway's operation was performed, Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Stanford University's Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, who represents the opposite end of the biomedical research spectrum supported by NIH, coupled announcement of having successfully synthesized biologically active DNA with praise for the federal government's policy of support of fundamental research.

Dr. Kornberg, a molecular biologist at NIH from 1942 to 1953, has received NIH grant support annually since leaving Bethesda.

Dr. Valega Appointed Grants Associate, DRG

Dr. Thomas M. Valega, an organic chemist, has been appointed to the Grants Associates Program, Division of Research Grants. For the past 3 years he has been serving with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville.

Dr. Valega earned both his B. S. degree (chemistry) in 1959 and his Ph.D. degree (organic chemistry) in 1963 at Rutgers University. He also attended the University of Maryland from 1964 to 1967.

Dr. Valega is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Gas Chromatography Discussion Group, and Insecticide Society of Washington.

He is also actively interested in ornithology and is President of the Montgomery County Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society, a member of the National Audubon Society, Audubon Naturalists Society of the central Atlantic States and the National Wildlife Federation.

Dr. Potter Represents DHG On Interagency Task Force

Dr. Kenneth C. Potter, assistant chief (training grants), DBG, has been named to represent DHG on a 6-member Interagency Task Force on Time or Effort Reporting.

Other agencies represented on the task force are the Bureau of the Budget, Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, and the Government Accounting Office.
Lester Sebastian, supervisory auditor in the Grants Management Branch of the Division of Research Grants, retired December 15 with more than 31 years of Government service.

Mr. Sebastian had been with the GMB since September 1956. His service in the D. H. E. W. dates back to November 1956 when he began work for the Social Security Board (now the Federal Security Agency).

Joined PHS in '47

In 1947 he joined the PHS Mental Hygiene Division which was transferred to the NIH in 1949 and expanded to become the National Institute of Mental Health. In February 1966 Mr. Sebastian received a Superior Performance Award.

A luncheon to honor Mr. Sebastian was held January 18.

STONE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

acre land grant that had been in the Peter family since the Revolutionary era.

The original grant was made to Robert Peter, Canon Peter’s great-great-grandfather who came to this country from Scotland in 1740. The land was passed from Robert Peter to his son, George, who in turn willed it to his son, Dr. Armistead Peter, Sr. At Dr. Peter’s death, the land was divided equally among five children, resulting in the 40-acre allotments.

The original Peter home, when the entire estate was a farm, stood north of Stone House and was for many years the Woodmont Country Club.

Condemned for Purchase

After World War II, when NIH began to burst at the seams, the mansion and its acreage were condemned for purchase by the Government.

Today, the exterior of Stone House looks much as it did when the Canon and his family lived there. The west entrance used by conferences and employees was also used by visitors to “Winona.” The mansion is seen to better advantage from the east entrance, which faces Wisconsin Avenue, but few visitors have the opportunity to view it from that direction, as the approaches are on the other side.

Much of the magnificent interior design remains, although partitions now divide the rooms as they were designed for family living. A detail still in evidence is a free-standing, elliptical stairway at the left of the west entrance. According to the architect’s son, George C. Peter, Jr., of Georgetown, it took two men a month to build it. The mahogany stair rail is in one piece.

The family dining room was to the left of the hall from the west entrance. Conference Room B was the formal drawing room. Conference Room C was the kitchen and servants’ dining room.

The Canon’s study and office comprised the west end of the north wing, now occupied by the NIH historian. Conference Room A, through the entire south wing, is easily recognizable as a former living room. Double French doors open onto a veranda from which the formal walled garden extends.

What is now office space on the second floor was once seven bedrooms, a maid’s room, morning room, sitting room, serving room, and eight bathrooms. The third floor was used for storage.

The Peter family has been prominent in Maryland and the District of Columbia since the Revolutionary era. Another Peter family home, Tudor Place in Georgetown, was made a historic landmark in 1960.

NINDB’s Laboratory of Neural Control Seeks New Ways of Extending Senses

In the fast-moving world of research, a broad array of devices and environments are ready and waiting for the development of new electrodes, prototypes of prostheses, special computers for analyzing neural signals and producing patterns of stimuli, and the telemetering of neural signals. Synthetic sensation, conditioning of electric output of the nervous system and the development of chronic implants will also be studied.

Investigators studying “neural modeling” will examine the feasibility of substituting external devices to supply missing nervous functions such as reflexes, eye blink, and vestibular responses.

R&W Elects Officers for ’68

Ronald J. Wylie, NICHD, has been elected president of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

Other newly elected R&W officers are Dr. Gordon Gurrolf, NIH, 1st vice-president; Dr. Gerald M. Shean, NIAMD, 2d vice-president; Mary B. Calley, CC, secretary; and Harold W. Curran, DRG, treasurer.

Professor Richard G. Bond (right) of the University of Minnesota, and Chris A. Hansen, DRS Director, make plans for the 3-month period Mr. Bond will serve as a consultant to DRS. During Mr. Bond’s stay here he will help Mr. Hansen appraise environmental health and sanitation needs and develop ways to best meet them.—Photo by Tom Joy.