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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
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Nutrition Experts Discuss Problems Of Asian Diets

Food—how much and what kinds are available in Southeast Asia to meet the needs of its millions of people—was the chief topic at the Far East Symposium on Nutrition held in Saigon, Viet Nam, March 11-17.

The symposium attracted representatives from 14 countries who met for the first time to discuss common nutrition problems and the new methods that have been devised to improve and enrich local food supplies. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense—and the Republic of Viet Nam, and was also attended by representatives of three United Nations agencies, FAO, WHO, and UNICEF.

A well balanced diet has always been a serious problem in Southeast Asia, and other parts of the Far East where malnutrition and disease combine to take a heavy toll in human lives. Rice is the chief food and source of energy

(See NUTRITION, Page 5)

NIAMD Scientists Report Visit-to-Moscow Impressions

By Mary Henley

"You are a proud nation—proud that you are great, and that the world recognizes your accomplishments. But you Americans refuse to respect us as a dynamic nation! We, too, are proud of what our country has achieved."

The speaker might have passed for a prosperous small businessman from Midwest, USA. He was, in fact, a well-to-do industrialist—Soviet style—from Siberia. Only the non-Savile Row cut of his suit, accentuating a stocky frame, be-



These women construction workers are on the job in central Moscow.

trayed his Western veneer.

Vacationing in Kiev, he and his wife had joined two NIH biochemists at dinner in a restaurant where separate table accommodations were at a premium. They were dinner companions whose disarming ease left the scientists quite unprepared for the hostility implicit in the man's remarks.

First Time Visit

This episode was one of a series of impressions described by NIAMD biochemists after a first-time visit to Russia where they attended the Fifth International Congress of Biochemistry as members of an official delegation from NIH.

Their first exposure to the paradoxes of 20th century Russia came in Copenhagen where the delegates emplaned for Moscow on a Soviet TU-104. Pure jet, the sweeping ex-

(See MOSCOW, Page 4)

New Distribution System Is Announced For Policy and Procedure Memoranda

A new method designed to provide for the systematic identification and distribution of issuances concerning NIH-wide administrative policies and procedures was announced March 12 by Dr. Shannon, effective on that date.

Under the new system, NIH administrative policies and procedures will be issued through a series of numbered "NIH Policy and Procedure Memoranda" classified according to principal subject matter area such as General Administration, Personnel, or other categories.

These memoranda will contain guides and principles for administrative and management actions affecting, or of interest to, various NIH staff members regardless of their organizational affiliation. In-

ternal procedures and policies related only to one Institute or Division will not come under this system.

Policy and Procedure Memoranda will be distributed selectively. In general, NIH personnel will receive only the Policy and Procedure Memoranda that directly relate to their area of responsibility.

Each office preparing policy or procedure statements will continue to be responsible for the substance of the policy or procedure, the format of the substantive portion, obtaining necessary concurrences and approval of interested staff members, and for determining distribution of statements. In addition each statement will be issued over the signature of the official respon-

(See DISTRIBUTION, Page 2)

Publication Shows Way Funds Are Awarded

A new 12-page, pocket-size publication issued by the National Institutes of Health, outlines briefly the way in which funds are awarded to medical schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, and other scientific institutions to support research, training, and the construction and equipping of new and modernized research facilities.

The booklet, "NIH Grants and Fellowships Review and Approval Procedures," also lists the various consultant and advisory groups associated with the grants review and approval process, including the National Advisory Councils, study sections and training grants committees.

Copies of the booklet, PHS Publication No. 909, are available without charge from the DRG Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B-32, Ext. 4987.

Clinical Society To Meet Here Next Week

Eighteen papers prepared by 22 NIH scientists will be among those presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Society, to be held here April 4-7.

The meeting, the third to be held at NIH, will consist of general scientific sessions; dental, pharmacy, medical, surgical, and ophthalmology sessions; and a panel discussion.

Preceding the scientific sessions, a general meeting of the delegates will be held at the Woodner Hotel in Washington, Wednesday evening, April 4, at 7:30 p.m.

Shannon Welcomes Delegates

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, will welcome the delegates at the opening scientific session at 9 a.m., April 5, in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Chairman of the Planning Committee for the meeting is Dr. Edward J. Driscoll, Chief of the Clinical Investigations Branch, NIDR, the Society's Vice President. Co-chairman is Dr. Clifton K. Himmelsbach, CC Associate Director.

Others at NIH who will actively participate in the meeting include Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the Surgery Branch, NCI, who will

(See CLINICAL, Page 7)

OSB Reminds Employees In-Dialing No. Is 496

The Communications Section, Office Services Branch, reminds NIH personnel that whenever an office telephone extension is given to outsiders, the in-dialing number—496 plus extension—should be used rather than the old OL 6-4000 number plus extension.

Since the telephone switchboard is no longer staffed to handle calls coming through the old exchange, service will be greatly expedited by use of the in-dialing system.

the NIH Record

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PERSONNEL TO PERSON

Performance Ratings

Most civil service employees will receive their annual performance ratings at the end of this month. Personnel Operations Officers are now contacting supervisors for the purpose of acquainting them with the Performance Rating program. Copies of HEW reference materials, certification forms, employee listings, etc., are being given to each supervisor.

Supervisors are being reminded that this is an especially appropriate time to give emphasis to the Incentive Awards Program at the NIH. In evaluating each employee's performance, it will be found that many employees are performing in a superior manner and should be given special recognition.

There are several different types of awards available to NIH employees. These are described in "Supervisors' Guide to Awards" which is now being made available to supervisors.

Personnel Guides

Each supervisor is receiving a completely revised and condensed version of the HEW Personnel Guides. The new version is being issued in desk reference form and contains materials considered essential to supervisors in carrying out their daily personnel management responsibilities.

College Recruiting

From now through the end of April, staff recruiters from the Personnel Management Branch will be visiting nearly 50 colleges and universities in Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, as well as Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The response from nearby colleges already visited has been quite gratifying, and it is expected that many students will be visiting NIH in the next few months to inquire

You and Your Mail

To provide information essential to the efficient operation of the NIH Mail and Messenger services, the Communications Section, OSB, is publishing in the Record a series of guidelines for the use of NIH personnel.

Today's topic is "Registered and Certified Mail."

Registered mail should be used only where the matter being mailed warrants a record covering transit and is of such value that it cannot be replaced.

In other instances where matter being mailed warrants mailing and delivery records, certified mail should be used.

Registered and certified mail must have the return address of the sender, preferably in the upper left hand corner.

Packages for registration and certification must be securely wrapped in wrappers of sufficient strength to hold the contents and to withstand ordinary handling in transmission.

Mail of this nature must be in the main Mail Room, Bldg. 31, no later than 4:45 p.m. of the mailing date.

Brown gummed paper should be used for sealing purposes. Sealing tape of the transparent type is not permissible. Attach "Mailing Instructions" (form HEW 76) securely to article to be mailed.

about job opportunities in the physical and biological sciences, in the management intern program, and in the various administrative specialties.

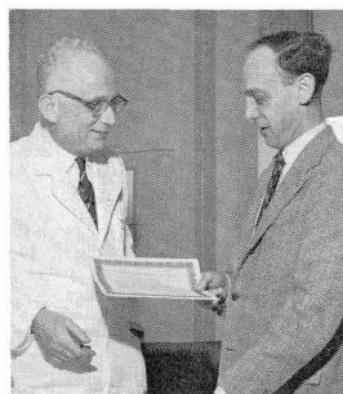
In addition, 28 local high schools and business schools have been contacted concerning visits for the recruitment of typists and stenographers.

Thousands of Korean orphans sleep in the streets. Starving, neglected, they beg, scrounge, even steal to stay alive. Only \$1 feeds and shelters an orphan for a day. Give to the American-Korean Foundation through the FSJC.

Committee Named to Plan Foundation 'Faculty Center'

The Board of Directors of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences and members of the four NIH Assemblies of Scientists, representing five Institutes, have announced the appointment of a Joint Committee to plan for the construction and operation of a Foundation "Faculty Center" in the vicinity of NIH.

This building, according to the announcement, will be one of those planned to house a Center for Advanced Education in the Sciences. The Foundation is a non-profit



Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Associate Director in Charge of Research, NIAMD, and Vice President of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (left), receives the first bond issued to finance the Foundation's new "Faculty Center" from Dr. Daniel Steinberg, Head of the Section on Metabolism, Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism, NHI, President of the Foundation. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

DISTRIBUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

sible for its preparation.

The Management Policy Branch, OAM, will assume responsibility for assuring that Policy and Procedure Memoranda are consistent with existing statements of policy, law, and regulations; numbering and classifying issuances by appropriate subject; and arranging for printing and distribution in accordance with instructions provided by the preparer.

The MPB is prepared to carry out this responsibility quickly. Where there is an urgent need for immediate issuance of a proposed policy, the MPB has arranged to have Policy and Procedure Memoranda processed and distributed within 24 hours of receipt in the Branch.

No change in the way NIH policy is formulated will be made, Dr. Shannon said. The issuance system, he added, is specifically designed to be compatible with present operating arrangements, which provide a maximum degree of flexibility in policy formulation and preparation.

Maryland educational corporation founded by a group of outstanding biomedical scientists. Its aim is to foster scientific research and education by facilitating communication among scientists and by conducting organized instruction in the sciences.

The Committee, under the co-chairmanship of Dr. Hewitt Fletcher, Jr., NIAMD, and Dr. Herbert Sober, NCI, will have responsibility for planning the design of the proposed building, for financing its construction and developing an organization to conduct operations of the Center.

The Committee is launching a campaign to raise the money needed—in addition to "an appreciable amount" from the Foundation's building fund—for acquisition of land adjacent to NIH.

To provide this additional capital, the Foundation is issuing \$100 bonds bearing interest at four percent per annum, repayable in five years or less.

Secured by Assets

These bonds, the announcement said, are secured by the general assets of the Foundation, which will repurchase all bonds at par value from holders who terminate their employment in the Washington area.

The Center is planned "to fill an urgent need for a retreat where scientists working or visiting in this area can exchange ideas and information pertinent to the processes essential to the continuing evolution of science," the announcement stated.

It will also serve the scientific community in the Northwest Washington area as a "university faculty club," it was said.

Other members of the Committee include Dr. Murray C. Brown, CC, representing the Foundation; and Drs. Michelangelo Fuortes, NINDB; Dan Bradley, NIMH; Ulrich Weiss, NIAMD; Leon Levinow, NIAID; and Peter Mora, NCI, representing the Assemblies of Scientists.

Committee members representing areas not affiliated with the Assemblies of Scientists are Drs. Ronald Seantlebury, OIR; Sidney Udenfriend, NHI; K. A. Piez, NIDR; Dale Lindsay, DRG; Caspar Hiatt, DRS; and C. R. Brewer, DGMS.

Also appointed to the Committee are Scott Adams of the National Library of Medicine and Dr. Leonard Laster, NIAMD, member-at-large.

Dr. Price Will Discuss 'Conflict of Interest' As Panelist, April 5

Dr. David E. Price, Deputy Director of NIH, will be one of the panelists participating in a round-table discussion of "Implications on Government Research and Development Programs of the President's Memorandum on Conflicts of Interest," to be held Thursday, April 5, 7:30 to 9 p.m., in the auditorium of the Brookings Institute, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., Northwest Washington.

The public is invited to attend and to participate in the discussion.

The President's memorandum of February 9 interprets the conflicts-of-interest statutes with respect to consultants and advisors to the Government, sets forth ethical standards of conduct, and prescribes administrative steps to be taken by Government agencies to prevent conflicts-of-interest problems.

Typical Queries Cited

The discussion will consider questions such as: "What problems was the memorandum designed to meet?", "How do the agencies propose to implement this instruction?", and "What effect will these regulations have on the willingness of competent scientists and engineers to consult with the Government?"

Prior to the round-table discussion, U.S. Assistant Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach will speak.

In addition to Dr. Price, panel members are Walter D. Sohier, Deputy General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Adam Yarmolinsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Defense; and William H. Mautz, Assistant Director, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

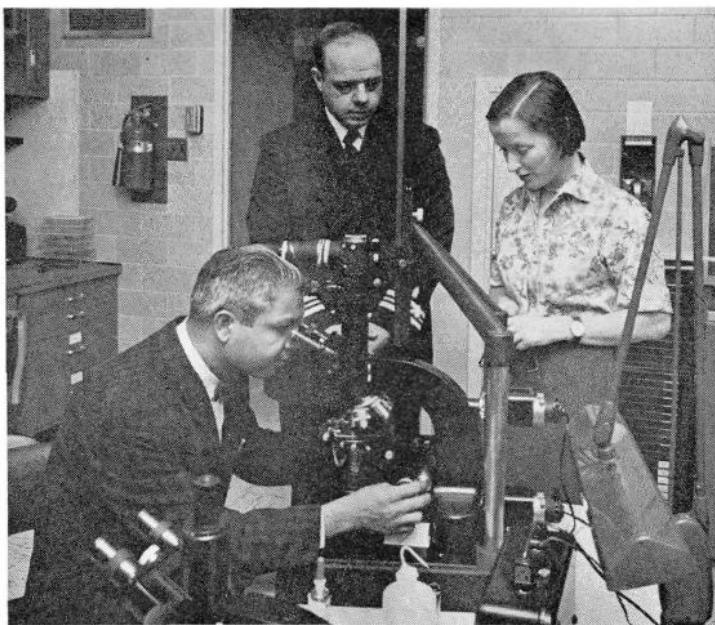
The program is jointly sponsored by the American Society for Public Administration, the Society for Advancement of Management, the Armed Forces Management Association, the Metropolitan Washington Science Bureau, the American Institute of Chemists, and the American Society for Mechanical Engineers.

Concert Given Tonight

The American Light Opera Company will give a concert in the CC 14th floor assembly hall tonight (March 27) at 7:30 p.m.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited. The concert, which is primarily for CC patients, will feature music from "Kiss Me Kate."

NIDR HOLDS OPEN HOUSE FOR IADR



Dr. Marie Nylen of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, NIDR, explains the use of the phase microscope in the study of developing mature and calcified tissues to two of the 60 members of the Washington Section of the International Association for Dental Research who were guests of the National Institute of Dental Research at an Open House held recently in Building 30.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Property Accountability Decentralized To Major NIH Organizational Levels

Property accountability at NIH has been decentralized to major organizational levels, in keeping with the decentralization of other central services, the Supply Management Branch reports.

The property decentralization has resulted in a more effective program, according to the SMB. Controls, which had proven impractical under a centralized system, are now in effect.

The basic features of the new program are as follows:

1. A designated property representative in each area provides liaison with the Property Unit. By use of EAM cards and listings, he controls location of property and coordinates physical inventories in his area.

2. Approximately 65 percent of all property has been removed from individual custodian listings and recharged to administrative offices in each major area. These items are office, hospital, and laboratory furniture and are referred to as "Group 2" items.

3. Internal transfer documents are no longer required to be submitted to the Property Unit when reassigning "Group 2" property within a major area. In some areas movement of all property is noted on the EAM cards and forwarded to the property representative, who will prepare formal documents if

required. Individual program requirements are the determining factor.

4. A reduction has been made in the number of property custodians, further reducing the administrative burden on the medical researcher. The SMB points out that this does not release individuals from their responsibility for the use, care, and protection of Government property.

Provides Controls

5. The new program also provides for control of sensitive property, local administration of property procedures, and effective utilization of property within each major area.

The decentralized accountability program has enabled the Property Unit to enlarge its efforts in other areas. In addition to an expanded central repair service, the Unit is promoting a dynamic utilization program.

An employee has been assigned to promote utilization and to stress the need to release unrequired equipment prior to its becoming obsolete. These additional areas of emphasis have been accomplished without additional personnel being added to the staff of the Property Unit.

The SMB reports favorable reaction to its new program as indi-

Ketcham Named Chief of NCI's Surgery Branch

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, a member of the staff of the National Cancer Institute since 1957, has been appointed Chief of the Institute's Surgery Branch. He has been Acting Chief the past three months, since the retirement of Dr. Robert R. Smith.

Dr. Ketcham holds the rank of Medical Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps, which he joined after serving as a medical officer at the National Naval Medical Center. He has served tours of duty as a surgeon in Public Health Service hospitals in San Francisco, Seattle, and Talihina, Okla.

In addition to his responsibilities as a surgeon at the Cancer Institute, Dr. Ketcham is engaged in numerous research activities. He has published studies concerning the mechanisms of metastases, the use of drugs to control cancer growth in surgical wounds, the control of infectious complications following extensive cancer surgery, and ways of accurately determining the blood loss of patients during and after radical surgery.

A native of Newark, N.Y., Dr. Ketcham received his B.S. degree from Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., in 1945 and his M.D. degree in 1949 from the University of Rochester.

He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, and a member of the Southwest Surgical Congress.



Dr. Ketcham

Dr. Kreshover Installed As President of IADR

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Associate Director in Charge of Research, NIDR, was installed as President of the International Association for Dental Research at the recent annual meeting of the Association in St. Louis. He will serve a one-year term of office.

Dr. Kreshover has held his present position with the Dental Institute since 1956. Prior to that he was Professor of Oral Pathology and Diagnosis and Director of Dental Research at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.

cated in recent meetings attended by all property representatives. Questions relating to property management in any area may be directed to the property representative.

MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 1)

terior of the plane warranted its renown as a trailblazer. The jet age vanished, however, within the passenger section where the decor was that of a railroad parlor car of the 1930's.

Although any picture of Russia includes incompatible opposites, its effect seemed most bizarre to the new visitors arriving in the Soviet capital. Crowding the city skyline, historic structures and modern construction projects vied for attention. The sheer mass of these projects, built under considerable pressure, reflected an urgent need for housing.

Contrasts Evident

In contrast to the shoddy finish of the public housing projects, Soviet architectural and engineering skills were impressively evident in such monumental structures as the University of Moscow and the city's subway system. On the broad, well-kept thoroughfares, pedestrians far outnumbered motor traffic; other than the frequent and punctual public transportation traveling these arteries, vehicular traffic was limited almost entirely to taxis and other State-owned cars.

"When I commented on the ample parking space," said one scientist, "my cab driver told me to come look again in 10 years."

The Americans noted that the drive and aggressiveness of Soviet citizens in the aggregate were agreeably subdued in individual Muscovites-in-the-street. With few exceptions and despite a difficult language barrier, they were courteous and friendly in casual contacts with foreigners. Moreover, they accorded a special degree of respect to Russian-speaking Westerners. In the streets, appreciative onlookers frequently surrounded such linguists found chatting with Russians.

Brawl? No! Argument!

"One night we saw a crowd converging on what looked like a street brawl near Lenin's Tomb in Red Square," said one delegate. "Surprisingly, it turned out to be only a friendly, if loud, argument between a Russian-speaking Argentinian and a Muscovite."

Though eager to discuss political generalities, most Russians were reluctant to debate Communist ideology with foreigners. Questions on Soviet censorship of news from the outside world were, of course, taboo. But while shrugging off specific questions such as why censorship was needed, many Russians admitted it had an arid effect on their news media.

This censorship was vividly illustrated for the NIAMD scientists who learned of the East-West Berlin barricade only after leaving

MANY PEDESTRIANS, FEW VEHICLES

This view of Gorki Street, looking toward Red Square, reveals difference in volume of pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the heart of Moscow. St. Basil's Cathedral is in the background. This and accompanying photos were taken by Dr. Harry A. Saroff, one of the NIH scientists attending the International Congress of Biochemistry. The black-and-white prints were blown up from 35-mm. color negatives.

Russia. Although this incident began while the biochemists were meeting in Moscow, it was inadequately reported on radio, TV, and in the Soviet press during that time.

Ruble Is Pegged

In Moscow, the delegates learned of another form of Soviet control. The rate of exchange for the ruble was pegged more favorably for non-Iron Curtain nations then basking in Red favor. "Any one planning a trip to Russia should find out which countries rate this privilege before making final monetary arrangements," one delegate observed.

After cutting his finger severely while shaving, one NIH scientist was rushed to a Moscow hospital for emergency treatment. He not only received prompt and efficient first aid but, when discharged from the hospital, found that his blood-splattered shirt had been freshly laundered and was ready for immediate wear.

Two delegates saw a view of Soviet life rarely shown to visitors. With a reluctant Russian acquaintance, they ventured into a workers' cafeteria in an old apartment house. Unlike Moscow's comfortably appointed dining spots, which catered to tourists and

Red elite, the dimly-lit interior of this cafe offered only bare essentials. Its utilitarian furnishings and sparse menu were not designed to entice outsiders, and patrons greeted the strangers' intrusion with cool reserve.

"Our 40-cent dinners satisfied our curiosity," said one scientist, "but it seemed almost a Pyrrhic victory."

Unofficial participants in the scientific meetings held at the University of Moscow included many alert young Russian students. Products of the Soviet educational system, they were competing in the University's entrance examinations.

The delegates found the students eager to avail themselves of all sources of information. They were particularly attentive to the Westerners whom they questioned exhaustively. In fact, the students' attentiveness contrasted oddly with the welcome accorded the guest scientists by their Russian colleagues. As hosts, the latter were properly cordial, but their cordiality was reserved.

An NIAMD biochemist who gave his scientific paper in Russian at one of the sessions commented: "During the discussion period afterwards, I was questioned only

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Categorical Fund Use Of Training Grants Analyzed by DRG

Expenditures under NIH training grants awarded in Fiscal Year 1959 have been analyzed in terms of funding institutes, types of grantee institutions, grant sizes, and grant durations. The study offers the first extensive body of data on categorical uses of training grant funds.

Personnel and trainee costs were found to absorb the largest proportions (41.8 and 35.7 percent, respectively) of training grant funds awarded. Other cost categories were: permanent equipment (6.6 percent), indirect costs (5.9 percent), consumable supplies (4.0 percent), travel (2.2 percent), miscellaneous costs (2.1 percent), and fringe benefits (1.6 percent).

Variations Revealed

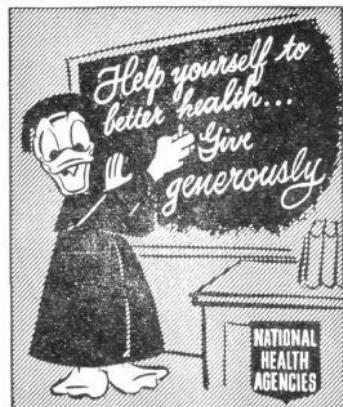
The study, conducted by the Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants, revealed considerable inter-institute variation in percentages of training grant funds expended for personnel and trainees, ranging from 88.2 percent for NIMH to 66.6 percent for NIAID.

Variations in percentages of funds spent for permanent equipment and consumable supplies were also considerable. The range for permanent equipment was from 12 percent for DGMS to two percent for NIMH; and for consumable supplies, from nine percent for NIAID to 1.1 percent for NIMH.

Analyzed by Grant Values

Analysis of expenditures by grant values revealed a general tendency for the proportion expended for personnel to decrease and for trainee expenditures to increase as grant sizes increase.

When grant durations were examined, percent expenditures in the categories of personnel and trainees were smallest for the most recent grants. Grants in their first year were found to have the greatest percentage expenditures for permanent equipment and travel.



NUTRITION

(Continued from Page 1)

in this area, supplying approximately 85 percent of the total calories eaten.

In its natural state, rice has good nutritional values, comparing favorably with wheat and other major cereals, but by the time it is milled and polished, then washed and cooked, it has lost many of them.

Beriberi, a disease due to thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency, dates largely from the introduction of steam-powered rice mills in the 19th century, which produced abundant quantities of highly polished rice, but rice which was stripped of thiamine and other essential nutrients.

Progress Noted

During the past few years many of the countries of the Far East have made considerable progress in improving the nutritional health of both their military and civilian populations. In Korea, for example, the processing and use of 80 percent milled rice (which retains a good proportion of the nutrients present in the unmilled grain), instead of 100 percent milled rice has considerably reduced the incidence of beriberi.

Republic of China nutritionists in Taiwan have acquired a thorough knowledge of rice enrichment and have developed effective ways of adding nutrients during the milling process. Similarly, Japan has made considerable advances in diversifying its national diet, last year becoming the world's leader in deep-sea fishing.

Information Exchanged

The Far East Symposium on Nutrition presented these nutrition experts with the opportunity to exchange information about their methods and programs, and learn new techniques for solving widespread nutrition problems. Also under discussion was the prevalence of various nutritional deficiency diseases such as beriberi and kwashiorkor — a disease of protein malnutrition in children—and current forms of treatment.

All reports were made in English with simultaneous translation into French, and the proceedings of the conference will be published in the world medical literature as quickly as possible. Participating countries included the Republic of China, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Laos, Thailand, Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Cambodia, the Republic of Viet Nam and the United States.

The symposium was the fifth international nutrition conference co-sponsored by ICNND as part of its program to improve nutritional health in developing countries

Two From NIMH Win Performance Awards

Bertha B. LeCompte, an Administrative Aide in the Child Development Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, received a Superior Performance Award in the amount of \$160 at a recent NIMH ceremony.

In presenting the award, Dr. John C. Eberhardt, NIMH Associate Director for Intramural Research, commended Mrs. LeCompte for her contributions to the Branch's child research programs. At the same ceremony, Robert R. Cox, an Electronic Development Technician, Clinical Investigations, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, received a Superior Performance Award of \$235.



Bertha LeCompte, an Administrative Aide in the Child Development Research Branch, NIMH, receives a check for superior performance from Dr. John C. Eberhardt, NIMH Associate Director for Intramural Research, at a recent award ceremony.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

throughout the world. Preceding ones were held in Iran in 1956, Turkey in 1958, Pakistan in 1959, and the U. S. in 1960.

The ICNND has assisted many of these countries in the past and continues to assist them, at their request, by organizing teams of nutrition specialists to carry out extensive surveys of nutritional problems within the country and to develop self-help programs to solve them. It is composed of representatives from six departments and agencies of the U. S. government, and operates administratively through the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

It will ordinarily be to your advantage to itemize your deductions on your 1961 Federal income tax return, if you are a homeowner paying interest and taxes, or if you made large contributions to qualified charities, or if you had unusually large medical expenses during the year.

ICNND Food Composition Table to Aid In Latin American Nutrition Programs

Diet-conscious Latin Americans and calorie-counting travelers now can order whole turtle eggs or ash-treated tortillas and know just what they are eating.

Over 700 different foods of South and Central American origin—from coconuts and pineapples to mangoes and papayas—have been compiled into a Food Composition Table for use in Latin America by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (ICNND) and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP).

Aim Is Self-Help

Although of interest to the traveler, the 145-page text was designed primarily to aid in translating results of food research in the U. S. and Latin America into self-help programs in nutrition for areas of Latin nations.

Through the U. S. Public Health Service, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and five other government agencies cooperate in the ICNND, which is administered by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

"This publication fills a need which has been recognized among inter-American nutritionists for more than 20 years," Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said.

"Much of the information on common Latin American foods in this text was compiled some time ago," he said, "but it had been scattered among a number of tables prepared in different countries. It was a big job to bring

it together, bring the information up to date, include unpublished data, and put it in language that food specialists of both hemispheres can understand."

Using this text, nutritionists will be able to translate established food requirements developed in the United States into readily available resources of the Latin American countries. Proper use of local resources is particularly important in these nations because economic problems may limit the country's ability to import food.

Editions of the Food Composition Table are available in both English and Spanish and include charts consisting of a 16-part chemical breakdown of the edible portions of individual items. An example of an entry is Nabo (local Spanish name), which is also listed as Brassico rapa (scientific name), and by its English name—turnip.

Local Foods Valuable

The comprehensive work, which summarizes and expands previous information, points up the excellent nutritional value of many local South and Central American foods. Some of these foods, although virtually unknown outside of limited areas, are as nutritionally valuable as many American staples which would be too expensive in some areas.

Copies of the text in English are available from the ICNND, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Bethesda 14, Md. The Spanish edition is available through INCAP in Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

MOSCOW

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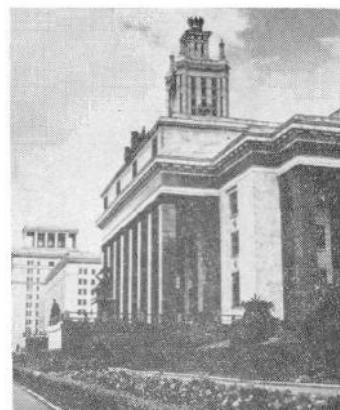
in English."

NIH delegates noted that the Russian scientists seemed ill at ease as hosts at this world-wide meeting of biochemists. They speculated that the novelty of the role might have contributed to this discomfort.

That biochemistry does not enjoy the prestige shared by most other scientific disciplines in Russia became apparent to foreign delegates at the meetings. Permitted limited entree to Soviet laboratories, they noticed that these Russian facilities were not as well-equipped as their counterparts in the U. S. Admitting that scarcity of equipment affects his research, one Russian scientist told his visitors that research tools are made available and allocated to Soviet scientists only for high priority research projects.

"But we saw evidence of their tremendous potential," one NIAMD

delegate said. "When more tools are put at their disposal, these scientists will close the gap now existing between their biochemical achievements and those of the rest of the world. And they probably can do it in 10 years."



These massive buildings of the University of Moscow exemplify the city's more modern type of architecture.

Serious Public Health Threat Seen from Staph Infections

Prior to the fall of 1960 there was no generally satisfactory drug treatment for a patient badly infected with penicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus*. Although there are now several greatly improved drugs, these do not constitute the complete answer to the serious public health problem caused by staphylococcal infections, according to a special report by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, presented at the House hearings on appropriations for Fiscal Year 1963.

Staphylococci are abundant in our society, the report points out. Probably 90 percent of the people have *staphylococci* on the skin or nose or some other area at all times. This leads to the perplexing and curious problem of why everyone does not become infected. Conversely, it is not known why some individuals are extremely susceptible to severe infections that subsequently can be controlled, although only by long and costly chemotherapy, or may even have a fatal outcome.

Predictions Difficult

It is difficult to predict by clinical or laboratory means what will happen to a person infected by *staphylococci* because disease caused by this microbe can range from a simple carrier state to general "blood poisoning" and death.

Staphylococci stimulate very few measurable defense mechanisms in the body, and those which are stimulated, and can be measured, are difficult to assess with regard to their importance in aiding the host to eliminate infection.

These three characteristics alone, the report states, make it virtually impossible to design a predictably successful therapeutic regimen.

During the past year, NIAID scientists continued to obtain good clinical results from the administration of dimethoxyphenyl penicillin. They also initiated clinical trials of another experimental penicillin resistant to the enzyme—penicillinase—which constitutes the major factor in the mechanism of drug resistance.

Treatment Effective

In addition to offering the distinct advantage of oral administration, this as-yet-unnamed Bristol laboratories' antibiotic appeared five to 10 times more effective than dimethoxyphenyl penicillin when tested *in vitro* in the laboratory. Treating 15 difficult cases of staphylococcal infection, NIAID clinicians have obtained cures or marked improvement and have observed only minimal side effects.

Such drugs are necessary for treatment of intractable staphylococcal infection and make continued development and testing obligatory, but only long usage can prove their absolute value.

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Give generously**



There is always the possibility that bacteria will develop resistance against these new drugs and that individuals will develop allergic reactions to them.

Meanwhile, basic studies are making gains. Laboratory observations make probable the identification of penicillinase as a cyclic peptidase. Such an identification is necessary for even a partial answer to the question of the role and function of penicillinase in nature, and, more simply, to explain why a staphylococcal cell should possess such an enzyme.

An NIAID scientist this year reported an efficient method for preparing cell-free extracts of staphylococcal penicillinase. The method should prove useful wherever this substance is under extensive study.

Lab Discoveries Promising

Important beginnings have been made in the understanding of the biology of *staphylococci*. Laboratory discoveries about the metabolism of the bacteria extend the hope that invading *staphylococci* can be rendered less toxic by juggling their supply of iron nutrients.

Other NIAID investigations are aimed at developing a set of standardized tests for grading the relative virulence of various strains of *staphylococci*. Standardization tests are prerequisite for any future immunization tests. The antigenic mosaic of standard reference strains of *Staphylococcus* has been characterized. The techniques used may lead to a system for identify-

DRS Section Will Host Photo Meeting Tonight

The Photographic Section of the DRS Medical Arts and Photography Branch will be host tonight (March 27) at the monthly meeting of the Washington Chapter of the Biological Photographers Association.

The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium and will be open to all NIH personnel who are interested in hearing photographic experts discuss their various specializations. A tour of the Photographic Section's facilities will follow the meeting.

The program will consist of a panel discussion by Marion Warren, free-lance magazine photographer and commercial photographic illustrator; Frank Pilachowski, engineer and photographer for the Western Electric Co.; William A. Floyd, Assistant Production Group Supervisor of the Vitro Corporation's Technical Publications Department; and Albert Danagger, Head of the Photographic Section, University of Maryland.

Roy Perry, Chief of the NIH Photographic Section, will moderate the panel session.

ing pathogenic strains of the organism.

Many of NIAID's grant-supported projects also concern the fundamental nature of the *Staphylococcus* and its host relationships. Studies at the University of Minnesota Medical School may help clarify the interaction of microorganism and host. This work strongly suggests a precise, or selective role for alpha toxin (the powerful necrotizing agent produced by *Staphylococcus*) in abscess formation.

Studied by Grantees

Interactions of *Staphylococcus* and other organisms are also being studied by grantees. It has been observed by Drs. W. W. Arndt and R. E. Ritts of Georgetown University Schools of Medicine and Dentistry that the *Proteus* organism becomes lethal for laboratory mice when mixed with *Staphylococcus*. The finding opens the possibility for study of this phenomenon in natural infection. Clinicians report that *Proteus* infection is a considerable problem in the hospital.

More than one-third of the grant-supported projects are related to the jeopardy imposed on the Nation's hospitals by staphylococcal infections.

Patterns and degrees of staphylococcal infection are not equal in all hospitals. If a nationwide program of control of infection in hospitals is to be established, however, it will derive only

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Caroline Chandler Joins NIMH as Consultant In Community Health

Dr. Caroline A. Chandler, Chief of the Office of Mental Health and Child Health of the Maryland Department of Health, has joined the staff of the Community Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, as a Consultant in Community Mental Health.



Dr. Chandler

In her new position Dr. Chandler serves in an advisory capacity to local and State mental health organizations throughout the country in the fields of mental retardation and pediatric-psychiatric services.

Writes Professionally

Well-known for her work in child health, Dr. Chandler is the co-author of the revised edition of "Your Child from One to Six," a publication of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. She is also the author of four books for teenagers and has been a contributing editor on child health for the Farm Journal.

A native of Ford City, Pa., Dr. Chandler received her A.B. degree from Barnard College and her M.D. degree from the Yale University School of Medicine.

She was on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School for five years and later joined the faculty of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. She still retains her association with Johns Hopkins as Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Instructor in Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Chandler has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1944 and at present holds the rank of Senior Surgeon in the inactive reserve.

Dr. Plaut Will Address History Group Tonight

Dr. Alfred Plaut, Senior Pathologist at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, will be the speaker at the Washington Society for the History of Medicine's spring meeting tonight (March 27) in Wilson Hall, Building 1, at 8 o'clock. Visitors are welcome.

Dr. Plaut's topic is "The Folklore of the Uterus." The talk will be illustrated with slides.

Dr. Plaut, considered one of the outstanding general pathologists in this country, came here from Germany after World War I. He has been associated with the AFIP of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center since 1953.

Miss Quinn Commended For 20 Years Service As Red Cross Driver

Dorothy Quinn of the National Institute of Mental Health was publicly commended for 20 years of service as a volunteer driver with the American Red Cross (D.C. Chapter) Motor Service at an



Awards Ceremony in the Departmental Auditorium on Tuesday evening, March 20. She received a Certificate of Recognition and a 20-year pin.

Miss Quinn, who prefers to be called "Dottie," has responded to night and weekend calls for the Motor Service since 1941. "I joined at that time to help out during the war," she said. "Afterwards I continued with the Motor Service because of the need for drivers. We're a busy organization—war or no war."

Referring to herself as a "glorified truck driver," Miss Quinn said that operating Red Cross station wagons, bloodmobiles, clubmobiles, canteens, and ambulances, isn't the only chore she is called upon to perform. Sometimes she transports hospital patients to sports events, concerts or parties.

On these occasions she stays with the patients until it is time to take them back, often doubling as a dance partner, sometimes serving only as a sympathetic listener.

Miss Quinn, who is presently secretary to Dr. Robert A. Cohen, Director of Clinical Investigations, NIMH, came to NIMH in June 1950. She was formerly at Walter Reed General Hospital.

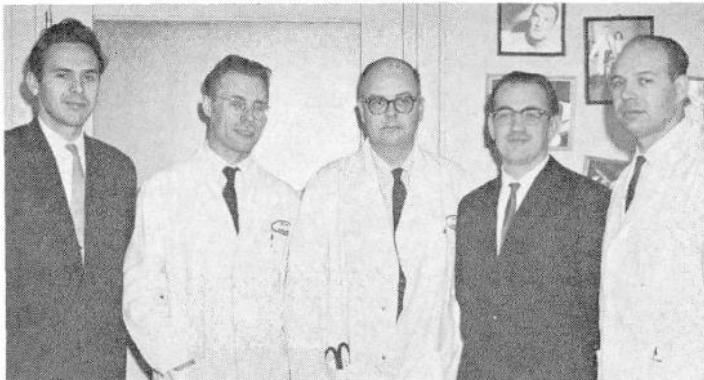
A native Washingtonian, Miss Quinn purchased in February an acre of land in the foothills of the El Yunque Mountains in Puerto Rico where she plans to live with her two French poodles, Cindy and Misty, following retirement from Civil Service.

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be presiding officer at a general session; Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Acting Director, NIDR, presiding officer of a dental session; and William H. Briner, Chief of the Radiopharmaceutical Service, CC Pharmacy Department, presiding officer of a pharmacy session.

In addition, participants in a panel on "Research in the USPHS Hospital," on Saturday, April 7, will include Drs. Dorland J. Davis, Associate Director for Intramural Programs, NIAID; David E. Price, NIH Deputy Director; Stuart M. Sessions, Associate Director for



Russian heart surgeons visiting NIH this month are pictured with Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Surgery Branch. From left: Drs. Fedor N. Romashov, Valerie N. Zubtsovsky, Morrow, Gleb M. Solovyev, and Valerie I. Shumakov.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

STAPH

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from a compendium of successful individual experiments. From such a pooling of research intelligence it should be possible for institutions with refractory problems to draw upon the techniques which brought staphylococcal infections under control in similar circumstances.

Projects in this category, therefore, are attempting to identify and control the sources of infection and the means by which patients become infected.

Colonization Eliminated

Drs. Louis Gluck and Harrison F. Wood, Yale-New Haven Medical Center, recently reported they virtually eliminated staphylococcal nasal colonization of newborn infants by following a carefully designed method of hexachlorophene washing. Their study was intended to challenge the findings of a similarly successful grantee experiment at Palo Alto-Stanford Hospital with which Dr. Gluck was associated.

Drs. Gluck and Wood report that of 965 infants washed according to the method at the Yale-New Haven Center, only three percent were found colonized by staphylococcus. In another group of 500 babies subject to the same environment, who did not receive this care, 51 percent were colonized.

In addition to pragmatic findings, the study suggests a new

epidemiological route by which nasal colonization of infants by staphylococci may occur. Staphylococci are introduced into the nursery by the many environmental factors described by previous investigators but, according to the Yale scientists, staphylococci colonize the umbilical cord and skin of newborn infants first. They may then be borne into the nose chiefly by the infant's own random hand movements.

In other words, the study indicates the individual infant's greatest danger is himself. The Yale investigators interpretation of the marked effectiveness of their hexachlorophene washing technique is that it prevents the first step of skin and cord colonization.

Medical Schools Cooperate

One of the larger NIAID staphylococcal projects—a long-term cooperative study by five medical schools to test the efficacy of ultraviolet radiation in preventing post-operative wound infections—is entering its final year. George Washington University, Hahnemann Medical College, University of California, University of Cincinnati, and the University of Pennsylvania are submitting data to the National Academy of Sciences for statistical analysis.

A most important by-product of this study is the accumulation of vitally important information relative to surgical wound infections in general.

Collaborative Research, NCI; and Charles G. Zubrod, Director of Intramural Research, NCI.

The official meeting will close with a Headquarters session in the CC auditorium on Saturday morning, April 7. At this time Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General, will present the second annual John D. Lane, Jr. Award of \$150 to an as yet undetermined winner.

The award, presented in honor of the Society's founder, will be given to a regular member of the Society

—working primarily in the clinical care of patients—for excellence in clinical research.

Dr. Terry will also present several monetary awards to the authors of the best papers read at the meeting.

Registration for the meeting will be held in the CC lobby April 4, from 1 to 5 p.m.; and April 5 and 6, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Delegates may also register at the Woodner Hotel on April 4, from 1 to 9 p.m.; and on April 5, from 9 to 11 a.m.

Soviet Surgeons Cite Advantages Of Cooperation

By Ernest Miner

Four Soviet heart surgeons visited NIH this month, observing surgical and diagnostic procedures of the National Heart Institute's Surgery Branch.

Members of the Russian delegation are Dr. Fedor M. Romashov of the Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery, Moscow; Drs. Gleb M. Solovyev and Valerie I. Shumakov of the First Moscow Medical Institute, and Dr. Valerie N. Zubtsovsky of the First Leningrad Medical Institute.

Under the terms of a cultural and scientific exchange agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the Soviet surgeons are engaged in a 6-month tour of American cardiovascular surgical facilities.

NIH Is 'Very Good'

At NIH—which impressed Dr. Shumakov as "a very good scientific and clinical medical center"—the Soviet surgeons were asked by this reporter for specific examples of how cardiovascular surgery practice and research in the U.S. and U.S.S.R. might benefit by scientific exchanges.

Dr. Romashov replied that although cardiovascular prostheses of various kinds are available in Russia, the more widespread clinical application of these devices—especially of artificial heart valves in the United States—was of special interest to Russian surgeons. Information exchanges in this field, he said, could enhance the further development and use of cardiac prostheses in Russia.

Cites Russian Superiority

American surgeons, on the other hand, could benefit from Russian advances in instrumentation, Dr. Zubtsovsky said. He cited as examples of Russian superiority in this field the various automatic suturing and stapling devices invented in Russia for joining blood vessel, bronchi, and gut segments.

Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the NHI Surgery Branch, said that the Russian surgeons quickly adapted to NHI operating-room and ward routines and displayed a great interest in our techniques, especially those relating to the use of our heart-lung machine.

Prior to their departure for Moscow, the four Russian scientists will also visit heart surgery centers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Today 50 percent of Government employees are engaged in work that was unknown prior to World War II.

NIH Exhibit Illustrates Clinical Studies, Shows Need for Cooperation

Participants and others attending five major medical meetings this spring will have an opportunity to see an exhibit prepared for the NIH Clinical Center, titled, "Selected Current Clinical Studies of the National Institutes of Health."

The exhibit presents illustrations representative of the types of clinical studies under way, and spells out NIH's need for the cooperation of practicing physicians in referring certain categories of patients to the Clinical Center as possible participants in the studies.

Emphasized are current clinical studies on general anesthesia, systemic fungal infections, temporal lobe seizures, cystic fibrosis, plasma cell myeloma, cardiac shunts, and familial factors in mental disorders.

Information concerning the nature of the studies and the types of patients required, as well as patient referral procedures will be available from attendants at the exhibit. In addition, technical details pertaining to specific studies will be provided in leaflets prepared especially for distribution at the meetings.

The exhibit was designed by Walter Ashe of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, and constructed by the Shops Section of the Division's Plant Engineering Branch.

The schedule of exhibit showings:

April 4-6, Baltimore: Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of State of Maryland.

April 9-13, Philadelphia: American College of Physicians.

April 29, Atlantic City: American Federation of Clinical Research.

May 10-13, Roanoke: Virginia Academy of General Practice.

June 24-28, Chicago: American Medical Association.

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'IMPRESSIONS IN TIME' VISITS NIH



This is a scene from one of the—shall we say—lighter moments of the lavish musical show, "Impressions in Time," to be presented in the auditorium of the Clinical Center next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock by the Second U.S. Army Showmobile Unit 16. The production, scheduled by the Patient Activities Section for the entertainment of Clinical Center patients, may also be seen, without tickets or charge, by NIH employees, their families and friends. Last November Showmobile Unit 15 presented "A Persian Fantasy" here.—U.S. Army Photo.

NIH Basketball Team Finishes Season With Impressive Record of Games Won

The NIH basketball team has ended its first year of extramural play with an impressive record of games won and the potential for a championship team next season.

Under the able coaching of Bill Fisher of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology, NHI, the NIH team wound up the season with a record of only one game lost during the 10-game schedule.

The NIH team, consisting of the best players of the NIH Intramural League, was affiliated this year with the D.C. Recreation Department's "B" League.

The team is sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

CC Receptionists Need Information Concerning Scheduled Meetings

NIH is a popular place in terms of visitors. More than a thousand scientists, physicians, and related professional and lay persons visit here each month, according to records of the Special Events Section, CC Information Office.

Many of these visitors come to NIH to attend a meeting, conference, or seminar in the Clinical Center, and a large percentage stop at the Reception Desk in the CC lobby to ask for information.

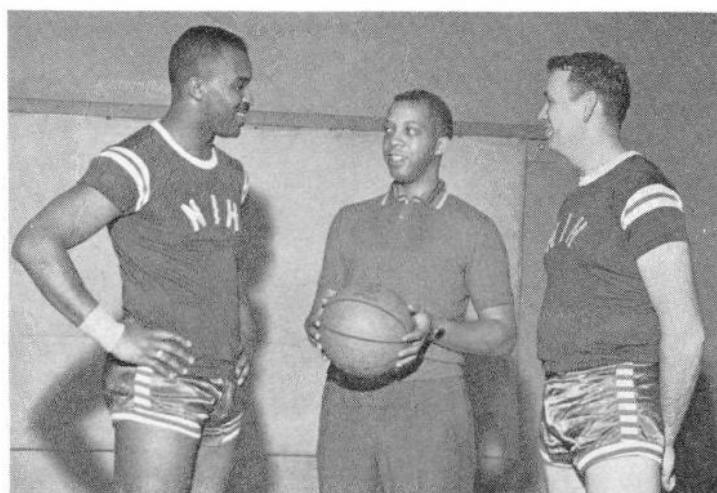
Margaret A. Badger, CC Administrative Officer, points out that the receptionists are always happy to provide information concerning the time and location of specific meetings. Frequently, however, Mrs. Fay Povich and her assistant receptionists are handicapped because NIH staff members responsible for scheduling meetings fail to notify the Reception Desk about the upcoming event.

VIPs Kept Waiting

Consequently the receptionists must keep important visitors waiting while phone calls are made to obtain the needed information.

During evening hours and weekends, when offices are not staffed, lack of advance notification concerning conferences, classes, and social functions on the reservation may result in serious delays and disappointments for these visitors.

Miss Badger requests those responsible for planning meetings involving attendance by people from more than one Branch or Section notify the CC Reception Desk by phone (Ext. 3141) or by transmitting a copy of the announcement or memorandum prepared for participants.



Bill Fisher of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology, NHI, coach of the NIH basketball team (center), confers with team members Donald Hare of the CC Pharmacy Department (left), and Melvin Hall of the CC Administrative Branch.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Grants for Research, Fellowships in February

Exceed \$18 Million

The Public Health Service announced the award of 787 research grants and 135 fellowships totaling \$18,264,663 during February.

The awards, which include 19 of the research career type, are made by two of the Service's operating bureaus, the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services. NIH's Division of Research Grants acts as coordinator.

Applications are reviewed by two separate panels, one concerned solely with scientific merit, and the other with program relevance as well. All awards are made on a competitive basis.

Of the total, \$4,458,300 was allocated to support 191 new research grants, fellowships, and research career awards. The remaining \$13,806,363 was for the continuation of 666 previously approved research grants totaling \$13,517,772, and 65 fellowships totaling \$288,591.