RNA Provides New Clue To Protein Synthesis

A new clue to the genetic factors controlling protein synthesis in the human body has been noted by National Institute of Mental Health researchers studying soluble ribonucleic acid (S-RNA). Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is known to participate in the process by which the genetic information carried by deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) determines the amino acid sequence characteristic of each protein in the human body. Because of its relatively small molecular weight and short length, S-RNA, a special type of RNA, has proved particularly suitable for studies of protein synthesis.

Possesses Definite Structure

Recent findings by Drs. Kilmer S. McCully and Guilio L. Cantoni of the NIMH Laboratory of Cellular Pharmacology indicate that the average S-RNA molecule possesses a definite structure reproduced during synthesis in a highly specific manner.

Departing from the widely held concept that all the information necessary for protein biosynthesis is transmitted from parent to daughter cell only by DNA, these observers hypothesize that S-RNA is synthesized by pathways completely or partially independent of DNA.

First PHS Surgical Team Departs for South Vietnam to Aid Civil Population

Members of the first of the surgical teams to be sent to South Vietnam to assist the civilian population spent two days at NIH as part of their orientation program, prior to departure September 27.

The surgical teams, which are being recruited by the PHS Division of Commissioned Officer Personnel with the assistance of the Bureau of Medical Services, will serve abroad with the Agency for International Development. Team members agree to serve for a 2-year period.

The South Vietnamese Government requested the United States to provide the surgical teams because of the scarcity of physicians, most of whom are serving in the Nation's armed forces. It is estimated that the ratio of physicians to civilians is one to every 250,000.

BMS is continuing to interview applicants for other teams that will go to South Vietnam in the next few months. The Bureau reports that the response to letters has been so good that it is expected every team will be manned by very competent personnel.

First Team Leaves for South Vietnam

At the first meeting of the Coordinating Committee, George Marsden illustrates an idea for the theme of this year's United Givers Fund campaign at NIH. Clockwise, I. to r.: Fred Caponiti, Elwyn McNen, Mr. Marsden, Mike Conning, Roy Perry, Committee Chairman; Dr. Clinton C. Powell, NIH Campaign Chairman; Lee DeSisto, and Anne Udoff. —Photo by Jerry Hecht.
Capsule-Size Lab Has Giant-Size Task
Of Testing Supplies for Quality Control

About the last place the average person would look for a laboratory is in the Shipping and Receiving Room in Building 13. Yet one of the most essential labs in NIH is tucked into a corner of the open room behind Platform E—the capsule-sized lab of the Supply Management Branch’s Quality Control Service.

This is a lab with a big function—that of testing samples of the hundreds of products received here to see if they meet the high standards required for use in NIH research and other activities.

List Is Voluminous
A list of the products tested regularly by the lab's staff would be too voluminous to mention. It includes such diverse items as saw-dust for animal cages, rubber gloves, artists' brushes, detergents for cleaning glassware and animal cages, dry cell batteries, surgical instruments, clinical thermometers, glassware, stop watches, and even canned drinking water.

Since many of the firms which supply NIH are small manufacturers with no inspection facilities to determine whether their products are meeting Federal specifications, the need for a testing lab at NIH was clearly indicated. Additionally, because many articles in use here are designed especially for NIH, there are no overall Federal standards governing their quality.

To insure uniform quality and satisfactory performance of these products, the Quality Control Service was established last year as a component of SBM’s Property and Supply Section.

It is headed by John A. Hampton, a civil engineer and a former lieutenant colonel in the Air Force. Each of Mr. Hampton's staff has a specialty. His assistant, Lester Oxendine, tests food—both animal and human, metal products, and furniture. Robert Kaiser, a chemist, naturally has a wide variety of products to inspect. Glassware is the specialty of Nina Meadows, and Robert Ginsburg is an expert on the quality and performance of rubber and plastics.

If a selected sample in any incoming order does not meet specifications, the entire lot is rejected. Although inevitably there are some rejections, Mr. Hampton says that the overall quality of most shipments of goods is surprisingly high.

When asked the manufacturers' reaction to the rigid inspection system at NIH, Mr. Hampton replied that it was more favorable and that suggestions for improvements in quality were welcomed by all of them.

Robert Kaiser, staff chemist for the Quality Control Service, weighs a single grain of detergent before testing it for water content.—Photo by Sam Silverman.
Plastic Adhesive Tested For Performance in Cardiovascular Surgery

A new plastic adhesive that bonds firmly to many tissues may prove useful for controlling bleeding during surgery on the heart and great vessels.

The compound, called Eastman 910 Monomer, polymerizes swiftly and great vessels.ing during surgery on the heart

Dr. Nina Braunwald and William Awe, of the Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, have tested this adhesive in animal experiments to determine whether it might serve in lieu of sutures to stop bleeding from the heart and great vessels, to repair septal defects, or to secure artificial heart valves.

Performs Well

They report in Surgery that the adhesive served extremely well in sealing holes in the aorta with muscle patches taken from the chest wall. These seals withstood blood pressures of 300-400 mm. Hg without rupturing, and stopped bleeding with equal effectiveness in heparinized and non-heparinized animals. It also performed well in repairing holes in the heart itself when the muscle patches were applied to the outer surface.

Patches of porous synthetic materials were less successful than muscle patches because the adhesive effectively sealed the pores and prevented the ingrowth of host tissue necessary for firm healing. It was also generally unsuccessful in repairing septal defects and in securing artificial valves because it did not adhere well enough to the inner surface of the heart.

The authors conclude that although the adhesive is unlikely to supplant sutures in cardiovascular surgery, it may replace sutures in situations where weakened blood vessel walls or congestion defects exist.

U.S.-Soviet Conferees Resume Cooperative Heart Research

Soviet and United States scientists take notes at a briefing on National Heart Institute research activities during the Russians’ recent visit here. Left to right: Prof. Nodor N. Kipshidze, Director of the Institute of Therapy at Tbilai, Georgia, U. S. S. R.; Prof. Aleksandr L. Myasnikov, Director of the Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, U. S. S. R., in Moscow; Prof. Anatoli Vilkhet, a clinical pathologist from the latter Institute; and Dr. Paul Dudley White, famous U. S. cardiologist, now consultant to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Three distinguished cardiologists and a professor of pathology from the U. S. S. R. met at NIH with a group of American scientists September 26 for a third annual Joint Scientific Conference on Cardiovascular Disease.

Sponsored by the National Heart Institute, the conference was held under terms of the Scientific Exchange Agreement between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. for 1962-63.

The American and Soviet scientists discussed specific projects for cooperative research efforts between the two countries.

Project Shows Promise

One project which shows much promise is the comparison of the severity of atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries and aorta in persons dying from natural causes in different population groups from the two countries.

The use of a common protocol such as that suggested by the Study Group in Atherosclerosis of the World Health Organization will make the comparison of findings more meaningful.

"Such a study might provide clues to environmental or cultural patterns which may be related to the development of this disease," said Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NIH Director.

In the next two months the American and Soviet scientists will exchange various criteria, methods, and protocols for the study. The exchange may culminate in a meeting of the planning groups for each country in Moscow next February or early Spring.

Discussions of further exchange of scientific personnel resulted in plans for a fourth joint Scientific Conference for Cardiovascular Disease, to be held next Spring in Moscow.

The first conference took place at the National Heart Institute in May 1960. The second conference was held in Russia in May 1961, and was attended by seven American cardiologists.

The American scientists who participated in the recent conference here are Dr. Paul D. White, Boston; Dr. Thomas R. Dawber, NHI, Framingham, Mass.; Dr. Frederick Epstein, Ann Arbor; Dr. Joseph Lyons, New York; Dr. Joseph Runin, NIAM; Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NHI; Dr. William J. Zuke; NHI; Dr. John D. Turner, NHI; Dr. Arthur E. Rikli, BSS; and Jerome Cornfeld, NHI.

These men—particularly Dr. White who has made several extensive trips to the Soviet Union in the last few years—are very interested in the health of the heart and great vessels.

Survey Shows Careers In Research, Teaching Attract PHS Fellows

The survey shows that a high proportion of former PHS fellows remain engaged in research and teaching, and that most have attained positions of substantial responsibility and trust.

Based on responses from 2,981 of the 3,250 recipients of fellowships between 1938 and 1958, the survey presents data on the fellows’ professional growth and geographic movement. It also presents estimations of time between laboratory, lecture rostrum, and administrator’s desk; and the types of organizations they serve.

6 Are Deans

Of those 1,408 former fellows whose employment is primarily academic, 6 are deans; 52 are departmental chairmen; 203 are full professors; 573 are associate professors, and 615 are assistant professors.

Of 825 who reported research as a primary pursuit, 289 bear the title of research scientist, and 555 are diplomats of specialty boards.

At least one former fellow is employed in every State in the Union. Fifteen percent of the total in the survey are located in New York, and over two-fifths of the total are in four States: New York, Massachusetts, California and Maryland.

Study Detailed

Considerably more detailed than earlier studies of the subject made in 1955, 1956 and 1957, the survey shows that the percentage of former fellows engaged in some research activity is approximately 87 percent. Over 67 percent of the former fellows spend some time in teaching. Forty percent have administrative duties, and over 26 percent are in clinical practice.

More than half of the respondents in the survey have some employment in a medical-academic setting, i.e., a school of medicine, dentistry, or public health, or in an affiliated institution. Approximately 20 percent are employed in academic settings other than medical, and over 20 percent are in Federal, State, and local health agencies.

Copies of the study, Public Health Service Fellows, 1938-1958, Current Professional Status—PHS Publication No. 931—are available without charge from the DRG Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1332, Ext. 4987.
Toby and Suz Bowman Retire With 40 Years Combined NIH Service

With a combined total of 40 years service at NIH, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowman are retiring within two weeks of each other.

Mr. Bowman retired September 30 at the age of 70, after 29 years with the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Helen Susan Bowman will retire at the end of this week from the Clinical Center, where she has been employed for the past nine of her 20 years at NIH.

As a biological laboratory technician, Mr. Bowman has been officially cited for superior performance. His responsibilities in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases involved collection and preparation of biological specimens, an ability to do outstanding work and his friendly good humor became Mr. Bowman's trademark.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowman — Photo by Lee Bragg

Prepares Special Diets

Mrs. Bowman, a member of the Clinical Center Nutrition Department staff since its establishment in 1953, served in the special metabolic kitchens where food was prepared only for patients who are participating in metabolic balance studies.

Such studies have contributed much pertinent information in various fields of nutrition. Mrs. Bowman's responsibilities included the preparation of special diets which require meticulous care and precise measurements, and the maintenance of accurate records of the food and liquid consumed by each patient and by the Bowmans. Between their two sons, Robert, who lives in Connecticut, and Paul, who lives close by in Gaithersburg, came familiar and welcome figures in their work environments. Their friends came to know them as "Toby" and "Suz." At Christmas the Bowmans receive cards from friends all over the world, including many former Clinical Center patients. They took great delight in befriending patients at the Clinical Center—especially those who for geographic or other reasons seldom had visitors—and enjoyed this association fully as much as did the patients. Christmas also usually brings a few more ash trays to add to Mr. Bowman's collection of over 100.

Lifelong Md. Residents

Both lifetime residents of Maryland, the Bowmans will retire to their half-acre home outside Gaithersburg.

Mr. Bowman intends to spend much of his time in his workshop, building lawn furniture and other outdoor pieces—his hobby since he was a boy. Mrs. Bowman, in addition to sewing for her six grandchildren, wants to raise flowers now that she has more time.

The Bowmans have two sons, Robert, who lives in Connecticut, and Paul, who lives close by in Gaithersburg.

Gary Cooper Film Next in R&W Winter Series

"Friendly Persuasion," starring Gary Cooper, will be the next in the series of free movies sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH. Screenings are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, October 20 and 21, at 8 p.m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.

NIH employees, their guests, and CC patients are invited to attend.

DNA. It also appears that at least part of the structure of the S-RNA is neither identical nor very similar for widely diverse classes of organisms.

The structure of S-RNA was studied through the use of Tr ribonuclease which splits the S-RNA into small segments, at predetermined locations. The segments obtained were identified by the use of column chromatography, ultraviolet absorption techniques and hydrolysis with purified snake venom. Sphosphodiesterase followed by paper chromatography.

Appropriate statistical analyses showed the average S-RNA molecule to be arranged in a non-random manner.

A completely defined structure for each S-RNA chain will aid in determining amino acid specificity, its interaction with ribosomal RNA, and its function in recognizing the biological code which directs the formation of amino acid sequences in proteins.

These findings are reported in the Journal of Molecular Biology.

Dr. Goldman to Receive Methodology Award Oct. 15 in Miami

Dr. Morris Goldman, of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, will receive the Kimble Methodology Award on October 15 for his contributions to the evolution of the fluorescent antibody technique as an advanced research method and diagnostic tool for rapid identification of infectious causative microbes.

The award, to be presented by the State and Provincial Public Health Laboratory Directors at their annual conference in Miami, recognizes work performed by Dr. Goldman at the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, a Public Health Service facility. Dr. Goldman served 16 years at the Center before transferring to NIH in October of last year.

Dr. Goldman will receive an honorarium of $1,000 and a silver plaque. The award is sponsored by the Kimble Glass Company, a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Dr. Goldman and his associates were able to work out standardizing techniques, evaluate chemicals and equipment needed, and answer basic questions of procedure vital to advancing the time when the fluorescent antibody method of diagnosis could be given more widespread use.

Dr. Goldman is a member of the Society of Parasitology, the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Scientific Research Society of America, and New York. They will also attend the Fourth World Congress of Cardiology in Mexico City. They are scheduled to return to Russia at the end of this month.

The technique of labeling antibodies with a fluorescent dye permits the laboratory investigator using a fluorescence microscope to observe the reaction which occurs when the antibody adheres to a microbe. Identifications of bacteria, fungi, and viruses that required several days by conventional methods can now be accomplished in a few hours, thus significantly shortening the time when treatment of a patient can begin.

The fundamental fluorescent antibody technique, developed by Dr. A. H. Coons, another Kimble Methodology Award Winner, was applied by Dr. Goldman in his work in diagnostic microbiology at a time when many obstacles stood in the way of its use.

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Dr. Goldman is a member of the Society of Parasitology, the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Scientific Research Society of America.
New Technique Pinpoints Norepinephrine Location In Nervous System

A technique combining autoradiography and electron microscopy has resulted in the precise localization of norepinephrine in the sympathetic nervous system, thus providing a basis for future studies of sympathetic nerve activity.

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness scientists, cooperating with National Institute of Mental Health investigators, have demonstrated that radioactive norepinephrine, presumably endogenous norepinephrine, are localized in those parts of the nerve axon containing small vesicles with dense central cores.

Findings Reported

These findings were reported at the Fifth International Congress for Electron Microscopy by Drs. David E. Wolfe and Keith C. Richardson of the NINDS Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, cooperating with Drs. Julius Axelrod and Lincoln T. Potter of the NIH Laboratory of Clinical Sciences.

In previous biochemical and pharmacological studies, the NIMH scientists showed that labeled norepinephrine, when injected intravenously, is stored within sympathetic nerve axons or in certain cells (Schwann cells or chromaffin cells) closely associated with the nerves.

Coated With Emulsion

To define the location of norepinephrine more precisely, sections of pineal gland tissue from rats injected with labeled norepinephrine were coated with photographic emulsion. These were then developed and examined with light and electron microscopes.

Blackened photographic silver grains resulting from the radioactive activity were found to be localized over sympathetic axons lacking a sheath of Schwann cells (nucleated satellite cells). They were only concentrated over the portions of the axons containing numerous small vesicles with dense central granules.

Localization Significant

The localization of norepinephrine is extremely significant, since these vesicles have been isolated and studied chemically, and their morphological characteristics can be determined with the electron microscope. In time, such studies will increase our knowledge of the functions of the sympathetic nervous system and the action of drugs influencing the heart, blood vessels, and many other sympathetic nerve-cerebrated regions of the body.

NIAMD Drug Authorities Attend White House Conference on Narcotics

Three NIAMD authorities on narcotics and drug addiction participated in sessions of the White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse held in Washington, September 27-28.

They were Dr. Everett L. May, Chief of the Section on Medicinal Chemistry; Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, former Chief of the Section on Analgesics; and Dr. Joseph Cochin, of the Laboratory of Chemistry.

The Conference was convened to reexamine the whole problem of narcotics use in this country and to define guidelines for a new comprehensive Federal narcotics program.

Work Is International

Both Drs. Eddy and May have been actively associated with problems concerning addiction-producing drugs on national and international levels, as members of the Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Eddy, former Chairman and now Executive Secretary of this Committee, has also acted as panel chairman for several sessions of the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction, WHO, of which he and Dr. May are also members.

President Kennedy addressed the opening session of the meetings which were held in the State Department Auditorium. Presiding as Chairman of the Conference, Attorney General Robert Kennedy also addressed the conferences on both days of the sessions.

Approximately 400 authorities in various disciplines relating to narcotics and drug abuse were invited to participate.

Dr. Clair Gardner Named NIDR Program Analyst

Dr. Clair L. Gardner has been appointed to the newly created position of Program Analyst in the National Institute of Dental Research. He will identify, analyze, and make proposals on matters of broad significance toward the attainment of objectives in the over-all dental research programs.

Dr. Gardner holds the rank of Senior Dental Surgeon in the PHS Commissioned Corps. He has served as Staff Dental Officer, Indian Health Hospital, Sisseton, S. Dak., and Assistant Chief, Dental Services, Division of Indian Health, Washington, D. C. Prior to his new appointment he was Area Dental Officer, Indian Health Area Office, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Recognizing that the transuranium elements represented a whole new family of actinide elements analogous to the rare earth series of elements, lanthanides, Dr. Seaborg and his associates were able to predict their chemical properties and thence to separate them from all the other elements in the Periodic Table.

At the present time, according to Dr. Seaborg, 11 transuranium elements with a total of nearly 100 isotopes, have been created and discovered. All of these new elements are unstable and therefore radioactive.

The half-life of their various isotopes, he adds, generally decrease with increased atomic number. As heavier elements are created, they exist for decreasing periods, making their production, separation, and identification progressively more difficult.

Discover Other Isotopes

In addition to the discovery of transuranium elements, Dr. Seaborg and his colleagues are responsible for the identification of more than 100 isotopes of elements throughout the Periodic Table.

World-famed as a nuclear chemist, Dr. Seaborg became Chairman of the AEC in March 1961. He was a member of the Commission's first General Advisory Committee from 1946 until 1950, and has served on the President's Science Advisory Committee. He has also been a member of the Joint Commission on Reactor Safety since 1949. He is currently a member of the Standards and Units of Radioactivity of the National Research Council.

In 1951 Dr. Seaborg shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Prof. E. M. McMillan of the University of California and in 1959 won the AEC's Enrico Fermi Award for his outstanding work in the field of nuclear chemistry and for leadership in scientific and educational affairs.

Named Outstanding

Among other honors, he was named one of the 10 outstanding young men in the United States by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1947, and in the same year received the American Chemical Society's Award in Pure Chemistry.

Dr. Seaborg has served on the faculty of the University of California since 1937. He is currently on leave of absence from his post as Professor of Chemistry.

In 1942 he was granted leave of absence to head the plutonium work of the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago. When he returned to the University's Chemistry Department in 1946 he was given responsibility for direction of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory operated for the AEC by the University.

A native of Ishpeming, Mich., Dr. Seaborg received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1937.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, an Honourary Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemists, the New York Academy of Sciences, the California Academy of Sciences, the American Physical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Nuclear Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science, the Royal Society of Arts (England), and the American Scandinavian Foundation.

Dr. Seaborg is the author of approximately 200 scientific papers, including a number of comprehensive reviews and compilations in scientific publications. He is also the author or coauthor of several books on chemistry and the elements.

Catecholamine Synthesis Is Effectively Blocked By DBO Inhibitors

Studies by National Heart Institute scientists indicate that certain compounds that inhibit the enzyme dopamine-beta-oxidase (DBO) can effectively block norepinephrine and epinephrine production in laboratory animals.

DBO is a natural enzyme that catalyzes the conversions of dopamine to norepinephrine and epinephrine. Several compounds that inhibit this enzyme effectively block the production of norepinephrine and epinephrine in vivo, but do not interfere with production of serotonin and other biologically important amines derived from dopamine.

Blocking the synthesis of these two catecholamines has great potential medical importance because of the role they are suspected of playing in essential hypertension. This new family of enzyme inhibitors—the first agents found that effectively block the synthesis of these amines in the body—may therefore be valuable research tools.

Enzyme Fooled

These inhibitors have about the same molecular size and shape as dopamine—the substance ordinarily processed by DBO—but differ from dopamine in chemical structure. Nevertheless, the similarities are strong enough to fool the enzyme into taking on one of these foreign compounds. Having done so, the enzyme cannot then convert that compound to norepinephrine or epinephrine. The enzyme is thus deprived of substrate and will eventually, so many enzymes are tied up that norepinephrine production in the tissues is sharply curtailed.

Need Evaluation

Although certain of the DBO inhibitors have been shown to block norepinephrine and epinephrine production in laboratory animals, the physiological consequences of that blockade remain to be evaluated. Preliminary studies also indicate that the present crop of inhibitors is far too toxic to warrant serious consideration. Eventually, so many enzymes are tied up that norepinephrine production in the tissues is sharply curtailed.

Luncheon Caps NIH Softball Season; Engineers Defeat NIAMD in Playoff

The third NIH Intramural Softball season ended September 19 with a luncheon and award of trophies by James B. Davis, President of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association, to the winning Plant Engineering Branch team (right), as Justin Smith, PEB, President of the Softball League and a member of the winning team, displays one of the individual trophies awarded.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

R & W President James B. Davis, Chief, Supply Management Branch, OD (left), presents the NIH Softball championship trophy to Daryl Wigle, captain of the winning Plant Engineering Branch team (right), as Justin Smith, PEB, President of the Softball League and a member of the winning team, displays one of the individual trophies awarded.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

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Thirty-two attended the noon-time affair the day following the Engineers' tight 2-1 playoff victory over NIAMD. Members of the winning team, captained by Daryl Wigle, received individual trophies. The runner-up NIAMD team and the NHI and NINDB squads which tied for third place received team trophies.

Pitches 3-Hitter

Pitcher Jerry Duvall of Plant Engineering twirled a three-hitter for the winners, struck out five, and scored the winning run in the top of the final inning on a hit by George Grubbs. However, Duvall had to survive a last ditch rally by an NIAMD team which was seeking its second straight championship. He struck out Ken Jones with the potential tying and winning runs on second and third for the final out of the exciting game.

The Engineers and NIAMD tied for first place in the 10-team loop during the regular season with 13-3 records.

Dr. Martin Rubel, Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIMH, pitched for the losers and allowed only one hit and two unearned runs. He struck out 2.

Winning Team Listed


Team captains Andrew Perry, NIAMD; Dr. Herbert Weissbach, NHI; and Norman Mills accepted the trophies for the second and third place teams.

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Team captains Andrew Perry, NIAMD; Dr. Herbert Weissbach, NHI; and Norman Mills accepted the trophies for the second and third place teams.
THE NIH RECORD

October 9, 1962

Dr. Janney Is Appointed Chief of NIMH Program
For Career Development

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Dr. Harold M. Janney, Medical Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, as Chief of the NIMH Career Development Program.

The Career Development Program, inaugurated in 1960 under the direction of Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, NIMH, Associate Director for Extramural Programs, is designed to provide advanced training for doctors who are interested in careers as psychiatrists in the Public Health Service.

The training is conducted at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky., and at United States universities and hospitals offering approved training programs in psychiatry.

Is Commissioned Officer

Dr. Janney has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since December 1936. His first assignment was with the Federal Reformatory in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he served as a staff medical officer until August 1938 when he joined the Bureau of Prisons.

There he was responsible for directing, developing, and supervising medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, and related rehabilitation programs for 24,000 prisoners in 30 penal and correctional institutions in the United States.

Dr. Janney is a Visiting Lecturer at the George Washington Institute of Correctional Administration. His many speeches and publications cover a wide field of medical and psychiatric care in Federal prisons and training programs in psychiatry.

He received his M.D. degree from Louisiana State Medical School in 1935 and interned at Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Maginnis in NCI Post; Nye Is CC Successor

Willard L. Maginnis, Supervisor of the Clinical Center's National Volunteer Patient Program, has been appointed to the post of Program Analyst in the Contracts Section, Operations Branch, National Cancer Institute.

Delbert L. Nye, Senior Case Worker assigned to Heart Social Service, CC Social Service Department, has been named Mr. Maginnis' successor as supervisor of the CC program.

Members of the first PHS surgical team to be sent to South Vietnam attend a lab session conducted by D. K. Lawless, NIAID, in which he is assisted by Barbara Belton. Left to right: Dr. Martin Donelson, Jr., Team Surgeon; Mr. Lawless, Kenneth A. Ebert, Nurse Anesthetist; Dolores Isabelle Alley, Surgical Care Nurse; Mrs. Belton, Olevia Cunningham, Medical Technologist; Dr. Robert E. G. Norton, Assistant Surgeon; and Barbara Joan Palubicki, Operating Room Nurse.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

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UGF DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

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Members of the first PHS surgical team to be sent to South Vietnam attend a lab session conducted by D. K. Lawless, NIAID, in which he is assisted by Barbara Belton. Left to right: Dr. Martin Donelson, Jr., Team Surgeon; Mr. Lawless, Kenneth A. Ebert, Nurse Anesthetist; Dolores Isabelle Alley, Surgical Care Nurse; Mrs. Belton, Olevia Cunningham, Medical Technologist; Dr. Robert E. G. Norton, Assistant Surgeon; and Barbara Joan Palubicki, Operating Room Nurse. —Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

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4 from NIAMD Present Research Findings at Mexico City Congress

Dr. N. Raphael Shulman, Chief of the Clinical Hematology Branch, and Dr. Victor J. Marder, Clinical Investigations; Dr. Makio Murayama, Acting Chief of the Section on Hematology; and Dr. Jules A. Gladner of the Section on Physical Biochemistry, Laboratory of Physical Biology, represented the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases during the annual meetings of the Ninth International Congress of Hematology in Mexico City, September 9-15.

At the Session on Immunohematology, Dr. Shulman and Dr. Marder spoke on "Isoantibodies against Platelets and Leukocytes." Describing recently developed methods of measuring antibodies against inherited antigens on platelets and leukocytes, the report also focused on diseases such as neonatal thrombocytopenic purpura and leukopenia due to maternal sensitization by these antigens.

Based on Prior Findings

The study was based on findings from previous investigations on the problem of antibodies against platelets, when a sensitive technique—dependent on complement fixation for platelet-antibody detection—was developed. This report will be published in the Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Hematology.

Addressing the Session on Biochemistry, Dr. Murayama spoke on "A Sub-Molecular Mechanism of Sickle Cell Formation." Based on recent investigations of the conformational (architectural) changes in the hemoglobin molecule, this report presented additional data on an underlying action of the abnormal hemoglobin when subjected to temperature-induced chemical changes, as observed in optical rotatory dispersion studies.

Contribute Additional Evidence

The results of these studies—utilizing a precision-built model of hemoglobin molecule components—not only support but also contribute additional evidence to previous findings on this molecular reaction in normal and sickle cell hemoglobin. (Reported in Nature, June 6, 1962.)

Dr. Gladner discussed the results of current studies within the Section on "The Molecular Aspects of the Fibrinogen-Fibrin Transition" before the Session on Coagulation.

Presented for the first time before an international group of hematologists, these findings stress the newly-found role of the peptides which are released during the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin, as well as other aspects of the clotting reaction.

A report on the physiologic activities of these peptides will soon appear in the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.

As a special service to delegates, the meetings featured simultaneous translations of all addresses into French, English and German.

Representatives of the Children who conducted this year's NIH Children's Fair on September 15 present the proceeds—$84.10 in a cigar box—to Dr. Jack Mosur, Director of the Clinical Center, as their annual contribution to the NIH Patients' Welfare Fund. The amount is nearly double last year's gift. Front row, left to right: Louise Holliday, Vice Chairman; Mark Holliday, Alexis Paul Shelakov, and Stanley Tabor. Back row: Richard Tabor, Marilyn Tabor, and Barbara Sauer, Chairman. Photo by Sam Silverman.

Red Cross Bloodmobile To Be at NIH Oct. 18

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in Wilson Hall on Thursday, October 18, from 9:15 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Employees over 18 and under 60 years of age are eligible to donate blood. Volunteers under 21 must have written permission from a parent or guardian. Permission forms are available in Bldg. 1, Rm. 21.

Volunteers may donate once every eight weeks or five times a year. Donors should not eat any fatty foods for at least four hours prior to their appointment.

In a memorandum to all employees, Dr. Shannon said: "Within the past few weeks the NIH was able to give assurance to several of its employees and members of their families that blood would be available, without cost, at a time of critical need. This assurance could be given only because of your generosity in participating in the Red Cross Blood program...."

Miss Aber, DRFR, Receives Performance Award

Wilma I. Aber, Contracts Assistant in the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, received a cash award for superior performance and achievement at an informal ceremony in the North Bethesda Office Center September 28.

The award was presented to Miss Aber by Dr. Francis Schmehl, Branch Chief, and Gerald Sparer, Division Executive Officer, for performance "of a wide range of duties in an accurate and competent manner" and for "a remarkable ability for organizing her work, or special assignments to the Branch, and carrying them out with the least amount of effort."

"The quantity of her assigned duties," the citation added, "has never impaired the quality of her accomplishment of them."

Miss Aber, a member of the Indiana Bar Association, joined the staff of Health Research Facilities in August 1956 when it was part of the Division of Research Grants.

World Heart Congress Hears NHI Members

Two members of the National Heart Institute staff are presenting papers at the Fourth World Congress of Cardiology in Mexico City. The Congress opened Sunday and ends next Saturday.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Cardiology Branch, is presenting two papers: "The Use of Pre-coordial Isotope-Dilution Curves in Cardiovascular Diagnosis," and "The Syndrome of Severe Mitral Regurgitation with Normal Left Atrial Pressure." Dr. William Kannel, Senior Surgeon of the Framingham (Mass.) Heart Study, is presenting a paper entitled "Immediate Mortality in Coronary Heart Disease—the Framingham Study."

Morning and afternoon sessions are being conducted at the Congress, which is sponsored by the International Society of Cardiology. During morning meetings simultaneous sessions are being held in order to be able to include at least 300 individual contributions and 15 institution papers. Afternoon sessions are being devoted to large meetings for coordinated discussions.

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