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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NIH Nears Quota In UGF Campaign; Drive Continues

A tally of UGF receipts at the close of the fifth week of the campaign revealed that NIH has exceeded last year's total contributions, with only 88.9 percent of this year's quota collected to date.

Showing an increase of 10 percent over the previous week's total, NIH had collected \$77,885.49 by November 9. The 1962 quota is \$87,640. These contributions have come from 7,879 employees for a participation rate of 89 percent.

'61 Participation 97%

"There was 97 percent participation by NIH employees at the conclusion of last year's campaign," Dr. Clinton C. Powell, NIH Campaign Chairman, pointed out. "If we could equal the participation rate of last year and maintain the higher gift average of this year, we would stand a good chance to make, if not exceed, our dollar quota for the first time in NIH history."

Dr. Powell said the campaign would be continued to allow time for those who haven't contributed to help both their individual areas

(See CAMPAIGN, Page 2)

Prior Patent Obligations Prohibited to Grantees

A statement on commitments or obligations which would be in conflict with Public Health Service policy on patents is now required of all grant applicants before funds are awarded, according to a recent PHS announcement.

In order for the Service to carry out its responsibilities under DHEW patent regulations, grant applicants are now required to submit a statement in letter form indicating that 1) no previous commitments or obligations have been made regarding inventions that may result from grant-supported research; or 2) a detailed explanation of such commitments or obligations where they do exist.

The statement must be signed by those authorized to sign a grant application.

NLM Road Extension Underway; Motorists Asked to Avoid Area

The 3-lane road into the National Library of Medicine is being extended during November and December to connect with Center Drive at Building 22, the Research Facilities Planning Branch reports.

Construction has begun and motorists should avoid this area if possible, the announcement stated. The Stone House Road extension to Wisconsin Avenue will remain open to traffic until the NLM Road extension is completed.

Traffic using Stone House Road and Service Road South may be temporarily delayed or rerouted because of construction at the intersection with Center Drive at Building 22.

Temporary Road

Users of the NLM west parking lot will have to pass through the south end of the construction area. A temporary gravel road to the lot will be provided during part of the construction period.

The new road will speed up the flow of traffic during the peak periods and will replace Stone House Road with a heavy duty road suitable for truck traffic.

Sidewalks parallel to the new road and along Wisconsin Avenue in front of the NLM are also being constructed under this contract.

Celebrezze Approves 70 Health Facility Projects Under New Program

Approval of 70 projects to expand the Nation's health facilities under the new Accelerated Public Works program was announced recently by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze.

The projects involve construction totaling over \$53.24 million, of which the Federal share will be over \$26 million.

Expedites Projects

The Accelerated Public Works program, signed into law by President Kennedy on September 14, was designed to help in the initiation and speedup of state, local and Federal public works projects that would help provide immediate useful work for the unemployed and underemployed in labor surplus areas.

Stepped-up construction for a number of new hospitals and nursing homes, as well as for the improvement and expansion of many existing facilities, will be provided by the 70 approved projects.

"The benefits from this program will be two-fold," Secretary Celebrezze said. "The projects not only will provide urgently needed jobs but will add substantially to the country's health resources."

The Accelerated Public Works
(See HEALTH PROJECTS, Page 4)

Record Queries Mailing List Readers; 177 Comment; 11 Ask to Be Dropped

As required by law, the *NIH Record* recently mailed returnable postcards to the individuals and organizations on its mailing list to learn how many of those who receive it may no longer want it.

The mailing list, consisting of non-NIH employees and NIH overseas personnel, totaled 1,800 copies sent to 563 addresses, since many large organizations request multiple copies.

Of the 563 to whom the query cards were sent, 552 have replied. Of that number, only 11 requested exclusion from the mailing list—four because they were receiving their copies from another source, three because they had returned to NIH, two because they were "too busy to read it," one who was re-

ported deceased, and one—a newspaperman—who said he doesn't cover medicine any more.

At the bottom of the return postcards, in the brief space provided for "Comment on the *NIH Record*," 177 took the time to write or type their comments.

Surprisingly, there were no brickbats. Four suggested more reporting of scientific research and one recommended letter-size format with punch holes for loose-leaf filing.

DRG Chief Names Confrey, Cohen To Staff Posts

Appointments of Eugene A. Confrey as Assistant Chief of the Division of Research Grants, and Sidney B. Cohen as Chief of the Division's Grants Management Branch, have been announced by Dr. Dale R. Lindsay, DRG Chief. Both appointments were effective November 1.

Mr. Confrey was Assistant to the



Mr. Confrey



Mr. Cohen

Chief, Office of Research Grants, Bureau of State Services, from September 1961 until he joined NIH this month. At BSS he worked closely with the Surgeon General's Interbureau Advisory Committee on the development of research grant policy and procedures.

From 1951 until 1956, Mr. Confrey was an Analytical Statistician in the Office of the Army Surgeon General, and from 1956 until 1961

(See STAFF POSTS, Page 3)

Neurology Study Section Divided Into 2 Groups

Because of an increasing workload over the past several years, currently involving review of over 300 applications annually, the Division of Research Grants has divided the Neurology Study Section into two sections designated "A" and "B."

Dr. Pacita Pronove, Executive Secretary of the Neurology Study Section, before the division, will continue in that post for Study Section A.

Dr. Thomas E. O'Brien, Executive Secretary of the Sensory Diseases Study Section, has been appointed to serve in that capacity for Study Section B.

the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

WITHIN-GRADE SALARY INCREASES

The Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 provides that a Classification Act employee may receive a within-grade salary increase when there has been a positive determination that his work merits the salary increase upon completion of a certain period of service in his grade.

This new requirement assures the awarding of a within-grade increase to an employee who has earned it. It places an important responsibility on supervisors to evaluate each individual case and provides incentives for increased efficiency on the part of the employee.

The waiting period for some within-grade increases has been changed. Within-grade increases will be made at the beginning of the pay period following the completion of:

Waiting Period Changes

52 calendar weeks of service in salary steps 1, 2, and 3;

104 calendar weeks of service in salary steps 4, 5, and 6;

156 calendar weeks of service in salary steps 7, 8, and 9.

The within-grade increase cannot be granted unless the employee's work is of an acceptable level of competence as determined by the reviewing official. If it is determined that the employee's work does not meet this criteria, he will receive written notification and will be given an opportunity to request a reconsideration.

The work performance of employees who are due within-grade pay increases as a result of the Act is now being reviewed. Upon certification that their work is of an acceptable level of competence, those employees eligible for within-grade pay increases effective October 14, 1962, will be paid at the increased rate in salary checks to be issued

Special Job Opportunities

- Statisticians and Mathematical Statisticians, GS-5 to 13, needed to staff the recently established Biometrics Section of the Division of Biologics Standards.

- Medical Officer (Pathology), GS-12, for position at the NIH West Africa Research Laboratory, Accra, Ghana.

- Economist (Medical Research Resources), GS-12.

- Budget Officer, GS-12, with Grants Financial Analyst Function.

Further information is available from the Recruitment and Placement Section, Bldg. 1, Rm. 7. Phone, 496-6056.

December 4.

Further information is available through your Personnel Officer.

PROGRAM SERVICES SECTION

NIH Executive Officer Richard L. Seggel recently approved the establishment of the Program Services Section in the Personnel Management Branch.

The new section will absorb all functions formerly performed by the Appointments and Records Section. In addition, Program Services will operate a comprehensive electronic data processing system embracing personnel records of all NIH employees and serve as systems analysis facility for PMB.

Ronald V. Ciminski, formerly a staff member of the Program Evaluation and Reports Section, PMB, will serve as head of the new section which temporarily located in Building 13 until renovation of its permanent quarters in Building 1 is completed.

Duplicating fluid for DITTO and AZOGRAPH machines is flammable and toxic. Don't operate them in unventilated rooms. Post a "DO NOT SMOKE WHILE FILLING THIS MACHINE" sign, available from Miss Hargett, Plant Safety Branch, Ext. 4245.

Two '62 Nobelists Are NIH Grantees; 29 Others Receive Prize Since 1931

Two of the 1962 Nobel Prize winners in medicine, chemistry and physics are NIH grantee scientists.

Dr. James Dewey Watson of Harvard, winner in medicine for "co-discovery of the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the substance of heredity," was first a grantee in 1957.

Dr. John Cowdery Kendrew of London, co-winner in chemistry with another British scientist, Dr. Max Ferdinand Perutz, has been a grantee since January 1959.

With the announcement of this year's winner, the Nobel Prize has been awarded to 59 scientists of various countries since 1931. Of the 59, 31 have been NIH grantees; 16 of the 31 have served or are continuing to serve on NIH Advisory Council or Study Section groups;

and 14 of the 31 were NIH grantees before they received their Nobel awards.

Due to accelerated support of medical research in recent years, 54 American Nobelists from 1931 through 1962 were in the medical sciences, compared with six Americans during the 1901-1930 period.

It was through programming activities of the Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry Study Section that Dr. Kendrew became a grantee scientist. Since 1955, this Study Section has been embarked upon a program to recruit talented biologists and physicists into the relatively new field of biophysics.

Participates in Conference

In 1958 Dr. Kendrew participated in a 4-week biophysics conference sponsored by the BBC Study Section to bring together as many top scientists as possible who could give more positive direction to developments in the field of biophysics and biophysical chemistry. At that time, Dr. Kendrew was encouraged to submit an application to the Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Kendrew worked with whale myoglobin while his associate, Dr. Perutz, concentrated his studies on hemoglobin to "map structure of these vital, bodybuilding proteins" through photo-optical methods and the use of X-rays.

Dr. Carl Brewer Named Research Council Advisor

Dr. Carl R. Brewer, Chief of the Research Grants Branch, Division of General Medical Sciences, has been named as an advisor to the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.

He will serve a three-year term as NIH liaison with the Council's Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

Dr. Brewer succeeds Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the National Cancer Institute, who has held the position for the past three years.

Before coming to DGMS in 1960, Dr. Brewer served for four years as Chief of the Research Division, U. S. Army Chemical Corps Research and Development Command, Washington, D. C.

NHI Lab Requests Return Of Borrowed Lettering Set

Dr. Daniel Steinberg, Chief of the Laboratory of Metabolism, NHI, reports that one complete Leroy Lettering Set, including extra pen holder, is missing and presumably borrowed from the Laboratory in the Clinical Center (5N-264) since about October 1, and requests its prompt return. Dr. Steinberg's extension is 4554.

CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

and NIH go over the top.

The fifth week's totals showed that eight Institutes and Divisions have exceeded 100 percent of their dollar quotas. Reports of percentage of quotas reached by November 9 are as follows: DRFR, 120.8; DRG, 115; DGMS, 107.5; DRS, 106.8; NIMH, 105; OD, 102.1; NIDR, 101.7; NIAMD, 100.1; DBS, 99.8; NIAID, 92.9; NHI, 91.9; NCI, 83.6; NINDB, 82.9; CC, 65.7; OAM, 56.9.



This single-unit, rear-projection assembly, installed in the lobby of Building 31, is one of the many devices employed by the NIH Coordinating Committee to encourage employee participation in this year's UGF Campaign. The device projects a 19-minute film, *Angels in Disguise*, depicting actual case stories of youngsters with physical and emotional problems, and shows how UGF agencies help provide vital services. Displayed on front of the cabinet are duplicate UGF posters.—Photo by Lou Cook.

Dr. Livingston Assumes New Duties as Chief Of DRFR Branch

Dr. Robert B. Livingston, Chief of the Laboratory of Neurobiology, National Institute of Mental Health since 1961, has assumed new duties as Chief of the General Research



Dr. Livingston

Support Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, the Division announced recently.

The General Research Support Branch had its beginning in 1960 in the Division of General Medical Sciences as a new kind of long-range general support for health research programs. It was among the programs transferred from DGMS to DRFR at the time of the latter Division's establishment last July.

Initially, awards were made to 153 schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy and public health. Possible eligibility recently has been extended to include certain schools of nursing, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and separate research institutions, laboratories, centers and other nonprofit research organizations heavily engaged in health-related research. Funds available during fiscal 1963 have been increased from \$20 million to \$30 million.

Receives Close Attention

The Branch program is one that has had close personal attention from both Dr. G. H. Hunt, former Chief of the Division of General Medical Sciences, and Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Chief of DRFR.

It is authorized by law to spend up to 15 percent of the total NIH research and training grants money. The actual amount is determined by the Surgeon General. Such disbursement, to institutions instead of to individual scientists, represents a departure from previous grants practices.

The new program allows institutions readily to meet emerging opportunities in research, explore new and unorthodox scientific ideas, and utilize research funds in ways that will contribute to long-range institutional development for improved research achievements. It also helps to stabilize salaries and enables the purchase of unusual items of equipment needed for more than one research project.

Dr. Livingston is being encouraged by Dr. Stone to keep abreast of his own field of scientific interests in neurological and mental health sciences. He will continue work on the 4th edition of *Fulton's Physiology of the Nervous System*.

On the day Dr. Livingston reported for duty in his new post, Dr. Stone presented him with a "Spe-

PRESENTING THE U. S. SURGEONS GENERAL



Delegates to the 69th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Military Surgeons, held last week at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, had the unusual opportunity of seeing together the four Surgeons General of the United States. They are (from left) Maj. Gen. Oliver K. Niess, Air Force; Dr. Luther L. Terry, Public Health Service; Lt. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, Army; and Rear Adm. Edward C. Kenney, Navy. The 3-day meeting, with a theme of "A United Front Against Common Killers," was attended by more than 2,000 (advance estimate) physicians, dentists, veterinarians, nurses, and medical specialists from this country and abroad.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

PHS to Aid Communities In Sewage Control

The Public Health Service recently announced the allocation of \$90 million to help communities build sewage treatment plants during Fiscal Year 1963.

The funds voted by the Congress to aid in cleaning up the country's water courses are included in FY 1963 appropriations for DHEW.

Last year's appropriations of \$80 million helped communities to provide 754 sewage treatment plants. Total projects completed since beginning of the program in 1956 is 2,078.

Total number of projects approved since start of the program is 3,500. These projects involve \$300 million in Federal grants supporting almost \$1.4 billion of construction. They helped to abate pollution in approximately 38,000 miles of streams, and serve a population of more than 35 million.

Special Aerospace Medicine Honor Citation" awarded by the American Medical Association "for outstanding service to the citizens of the United States of America in the successful orbital flights of its astronauts."

An accompanying letter of congratulations from Dr. George M. Fister, AMA President, was sent to Dr. Livingston through Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director.

Born in Boston, Mass., Dr. Livingston completed his work for A.B. and M.D. degrees at Stanford University. After 18 months training in internal medicine, he entered the Navy Medical Corps as a reserve

Dr. Ringler, NHI, Named Chief of Extramural Programs Branch

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. Robert L. Ringler as Chief of the Program Projects Branch of Extramural Programs.

Dr. Ringler will be primarily responsible for directing that segment of the Institute's extensive research grants program which provides flexible and long-term support to institutions for research by investigators of demonstrated competence and ability.

Program Projects grants foster interdisciplinary studies of multifaceted problems, enabling scientists from such disparate departments as surgery, medicine, biochemistry, radiology, engineering and psychiatry to apply their special knowledge to particular aspects of cardiovascular disease.

Dr. Ringler joined NHI's Extramural Programs staff in 1961 after serving since 1957 as a Research Associate in the Enzyme Division of the Edsel B. Ford Institute for Medical Research, Detroit.

From 1955 to 1957 he was Assistant Professor in the Biochemistry Department of North Carolina State College, at Raleigh. Previously he was a Predoctoral Research Fellow at Michigan State University, East Lansing, from 1951 to 1955.

An A. B. graduate of Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., in 1951, Dr. Ringler received his Ph.D. in biochemistry at Michigan State University in 1955.

He is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Chemical Society, and Sigma Xi.



Dr. Ringler



Dr. James M. Hundley, Assistant to the Surgeon General for Plans, PHS, and Chairman of the International Committee for the AMS meeting, prepares medals for awards presentations to international delegates. Dr. Hundley is the former NIH Special Assistant on International Affairs.

officer. Later he taught physiology at Yale, psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, and anatomy and physiology at the new University of California School of Medicine.

He was a full professor in 1956, when he joined NIH and served as Scientific Director of NIMH and NINDB for four years, and as Chief, Laboratory of Neurobiology, NIMH for two years. "These six years have been the most interesting, challenging, and rewarding of my life," Dr. Livingston said.

Dr. Ferguson Elected Film Committee V. P.

Dr. Malcolm S. Ferguson, Chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, was elected a Vice President of the Committee on Research Films of the International Scientific Film Association at the Sixteenth Congress of the Association held in Warsaw, Poland, in September.

The aims of the Committee are to foster the use of motion picture equipment and techniques in scientific research and to disseminate research information.

Dr. Ferguson, who will serve a two-year term, is the first American to be elected to the Committee on Research Films.

NIH Scientists Seek Volunteer Donors For Studies of Blood and Common Cold

NIH employees with recent common cold infections will have an opportunity to assist NIAID scientists' efforts to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses.

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, announced a project last week designed to uncover new information about the "common cold" group of infections through studies of nasal washings and blood specimens.

EHS Takes Specimens

Nasal washings and blood specimens used in the study will be taken largely from volunteers visiting the NIH Employee Health Units for treatment of colds. Others with colds, preferably during the first three days of infection may volunteer by calling Mrs. Hilda Kennedy, Ext. 5811.

One blood specimen of 20 milliliters will be taken with the nasal washing at the onset of illness, and a second blood specimen will be drawn three to four weeks later.

Volunteers will be paid \$2 for each blood sample.

New Techniques Used

Researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases believe that new tissue culture techniques to be used in the study may aid in identifying some of the unknown agents. At the present time only about 30 percent of the causative agents are believed to be known.

Normal clinical records will be kept by the Employee Health Unit during the study. Initial clinical assessments of volunteers are to be made by Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of the Employee Health Service.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Kennedy.

Dr. Posner Lectures at University of Montreal

Dr. Aaron S. Posner of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, National Institute of Dental Research, was invited to be a Claude Bernard Guest Professor at the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery, University of Montreal, on November 14.

According to tradition, the graduate students and staff members of the Institute select the Claude Bernard professor from among eminent investigators whose work in the crystal chemistry of bone and teeth and other biological materials is of particular interest in relation to their current research programs in the field of tissue calcification.

Listed among past Claude Bernard professors are Drs. Franklin

Dr. N. R. Shulman, Chief of the Clinical Hematology Branch, NIAMD, is asking for volunteer blood donors for an NIAMD study of platelet and white cell types.

The existence of different "types" of blood platelets and white cells has been recognized only recently. In order to determine the frequency and distribution of these types, Dr. Shulman is assembling a donor panel of 3,000 to 4,000 people.

All who are interested in participating may call Dr. Shulman, Ext. 4788, or send name, telephone and room numbers to Dr. Shulman, Bldg. 10, Rm. 9N-254, Tube GU-4.

Volunteers Notified

Blood will be drawn from volunteers in groups of 200. Individuals participating will be notified when and where the blood will be drawn. Two dollars will be paid to all who give 10 cc. of blood for use in the study.

Previous illnesses, inherited factors or tolerances, race or other factors are not at issue in these experiments. All NIH-DHEW employees, including those who may have been rejected by donor panels in the past for such conditions as serum hepatitis or malaria, are asked to participate.

Mismatching of platelet types has been found by the NIAMD scientists to cause a bleeding disease in infants when a child inherits a platelet type from its father which causes a defensive antibody response in the mother to whom such a type is foreign. The infant's blood platelets are destroyed in this disease, causing bleeding tendencies in the offspring, just as incompatible red cells are destroyed in the well known Rh factor incompatibility reactions.

Antibodies May Form

Dr. Shulman's group has also found that dissimilar types of platelets and white cells given by transfusion may provoke formation of antibodies which destroy platelets and white cells in subsequent transfusions.

Reactions which may occur when dissimilar cells are given unknowingly to a sensitized patient may be serious and sometimes fatal. Knowledge of the frequency and distribution of different cell types in the general population will help establish these antigens as new genetic markers, as well as provide new information on the antigenicity of transfusions.

C. McLean of Chicago, Ill.; William F. Neuman of Rochester, N. Y.; Bernardo A. Houssay of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a 1947 Nobel Prize winner; Dwight J. Ingle of Chicago, and Ulf von Euler of Stockholm, Sweden.

Medical History Society Meets November 26

The next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine will be held Monday, November 26, at 8 p. m. in Wilson Hall.

Following a short business meeting two papers will be presented, "Development of Arabic Medicine During the Islamic Period and Its Impact on the West," by Dr. Sami Hamarneh, Acting Curator of the Division of Medical Sciences, Smithsonian Institution; and "Bernard Connor (1666-1698): Physician, Traveler, and Historian," by Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, Chief of the Section on Geographic Medicine and Genetics, Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The Society invites the membership of all those in the Washington area interested in the history of medicine. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Peter Olch, Ext. 4433.

HEALTH PROJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

program provides for more liberal Federal sharing in construction costs than is provided under the regular Hill-Burton health facilities construction program.

The formula for Federal matching under the regular Hill-Burton program ranges from one-third of the project costs in some states to two-thirds in others. Under the stepped-up program, the minimum Federal contribution is one-half of the eligible project costs.

To qualify for Federal funds under the accelerated program, communities are required to advance dates for starting construction of proposed projects.

Areas eligible for participation in the new program are those which have been designated as eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 or which have been determined by the Secretary of Labor as having suffered substantial unemployment for at least nine months.

Special Federal Funds

The Federal share of projects approved under the stepped-up program comes from a special appropriation. Some hospital construction projects, however, receive assistance under both the new program and the regular Hill-Burton program.

Also approved by the Secretary, under the same program, were 81 water pollution control projects. These involve the construction of sewage treatment works and related water pollution control facilities costing over \$37.1 million, of which the Federal share will be in excess of \$19 million.

Berthe Fendrick, DRG, Retires; Served for 20 Years in PHS

Berthe T. Fendrick, one of the first employees of the Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants, retired October 5 after 20 years of Government service.

Mrs. Fendrick's entire Federal career was spent with the Public Health Service. She came to DRG in 1947 and was instrumental in



Berthe T. Fendrick, recently retired after 20 years with the Public Health Service, reviews issues of the annual "Blue Book" with Roland P. Maher, Supervisory Statistical Officer of the Statistical Processing Section.—Photo by Shirley Barth.

winning the Superior Performance Award in 1959 for the former Data Compilation Section, then a unit of the Statistics and Analysis Branch.

The award was presented to the group for producing the "Blue Book" (annual PHS publication of grants and awards) in record time.

When the Design and Analysis Section was activated in 1959, Mrs. Fendrick was named Supervisory Statistical Assistant to the newly created unit. She was a frequent participant in staff discussions to plan and coordinate the Division's statistical workload. Fluent in the French language, she also doubled as a translator for the DRG staff.

A native of Nogent-sur-Maine, France, Mrs. Fendrick came to the United States in 1934 with her husband, Raymond S. Fendrick, an American newspaper correspondent until his death in 1942.

PSB Warns of Stuck Windows

"Painters," according to Plant Safety Branch, "paint everything shut. This is especially dangerous in relation to laboratory windows and the fire hose and oxygen control valve cabinets. Several times the NIHFD has had to break windows to provide emergency evacuation of smoke and fumes. For your own safety, report stuck windows to Miss Hargett, Plant Safety Branch, Ext. 4245."

5,567 Research Grants And 1,561 Fellowships Awarded First Quarter

During the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1963, the Public Health Service has awarded a total of 5,567 research grants and 1,561 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling \$155,600,076.

Awarded during the month of September were 2,685 research grants and 481 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling \$69,293,071.

Of the September total \$12,939,334 was allocated to support 555 new research grants and fellowships. The balance was allocated to support the continuation of 2,179 previously approved research grants and 432 fellowships.

The new research grants went to 217 institutions in 43 States, the District of Columbia, one territory and 12 foreign countries. The new fellowships and Research Career Awards went to 48 United States scientists and one scientist from another country for study in 40 institutions in 17 States, the District of Columbia and five foreign countries.

The awards, all on a competitive basis, were made by the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services, with the NIH Division of Research Grants serving as coordinator, acting upon recommendations from National Advisory Councils and Study Sections.

Dr. Roy Hertz Elected AAOG Honorary Fellow

Dr. Roy Hertz, Chief of the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute, has been elected to Honorary Fellowship in the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

The Association, a 75-year old organization, has a membership of more than 200 leading practitioners, teachers, and research scientists from this country and abroad. Fifteen Honorary Fellows hold lifetime membership.

An internationally recognized endocrinologist, Dr. Hertz was chosen because of his important basic and clinical investigations in the treatment of diseases of women.

Treatments Cited

These include the development of a successful regimen of drug treatment for patients with a rare but highly malignant tumor of the uterus—choriocarcinoma—and the first use of orally active steroids capable of sustaining pregnancy in women who would otherwise miscarry.

Dr. Hertz, an NCI staff member since 1944, was responsible for initiating the Institute's clinical research activities in the Washington area, and admitted the first patient to the Clinical Center when it opened in 1953.

In 1957 he received the Anne Frankel Rosenthal Memorial Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for outstanding accomplishment in the field of cancer research, and the Superior Service Award of DHEW.

Stimuli of Peripheral Nerve Receptors Seen Cause of Hypoxic Cardiac Arrest

Recent investigations by scientists of the National Heart Institute indicate that cardiac arrest resulting from hypoxia is caused primarily by neural stimuli originating in the peripheral nerve receptors rather than from direct effects of oxygen deficit on the heart.

The scientists, Dr. W. Gerald Austen of the NHI Surgery Branch, and Drs. Paul A. Ebert and Lazar J. Greenfield, both now with Johns Hopkins University Hospital, reported their studies to the American College of Surgeons, meeting in Atlantic City October 15-19.

In studies on animals, the investigators used two heart-lung machines, so that the coronary circulations and the systemic circulations could be perfused independently. When the heart was perfused with blood low in oxygen but the systemic circulation was per-

fused with normal, fully oxygenated blood, no significant change in heart rate or rhythm was noted.

However, when hypoxia was produced in the systemic circulation, heartbeat slowed abnormally in all animals and ceased altogether in two of them, even though their hearts were being perfused with fully oxygenated blood.

Reactions Are Severe

Sudden systemic hypoxia produced more severe reactions than gradual hypoxia; the most severe reactions occurred when both the systemic circulation and the cardiac circulation were perfused with blood low in oxygen.

When the vagal nerves leading to the heart were severed, the effects of systemic hypoxia were abolished.

The investigators concluded that decreased levels of oxygen in the systemic circulation somehow stimulate neural receptors which can slow and even stop the heart. This can happen even when the heart itself is receiving adequate oxygen from its own blood supply.

New Documentary Film To Be Shown Friday

Trinidad, famous among the "sugar islands" of the West Indies, is the subject of a new sound-color motion picture on nutritional health to be shown this Friday, November 23, in Wilson Hall at 2 p.m. All NIH personnel are invited.

Food is the basic theme of this picture. The first part of the film tells the story of Trinidad from the days of Columbus to the present and shows how food has always played an important part in the island's growth.

Included are scenes of the cane fields and oil refineries that provide most of Trinidad's wealth, and highlights of the Island's evolution from a crown colony to a newly independent nation.

Depicts Team Activities

The second part of the film shows the activities of a U.S. nutrition survey team that recently visited there to study the food habits and nutritional health of the people.

Such surveys have now been made in more than 20 developing countries throughout the world. The film shows how U.S. nutrition scientists carried out the Trinidad survey.

These surveys, sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, are an expression of the vital interest of the U.S. Government in the food problems of other nations.

The 24-minute film was written and photographed by Jack Robinson, NIAMD Information Officer, who accompanied the team on the survey.

Flu Injections Available Nov. 26-30, Dec. 3-5

The second in the 2-injection series of influenza vaccinations being offered to NIH employees by the Employee Health Service will be available November 26-30 and December 3-5.

NIH employees in Bethesda and on the reservation, with the exception of those in Building 31, may be vaccinated next week, Monday through Friday, from 1:30 to 4 p.m., in the Clinical Center Health Unit, Rm. B2A06.

EHS has established the following schedule as determined by the first initial of the last name.

A-D, November 26.
E-H, November 27.
I-M, November 28.
N-R, November 29.
S-Z, November 30.

Building 31 employees are requested to report to the North Health Unit, Rm. B2B34, Bldg. 31, for their injections on December 3 and 4, from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Vaccinations will be available to Robin and Arts Building employees on December 5, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., in Conference Room B, Robin Building.

Night-duty personnel may report to either the CC or Building 31 Health Units for vaccination in the mornings at the end of their duty hours.

Employees immunized in 1961, who have received a booster injection this year, will not need the second injection.



Among the outstanding cardiologists from five continents who presented a "World Report" on heart and circulatory disease at the recent Annual Meeting of the American Heart Association in Cleveland are Dr. S. Padmavati, Professor of Medicine at Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India (right), and Dr. Nlogha E. Okeke, Director of the Eastern Regional Medical Center, Enugu, Nigeria. Representing the United States was Dr. Paul Dudley White, Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School. Other reports were presented by representatives of Mexico, Sweden, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain. Dr. Okeke and representatives of Sweden and the Soviet Union also visited NIH while in this country. The "World Report" was supported by a grant from Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

NIMH-GHI Project Indicates Feasibility Of Limited Psychiatric Health Benefits

A recent 30-month research project by a major insurance company has indicated the economic and medical feasibility of extending health insurance benefits to include short-term ambulatory psychiatric care.

The project, conducted by Group Health Insurance, Inc., of New York City, was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health. Co-sponsors were the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association for Mental Health.

Underwrites Coverage

From June 1959 to December 1961, NIMH underwrote extended coverage for a selected sample of 30 thousand GHI subscribers and their 46 thousand medically insured dependents.

This coverage included a large share of the costs of short-term psychiatric care. Among the benefits offered for any condition normally treated by a psychiatrist were psychological testing, a maximum of 30 days hospitalization, and up to 15 office visits to participating psychiatrists.

During the 30 months of the project 1,077 psychiatric claims were filed. The overall rate of use was 12.2 cases per 1,000 subscribers during two years of operation, and the rate of new cases per 1,000 was highest during the first 6-month period of the study. The average

cost of a terminated case was \$186.

Principal research findings included the following:

1. Demographic sub-groups of the eligible population varied widely in their use of psychiatric benefits. Utilization rate of college graduates was three times that of high-school graduates. Other groups with a high utilization rate were the divorced, clerical and professional workers, adults with family incomes below \$2,000 and over \$10,000, and adults between 20 and 39 years of age.

2. Psychiatrists were available, interested, and cooperative. Many of the participating psychiatrists never saw a project patient because there were not enough patients to go around.

3. Project patients were comparatively high users of medical-surgical services. Over a 3-year period, their GHI claims per person averaged 176 percent of the non-psychiatric patients' claims for medical-surgical services.

4. Half the office patients used the maximum benefits. Of those who used maximum office benefits, more than half continued treatment privately.

5. Although psychiatrists usually thought further treatment would help their patients, they regarded three out of four patients as recovered or improved at the termination of project benefits.

GHI has published a report of

Dr. Feitel Named to Child Center Post

Dr. Morris Feitel, a practicing pediatrician and a clinical instructor in pediatrics at the Georgetown University Medical School, has been appointed a part-time Pediatrics Staff Consultant with the Center for Research in Child Health, Division of General Medical Sciences.

In this position Dr. Feitel will be engaged in the identification of perinatal problems and the determination of the status of research in the developmental problems of children. He will also take part in establishing working relationships between governmental and nongovernmental agencies dealing with child health.

Serves in Army

From 1958 to 1960, while serving as a Captain in the U.S. Army, he was Chief of Pediatrics at the U.S. Army Valley Forge General Hospital in Phoenixville, Penn. While there, Dr. Feitel established the Adolescent Clinic and conducted investigative works on the causes of jaundice in the newborn.

Dr. Feitel is a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and author of two recent scientific articles appearing in Pediatrics. His major fields of research interest are developmental pharmacology and adolescent medicine.

the project, Psychiatric Insurance, by Helen Hershfield Avnet, the company's Director of Research.

Dr. Murayama Conducts First of 6 Seminars on Biomedical Engineering

Beginning this month a series of six evening seminars on Biomedical Engineering will be sponsored here by the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services. The final seminar will be held next May.

Participants in the program will include engineers and scientists from IEDB, other NIH Institutes and Divisions, and universities and research organizations outside NIH.

The first seminar, conducted by Dr. Makio Murayama, Acting Chief of the Section on Hematology, Laboratory of Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, will be held Wednesday, November 28, at 8 p. m., in Conference Room 4, Building 31.

Cites Usages

Dr. Murayama's subject will be "Engineering Methods in Structural Analysis of Protein Molecules."

He will discuss engineering approaches to studies of primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structures, covering chain cleavage methods, automatically controlled pH-stats, electrophoretic and chromatographic peptide separation, and overlapping techniques.

In addition, he will describe X-ray diffraction and high-speed analysis methods, along with automatic device for amperometric titration in the study of the function of sulfur atoms in relation to hemoglobin molecular structure.

Others Listed

Future lecturers and their subjects are Walter S. Friauf, IEDB, DRS, "Programmed Automatic Control System"; Edmund M. Glaser and Dr. Henry van der Loos, University of Maryland School of Medicine, "A Semi-Automatic Light Microscope for Neuroanatomy"; and Gerald S. Cohen, IEDB, DRS, "Recent Physiological Instrumentation Techniques."

Also, Dr. Howard E. Tompkins, Technical Development, National Institute of Mental Health, "Digital Computers in the Life Sciences Laboratory"; and Dr. Frank Senftle, National Bureau of Standards, "Magnetic Susceptibility and Adsorption of Oxygen on Ice and Its Relation to Magnetic Properties of Tumor Tissue."

Open discussion will follow on the subject presented by the speaker at each seminar.

The seminar series is open to the public. Dates of the five future seminars will be announced in the *Record* and the NIH Calendar of Events.

New Booklet Discusses Children's War Fears

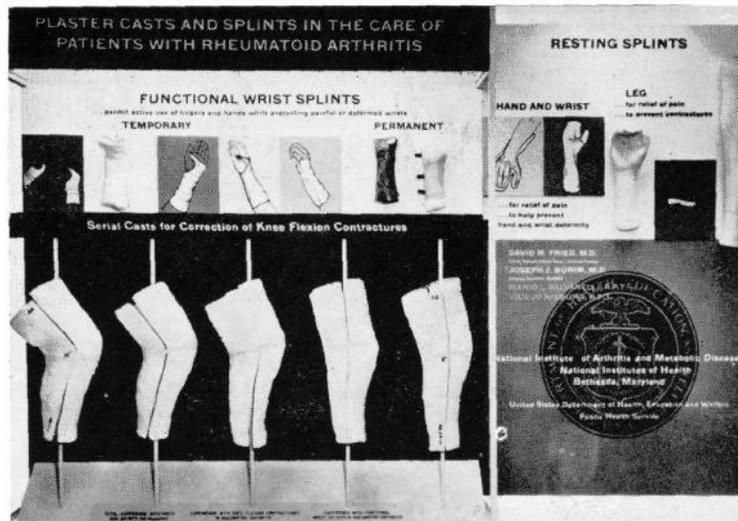
A new booklet, *Children and the Threat of Nuclear War*, has just been published by the Child Study Association, in cooperation with the National Institute of Mental Health.

The booklet advises parents on how to understand and to handle children's fears and anxieties regarding nuclear war. The pamphlet describes attitudes and approaches helpful in dealing with children of three different age groups: from 4 to 6, from 6 to 12, and teen-agers.

Written by Dr. Sybille Escalona, child psychologist and Professor at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine, it incorporates findings from a number of recent studies of children under stress.

For example, it points out that children are fully aware of danger to life, and frequently connect this with the language of nuclear war. While they can learn to live with danger, their responses to it depend upon the basic attitudes of the adults around them.

Single copies of the booklet are available without charge from the NIMH Publications and Reports Section, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A47, Ext. 5027.



Describing simple and effective forms of splinting, the exhibit "Plaster Casts and Splints in the Care of Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis" was shown at the Southern Medical Association meetings at Miami Beach, November 12-15. This exhibit is based on recent clinical studies conducted by Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, NIAMD Clinical Director, in collaboration with Dr. David M. Fried, Chief of the CC Rehabilitation Department, and his associates, Mario L. Salvaneli and Vida Jo Niebuhr. By means of functional wrist splints and long leg cylinder casts, these studies demonstrate an effective way of preventing progressive deformity in the management of patients with specific types of rheumatoid arthritis. Adapted from an earlier exhibit, this revised version was first shown at the 40th annual session of the American Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in New York, August 27-31. It was designed by the Medical Arts Section, DRS.

Study Shows Need for Uniform Bilirubin Test

A need for uniform standards and laboratory methods for determining serum bilirubin was indicated by a recent survey conducted by participants in the Collaborative Perinatal Project of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The study showed a wide variation in serum bilirubin determinations at hospital laboratories.

More accurate determinations are essential to provide better indicators for exchange transfusions in newborn babies, and to provide valid data required for further study of kernicterus—a manifestation of severe jaundice that may result in cerebral palsy or death in the newborn.

Specimens Analyzed

A total of 953 specimens containing bilirubin in varying concentrations were submitted for analysis to 13 laboratories used by the 15 collaborating medical centers. Laboratory reports on identical specimens differed from the true value by as much as 3.6 milligrams of bilirubin per 100 millimeters of serum.

The study was made by Drs. Milton Westphal, Children's Hospital, Buffalo; Ellenmae Viergiver, Pennsylvania Hospital; Robert Roth, University of Pennsylvania; and the Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB. Findings of the study were reported in Pediatrics.

As an aid in establishing comparable and reliable bilirubin determinations, a committee was appointed consisting of experts from the American Academy of Pediatrics, the College of American Pathologists, and the American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Second Surgical Team Departs for Far East

The second of the PHS surgical teams to be sent to South Vietnam to assist the civilian population was scheduled to depart this Saturday, following two weeks of intensive orientation.

The 6-member team, which will serve a 2-year period with the Agency for International Development, will be based in Da Nang. Its members, like those of the first surgical team which left September 27, spent two days at NIH attending lectures on tropical medicine.

The NIH program, scheduled for Thursday and Friday of last week, was arranged by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the request of the Bureau of Medical Services.

BMS is assisting in recruitment of the teams, requested by the

NIH Craftsman Is an Expert Rifle Shot; Has 14 Trophies Garnered This Year

By George J. Mannina

Fred Hethcoat is a soft-spoken, genial man, known to his associates in the DRS Plant Engineering Branch paint shop as a skilled painter and craftsman who takes pride in his work.

But Mr. Hethcoat's unassuming manner and quiet competence serve to conceal a diversity of outside interests, one of which is far afield from the work he has been doing at NIH for the past 12 years.

Few know that he is a crack shot and the possessor of 17 trophies and medals, 14 of which were won this year in rifle matches against some of the Nation's top marksmen.

Also a Gardener

At the other extreme, he is a "green thumb" gardener of some note in the Rockville area where he resides at 1310 Coral Sea Drive. He specializes in growing tulips and dahlias.

Although he has been a rifle enthusiast since his Alabama boyhood days, Mr. Hethcoat did not begin firing competitively until he joined the National Rifle Association and the Berwyn Rod and Gun Club in 1960. The latter is located in Bowie, Md.

Already he has achieved an NRA "Expert" classification, the second highest rifle rating awarded by the Association. Next year he hopes to earn the highest classification, that of "Master."

Fires Large-Bore Rifle

In competition Fred fires a Model 70 Winchester rifle—a large bore, high-powered rifle—at distances of 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards.

Rifle club members provide their own equipment but they are furnished ammunition for competitions.

All matches in which he has competed are sponsored by the NRA and the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, U.S. Army. Competitors in these matches, some of which are team efforts and others individual competitions, include NRA and rifle club members from all over the country and members of all branches of the Armed Forces.

Probably the highlight of Fred's achievements in rifle competition,

South Vietnamese Government because of the scarcity of physicians, most of whom are serving in the Nation's armed forces.

Members of the team leaving Saturday are Dr. Charles A. Lamb of Boston, Mass., Chief Surgeon; Dr. Robert M. Jameson of San Francisco, Calif., Deputy Chief Surgeon; Marguerite Shields of Hollywood, Fla., Nurse Anesthetist; Carmen A. Cunningham of Mountain View, Calif., Operating Room Nurse; Marilyn A. Varni of San Francisco, Ward Nurse; and Don L. Tyndall of Birmingham, Ala., Medical Technologist.



Attired in the special jacket and headgear worn for competitive rifle shooting, Fred Hethcoat holds his Model 70 Winchester. Alongside are some of the 17 trophies and medals he has won.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

from a purely personal point of view, was his success at the Nevada Trophy Match last August 21 at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The Camp Perry match is the largest individual rifle competition held in this country. It is also considered one of the most difficult, for it is known as a "blind" match—meaning that contestants are not permitted "sight" or practice shots before commencing to fire for record.

Firing against 3,295 competitors, including crack shots from every part of the country, Fred finished among the top 11 winners. Having a choice of awards, he selected a special piece of NRA silverware as his prize.

Wins at Quantico

He reached another highpoint at the State Championship Match last June at Quantico, Va. Firing "doubles," that is two matches each time, he won a total of six trophies; two each for finishing first in rapid firing matches at 200 and 300 yards, respectively, and two for having the highest aggregate or overall score in two slow-fire matches at 600 yards.

Although long familiar with rifles, his success did not simply happen. A considerable portion of his early club days was devoted to learning all about the fundamentals of rifle techniques and handling involved in competitive shooting, such as position shooting.

Nor were safety measures and rules overlooked within the framework for instructions in rifle competition. This is important to Fred.

New Malaria Parasite Found in Kuala Lumpur, Named for Dr. Coatney

A new species of malaria parasite, *Plasmodium coatneyi*, has been discovered by scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy.

The newly found species is named in honor of Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory and, until the first part of this month, President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The sixth oriental species of primate malaria to be described, the parasite was found during intensive studies of simian malaria at a field laboratory in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

Isolated from Vector

One unique feature of the newly recognized parasite is that the type strain was isolated from the mosquito vector, *Anopheles hackeri*, rather than from the primate host.

The investigators suggest that since the cycle of infectivity of *P. coatneyi* resembles that of *P. falciparum*, one of three important human malaria parasites, the former may be highly useful for study in the laboratory.

The parasite is described in detail in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Authors are Dr. D. E. Eyles, Dr. McWilson Warren, and Elizabeth Guinn of NIAID; and Dr. A. A. Sandosham, Dr. R. H. Wharton, and Y. L. Fong of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.

"A complete knowledge of these fundamentals and the safety aspect is essential," he said, "regardless of whether the rifle is used for competitive purposes or not. An ignorant or careless handler of rifles or any weapon is a menace to himself and others."

Strangely enough, perhaps, hunting for game holds no charm for Fred. He confines his expertise to target shooting. His philosophy is wonderfully simple: "I would rather take pictures of animals than kill them."

Wife Also Wins

In the Hethcoat household, rifle competition is not confined to the man of the house. Fred's wife, Eula, also a member of the NRA and Berwyn Club since 1960, is herself quite a "shot."

Under his tutelage, Mrs. Hethcoat has achieved an NRA "Marksman" classification, and in the process has won three trophies of her own, firing a Springfield 30-06 rifle. "And this," said Fred, "with never having fired a rifle until she joined the club!"

Revised NIH Directory Lists Wide Variety of Helpful Information

By Bonnie Gregory
NIH Information Trainee

In case you haven't noticed, there's a new arrival on the scene—the NIH Telephone Directory, revised edition. No matter what your vocational problem, this publication is guaranteed to be helpful.

At your disposal is a complete list of the abbreviations used here at NIH, an alphabetical personnel listing, an organizational listing, and full information on the Government Interdepartmental Dialing System.

The new directory also contains a complete and revised classified section which contains all kinds of information, from laundry service to legislation.

Do you need office supplies? Is your typewriter functioning properly? Do you know when the mail goes out and what goes certified or registered? Have any problems with telegrams? And don't break your fingernails crating up boxes for shipment; this service is available and listed in your directory.

If your work is in the laboratory, you should be familiar with the procedure for obtaining and disposing of radioactive materials. You'll have bottles to be washed. You'll need food and cages for the rats. Maybe you'll even need rats. Don't fret about it, dial the proper number.

If you don't have a copy of the directory, dial Ext. 5651 or 2027 for prompt delivery.

New Booklet Discusses Prevention of Cancer

Cancer as a preventable disease is discussed in a new booklet, *Cancer Cause and Prevention*, recently issued by the Public Health Service.

The publication, prepared by the Service's National Cancer Institute, describes environmental and personal factors involved in the causation of cancer, and occupational cancer hazards that to some extent may be avoided.

It goes into the problems of air pollution, radiation exposure, and food additives. It also discusses smoking and lung cancer, referring to the conclusion reached by the Public Health Service in 1959 that smoking is the principal reason for the steep rise in lung cancer cases.

Cancer Cause and Prevention—PHS Publication No. 959—is a companion volume to the public information booklet, *Treating Cancer*—PHS Publication No. 690—issued in 1960. Single copies of both publications may be obtained without charge from the NCI Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 11A19, Ext. 2011. Multiple copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government



John Summerour, a senior supervisor in the Operations Section of the Clinical Center's Department of Environmental Sanitation, receives a cash award and congratulations from Dr. Clifton K. Himmelsbach, CC Associate Director, for designing a device that solved the problem of trash collection while floors are being mopped. Marie H. Alford of the Central Sterile Supply Service, CC Pharmacy Department, is holding her cash award received for modifying liver biopsy needles for special purpose use. The awards were presented November 6 at the CC Director's Staff Meeting.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

NIMH Revises Pamphlet On Teacher's Role in Pupils' Mental Health

A revised edition of the pamphlet, "The Teacher and Mental Health," has been issued by the National Institute of Mental Health.

The pamphlet, designed to aid the teacher in meeting the emotional needs of his pupils, points out that a teacher's understanding of the basic principles of emotional growth and human relations can contribute to his effectiveness in the classroom.

It spells out many of these principles and provides pointers for implementing them in classroom situations. For example, in helping to meet the child's emotional needs, the teacher can help him acquire a sense of personal worth, accept his limitations, fulfill his need to belong, accept and take responsibility for his feelings, and recognize his need for direction.

A list of mental health publications and films particularly suitable for use by the teacher is included in the pamphlet.

Single copies of the pamphlet, PHS Publication No. 385, are available without charge from the NIMH Publications and Reports Section, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A50, Ext. 4795. Multiple copies at 20 cents each may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 10 cents a copy for *Cancer Cause and Prevention*, and 15 cents a copy for *Treating Cancer*.

STAFF POSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

was a Public Health Advisor in the Office of the PHS Surgeon General.

He has also served as a member of the Hoover Commission's Second Task Force on Federal Medical Services, and since its establishment earlier this year, has been a member of the DRG Grants Associates Board.

A native of Buffalo, N.Y., Mr. Confrey received a B.A. degree, cum laude, from George Washington University in 1948, and an M.A. degree in philosophy from Yale University in 1951. During World War II he served with the Office of Strategic Services.

Edits, Writes, Lectures

He is the editor of the textbook, *Administration of Community Health Services*, and is the author of articles on gerontology, epidemiology and hospital utilization. In addition, he has been guest lecturer in philosophy at George Washington University.

Mr. Cohen came to NIH in March of 1960 as Assistant Chief of the Grants Management Branch, and since August of this year has served as Acting Chief of the Branch.

From 1958 until he came to NIH he was Supervisory Constructive Accountant and Fiscal Consultant in the Office of the Assistant Director for State Administration, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and from 1955 until 1958 was Assistant Executive Officer of the Food and Drug Administration.

He has also served as Budget Examiner for DHEW, as Director of Budget and Finance of the Wage

Laki-Lorand Factor Seen Essential to Formation Of Stable Blood Clots

Studies by Drs. Koloman Laki and N. Chandrasekhar of the Laboratory of Physical Biology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, have provided experimental evidence that the Laki-Lorand Factor (LLF), a normal constituent of blood, is essential to the formation of a stable blood clot.

The studies also suggest that the carbohydrate residues from the clot precursor material, fibrinogen, play a role in the formation of the stable clot.

Thrombin May Activate LLF

Thrombin is now believed to be involved in the clotting process twice; not only does it split off fibrin molecules from fibrinogen to form the primary clot, but recent studies have suggested that it may activate LLF into an enzyme which "vulcanizes" the clot by introducing strong bonds between the fibrin (or clot) molecules.

The NIAMD scientists have now found evidence for such a relationship in studies involving bovine fibrinogen treated with the enzyme sialidase which removes sialic acid, one of the carbohydrate components of fibrinogen. When this sialic acid-free fibrinogen was clotted with thrombin in the presence of LLF, it yielded a clot easily soluble in urea, a solution used to test clot solubility.

Contrast Noted

This was in contrast with untreated fibrinogen which yielded a normal, insoluble clot, indicating that LLF may not be able to act on the sialic acid-free fibrinogen to produce a normal insoluble clot.

It was also shown that higher concentrations of LLF in the clotting mixture resulted in an increased release of carbohydrates, thus further implicating LLF as an active agent in the release of carbohydrates during clotting.

These studies, reported by the investigators in *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, represent an additional clarification of the complex biochemical reactions involved in the formation of stable blood clots, and to a better understanding of certain diseases in which there is a bleeding tendency.

Stabilization Board, Economic Stabilization Agency, and in administrative capacities with the Federal Security Agency.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen received a B.C.S. degree from the Columbus School of Accountancy of Catholic University in 1940, and did postgraduate work at American and George Washington Universities.