POTENTIAL USES OF TELEVISION ARE STUDIED IN CC

A series of pioneer studies on the potential uses of television in a medical research setting are currently under way in the Clinical Center, sponsored jointly by the Navy Special Devices Center and NIH. The experiments will run from March 29 to April 20.

Nineteen staff members from the Navy Center at Port Washington, N. Y., and two 15-ton trailers carrying TV equipment are at NIH for the four weeks' test. Only commercially available TV equipment is being studied for this first demonstration, although later studies may involve use of specially designed equipment.

These tests are one step in a continuing survey of NIH's television needs, which began in January 1952. A preliminary report indicated that a TV installation at NIH would be a valuable aid in solving problems in inter-professional communication, patient morale, training, research, and public relations.

In the area of inter-professional communication, a closed circuit television facility could be used to present research results, lectures, and demonstrations. Such presentation could also be recorded on film (kinescope recordings) for later use as training materials. A TV system called telemetering could be used in research for remote viewing of subjects or equipment. For public relations purposes, program presentations could be originated at NIH for transmission to local or network stations. Television sets could be installed in patients' rooms for reception of both NIH and broadcast programs.

In addition, the TV communications system as planned would be

POLIO DISCUSSION TO BE HELD APRIL 26

A panel discussion on "Polioimmunization" will be held April 26 at 8:00 p.m. in the Clinical Center Auditorium. This is the second in the series of informal talks for non-professional audiences, on the various research projects at NIH.

Dr. Karl Habel, Chief of the Section on Basic Studies of NMI's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, will moderate the panel of three NMI speakers, including Dr. William G. Workman, Chief of the Laboratory of Biologics Control; Dr. John P. Utz, Laboratory of Clinical Investigations; and Dr. R. S. Paffenbarger, Jr., LID.

Employees, their families, and friends are invited, and admission will be by tickets, available at no charge from administrative officers.

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON NIH PROGRAM BEGINS

There have been many requests for a motion picture describing the NIH research program. Production of such a film began in mid-March by the motion picture production unit of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. When completed, the 16mm. kodachrome film will run approximately 20 minutes.

The USDA film crew, under the direction of Daniel Chapman, made some exterior scenes last fall. They are now filming representative laboratories, service areas, and Clinical Center scenes. In addition to live action, there will be a brief animation sequence to explain the grants and awards programs.

A comprehensive undertaking, the film will include a sequence on the
**Publication Preview**

The following manuscripts were received by the SRB Editorial Section between March 18 and 29.

Allen, Gordon. Perspectives in population eugenics.

Bolet, Alfred Jay, et al. Major undesirable side effects resulting from metacortandricin and metacortandrocin.


Clausen, John A. Sociology and mental health.


Emini, E. W., et al. Studies on streptococcal hyaluronidase and antihyaluronidase. I. The development in vitro of streptococcal (group C) hyaluronidase, its isolation and use as an antigen in rabbits.

Felix, R. H. Foster homes for the mentally ill.

Gamble, Dean F. A coordinate index of organic compounds.

Greer, Monte A., et al. Evidence of separation hypothalamic centers controlling corticotropin and thyrotropin secretion by the pituitary.


Kramer, Morton. Statistical studies of mental hospital populations.

Meich, L. R., et al. Studies on 1311 red blood cell antibodies.

Redd, Fritz. Article concerning parent-teenage relations — title to be supplied later — for publication in McColl’s Magazine.


Smith, Willkie W., et al. Functional studies of the hyperplastic spleen of mice recovering from radiation damages.


Symeonidis, Alexander. Granulomatous growth induced in mice by a mucor-like fungus, Absidia corymbifera.

Van Slyke, C. J. The march of medical science.

Watt, James. An introduction to a symposium on diarrheal diseases other than amebiasis.

Westfall, Benton B., et al. The change in concentration of certain constituents of the medium growth of the strain HeLa cells.


**R & W Notes**

A new machine dispensing cartons of milk, chocolate milk, and orange juice was recently installed on the seventh floor of the Clinical Center. Identical machines will soon be put in Buildings 1 and 7.

Mark the night of May 5 on your calendar—that’s the date of the NIH Chorus’ Spring Concert, to be held in the CC Auditorium at 8:30 p.m.

If employee interest warrants, R & W will sponsor a series of horseback riding classes. Tentative plans call for holding the classes on weekday evenings at the Pegasus Stables. If you are interested, call Kay Thompson on ext. 2376.

**EXHIBIT AND SALE OF BLIND-MADE ITEMS**

An exhibit and sale of high quality household and gift items made by blind craftsmen will be held at NIH from April 18 to 28. The exhibit will be held in the Clinical Center cloakroom (first floor) on April 18, 19, and 20; in the Building 1 Cafeteria on April 25 and 26; and on the first floor of T-6 on April 28. Hours of the exhibit are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Proceeds from the sale will go to the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind.

**Documentary Cont’d**

nature and methods of medical research at NIH, some historical material, information on procedures involving study patients, the research grants and training programs, and something of the organization, operating procedures, and interrelations of NIH as a whole.

In addition to its use as a means of orientation and information for NIH employees and visitors, the film will be made available to professional societies, medical and nursing schools, college and high school science classes, bureaus, divisions, and field units of PHS, other constituents of DHHEW, other branches of the Federal Government interested in research, and key staff members of regional and State health agencies.
STUDENTS TO BE HIRED FOR SUMMER JOBS HERE

Summer employment at NIH this year will include the Commissioned Reserve, Student Trainee, and Regular Summer programs.

PHS will employ for the summer months medical and dental students who have completed their second or third year, and the students who qualify will be commissioned in the Junior Assistant grade. Applications must be filed with the Division of Personnel, PHS, by April 15. The Student Trainee Program is open to senior high school and college students for positions in the physical sciences, in Grades GS-1 through GS-4. Selection will be made in regular order from the Civil Service register. Applications for the Student Trainee Examination must be filed with the Civil Service Commission by May 1.

Students will be employed in the Regular Summer program under Schedule A of the Civil Service regulations. College students majoring in biological, physical, or social sciences, and high school seniors planning to major in one of these fields, are eligible. Applications should be submitted by April 15 to the Personnel Branch.

As in previous years, a large number of applications for employment under the Regular Summer program have already been received. However, the Personnel Branch will continue to accept applications until April 15. Institute personnel will make selections from priority groups, in the following order: (1) students entitled to veteran preference, (2) outstanding science students, i.e., Science Talent Search winners, (3) non-veteran college students who served satisfactorily at NIH during past summers, (4) medical and dental students (other than those eligible for commissions) and graduate students of all levels in physical, biological, or social sciences, (5) college science students, and (6) all other students.

TELEVISION Cont'd

able to transmit simultaneously any data convertible to electronic signals, such as graphs, charts, and text materials from both points within NIH and other research institutions in the area.

All of the above are the potentials of television in a research environment. Actual use awaits results of these and further demonstrations.

NIH Spotlight

Neil K. Wood

The man responsible for the supervision of the 75 guards and fire fighters who protect the 25 buildings and 230 acres of the NIH reservation 24 hours a day is genial Neil K. Wood, Captain of the Guard and Fire Protection Section, BMB. Capt. Wood's duties also include responsibility for the regulation of NIH traffic and parking lots, supervision of the fire prevention program, and administration of job assignments and on-the-job training for the guard force. Capt. Wood first joined the NIH guard force in May 1948. A year later, he was assigned to supervise four guards on the 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. shift in Building 1. In December 1949, he became sergeant of the night shift and assumed responsibility for the three nightly patrols of all NIH buildings. After a short stint as a clerk in the Purchase Section of BMB, he became Captain of the Guard upon Capt. Lawrence M. Johnson's retirement in April 1952.

A native of Rileyville, a small town near Luray, Va., Capt. Wood first came to Washington in 1934 when he was on a tour of duty with the Army and was stationed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. For three years he served as a medical attendant and record clerk at the Center. After his discharge, he remained at Walter Reed as a clerk in the Post Exchange, until he was called back into the Regular Army in 1941.

For several years he was stationed at Camp Lee and later at Fort Meade, and then was sent to the African-European theater, where he was attached to the Medical Unit of the 42d Bomb Wing. As supply sergeant, he was responsible for receiving, checking, storing and issuing medical supplies and hospital equipment for a 750-bed Army hospital. Following his discharge in 1945, he worked for the Capital Transit Company before coming to NIH.

In addition to his many duties as Guard Captain, "Woodie" served as Treasurer of the Credit Union from 1952 through 1954. Though much of his spare time is taken up with caring for his home in Gaithersburg, he finds time to be active in the local chapter of the Knights of Pythias, and was recently elected secretary of the organization. He reserves time each fall to take several weekend deer-hunting trips to Pennsylvania, and summer weekends will most often find him on a fishing trip on the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay.

STUDY SECTION MEETINGS


An Epidemiological Study of Heart Disease

No. 138 in a Series

In order to gain understanding of how heart disease develops, it is necessary to obtain vital information regarding the life history of the disease by observing how and where and in what way it occurs. For this purpose, the whole town of Framingham, Mass., has become the laboratory for a long-term epidemiological study of hypertensive and arteriosclerotic heart disease by scientists of the National Heart Institute. This community study, the only one of its kind, is conducted in cooperation with the town's health department, physicians, the state department of health, and medical society.

Originally, about two-thirds of the adults in the community (pop. 28,000) were randomly selected to be given thorough physical examinations, with special emphasis on cardiovascular diseases. These participants receive repeat examinations every two years, for many years. Some of the early volunteers are currently undergoing their fourth examination. These examinations are very complete, and comprehensive data is recorded on all items which medical science knows or suspects may be involved in heart disease, or in the development of heart disease.

Because it is primarily a fact-finding program, the Framingham research clinic does not offer treatment. If any cardiovascular or other abnormal conditions are discovered, the volunteer is immediately referred to his private physician.

The epidemiological approach is expected to produce a number of significant results. In addition to providing information about the incidence and prevalence of heart disease, the repeated examinations may also uncover facets of a person's way of life—his environment, his work, hereditary traits, or his diet—that mark him as a prospect for heart disease. A further result of the study will be an appraisal of the value and efficiency of various methods and procedures for diagnosing heart disease. This may lead to a simple way of quickly screening people to detect those who have or may be potential candidates for heart disease.

The pictures on this page highlight some of the procedures of a typical examination.