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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
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Research Support Seen Reaching \$1 Billion in '63

Federal support for medical and health-related research is expected to reach a new high of \$1 billion in 1963, according to a report just released by the Resources Analysis Branch, Office of Program Planning.

Based upon data provided by all Federal agencies to the National Institutes of Health, the publication presents an analysis of current trends (1960-1963) in Federal support of medical and health-related research.

First in Series

The report is the first in a series designed to make available pertinent and timely information on the Nation's resources—funds, manpower, facilities, and institutions—devoted to medical research and education. This first report is being distributed to persons and organizations broadly concerned with the advancement of health through re-

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Dr. Nina Braunwald Is Unique Among Open-Heart Surgeons

By Tony Anastasi

The only woman engaged in open-heart surgery in the United States is Dr. Nina Braunwald, a staff member of the Surgery Branch of the National Heart Institute.

In April 1961 Dr. Braunwald became the first woman certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. She has been performing heart surgery here since 1958, when she joined the Heart Institute staff.



In the laboratory, Dr. Braunwald adjusts test chamber holding artificial heart valve she helped develop.

Research Symposium Opens October 8; 68 Manufacturers Exhibit Instruments

"Thin Film and Gas Chromatography" will be the subject of the opening session of the Symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation to be held Monday, October 8, at 8 p. m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The 5-day scientific meeting is being presented in conjunction with the 12th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit in Building 22, which opens Tuesday, October 9, and will continue through Friday, October 12. Sixty-eight of the Nation's leading manufacturers of instruments for laboratory and clinical research will display their latest scientific apparatus.

Dr. Sheppard Presides

Dr. Alan J. Sheppard of the Division of Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, will be the presiding officer at the first of the symposium sessions. Topics to be discussed are "Preparative Thin-Layer Chromatography," "Electron Capture Gas Chromatography," "Thin-Layer Chromatography of Biologically Active Proteins," and "An

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Application of Gas Chromatography to Analytical Toxicology."

Subsequent sessions, held daily in the CC auditorium at 2 and 8 p.m., will deal with ion exchange techniques, nuclear magnetic resonance, optical masers, vacuum ultraviolet, X-ray microscopy, automation in chemical and biological research, physiological monitoring, and X-ray diffraction studies of proteins.

Session chairmen include Robert Kunin, Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia; Martin Saunders, Yale University; James P. Gordon, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J.; Lawrence Dunkelman, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.; Dr. David Scott,

Plant Safety Branch Warns Against Blocking Lab Exits

The warning, "Escape Hatch—Do Not Block," is being painted on all CC lab emergency exits. For the safety of all lab occupants—especially those on the other side of the module—it is essential that all escape routes be kept free.—Plant Safety Branch.

Far East Office Of OIR Approved, Appointees Named

With notification that establishment of its Pacific Office in Tokyo has been approved by the American Embassy there, the Office of International Research today announced the appointment of three staff members, scheduled to leave for the Far East in mid-December.

Activation of the Pacific Office early in the new year will round



Dr. Lazarus



Dr. Specht

out OIR's planned tri-continent program. Its European Office, in Paris, has been in operation since last December, and the Latin American Office, in Rio de Janeiro, has been staffed and functioning since July 1.

The Tokyo headquarters, previously designated as the Asian Office, has been renamed the Pacific Office.

Dr. Specht Is Chief

The new appointees are Dr. Heinz Specht, of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, to be Chief of the Pacific Office; Dr. Alfred S. Lazarus, Public Health Officer of the Agency for International Development's Mission to San Salvador, to be Scientific Representative of the Pacific Office in New Delhi; and M. James Peters, OIR Administrative Assistant, to be Administrative Officer of the Pacific Office.

Prior to his new appointment, Dr. Specht was Chief of NIAMD's Laboratory of Physical Biology, a post he had held since 1953, following his appointment as Assistant Chief in 1951 and Acting Chief in 1952.

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the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

HEALTH BENEFITS CHANGES

As a result of a recent amendment to the Health Benefits Act certain employees eligible for Health Benefits Program participation will have an opportunity to change registrations. Changes will be possible during the period October 1 through October 15.

The following registration changes will be permitted:

1. Eligible employees enrolled for self alone may change their enrollment to self and family in the same plan and option.

2. Any eligible employee who has not been enrolled at any time during the period May 1, 1962 to September 30, 1962 may register to enroll.

Effective November 1962 some Health Benefits plans will change subscription charges or benefits or both.

The following plans will make no changes in benefits or in subscription charges for the next contract year: Service Benefit Plan, Indemnity Benefit Plan, and American Federation of Government Employees Health Benefit Plan. Group Health Association, Inc., will not change benefits but will increase subscription charges.

A booklet entitled "Limited Opportunity to Change Registration and Information about Plan Changes Effective November 1962," which itemizes all Health Benefits Plan changes, will be distributed to employees. Institute and Division Registration Assistants will be available to answer questions about Program coverage and to assist employees in completing registration forms.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

The first NIH Management Course for Supervisors in Fiscal

President Urges Gov't To Lead in Employing Physically Handicapped

The week of October 7-13 has been officially proclaimed "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" by President Kennedy.

In making the proclamation, the President said that the "Utilization of . . . handicapped persons in productive employment is sound and necessary, both for the contribution handicapped citizens can make to our national productivity and for the sense of independence and well-being which they can derive from doing a job."

"It is fitting," Mr. Kennedy stressed, "that Government, as an employer, should lead the way in selective placement of . . . handicapped persons so as to utilize their skills and abilities."

Represent Manpower Reserve

A survey made nationally by PHS indicates that one person in 10 in the United States has an impairment which limits his normal activities. Since many of these persons are skilled, they represent a reservoir of national resources increasingly important, as Federal responsibilities expand in many areas, including scientific research and national defense.

Since 1957 NIH has employed approximately 180 handicapped persons in technical, non-technical, professional, and administrative capacities, the Personnel Management Branch reports.

Year 1963 will begin here Monday, October 15, and will continue on ensuing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for approximately five weeks.

The course, in which over 60 supervisors participated last year, is designed to provide an opportunity to discuss and share supervisory problems and experiences. It covers such subjects as personnel

6 Snack Bar Operators Prove Blindness No Obstacle to Successful Employment

By Mary-Helen Emmons

Virtually every employee at NIH is familiar with one of the best examples of the successfully employed handicapped person—the operator of the NIH snack bar.

This cheerful businessman—there are six in all, including one at the National Library of Medicine—daily dispenses light food, soft drinks, candy, magazines, tobacco, and a myriad of other indispensable items.

Snack bars in Federal buildings are traditionally operated by the blind, and those at NIH come under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Workshop for the Blind.

The blind-operated stands here range in size from the small "dry" stand, which sells only commercially packaged snacks, to the cafeteria at NLM with a seating capacity of 100.

Business Flourishes

One of the best-known stand managers is Martha Black, who runs a flourishing business on the B1 level of the Clinical Center. Hers is a dry stand, and at every lunch hour one may find it crowded with CC employees selecting edibles or their favorite magazine or paper-backed book from her large collection. Or a young secretary may be buying a pair of stockings to replace the pair she had snagged that morning on a file drawer.

Mrs. Black is not the only member of her family engaged in business at NIH. Her husband, Paul, manages the hot stand at the Robin Building in Silver Spring, selling sandwiches, hamburgers, simple hot- or cold-plate luncheons, and desserts.

They first met at a meeting of the operators' social organization, the "De-Lighted Concessionaires."

Their grades range from GS-1 to GS-15 and include psychologists, chemists, and physicists. Others are electricians, photographers, nurses, medical technicians, accountants, and secretaries. Since January of this year 12 people have been added to this group at NIH.

Turnover statistics are not available from the Personnel Management Branch, but a Civil Service Commission review of the records of more than 193,000 handicapped workers hired by the Government during the past 20 years indicates that their turnover rate is lower than the average.

nel management, management theory, and communications and human relations as applicable to the policies and practices of NIH.

Civil Service and commissioned supervisors in grades GS-7 through GS-13 or equivalent are eligible for attendance. Information on participation may be obtained from Institute and Division Personnel Operations Officers.



Martha Black, operator of the CC magazine stand, checks her stock before placing an order in Braille.



This close-up shows Mrs. Black writing a Braille stock order with the use of a stylus.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

The operator of the Building 31 snack bar—a dry stand—is John Lemmetz, who formerly managed the popular lunch stand in the now-demolished Building T-6.

Building 13 has two stands—a light lunch stand run by Marvin Levy, and an adjacent dry stand under the management of Donald Glover.

Manages Cafeteria

Donald Bowman, an enthusiastic sports fan, who presided over the lunch stand in Building T-18 before it was turned over to the Animal Hospital, now is in charge of the cafeteria in the NLM. He is assisted by his wife, Mary, whose home-made soups are a favorite menu item among the hungry personnel.

Taking his turn at all of the stands is Parley Van Sickel, the relief operator for the stands at NIH, NLM, and the AEC.

By Act of Congress, licensing responsibility for the stands was invested in the Maryland State Board of Education in 1958. The Board, in turn, contracted administration of the State vending program to the Maryland Workshop.

The Workshop supplies all equipment for the stands, such as refrigerators.

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SUPPORT

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search and education in the United States and throughout the world.

The highlights of the report show that:

- In 1962 Federal medical research support reached \$850 million, an amount which in turn is 8 percent of the Government's total investment in research and development activities.
- Despite increases in Federal support, non-Federal sources continue to be of significant dimensions, providing more than two-fifths of the Nation's \$1 billion investment in medical and health-related research in 1962.

• About four-fifths of the total spent by Federal agencies for the conduct of medical and health-related research is budgeted and justified as such; about 20 percent—\$140 million—represents outlays for research directly related to health but supported as germane to agency missions other than health.

• The distribution of Federal support for medical research, the report states, contrasts sharply with the distribution of the Federal dollar for all research and development. Educational institutions receive one-half of all Federal funds spent for medical research as compared with one-tenth of the total Federal research and development dollar in all fields. Industrial firms and other profit-making organizations receive only one-twentieth of the Federal medical research dollar as compared with three-fifths of Federal funds spent for research and development in all fields.

• Scientists working in universities, medical schools, hospitals, research institutes, and industry conduct about 75 percent of all Federally financed medical research, according to the report, while only 25 percent of the total is performed in the Government's own laboratories and hospitals.

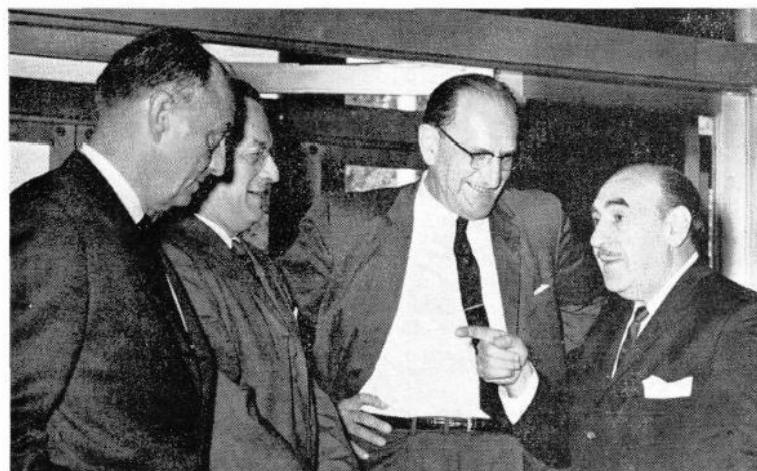
• Of the 10 Federal agencies which support medical research, only 2, the Public Health Service and the Veterans Administration, devote their entire research programs to health problems. Other major agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Department, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Department of Agriculture, provide support for medical research which is essential to their missions.

• While virtually all Federal agencies engaged in medical research have expanded their activities since 1960, the National Institutes of Health has consistently provided two-thirds of all Federal funds devoted to this purpose.

"Continuing study of resources for medical research is a part of this function of the National Insti-

NEW DHEW SECRETARY VISITS NIH

ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO NIH, Anthony J. Celebrezze, recently appointed Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (center), is accompanied by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (right), and Boisfeuillet Jones, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs. They are pictured arriving at Building 31 where they were greeted by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, who was their host at luncheon in the executive dining room. Mr. Celebrezze attended an informal meeting in the nearby conference room where he met the Institute Directors and Division Chiefs and was briefed by Dr. Shannon on the organization and operations of NIH.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.



Secretary Celebrezze also visited the Clinical Center, where Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, conducted him on a tour of laboratories engaged in clinical research. In the CC lobby Mr. Celebrezze (right) makes a point in discussion with (left to right) Dr. Terry, Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics, and Dr. Masur.

tutes of Health, the Service's main research constituent," says Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service in a foreword to the report.

"Subsequent reports in this series," he adds, "will deal with manpower, trends in private support for medical research, and other topics of broad interest to persons concerned with the planning, direction and productivity of programs in the health sciences."

Copies of the report—PHS Publication No. 969—are available without charge from the Office of Program Planning, Bldg. 1, Rm. 303, Ext. 4321. Multiple copies at 20 cents each may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Dartmouth Gets Grants To Study Mechanisms Of Birth Abnormalities

A grant of \$189,644 for studies of the mechanisms of birth defects has been awarded to Dartmouth Medical School by the Division of General Medical Sciences.

Dr. Kurt Benirschke, Professor and Chairman of Dartmouth's Pathology department, will head a team of seven scientists who will study from many angles the processes governing normal development before birth and the factors which are responsible for abnormal development.

The grant will help support a multi-disciplinary approach to the problems of developmental abnormalities occurring during pregnancy by using such methods as transplantation, tissue culture, fluorescent antibody techniques, steroid chemistry and immunoenzymology.

Knowledge Vital

In announcing the grant, PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said, "There is an obvious national interest in defining conditions in mothers before or during pregnancy which may affect the baby. We need to be able to explain the mechanisms which can produce favorable or unfavorable changes."

The study of virus diseases and the effect of virus infection on an unborn child at different stages of its development may help to unravel such problems as the reason for abnormalities in babies whose mothers have had German measles during pregnancy.

The investigators will also check, by means of special tissue culture study, fluorescent antibody techniques and other methods, the processes by which proteins and viruses are transmitted through the placenta from the mother to the unborn offspring.

Since birth abnormalities are sometimes associated with changes in the number and structure of the chromosomes, the scientists plan to use the electron microscope to study these basic changes.

The Dartmouth investigators will work mainly with animals, injecting viruses and drugs in different species at various stages of pregnancy. Armadillos, marmosets, mice, and sheep are among the animals to be tested.

area, is available if needed.

Qualifications for operation of a snack bar are defined by Federal law. Unless totally blind, the operator must have less than 20/200 vision in his better eye after correction; he must be a United States citizen 21 years of age or over; and must be certified by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency.

SNACK BARS

(Continued from Page 2)

erators, grills, coffee urns, and cash registers, and assumes responsibility for maintenance and replacement. Stand locations are provided by the Federal Government.

The workshop also furnishes the initial stock inventory free of charge, but once the stand is in business the operator is responsible for his own supplies.

Management services are provided for a small fee. Once a week, Lester B. Reed, Workshop business counselor for Western Maryland, visits each stand to advise on any problems that may arise, and Welden F. Nix, the assistant superintendent in charge of stands in this

NIDR Grant Supports Cleft Palate Studies At Pittsburgh Center

The National Institute of Dental Research has awarded a grant of \$295,669 to the University of Pittsburgh for a major research project on the cleft palate.

The cause of cleft palate, a congenital deformity, is only partially understood. The new grant will make possible broad clinical studies of children with this defect at the University's Cleft Palate Research Center, located in the School of Dentistry.

Principal investigator for the project is Dr. Edward J. Forrest, Dean of the School of Dentistry, who will be assisted by a research team of surgeons, orthodontists, prosthodontists, speech pathologists, pediatricians, an otologist, a social worker, a psychologist, and a psychiatrist.

The various fields represented on the team will allow a wide variety of research on the growth and development of oral structures, problems of impaired speech in cleft-palate children, surgical and dental rehabilitation, mental and emotional development, and the incidence of psychological problems in children with cleft palates and their effects upon family life.

The award, made on recommendation of the National Advisory Council at its meeting last June, is for one year beginning September 1. However, the Council also recommended support for six additional years at approximately the same level.

SYMPOSIUM

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National Institute of Dental Research; Peter Carmeci, Division of Research Services; Gerald S. Cohen, Division of Research Services; and Dr. David R. Davies, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Six of the exhibiting manufacturers will hold special instrumentation clinics at the research equipment exhibit. The exhibit will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday, October 10, will remain open until 9 p.m.

The annual symposium and exhibit is held at NIH in cooperation with the local chapters of six national scientific societies. Since its inception in 1951, the number of exhibitors has consistently increased, with many exhibits overflowing into trailers parked behind Building 22.

This year a new system of rotating the exhibitors on an alternating annual basis has been put into effect. The new system will do away with the need for trailers and provide the individual exhibitors with equal and larger display space.

Children's Hospital Plans Hypersensitivity Course

Seven scientists from NIH will be among the instructors of a special postgraduate course in Hypersensitivity and Pulmonary Function at Children's Hospital in Washington October 4-6.

Presented by the Allergy Section of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation, the course is designed to be of interest to physicians in the field of clinical allergy, as well as pediatricians, internists, and general practitioners.

The topic of the opening session on Thursday, October 4, at 1 p.m., will be "Principles of Pulmonary Function as Applied to Allergic Disorders." The speakers will be Drs. Peter C. Luchsinger of Mt. Alto Veterans Hospital and Georgetown University; and Kenneth M. Moser of the Georgetown Clinical Research Institute, Federal Aviation Agency.

To Discuss Immunity

The second session on "Basic Immunology and Immunochemistry" will begin at 9 a.m., October 5. Speakers will be Drs. Wilton E. Vannier and Sheldon Dray of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID; Harold Baer and Sotiros D. Chapparas of the Laboratory of Bacterial Products, DBS; and Herbert J. Rapp of the Diagnostic Research Branch, NCI.

Among the speakers at the final session, October 6, on "Biologic Manifestations of Antigen-Antibody Reactions," will be Drs. Howard C. Goodman of the Laboratory of Immunology, NCI; and Maurice Landy of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, NCI. The session opens at 9 a.m.



Carol Ann Salsgiver of the National Institute of Mental Health, demonstrates laboratory glassware, one of the many types of new scientific apparatus to be displayed at the 12th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit in Building 22, October 9-12.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

FAR EAST

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Dr. Specht joined NIH in 1936 as a physiologist in its Industrial Hygiene Division, forerunner of both the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory and the Laboratory of Physical Biology.

Dr. Specht received his B. S. degree from Princeton in 1930 and his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins in 1933. He is a member, since 1945, of the PHS Commissioned Corps, with the present rank of Scientist Director, and is the author of 34 published papers dealing with lung ventilation and work physiology.

Last January Dr. Specht was voted President Elect of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of which he had been Secretary since 1955.

Dr. Lazarus, also a Scientist Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps, was detailed from the Office of the Surgeon General to the Department of State in 1954, where he served in its Foreign Aid Program in Peru, Korea and El Salvador. In Korea and El Salvador he was Chief of the Public Health Division of the Foreign Aid Mission.

Serves With Navy

From 1946 to 1954 Dr. Lazarus was Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle. During World War II he was on active duty with the U. S. Navy, entering as a lieutenant, j. g., in 1941 and completing service in 1945 as a commander.

Dr. Lazarus received his A. B., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California, where he worked on virus research at the Hooper Foundation of the Medical Center from 1934 to 1938. He was on a post-graduate fellowship at the University of Toronto from 1938 to 1939 and then a faculty member of the University of Colorado School of Medicine at Denver, prior to service in the Navy. He is the author of some 30 publications in the field of virus diseases.

Mr. Peters, who received his B. A. degree from Notre Dame in 1960, enrolled in the NIH Management Intern Program, and following completion of training was employed in the Research Contracts Section of the Supply Management Branch, OD, from 1961 to 1962. He has been an administrative assistant in OIR since last March.

Dr. Abramson Appointed Assistant Head of OIR's Foreign Grants Section

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Chief of the Office of International Research, has announced the appointment of Dr. Samuel Abramson, of the Division of Research Grants, as Assistant Head of OIR's Foreign Grants and Awards Section.

The appointment of Dr. Abramson, who has been Executive Secretary of DRG's Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section since 1958, was effective September 17. He is scheduled to leave with Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., NIH consultant from the University of Pennsylvania, about October 1 to conduct a survey of Japanese institutions receiving PHS research grants. The survey is expected to take from two to four weeks.

The Foreign Grants and Awards Section, headed by Dr. Samuel Herman, has the following responsibilities:

- Administers a program of postdoctoral international fellowships, with the participation of national nominating committees in 41 countries. Final selections are made by an extramural advisory body, the International Fellowship Review Panel.

- Administers a program of research grants to former international fellows, with awards limited to \$2,500 per year for a maximum period of three years.

- Serves as the administrative focal point for the NIH Visiting Program.

Other Functions Cited

In addition, the Section maintains relationships with the extramural grants branches of NIH and the Bureau of State Services and the Research Grants Review Branch of DRG concerning policies and procedures applicable to foreign grants.

These responsibilities include review of applications with respect to payment in foreign currency and compliance with criteria for the award of foreign grants.

Dr. Abramson came to NIH in 1956 as Executive Secretary of the Parasitology and Tropical Medicine Study Section of DRG, and in 1957 also became Executive Secretary of the Division's Allergy and Immunology Study Section and Project Review Officer (clinical) of DRG.

From 1952 to 1956, Dr. Abramson was on assignment from the PHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta to the Department of (See DR. ABRAMSON, Page 5)

Dr. Wm. H. Goldwater To Head New Branch In Heart Institute

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. William H. Goldwater, Executive Secretary of the Metabolism Study



Dr. Goldwater

Section and Project Officer of the Lipid Distribution Program, Division of Research Grants, as Chief of the newly created Special Research Projects Branch of the Heart Institute.

In his new post Dr. Goldwater will be principally responsible for planning, developing, and directing that segment of the Institute's extensive research grants program that deals with the support of cooperative research projects, scientific conferences, and publications, according to the announcement. He will also continue to serve as Project Officer of the Lipid Distribution Program, DRG.

Joined DRG in '59

Dr. Goldwater joined the Division of Research Grants in 1959, his first assignment with the Public Health Service. During the past year he has also acted as Project Assignment Officer in the DRG Project Referral Office.

From 1952 to 1959 Dr. Goldwater was a biologist at the U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif. Prior to that he served for three years as Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans.

An A.B. graduate of Columbia University in 1941, Dr. Goldwater received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Columbia in 1947.

He is Chairman Elect of the Biochemical Topics Group of the Washington Section of the American Chemical Society, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a past member of the Executive Board of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Sigma Xi.

DR. ABRAMSON

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Medicine of the University of Chicago, where he was a Research Associate in Medicine. Previously, from 1946 to 1952, he was in the Office of Field Studies of the PHS Tuberculosis Program.

He received his B.S. degree from St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, and the M.S. (Experimental Pathology and Bacteriology) and V.M.D.



Conferring with Dr. Stuart M. Sessions, Deputy Director of NIH, following their appointment as participants in the newly established Grants Associates Program, are three of the first four appointees. Left to right: Dr. Thomas McCarthy, Dr. Sessions, Dr. Harry F. Roberts, and Dr. Thomas E. Malone. Dr. Paul L. Rice, the other appointee, was not present when the picture was taken.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

First Grants Associates In New Program Report For Study at NIH

The first four participants in the newly created Grants Associates Program recently reported to the NIH.

They are Dr. Harry F. Roberts, a post-doctoral Fellow from the University of Wisconsin's Department of Biochemistry; Dr. Paul L. Rice, Associate Director of the Malaria Eradication Training Center, Jamaica, W.I.; Dr. Thomas E. Malone, Assistant Professor of Biology at Loyola University, Chicago; and Dr. F. Thomas McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Hospital Administration, State University of Iowa School of Medicine.

Assignments Rotate

The Grants Associates are beginning a full year of diversified and supervised training in several key grant-and-award areas. This training will involve both rotating assignments within the Public Health Service and extensive seminar work on the subject of science administration.

The Grants Associate Board has designed each Associate's training program to fit the needs of his particular field of study. The prime objective of the Grants Associates Program is to provide the PHS with a continuous flow of younger professional personnel into extramural grants administration.

Twelve Associates are expected to be participating in the program by the end of the year. Upon completion of their training cycle, these men will be available for appointments as scientific administrators.

degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Abramson has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1946, in which he is a

PHS to Present Merit Medal to G. Halsey Hunt

Dr. G. Halsey Hunt, former Chief of the Division of General Medical Sciences, will receive the Meritorious Service Medal of the Public Health Service at a ceremony scheduled to be held this Thursday, September 27 at 2 p.m., in Wilson Hall.

The presentation of the award for superior performance and achievement will be made by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Hunt, who retired April 1 of this year with the rank of Assistant Surgeon General after 26 years with the Public Health Service, is now serving as Associate Executive Director of the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, Evanston, Ill.

The award, consisting of a silver medal and ribbon, will be accompanied by a citation which reads in part: "In recognition of his demonstrated high order of administrative skill . . . outstanding professional competence and versatility . . . in a variety of areas related to medicine, medical care, and medical and biological research . . ."

Directs CAR

Dr. Hunt joined NIH in 1956 as Director of the new Center for Aging Research and became Chief of the newly formed Division of General Medical Sciences in 1958.

During his six years at NIH, Dr. Hunt helped plan and administer programs in support of research and training that have had notable impact on the national scene. He was associated with the development of multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to studies on aging, and research in basic medical and biological sciences.

Dr. Hunt played a key role in the establishment and development of the General Research Support Program designed to aid and encourage biomedical research and training in private institutions; and the General Clinical Research Center Program which provides funds for the establishment of new centers for clinical studies.

A graduate of Brown University and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Hunt left private practice in 1936 to enter the Public Health Service. After tours of duty in several PHS hospitals he was assigned to Washington in 1945 to conduct a study of group practice in the United States.



Dr. Hunt

Dr. Scudder Appointed DGMS Branch Chief

Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, Assistant to the Chief, Division of Research Grants, has been appointed Chief of the Research Training Branch, Division of General Medical Sciences.



Dr. Scudder

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1942, Dr. Scudder served as a medical entomologist in various field stations until he joined the DRG staff in 1956. In 1959 he was given major responsibility for development of the newly established virus-cancer program of the National Cancer Institute, which became the Virology Research Resources Branch in 1961. He was Chief of the Branch until this year when he became assistant to the Chief of DRG.

A native of Elmira, N.Y., Dr. Scudder received his B.S. degree in 1939 and his Ph.D. degree in Public Health in 1953 from Cornell University. He held a Roberts Scholarship at Cornell University in 1937 and held research fellowships at New York University from 1939 to 1942.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Entomological Society of America. His principal research interests are cancer virology, environmental sanitation and public health, and sensory organ cytology.

Veterinary Officer Director. He is the author or coauthor of a score of publications dealing with the pathogenesis of infectious disease.

NIH Spotlight

By Helen Neal

It would be hard to find anything in common between dentistry and architecture unless it might be Stuart L. Carlson. He started out to be a dentist and after four years of pre-dental study, switched to architecture. A natural talent for design plus the desire to do creative work prompted the change in careers.

As a part-time architectural engineering aide in the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, Mr. Carlson has been reviewing construction grant applications and plans while studying architecture at Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

According to Dr. Francis L. Schmehl, Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch, Mr. Carlson's background in biology and laboratory work gives him a practical understanding of functional requirements in research laboratories.

Qualifications Unique

"When he completes his formal training," says Dr. Schmehl, "he will be uniquely qualified as an architect in the field of biomedical construction, a specialty that has been given great impetus in recent years through the availability of construction funds from the Public Health Service and other sources."

With the architects on the staff of the Health Research Facilities Branch, Mr. Carlson checks construction figures and cost estimates together with floor plans submitted with grant applications. "Our review of these applications and plans not only makes certain that the interests of the Public Health Service are protected, but also helps grant applicants," says Mr. Carlson.

Accuracy Important

"If, for instance," he adds, "the plans of a construction facility do not conform to the description in the application, we point out the discrepancies to the applicant. It is our job to see that all applications presented to the Health Research Facilities Council for review are accurate in relation to architectural requirements."

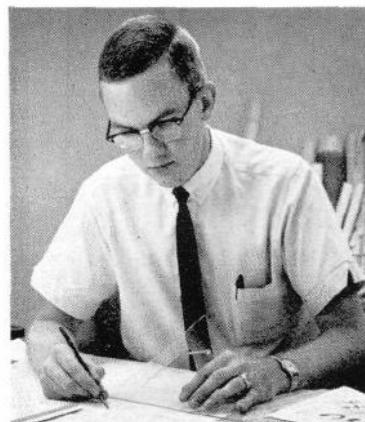
As a result of his personal experience, Mr. Carlson has some advice for other students planning to specialize in biomedical research facilities design. "By working summers in a scientific laboratory, an architectural student can learn more about the functional aspects of research than he could ever get from books. He will observe laboratory routines and will get to know scientists, how they work and

Dr. Adler, NIAID, Speaks On 'Inga's Angle' Show

Dr. Richard Adler of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was the guest speaker on a recent presentation of "Inga's Angle," a WRC-TV morning show aimed primarily at women.

Dr. Adler discussed the mechanisms of immunity in infants, pointing out that a newborn baby inherits the protective antibodies of its mother and retains them for approximately three months. He stressed the importance of artificial immunization at this time of a child's life.

Dr. Adler's appearance is part of a cooperative series of NIH scientific interviews on the program, telecast as a service to the public.



Stuart L. Carlson reviews some construction grant plans at his desk in the DRFR Health Research Facilities Branch.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

think and what they need in laboratory design and space for conducting modern research.

"Although the Bunsen burner and the test tube are still the popular idea of laboratory equipment, some of the newer scientific tools require special architectural consideration. Facilities for computers and electronic monitoring systems, for instance, involve particular problems. In animal facilities, air conditioning systems must be specially designed. Radioactive facilities require shielding devices that must be built into the laboratory."

The son of a forester, Mr. Carlson was born in Oakland, Calif., in 1938. He received his B. S. degree from Creighton University in 1960 and that fall entered Catholic University School of Architecture. During the summer of 1961, he worked in the architectural section of the Health Research Facilities Branch, a job he has held part-time while studying architecture.

To supplement his NIH experience Mr. Carlson plans to work in a practicing architect's office during the coming year, while continuing his studies at Catholic University.

You and Your Mail

The use of the right envelope has more of an effect on the speed of mail delivery than one might suppose.

Each type of envelope has a specific purpose and the handling of mail is determined by its "cover."

Messenger and inter-office envelopes are intended for transmission of mail between NIH Institutes and Divisions and to other Federal agencies. In sending mail to other agencies the proper stop number should be included in the address. Information on stop numbers may be obtained from the Mail Rooms or on Pages XVII and XVIII of the NIH Telephone Directory.

P. O. Usage Explained

Legal-size envelopes should be used when sending mail through the Post Office to destinations other than Government agencies. They should not be used in lieu of messenger envelopes for inter-office mail.

Air mail envelopes should be used only when the destination point is at least 500 miles distant. Normally, mail sent to a point less than 500 miles away will be received more promptly if sent through the regular mail.

In using window envelopes the contents should be folded so that the addressee's name and address show clearly through the panel.

The right type of envelope, clearly and completely addressed, with the return address in the upper left corner, will assure that it reaches its destination with a minimum of delay.

Va. Hospital To C 5-Year PKU Prog. With NIMH Support

A five-year demonstration program in detection and control phenylketonuria (PKU) will be carried out at the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital in Lynchburg, Va., under a contract between the National Institute of Mental Health and the institution.

The demonstration will include the following program elements: 1) baseline public education; 2) screening of patients in State hospitals; 3) survey of other PKU activities; 4) family case-finding and follow-up; 5) screening of mentally retarded patients in State clinics and private facilities; 6) screening in special classes for the retarded in the schools; 7) survey and screening of relatives; 8) dietary management of cases; and 9) family counseling.

Dr. Benedict Nagler, Superintendent of the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital, will be the project director, in cooperation with the NIMH Community Services Branch and Regional Offices.

Dr. Caroline A. Chandler, Consultant in Community Mental Health, Community Services Branch, NIMH, will be project officer.

Since one of the major purposes of the demonstration project is to make knowledge and experience gained available to other States, teams of interested workers from other States will be invited to visit and observe the program at the demonstration center.

CANCER INFORMATION STAFF HONORED



MEMBERS OF THE STAFF of the NCI Information Office were honored recently for their work on the exhibit, "Man Against Cancer," shown in Washington in April and now on view at the Seattle World's Fair. Information Officer James F. Kieley received a superior accomplishment award for his "exceptional leadership" in the project, and his staff members shared a group award for their "outstanding contribution of time and talent." Mr. Kieley is seated, second from right, next to Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, who presented the awards. Flanking them, left to right, are: Irwin L. Auerbach, Dana E. Perlzweig, Lydia S. Hannon, Dorothy C. West, Bertie B. Swann, Elaine M. Joseph, Margaret L. Layton, Mildred S. Townsend, Margaret G. McElwain, Norma Columbic, and Kenneth H. Flieger. Mr. Flieger is now with the Division of Air Pollution, PHS. Mary E. Slattery, who shared in the award, was absent when the photograph was taken.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. W. BRAUNWALD

(Continued from Page 1)

THE BRAUNWALDS rise around 7 o'clock, have breakfast for the family, and go to the Clinical Center, arriving at 8:30.

Her day is spent in the operating room, in frequent visits to patients' bedsides, in the office working on medical papers, and in the Animal Experimentation Lab. Many days she doesn't have time for a lunch break, so she eats in her office or in the operating room area.

Work officially ends at the National Heart Institute at 5 p.m., but the Braunwalds usually bring home current scientific papers to keep up with developments in their respective fields. They often make return trips to NIH in the evenings to continue their work. They are always on call.

Chief Resident at GU

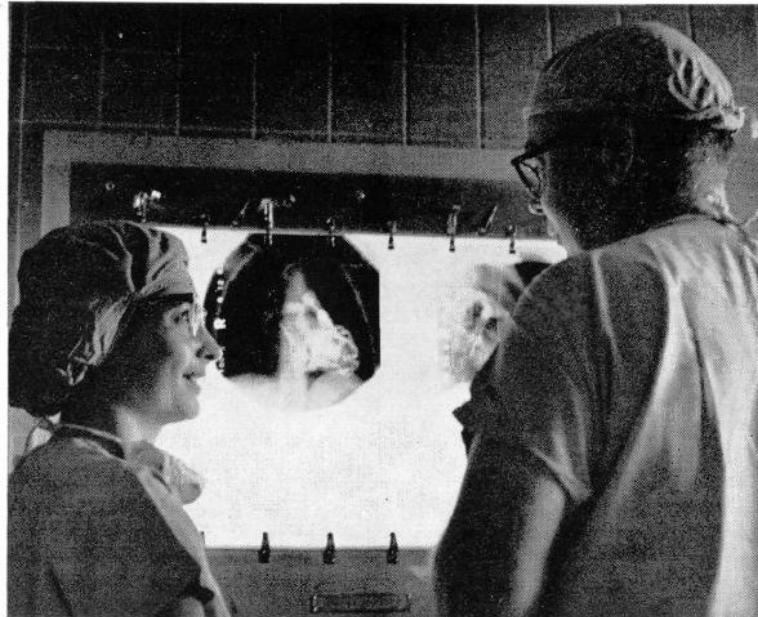
From 1956 to 1958 Dr. Nina Braunwald served as Chief Resident of Surgery at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, D. C. She joined the surgery staff of Georgetown in 1955 as Senior Assistant Resident. Before that she performed surgery at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

Dr. Braunwald received her B.A. degree from New York University in 1949 and her M.D. degree from New York University College of Medicine in 1952. She was awarded her Master of Science degree in Surgery from Georgetown University in 1957.

The idea of becoming a surgeon first occurred to Dr. Braunwald when she was in high school. "It just seemed the natural thing. My father is a doctor and so is my uncle."

She is a member of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and is also a Clinical Instructor in Surgery at the Georgetown University Medical School.

The Braunwalds live about three



Before going into Surgery, Dr. Nina Braunwald and her boss, Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, reexamine a patient's heart X-rays.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.



At home, the heart surgeon wears a different pair of rubber gloves—to wash dishes. Lending a helping hand are her two daughters, Denise, 20 months, and Karen, 3 years.

miles from NIH, at 7006 Longwood Drive, Bethesda. They have two children, Karen, 3, and Denise, 20 months.



"We're both fine," says perky 5-year-old Lynn Jones of Norfolk, Va., referring to herself and her doll, as Dr. Braunwald checks her heartbeat. The young patient was admitted to the NIH Clinical Center with "almost no wall separating the two upper chambers of her heart."

Federal Tax Laws Favor the Elderly; State Laws Do Less, Study Shows

Federal tax laws favoring older people saved them almost three-fourths of a billion dollars in fiscal 1962, according to data published in a recent issue of *Aging*, monthly publication of the Special Staff on Aging, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

State tax laws are less favorable to the elderly, the study shows. Only 14 of the 33 States which collect State income taxes have exemptions or tax credits favoring the aged, although four additional States have real estate tax exemptions for elderly homeowners.

Maryland is the only State that not only has a income tax exemp-

tion but also authorizes its counties to provide real estate tax exemptions for the elderly.

The breakdown on Federal tax exemptions which saved the elderly \$742 million is as follows: the extra personal exemption (\$1,200 for persons 65 and over instead of the \$600 allowed to other taxpayers) saved the elderly \$482 million; the additional deductions allowed them for medical expenses saved them \$140 million, and their retirement income credit accounted for \$120 million.

The report on the 18 States that give tax breaks to their senior citizens includes the following data:

State income tax exemptions for persons 65 and over are \$1,200 in New York and Kansas, \$800 in Maryland and Hawaii, \$750 in Colorado, \$600 in Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Montana and Virginia, and \$500 in Vermont. State tax credits for the elderly are \$13 in Kentucky, \$12 in Oregon, and \$10 for single persons and \$30 for couples in Minnesota.

The States that have some type of real estate exemption for elderly homeowners are, besides Maryland, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

Man is the only animal that is capable of laughing at himself, with reason.—Charles Ruffing in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Plausible Reason Found For Hypotensive Action Of MAO Inhibitors

Studies by National Heart Institute scientists may explain why certain monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors are powerful agents for lowering blood pressure. They indicate that certain of these drugs may lower blood pressure by blocking the release of norepinephrine (NE) at sympathetic nerve terminals. Since NE is the chemical messenger between these terminals and their target organs, such a blockade would effectively prevent sympathetic nerve impulses calling for blood vessel constriction from reaching the muscles of the blood vessel wall.

These findings, by Drs. G. L. Gessa, Edwardo Cuena, and Erminio Costa, of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, were presented at the Fall Pharmacology Meeting held August 27-30 in Nashville.

Provides Testing Model

The scientists tested a number of MAO inhibitors against norepinephrine release induced by guanethidine. This antihypertensive drug closely mimics the norepinephrine-releasing action of the nerve impulse. Thus this system provided a model for testing whether the MAO inhibitors would prevent the release of norepinephrine by sympathetic nerve impulses.

All of the MAO inhibitors tested were hypotensive agents. In varying degrees, all of these drugs inhibited the release of norepinephrine by guanethidine. This finding suggests that these drugs may also prevent sympathetic nerve impulses from releasing norepinephrine, and may thus reduce blood pressure by halting vasoconstrictive messages short of their target.

The MAO inhibitors are so named because they block the action of an enzyme largely responsible for inactivating norepinephrine, epinephrine and other biologically active amines. The present studies provide a plausible explanation for the blood-pressure effects of these drugs, but revealed no correlation between their potency as MAO inhibitors and their potency in blocking NE release by guanethidine. The two actions may be unrelated, and MAO inhibition, per se, may play no role in the blood pressure effects of these drugs.

Motorists headed for Georgetown Road by way of South Drive between the hours of 4:30 and 6 p.m. are warned by Plant Safety Branch to avoid use of the left lane over the hill. "You may run head-on into an illegal entrant at the crest of the hill," PSB points out.

2,477 Research Grants And 197 Fellowships Awarded in August

The Public Health Service has announced the award of 2,477 research grants and 197 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling \$59,908,926 during August 1962.

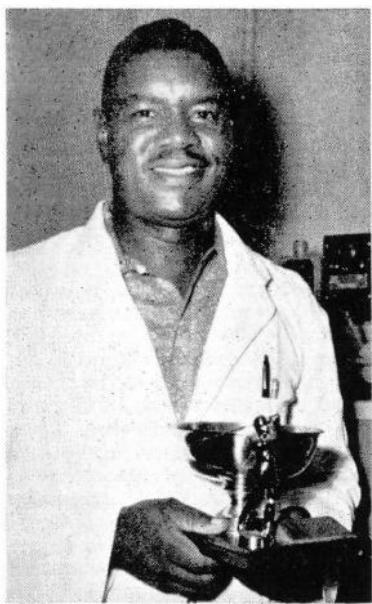
Of the total, \$15,020,285 was allocated to support 596 new research grants, fellowships, and research career awards. The remaining \$44,888,641 was for the continuation of 1,912 previously approved research grants totaling \$43,492,759 and 166 fellowships totaling \$1,395,882.

Grant applications are reviewed by two groups of consultants—a Study Section and a National Advisory Council—composed primarily of non-governmental, nationally recognized leaders in the health field. All awards are made on a competitive basis.

The new research grants were made to 237 institutions in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and 8 foreign countries.

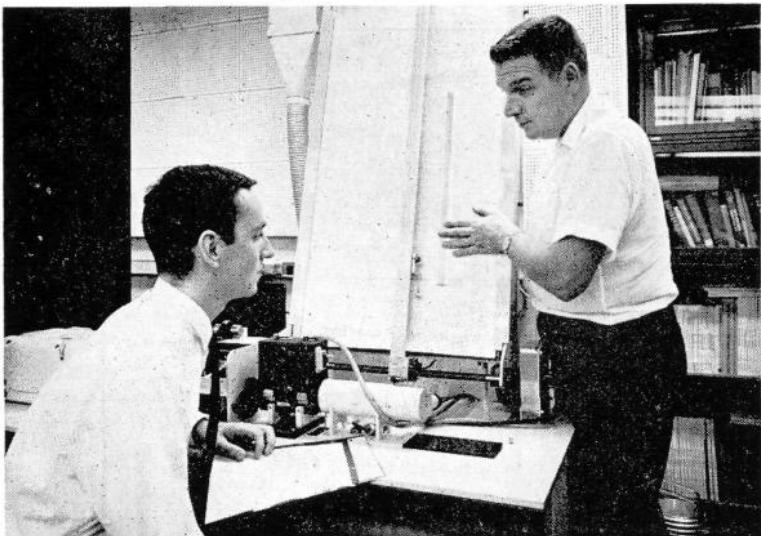
The new fellowships and Research Career Awards were awarded to 31 U.S. scientists for study in 28 institutions in 16 States, the District of Columbia and 3 foreign countries.

The awards were made by the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services, with NIH's Division of Research Grants serving as coordinator.



James Brice, a medical biological technician in the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute, holds the Third Flight Trophy which he recently won in the Arlington (Va.) Open Golf Tournament at the Arlington Divot Club. An NIH employee for the past 20 years, Mr. Brice has been with the Endocrinology Branch since its establishment in 1946.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

STUDENTS BENEFIT BY SUMMER AT NIH



Richard Wells, a student from Landon School for Boys, Bethesda, discusses performance test results for a spectropolarimeter with his summer training program preceptor, Harold K. Miller, Laboratory of Chemistry, NIAMD. Richard is one of six students who worked at NIH for 8 weeks in the Summer Science Training Program for High-Ability Secondary School Students, supported by the National Science Foundation. The program provides opportunities for intensive experience in science and mathematics for approximately 7,500 high school students at 131 colleges, universities, and research organizations. NIH participated in the training program in cooperation with the Joint Board on Science Education at American University.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Laki, NIAMD, Leaves For Year's Duty Abroad

Dr. Koloman Laki, Chief of the Section on Physical Biochemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, left NIH September 5 for one year of duty abroad, mainly in Paris and Israel.

While in Paris, Dr. Laki will collaborate with Dr. Bernard Pullman, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, in studies concerning the sub-molecular structure of ATP and its interaction with actin, a contractile muscle protein.

Other Studies Planned

Dr. Laki will also work with Prof. Laszlo Mester of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique at the University of Paris on studies concerning the carbohydrate content of fibrinogen. The carbohydrate moiety of fibrinogen appears to have an important role in blood clotting.

Before returning to NIH, Dr. Laki will go to Israel where he will study some aspects of the polymerization of actin at the Weizman Institute of Science in Rehovot.

Dr. Harry A. Saroff of NIAMD's Laboratory of Physical Biology will act as Chief of the Section on Physical Biochemistry during Dr. Laki's absence.

Cancer Union Sponsors Overseas Fellowships

A worldwide fellowship program offering cancer researchers a year of study abroad is being sponsored by the International Union Against Cancer on behalf of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

The fellowships will be awarded to investigators who are interested in broadening their knowledge through study at a single institution in another country.

To be eligible for the program a candidate must have a doctoral degree or equivalent experience in the medical or natural sciences and must have demonstrated ability in either the experimental or clinical aspects of cancer research. An applicant must also be a staff member of a university, teaching hospital, research laboratory or similar institution. All candidates will be screened by the International Union Against Cancer.

The stipend each grantee receives will be based on his current salary and the salaries of persons of comparable qualifications in the place where he expects to study. An allowance will be made for the cost of travel.

Those interested in obtaining application forms or additional information should write to: International Union Against Cancer, P.O. Box 400, Geneva 2, Switzerland.

Dr. Emmons Conducts Mycoses Symposium At Canadian Congress

As a part of the Eighth International Congress for Microbiology held recently in Montreal, Canada, a symposium on "Influence of the Environment on the Epidemiology of the Mycoses" was conducted by Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Chief of the Medical Mycology Section, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Though fungal diseases are usually mild and self-limited, they are widespread and may be fatal. Each year 350 to 450 deaths from mycoses are reported in the United States.

Four foreign and two American authorities accepted Dr. Emmons' invitation to participate in discussions of certain fungal diseases and of the conditions under which these mycoses may be contracted.

Since man is infected from environmental sources, the conditions under which pathogenic fungi are able to grow in soil and persist in man's environment often are significant and limiting factors in the occurrence of the disease.

Seen in Animals, Birds

Professor N. Van Uden of the Instituto Botanico, Lisbon, Portugal, presented information he has collected concerning the occurrence, without causing disease, of yeast-like fungi in the gastrointestinal tracts of animals and birds.

Studies reported by P. K. C. Austwick, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Weybridge, England, concerned the environmental conditions related to man's exposure to spores of fungi which cause pulmonary infection.

A fungus present only in the arid southwest of the United States, in Mexico and in the desert of northern Argentina, was discussed by Dr. Roger Egeberg of Los Angeles. Dr. Egeberg has investigated in detail the microenvironment in soil of this fungus, *Coccidioides immitis*, the cause of Valley Fever.

Prof. E. S. McDonough of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc., reported his attempts to isolate *Blastomyces dermatidis* from soil from which it has been isolated only once previously. The saprophytic distribution of this fungus is still unknown.

Effects of temperature on several mycoses in animals was documented by Prof. Juan E. Mackinnon, Instituto de Higiene, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dr. F. Mariat, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France, reported studies of mycetomas, infections which follow accidental implantation under the skin of spores of certain fungi.