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 research.

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 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. Nina Braunwald Is Unique Among Open-Heart Surgeons

Dr. Nina Braunwald is unique among open-heart surgeons. 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.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald's wife, Dr. Nina Braunwald, is Chief of the Cardiology Branch of NHI, and her husband is Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Surgery Branch Chief, who is a pioneer in the field of open-heart surgery.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald's office is on the seventh floor of the Clinical Center; two doors down from that of his wife. "Many days at work we don't see each other at all," he said, referring to their full calendars.

'Studied on Dates'

Busy schedules are nothing new to the Braunwalds, who barely had time for courting in their college days together because of heavy studies. "We used to study together on dates," Mrs. Braunwald said.

One of Dr. Nina Braunwald's most notable achievements at NHI occurred in 1960. She and two other heart surgeons reported the first clinical success in completely replacing a patient's diseased mitral valve with an artificial prosthesis that is anatomically very similar to a normal mitral valve. Among her current projects perhaps the most noteworthy is a new adhesive to control bleeding inside the heart.

Her average day now at the National Heart Institute doesn't leave much time for her hobbies—painting, sculpturing, and horseback riding.

Plant Safety Branch Warns Against Blocking Lab Exits

The warning, "Escape Hatches—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 clear.

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 out OIR's planned tri-continent program. Its European Office, in Paris, has been in operation since late 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 1963, following his appointment as Assistant Chief in 1951 and Acting Chief in 1952.

Dr. Lazarus Dr. Specht

Dr. Specht Is Chief

Dr. Lazarus D. Specht
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 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 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 the Institute and Division Personnel Operations Officers.
SUPPORT
(Continued from Page 1)

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

The highlights of the report show
that:
- In 1966 Federal medical re-
search support reached $850 mill-
on, an amount which in turn is 8
percent of the Government's total
investment in research and devel-

- Despite increases in Federal
support, non-Federal sources con-
tinue to be of significant dimen-
sion, providing more than two-
fifths of the Nation's $1 billion in-
vestment 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 directed related to
health but supported as germarine
to agency missions other than
health.
- The distribution of Federal
support for medical research, the
report states, contrasts sharply
with the distribution of the Fed-
eral dollar for all research and de-
velopment. Educational institutions
receive one-half of all Federal
funds spent for medical research
as compared with one-twentieth of
the total Federal research and devel-
opment dollar in all fields. Industri-
al firms and other profit-making or-
ganizations 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 univer-
sities, medical schools, hospitals,
research institutes, and industry
conduct about 75 percent of all
Federally financed medical re-
search, 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 pro-
grams to health problems. Other
major agencies such as the Atomic
Energy Commission, Defense De-
partment, National Aeronautics
and Space Administration, and De-
partment of Agriculture, provide sup-
port for medical research which is
essential to their missions.
- While virtually all Federal
agencies engaged in medical re-
search have expanded their activi-
ties since 1960, the National Insti-
tutes 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-
tutes of Health, the Service's main
research constituent," says Surgeon
General Luther L. Terry of the Pub-
lic Health Service.

The report states that continued
investigation of resources for
medical research will be essential
to the planning, development and
utilization of resources for healthful
living. "The amount of Federal
funds spent for medical research
is determined by the requirements
of the Nation's health needs in con-
junction with the Nation's long-
term health objectives." Resources
are available to meet the needs of
the health services.

The report makes the following
recommendations:

- It is essential that the Federal
Government continue its present
level of support for medical
research.
- The Federal Government should
continue its present level of sup-
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port for medical research.
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 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 sociologist, 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

(Continued from Page 1)

National Institute of Dental Research; Peter Carmeci, Division of Research Services; Gerald S. Cohen, Division of Research Services; and 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 save the need for trailers and provide the individual exhibitors with equal and larger display space.

Children's Hospital Plans Hypersensitivity Course

Seven scientists from NIM 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. Paul E. Vannier and Sheldon Dray of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID; Harold Baer and Sotirio D. Chatura 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 Dr. 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.

To Discuss Immunity

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

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 postgraduate 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.

FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Specht joined NIH in 1936 as a psychologist 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 environmental ventilation and work physiology.

Last January Dr. Specht was elected President Elect of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of which he had been Secretary since 1958.

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.

Dr. Abramson

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 DBG'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 NIH 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 DBG 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 an assignee with the PHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta to the Department of

(See DR. ABRAMSON, Page 5)
To Head New Branch
In Heart Institute

Dr. Wm. H. Goldwater

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 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 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 '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 E lect 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

(Continued from Page 4)

Dr. Abramson has been 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 1966.

In 1969 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.

Assignments Rotate

The Grants Associates are beginning a full year of diversified 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.

There are currently over twenty-one Associates 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 Veterinary Officer Director. He is the author or coauthor of a score of publications dealing with the pathogenesis of infectious disease.

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 . . . outstand ing professional competence and versatility . . . in a variety of areas related to medicine, medical care, and medical and biological research . . . "

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 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 research.

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. 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.

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

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.

You and Your Mail

A five-year demonstration program in detection and control of 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) basic 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.

Va. Hospital To C 5-Year PKU Program

Benedict Nagler, Superintendent of the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital, was 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 Office Officer James F. Keiley 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. Keiley is seated, second from right, next to Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, who presented the awards. Flanking them are Pauline H. Wall (left), and Mary R. Speicher. Standing, left to right, are: Irwin L. Auerbach, F. C. Binstock, Dorothy C. West, Barrie B. Swan, Elaine M. Joseph, Margaret L. Layton, Mildred S. Townsend, Margaret G. McElwain, Norma Golumbic, and Kenneth H. Flieger. Mr. Flieger is now with the Division of Air Pollution, NIMH.

Dr. Mabel E. Statter, who shared in the award, was absent when the photograph was taken.—Photo by Sam Silverman.
Dr. U. BRAUNWALD  
\[\text{continued from Page 1} \]

\section*{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 miles from NIH, at 7096 Longwood Drive, Bethesda. They have two children, Karen, 3, and Denise, 20 months.

\section*{Before going into Surgery, Dr. Nina Braunwald and her boss, Dr. Andrew G. V. B. Chief of the Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, reexamine a patient's heart X-rays.—Photos by Jerry Heck.}

\section*{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 the 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, Eduardo Cuenca, and Erminio Costa, of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, were presented at the Fall Pharmacology Meeting held August 27-30 in Nashville.

\section*{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 muscle action in the target organ.

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.

\section*{MOTORISTS HEADED FOR GEORGETOWN ROAD}

Motorists headed for George-town 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 $89,988,926 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.

Richard Wells, a student from London School for Boys, Bethesda, discusses his research on a spectrophotometer with his summer training program advisor, Dr. 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 127 colleges, universities, and research organizations. NIH participated in the training program 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 work 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 carb-hydrate 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 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 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.

Seventeen of Animals, Birds

Professor N. Van Uden of the Institut 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. R. 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 infections.

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, Coelodictis immitis, the cause of Valley Fever.

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

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

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

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 Country Club. Mr. Brice has been with the Endocrinology Branch since its establishment in 1946. —Photo by Ed Hubbard.