Scientists Review First Analysis Of Perinatal Study

Approximately 300 scientists participating in a nationwide perinatal research study among an estimated 20,000 women who attended the Perinatal Study meeting held June 13 and 14 in Washington, D.C., to review the first extensive analysis of study data. Tabulations presented at the meeting included data on pregnancy history and outcome of more than 20,000 of the 50,000 women enrolled in the Collaborative Study on Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood.

Data Handling Clarified

The meeting, which was held to clarify problems of data analysis appropriate to this extensive study by 15 collaborating medical centers across the country, was sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Thirty-one reports, presented by

NIH Consolodates Extramural Programs As 1,000 Begin Move to New Building

The long-planned move of nearly 1,000 employees to the Westwood Building, to consolidate extramural programs there and to relieve overcrowding in other NIH buildings, is well underway.

Transfer of personnel and office equipment to the new 9-story building at 3333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda (Massachusetts Avenue Extended), is scheduled for completion July 17.

Relocation of offices now in buildings both on and off the reservation, which will utilize the space provided by the move to Westwood, will not begin until after the Westwood move has been completed.

Building Is Air-Conditioned

The new, air-conditioned building, all of which will be occupied by NIH, contains 172,000 square feet of office space and 3,500 square feet of storage space. The latter is located in the sub-basement.

The move to Westwood includes all of the Division of Research Grants, all of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and all of the NIH Extramural Programs except those of the National Institute of Mental Health. Supervising the move are two

NHI Exhibit Pits Heartbeats on Review For 60,000 Attending Foundation Fair

"Hey, that's cool!" The typically youthful comment came from a small boy as he listened to his heartbeat while visiting the National Heart Institute's exhibit at the recent Kent Medical Foundation Health Fair in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The youth was among an estimated 60,000 persons who heard their hearts during the 6-day fair, at the stethoscope table which is a new unit of the NIH exhibit, "Understanding the Heart and Circulation."

The visitors' almost universal reaction—sober brow changing to a surprised grin—indicated to the NIH exhibit staff that listeners were pleased to hear the sound the heart makes as it pumps blood some 80 times each minute.

In addition to the stethoscope unit, this NIH exhibit contains... (See NHI EXHIBIT, Page 8)

Shannon Appoints Eugene Confrey DRG Acting Chief

He came to that post from the Bureau of State Services, PHS, where he worked with the Surgeon General's Interbureau Advisory Committee on the development of research grant policy and procedures.

Dr. Confrey joined the Public Health Service staff in 1956 as a public health advisor in the Office of the Surgeon General. While there he participated in studies of health manpower, aging, and medical care administration.

Shannon Appoints Eugene Confrey DRG Acting Chief

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, has announced the appointment of Dr. Eugene A. Confrey as Acting Chief of the Division of Research Grants. He succeeds Dr. Dale R. Lindsay who is retiring to accept a position at Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Confrey has been Assistant Chief of the Division since last No-
NEWS from PERSONNEL

SUMMER AIDE PROGRAM

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, has announced that NIH is participating with other government agencies in a pilot Summer Working Aide Program by offering temporary summer jobs for approximately 34 teenage boys.

This is a part of the Washington Action for Youth Program which has received impressive support from not only Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Attorney General Robert Kennedy but all government and business leaders who are in a position to help.

All Federal Agencies in the Washington area are participating in the program by providing approximately 800 to 1,000 job opportunities.

For Ages 16-18

The objective of the program is to provide summer vacation employment opportunities for youths between 16 and 18 years of age from the Cardozo High School District.

These youths were chosen to participate in this program because of their desire and potential to develop worthwhile personal goals and to motivate them to take advantage of the opportunities available.

They would not have opportunities for gainful activity during the summer months under normal circumstances. This program is a means of helping them to develop worthwhile interests and incentives, to benefit from the discipline of a work environment, and to identify themselves with an economically productive work situation.

The students will be assigned a single job title of Summer Working Aide and receive a pay rate of $1.25 an hour.

Institutes and Divisions are cooperating in this program. Placement of these students is being coordinated by Recruitment and Placement Section of PMB.

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

Educational counseling for the fall terms at area colleges and universities will be available at NIH on September 5 and 11. Further information concerning the location and hours of this service will be announced in this column at a later date.

Anyone desiring counseling before September 5 should call John Kinker, George Washington University Counselor at FE 8-0850, Ext. 429.

Degree candidates are reminded to check with their respective schools in regard to the deadline dates for submitting applications and all supporting credentials, as these dates may vary among different schools.

Quarrels would not last long if the fault was only on one side—Robespierrecauld.

2 Grants Support Instrumentation, Radiation Studies

Two new research programs—one to study the effects of radiation at the cellular level and one to increase the application of nuclear instrumentation and chemistry to medical and biological health—will be carried out at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University with grant support from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The two separate grants in amounts of $381,878 and $146,316 were awarded respectively to Dr. Roland F. Beers, Jr., Associate Professor of Radiological Sciences, and Dr. John O. McAffee, Associate Professor of Radiology.

Administered by NIGMS

These grants, each for the first year of work of an anticipated 5-year program, will be administered by NIGMS, which supports research projects and training in the basic biological sciences.

"The importance of extending our knowledge about the effects of radiation on human beings cannot be exaggerated," said Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Director of NIGMS. "It is necessary to understand these effects and the way in which radiation exerts its damage, comprehensive understanding of normal cell processes is imperative."

The radiation research program to be directed by Dr. Beers has a two-fold primary objective—study of the biological effects of radiation, and the application of radioactive phenomena as experimental tools for the study of biological processes of systems.

Seeks Cell Characteristics

Working with Dr. Beers, Dr. Paul 0. P. T'ao, Associate Professor of Biophysical Chemistry, hopes by examination of the properties of nucleic acids to gain new insights into the physical and chemical characteristics of the component parts of the cells of the body. Dr. T'ao's studies are fundamental to the understanding of radiation-produced mutations and genetic aberrations within biological systems.

Another phase of the research, to be directed by Dr. Timothy Merz, will concern itself with human cell responses to many levels of radiation, emphasizing the investigation of chromosome damage induced by X-rays, and the mechanism of radiation sensitivity.

The program under the direction of Dr. McAffee has four main objectives: (1) the design and construction of new nuclear instruments for medical research and medical use. (See GRANTS SUPPORT, Page 1)
John McDougall Named NICHHD Grants Advisor

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the appointment of John C. McDougall as the Institute's principal advisor on the administration of its grant programs, effective June 1.

Prior to his appointment Mr. McDougall was Chief of the Administrative Methods Branch, Division of Health Services in the Children's Bureau, DHHS.

In his new position, Mr. McDougall will advise the Institute Director and other staff members on the general management of the Institute's grant programs. He will be responsible for administrative and fiscal review of all grant applications by the Institutes and will provide liaison between the Institute and grantees, the Division of Research Grants and others on grants management matters.

Research Support Planned

One of the two new Institutes established by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service last January, NICHHD is expected to begin support of some research programs later this year.

Mr. McDougall came to the Children's Bureau, now part of the welfare administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1947. Following a year in the Kansas City Regional Office, he became Chief of the Administrative Methods Branch.

In that position he was responsible for administrative aspects of Children's Bureau grant programs in maternal and child health, and services for crippled children.

Robert H. Atwell Named NIMH Aide for Planning Mental Health Centers

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Robert H. Atwell, a budget examiner in the Bureau of the Budget, as Program Planning Officer for the Institute to aid in planning new mental health programs.

In this capacity Mr. Atwell will put special emphasis on the community mental health centers recommended by the President in his special message on mental illness and mental retardation.

He will deal with such features as the administration and financing of the centers, which represent a new concept in mental health programs in this country, and the extension of voluntary health insurance plans to give more complete coverage to mental illness.

Centers Near Home

As described in the President's message, the community mental health center will be close to the patient's home so that problems of mental illness can be more quickly and effectively dealt with.

The center will serve as a base from which existing programs and services may be coordinated and new services developed. Private physicians—including general practitioners, psychiatrists and other medical specialists—will participate directly in the center's operations.

Under legislation introduced in Congress to implement the President's recommendations, Federal aid will be available for construction and staffing of the centers but on a diminishing basis, so that within a few years continuing costs will be borne by fees for service, insurance payments, contributions and State and local aid.

Experience Cited

As a budget examiner at the Bureau of the Budget, from 1961 to 1963, Mr. Atwell's principal responsibility was for NIH and other medical research programs.

In 1960 he was associated with the Development Loan Fund, engaged in the review and administration of development loans to Afghanistan and Pakistan. He also served with the Bureau of the Budget from 1957 to 1960.

A 1955 graduate of the College of Wooster in Ohio, Mr. Atwell received an M.A. degree in public administration from the University of Minnesota in 1957 following Army service.

NHI EXHIBIT

(Continued from Page 2)

panels illustrating the modern concept of blood circulation in contrast to ancient theories, and a display of diagnostic tools and heart prosthetics that play a significant role in modern cardiology.

NHI's exhibit staff at the fair included Evelyn Trowbridge, Special Projects Officer; Hanford Moxley and Linda-Ann Jenks, exhibit specialists; and James Helsing, NHI Information trainee.

Student nurses from the Grand Rapids Butterworth Hospital and Dr. Jack M. Perlman of the Public Health Service Heart Disease Control Program were also on duty at the stethoscope table.

Attendance at the fair totaled 85,000.

Obviously intrigued at the sound of her heartbeat, amplified by stethoscope, is Patricia Wenzel, while a boy awaits his turn.—Photo by Linda-Ann Jenks.

Dr. Albert Sjoerdsma, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Experimental Therapeutics Branch, is scheduled to return to NIH next Saturday from a lecture tour of five major cities in Switzerland.

The trip was made possible through a grant awarded by the American-Swiss Foundation for Scientific Exchange, Inc.

The tour included 15 lectures at medical schools in Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, Basel and Berne.

His talks dealt with the general areas of the biochemical, diagnostic and therapeutic implications of studies on the metabolism of aromatic amines and collagen in man.

These included special training and study projects with institutions of higher learning.

A native of Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. McDougall is a graduate of St. Cloud State College, where he received his B.S. degree in 1952. He also has done advanced work at the University of Minnesota.

He is a member of the American Public Health Association and of the Executive Board of the Association of Management in Public Health.

Report Indicates Mexico, U.S. Have Potential for C. Immitis Propagation

The climate and soil of Mexican-U. S. border States indicate a high potential for the propagation of the causative fungus, Coccidioides immitis.

This finding was reported in a study presented by Dr. Keith T. Maddry of the Extramural Programs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Dr. James Coccozza of the Pan American Health Organization, at the May meeting of the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Ass'n in Nogales, Ariz.

Primary infections of coccidioidomycosis are quite common in certain arid and semiarid areas of the United States and Mexico.

10 Million Affected

It is estimated that there are 10 million infected persons in the United States. According to the report, Pinal County, Ariz., has the highest incidence of coccidioidomycosis of any presently identified locales in the world.

U. S. and Mexican climatic data, the report said, revealed three factors predictive of the potential for natural propagation of Coccidioides immitis: (1) average temperature of hottest month, 77 degrees F (25 degrees C) or higher; (2) average temperature of the coldest month, 35 degrees F (1.7 degrees C) or higher; and (3) rainfall of 20 inches (508 millimeters) or less.

Of all Mexican states, Sonora probably has the greatest potential for coccidioidomycosis infection.

Soil sampling studies in Arizona indicated C. immitis propagated only in very hot weather, with little or no rainfall. Most human and animal infections seem to occur during the windy, dusty weather following the wet season.

Mr. Atwell

NIH Fire Department Puts New Decals on Telephones

In accordance with the recent conversion of NIH telephone extensions from 4-digit to 5-digit numbers, the NIH Fire Department staff has been affixing red decals to office phones, giving the new "Fire Emergency" extension number—62272.

Fire Chief Charles K. Keys asks any office or employee overlooked in this operation to call Ext. 623572 for prompt delivery of the new decals.

Mr. McDougall

NIMH Aide for Planning Mental Health Centers

As described in the President's message, the community mental health center will be close to the patient's home so that problems of mental illness can be more quickly and effectively dealt with.

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A 1955 graduate of the College of Wooster in Ohio, Mr. Atwell received an M.A. degree in public administration from the University of Minnesota in 1957 following Army service.
NIAID Scientist Receives Honorary Degree From Emory University

Dr. Martin D. Young, Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Emory University during commencement exercises at Atlanta, Ga., on June 10.

Emory University President Sidney W. Martin awarded the degree to Dr. Young in recognition of his contributions to world health.

Dr. Young, who received his M.S. degree from Emory in 1931, is one of the world's outstanding authorities on malaria. He received the Darling Foundation Medal and Prize in Geneva on May 9 in recognition of his contributions to research in malaria.

To date only 10 other malariologists have received the Darling award, which is presented intermittently by the World Health Organization.

All Malaria Phases Studied

Most of Dr. Young's research on malaria was conducted at Columbia, S.C., where he was head of the field station of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy before coming to Bethesda in 1961.

His research has been concerned with practically all phases of malaria, with particular emphasis on the use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosyphilis, host-parasite relationships, biology and cytology of the parasites, chemotherapy, and the relative vectorial abilities of mosquitoes.

Recently Dr. Young documented cases of resistance of certain strains of malaria parasites to antimalarials chloroquine and amodiaquine, which have been among the most effective drugs to suppress and cure malaria.

Other work in the field of parasitology involved the intestinal parasites with special emphasis on the epidemiology and therapy of parasitic diseases in institutional populations.

A native Georgian, Dr. Young has been an NIH staff member since 1937 and a member of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps since 1944. He received his Sc.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1937.

There's only one difference between learning to drive a car and learning to play golf, you don't hit anything.—The Washington Post.
Studies Show Melatonin Influences Interaction of Ovary and Pineal Gland

National Institute of Mental Health scientists have found that melatonin, a substance produced only in the pineal gland, exerts an interaction between the ovary and pineal which also is influenced by exposure of the animal to constant light.

The pineal gland of mammals, recently found to contain melatonin, is the only organ capable of producing this compound. Melatonin, however, has been found in organs which cannot produce it.

Recent studies have shown an association between certain tumors of the pineal and precocious puberty in boys, suggesting that this organ may be involved in gonadal function.

Also, removal of the pineal gland in the maturing rat has resulted in enlargement of the ovary, while injections of pineal gland extracts have produced the opposite effect. In addition, young animals, exposed to continuous light, showed more rapid maturation and a decrease in size of the pineal.

Maturation Delayed

In this study by Drs. Richard J. Wurtman and Julius Axelrod of NIAMD’s Laboratory of Clinical Science, and Dr. Elizabeth W. Chu, Clinical Center Pathological Anatomy Department, small amounts of melatonin injected into immature rats for four weeks delayed sexual maturation.

After maturation, the investigators reported, the rats receiving melatonin had a reduced incidence of estrous cycles, smaller ovaries, and decreased gondotropic activity. When constant estrus was induced by exposure to continuous light, a single injection of melatonin stopped the estrus in more than half the animals.

Although radioactive melatonin, injected into the blood stream of cats and rats, was found in all tissues examined, the investigators reported that the compound was selectively concentrated in the ovary and the pineal. In addition, the ability of the ovary and pineal to take up circulating melatonin decreased in animals exposed to constant light.

These findings were presented at the 100th Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. An abstract of the paper appears in Science.

Surgcine General Announces Appointment Of Entire Child Health Advisory Council

Appointment of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council, authorized by the legislation establishing the new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Appointment of the 12 members of the Council marks the first time since 1955 that an entire Institute Advisory Council has been named simultaneously.

Members of the Council will review and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on research and training projects and programs to be supported by the new Institute.

They will also consult with and advise the Surgeon General on matters relating to programs and activities in the areas of child health and human development.

Members of Institute Councils are usually appointed for overlapping terms of four years, and no member is eligible for reappointment to the Council within one year after the end of his preceding term.

Terms Very

To provide continuity, members of this new Council have been appointed for terms ranging from one to four years in length. Three new members will be appointed to the Council each succeeding year, to serve terms of four years each.

This Council, like others, has both professional and lay members who are prominent in the fields of fundamental sciences, medical sciences, education, or public affairs.

In addition to the Surgeon General, who acts as ex-officio Chairman of the Council, there will be ex-officio members representing the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Children’s Bureau.

Upon recommendation of members of the Council, the Surgeon General awards grants to scientists in hospitals, universities, and other non-federal institutions conducting research in maternal, child health, and human development.

Under the Public Health Service Act, the Surgeon General cannot award such research grants without the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

Council Members Listed

The members of the new Council are:

Robert H. Alway, M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine, Stanford University; Urie Bronfenbrenner, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Child Development and Family Relations, Cornell University; Frederick G. Burke, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics at Georgetown University, who is also in private practice in Washington; Robert E. Cooke, M.D., Professor and Director of the Department of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Also Wilma Thompson Donahue, Ph.D., Chairman and Research Psychologist, Division of Gerontology, Institute of Human Adjustment, University of Michigan; Nicholas Hobbs, Ph.D., Chairman, Division of Human Development and Guidance, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; Roy G. Holly, M.D., Vice Chancellor and Dean of the Graduate School, University of Nebraska; Albert I. Lanning, Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy and Chairman, Department of Anatomy, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.

Also Milliecent C. McIntosh, Ph.D., Mountainbrook Farm, Tyringham, Mass., former President of Barnard College; Mrs. Florence S. Mahoney, 3600 Prospect Street, Washington, D.C., widely known for her participation in local and national activities in the mental health field; Mrs. Eunice M. Shriver (Mrs. Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.), Edson Lane, Rockville, Md., who has been actively engaged in the development of programs to deal with mental retardation, serving as consultant to the President’s Panel on Mental Retardation in 1961 and as Executive Vice President of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation since 1966; and Claude Villee, Ph.D., Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard Medical School.

WHO Names Dr. Bunim To Five Year Term on Chronic Diseases Panel

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed to the Expert Advisory Panel on Chronic Degenerative Diseases of the World Health Organization. Dr. Bunim will serve a 5-year term.

The appointment was made by Dr. M. G. Caudau, Director-General of the United States Government.

Members of this panel advise the World Health Organization concerning policy and the formulation of research programs in those chronic diseases (including arthritis) that constitute important national or international problems. They also keep WHO informed of important developments in their specialties, particularly in countries in which they are working.

To Report Developments

As a panel member, Dr. Bunim will contribute technical information and reports on developments in the field of arthritis and other rheumatic diseases in this country.

One of the Nation’s outstanding authorities on arthritis and connective tissue diseases, Dr. Bunim has served in his present position since joining the NIAMD staff in 1952.

He came to NIH from New York University School of Medicine where he was Associate Professor of Medicine and Chief of Clinical Investigations of the Study Group on Rheumatic Diseases.

Dr. Bunim has been actively associated with the American Rheumatism Association for many years, and was its President, 1956-1958.

He is the author of more than 100 scientific papers dealing primarily with clinical and laboratory research on rheumatic diseases, and will meet the Bulletin on Rheumatic Diseases.
Yale, Baylor Universities, Ohio Hospital Awarded Grants for Research Centers

Grants totaling $1,289,700 for the establishment of three new General Clinical Research Centers were announced recently by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service. The amounts are subject to staff negotiation.

The awards were made to two universities and one hospital representing two major subdivisions of the research field in medicine.

First of Four Programs On Dental Problems Telecast Last Sunday

The first of four television programs on dental problems scheduled to be shown on the TV series "The Doctor Reports," was telecast last Sunday over WRC-TV, Channel 4, Washington.

This is the weekly series in which Dr. James Watts, Director of the Division of International Health, PHS, discusses public health and medical research. The program is designed to acquaint the public with the scientific advances leading to better health.

Grant Permits Expansion

One award totaling $966,419 goes to Yale University School of Medicine for a 6-bed General Clinical Research Center in the newly constructed Grace-New Haven Hospital. Dr. Nelson W. Ordway, Professor of Pediatrics, will be the principal investigator. An 8-bed adult Clinical Research Center was opened there two years ago and has operated at almost full capacity.

However, limitations of space, facilities and personnel for infant and child care have hitherto restricted the use of the unit to such an extent that only rare admissions of older pediatric patients have been possible.

The new center, specifically for children, is expected to enable the various clinical and preclinical departments in the School of Medicine to strengthen their total clinical research efforts significantly.

New Center Planned

A grant of $320,916 to Baylor University School of Medicine provides for establishment of a 6-bed General Clinical Research Center for Chronic Illness at Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research (TIRR) in Houston.

Principal Investigator will be Dr. Stanley W. Olson. TIRR is a 50-bed research hospital whose professional staff is composed of full-time members of the Baylor faculty.

The request for funds with which to establish the new discrete unit within the Texas Institute focuses on the expressed need to improve the quality and depth of research projects through the availability of special resources for clinical research in chronic illness.

Cancer Reorganization

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has approved the reorganization of two activities of the National Cancer Institute.

The public information function has been reconstituted as the Research Information Branch in the Office of the Director. The Institute's Information Officer, James F. Kiley, has been designated Chief of the new Branch which includes the Research and Program Reports Section, the Information and Education Section, and the Reference and Distribution Section.

The information staff, located in the North Bethesda Office Center since January, is scheduled to return to Building 31.

In the second phase of the reorganization, the Operations Branch of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Project Center has been transferred to the Office of the Director and renamed the Research Contracts Operations Branch.

This Branch, which has no sectional structure, is headed by George A. Brandner as Chief.

Initial Support Granted For Long-Range Study Of Human Virology

PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the award of a grant giving initial support to a proposed long-range program of research in human virology at Baylor University College of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

The program, Dr. Joseph L. Melnick, Chairman of the Department of Virology and Epidemiology at Baylor, currently directs a productive research program that was organized at Baylor in 1958.

The new grant will provide funds for basic and applied studies. Scientists in the Baylor center will study the fine structure of viruses by electron microscopy and conduct virological studies leading to virus replication.
Dr. G. R. Coatney Gets Honorary Degree From University of Nebraska

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska during spring commencement exercises at Lincoln on Saturday, June 8. One of the world's outstanding authorities on malaria, Dr. Coatney received his master's degree from the University of Nebraska in 1926.

The honorary degree was conferred by University President Dr. Clifford Hardin in recognition of Dr. Coatney's outstanding contributions to world health.

Studies Malaria Cycle

Since joining the NIH staff in 1938, Dr. Coatney has been actively engaged in research in malaria. Some of his recent work has been concerned with the investigation of the possible existence of a monkey-mosquito-man cycle of malaria in nature, and treatment of malaria with experimental drugs.

He and two of his colleagues at NIH discovered, through an accidental laboratory infection, that a monkey-mosquito-man cycle can exist in the laboratory.

Dr. Coatney also figured prominently in the testing of the experimental anti-malarial drug C1501.

At the annual meeting of American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Atlanta last November, Dr. Coatney reported that a single injection of C1501 given volunteers nearly a year before continued to protect them from malaria induced by heavily infected mosquitoes which had been allowed to bite the volunteers at monthly intervals.

Drug Gives Protection

Volunteers not given the drug invariably came down with malaria after being bitten by the mosquitoes.

In 1954 Dr. Coatney became one of a list of malarialogists, now numbering 10, to receive the Darpin Foundation Medal and Prize which is awarded intermittently by the World Health Organization to scientists making outstanding contributions in research in malaria.

He received his doctorate in zoology from Iowa State University in 1932 and holds an honorary Sc.D. degree from Bowling Green State University.

Dr. Maxine Singer Wins National Prize For Outstanding Work in Biochemistry

Dr. Maxine F. Singer of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, recently received the Iota Sigma Pi Research Award for her outstanding work in the field of chemistry.

A national honorary society for women in chemistry, Iota Sigma Pi makes the award every three years in recognition of an outstanding achievement in the field of chemistry by a woman under 40 years of age.

Dr. Singer accepted the award, which includes a $500 honorarium, and presented a paper on her latest work at the society's triennial convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 12.

Chosen from among 14 candidates from all parts of the country, Dr. Singer was specifically cited for her significant contributions on the mechanism of action of the enzyme poly nucleotide phosphorylase.

This enzyme, found capable of making a nucleic acid-like material, won a Nobel Prize for its discoverer, Dr. Severo Ochoa.

Her original enzyme preparations, however, contained nucleic acid contamination, making it impossible to examine precisely enyme and nucleotide substrate interaction.

Obtains Purified Enzyme

Dr. Singer was able to obtain a highly purified enzyme, free of nucleic acids, from M. lysoeditis, a bacterium. With this preparation she was able to show how the important enzyme poly nucleotide phosphorylase works.

Other contributions by Dr. Singer include her demonstration that phosphorolysis of poly nucleotides proceeds in a stepwise fashion from one end of the molecule. She also proved that this phosphorolysis does not go to completion but stops when the chain has been degraded to the dinucleotide stage.

Dr. Singer received her B.A. degree from Swarthmore College in 1952. She was a predoctoral Fellow of the National Science Foundation at Yale University, where she received her Ph.D. in 1957. She then came to NIAMD as a postdoctoral Fellow and in 1968 became a permanent member of the NIAMD staff.

Dr. Singer is married to Daniel M. Singer, an attorney. They have three children.

Increased Cardiac Output In Severe Anemia Due in Part to Blood Viscosity

Studies at the National Heart Institute indicate that increased heart output in severe anemia is due not only to stimulation of the heart by the autonomic nervous system but also to a drop in blood viscosity which lowers the resistance against which the heart must pump. Thus, the heart can pump more blood without added effort.

Cardiac output appears to be controlled by three factors: the sympathetic nervous system, which sets the pace and vigor with which the heart beats, the viscosity of the blood, which affects the diameter of the blood vessels which in turn, also affects the pumping resistance.

By substituting the biologically inactive plasma expander, dextran, for equal volumes of blood, NIH scientists reduced the viscosity of the blood and thereby reduced the blood viscosity. This also lowered blood oxygen content.

By cutting the autonomic nerves which set the pace at which the heart must work, the investigators controlled the ability of the heart to change its rate of performance characteristics to meet oxygen deficit or carbon dioxide surplus.

Comparison of cardiac output and stroke volume in two groups, one severed from autonomic nervous control and the other normal, showed that the dog, when subjected to acute anemia, can increase his cardiac output despite the absence of autonomic innervation of the heart by increasing his heart stroke volume.

This work was reported by Drs.

DeWitt Stetten Honored At Farewell Reception By Former Colleagues

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., former Director of Intramural Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was honored at a farewell reception in Wilson Hall, Friday, May 24.

Dr. Stetten became Dean of the new Rutgers University Medical School last November. Since then he has continued in close association with NIAMD on a consultant basis.

At the reception Dr. Stetten's successor, Dr. J. Edward Rall, gave a brief farewell speech and presented to Dr. Stetten a National Geographic globe with a plaque inscribed "In grateful appreciation from your colleagues at NIH."

Experiences Appreciation

Dr. Stetten expressed his appreciation and spoke briefly about his present work at Rutgers.

Guests at the reception included Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, and his immediate staff.

Among the guests from out of town were Dr. Efraim Racker, A. B. Gutman and Henry G. Kunkel, all members of the Board of Scientific Counselors; and Dr. Harris Isbell, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, PHS Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Obituary

Gerald Glick, William Plauth, and Eugene Braunwald of NIH's Cardiology Branch, at the 47th Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.
Antigenic Properties of Individual's HSV Strains Not Always Identical

National Institute of Dental Research scientists have demonstrated that strains of herpes simplex virus (HSV) isolated from the same individual are not always antigenically identical.

In previous work, Warren K. Ashe of the Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR, and Dr. Henry W. Scherp, Chief of that Laboratory, serologically differentiated 15 strains of HSV and categorized these into five sero-groups by comparing the kinetics of their neutralization in the presence of homologous and heterologous antisera.

Two of the 15 strains — isolated from one individual during episodes of herpes labialis occurring two years apart — did not have identical antigenic properties.

Subsequently, a total of 13 strains have been isolated from four individuals with a known history of recurrent herpes labialis.

Prepares Antiserum
Specific antiserum against the recurrent strains were prepared in rabbits, and preliminary neutralization rate constants (K values) were determined for each serum and its homologous virus.

A comparison of K values from the reactions showed that all strains isolated from one individual during recurrent episodes of herpes labialis were not antigenically identical.

Successive lesions in this patient, even at the same site in a period of two to four months, yielded serologically different virus strains.

In another individual, five strains were isolated over a period of three and a half years. Three of these strains isolated were found to be antigenically different from each other.

These findings were reported by Mr. Ashe and Dr. Scherp at the recent meeting of the International Association for Dental Research.

Dr. David C. Rife Joins NIGMS Grants Branch

Dr. David C. Rife, Director of International Relations of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, has been appointed Scientist Administrator in the Research Grants Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In his new position Dr. Rife will analyze and review research grant applications and assist in the development of research grant-supported programs in the biological sciences, particularly in the area of human genetics, in which he is a recognized authority.

Prior to his service with the AIRS, Dr. Rife was for two and one-half years Deputy Science Attaché with the Department of State at the American Embassy in New Delhi, India.

Dr. Rife was a faculty member of the Department of Genetics at Ohio State University from 1934 to 1937, obtaining a full professorship in that department in 1942.

The author of more than 80 scientific articles and two books in the area of human genetics, Dr. Rife received his M. A. (Biology) and Ph. D. (Genetics) degrees from Ohio State University in 1931 and 1933, respectively.

Rapid Detection Method Developed for PPLO in Continuous Cell Cultures

A rapid method for detection of pleuropneumonia-like organisms (PPLO) in continuous cell cultures has been developed by Dr. Michael Barile, Laboratory of Bacterial Products Division of Biologics Standards and Dr. Robert Schimke, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Recent studies have shown that most continuous cell cultures are infected with an unusual microorganism — the PPLO Mycoplasma. Neither a bacterium nor a virus, it has properties of both.

PPLO Detection Difficult

The need to detect all extraneous agents in cell cultures is evident, but the exacting nutritional requirements and slow growth properties of PPLO make its detection difficult and time-consuming.

Arginine is rapidly degraded to ornithine by PPLO-contaminated cell cultures and by PPLO growing in broth cultures. This degradation has been found in all cell cultures containing PPLO, but not in PPLO-free cultures.

The presence of arginine deiminase, which converts arginine to citrulline, has been found to be a reliable indicator of PPLO contamination in cell cultures. This enzyme is not present in normal animal tissue.

Using this metabolic property peculiar to pleuropneumonia-like organisms, the investigators achieved quick detection of PPLO. This chemical test takes two to three hours as compared with seven to fourteen days required for PPLO detection by standard culture procedures.

A total of 73 cell cultures obtained from commercial suppliers and a number of investigators have been examined for PPLO contamination by the enzyme assay method and by standard culture methods. The results have been in complete agreement.

This work was reported recently at the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology.