Senate Committee Restores Cut in NIH '64 Budget

BULLETIN

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting legislation providing funds for NIH for Fiscal Year 1964, restored the $18 million reduction made by the House and approved the Administration's $989.6 million budget request.

Funds for NIH are included in the Public Health Service portion of the DHEW appropriation bill which the Senate Committee reported with certain changes, on August 1. Senate consideration of the measure was scheduled to begin last Tuesday (August 6).

Gra ntee Work Featured

Seven segments feature grantee work and two deal with intramural research. Each is based on a published research paper.

Grantee Work Featured

New Movie Depicts Current Heart Research in 9 Areas

"Heart Research News," the second in a series of newreel films designed to bring more medical news to the scientific community and the public, will be released this month. The film was produced by the Heart Information Center of the National Heart Institute.

Photographed in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and at NIH, the 15-minute, black-and-white, sound film presents nine examples of research conducted or supported by the Heart Institute.

New Movie Depicts Current Heart Research in 9 Areas

In a new technique called counterpul sation, this special pump is used to boost the heart and circulation following heart attack, thus helping prevent permanent or fatal heart damage.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Brodie Wins Sollmann Award In Pharmacology

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, is being presented the coveted Torald Sollmann Award in Pharmacology today at 5 p.m. (PDT) in San Francisco. Presentation ceremonies will be held in the Mills Library Union Building of the University of California Medical Center.

Citation Quoted

The citation reads in part, "for significant contemporary contributions to the advancement and extension of knowledge in the field of pharmacology." It includes a check for $2,500 and an inscribed medal.

Candidates from all over the world are considered for this award, which is given at intervals (See Dr. Brodie, Page 6)

Dr. Shannon Speaker at New Hampshire Meeting

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, attended the Gordon Conference on Toxicology and Safety Evaluations, at Meredith, N. H., August 1. He addressed the Conference on "Drug Toxicity—Problems and Prospects."

Other speakers from NIH were Dr. Carl R. Brewer, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Drs. Roy Hertz, David F. Rail, and Charles G. Zubrod, all of the National Cancer Institute.

The Gordon Research Conferences, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, were started in 1933 to stimulate research in universities, foundations, and industry.
NEWS from PERSONNEL

Sick Leave is Good 'Insurance'

The average Federal employee could not afford to buy sickness and accident insurance that will pay his full salary (say, at age 50) for a year and a half during illness or disability.

But that is what your sick leave can offer if you conserve it for use in a real emergency. The legitimate use of sick leave—earned at pay his full salary (say, at age 50) for a year and a half during illness or disability.

Sick leave can offer if you conserve it for use in a real emergency. The legitimate use of sick leave—earned at your full salary—would be possible if you had a year's worth of sick leave saved up. This is especially important for those who are young and healthy now, but who may become ill later in life. For example, a young man who is in good health today may become ill with a serious disease later in life. By conserving his sick leave, he can ensure that he will not have to pay his full salary (say, at age 50) for a year and a half during illness or disability.

Sick leave will provide financial protection for those who are unable to work due to illness or disability. It is a form of insurance that can help employees meet their financial needs during times of illness or disability. By conserving sick leave, employees can ensure that they will have financial protection when they need it most.
NIDR Grant Supports Speech Pattern Study Of Cleft-Palate Patients

Speech patterns in people who have cleft palates will be studied as a key to evaluating various treatment procedures at the State University of Iowa under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research.

In announcing award of the grant, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said, "If research goals are met in the projected study, techniques and standards will be established for determining the potential satisfactory correction of this birth defect."

The multidisciplinary program of research will be under the supervision of Dr. Morris S. Spriestersbach, Professor of Speech Pathology at the State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City.

Data Correlated

The surgical program will be under the leadership of Dr. William C. Huffman, Professor of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery. The data on surgical procedures will be correlated with other facets of the project, particularly the patients' speech skills.

Once in every 800 births, cleft palate occurs. A child born with the abnormality must eat and breathe differently from normal children because he lacks a solid surface between his tongue and nasal passages. Management of cleft palate is a long and costly procedure involving a number of medical specialties.

The program of care typically includes surgery for closure of the cleft of the palate and, if cleft of the lip is present also, surgical procedures on the lip and nose.

Designers Named

The bottle, made of glass and fitted with a special nipple, was designed by Dr. Yasuaki Takagi and Dr. James F. Bosma at the University of Utah in 1960.

Dr. Bosma now heads the Oral Pharyngeal Development Section in the Dental Institute's Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch. Dr. Takagi is a Visiting Scientist working with Dr. Bosma.

The L-shaped bottle is used with the infant lying on his abdomen. The tongue and lower jaw fall forward, thus preventing airway obstruction and lessening chances of food aspiration. The prone position allows normal motion patterns of the tongue and mandible, permitting more effective suckle-feeding.

The bottle is used not only for infants with cleft palate but also for babies with other abnormalities associated with difficulties in suckle-feeding.

Patient 5 Days Old

Feeding problems of the cleft palate infant are usually limited to early infancy. After the first few months of life, the motor functions of head and neck posture and of suckle performance generally improve. Dr. Takagi reports that his youngest prone feeding patient was five days old.

Advances in research are improving the rehabilitation of cleft palate children. The National Institute of Dental Research not only carries on investigations in oral and pharyngeal development of such children but supports some 30 cleft palate projects in dental schools and other research institutions.

These programs include basic research on oral anomalies, as well as clinical studies in oral function, speech problems, cineradiography, and other aspects of cleft palate.
A new microsurgical technique employs (1) these special clamps to stabilize blood vessels, and (2) the surgical instruments with miniaturized tips to remove fat deposits or blood clots from minute vessels previously considered inoperable.—Photo by Roy Perry.

Dental Study Clarifies Calcification of Aorta

Scientists at the National Institute of Dental Research have found preferential mineralization of elastin fibers in an in vitro study of rat aorta calcification.

While it is generally known that the calcium content of various blood vessel walls increases with age and that hydroxyapatite is a major component of aortic plaques, the events involved in the deposition of calcium salts are not thoroughly understood.

Studies by NIDR scientists, Drs. G. R. Martin and E. Schifmann of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Drs. H. A. Bladen, Jr., and M. U. Nylen of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, indicate that calcification is initiated on elastin fibers and then spreads to collagen.

Serum Affects Mineralization

Mineralization begins after various factors in serum which prevent mineral deposition are destroyed.

The investigators incubated samples of the ascending arch of rat aorta in serum from mature male rats. It was demonstrated by limited area electron diffraction and electron microscopy that the calcium and phosphate had been deposited in amorphous elastin fibers as hydroxyapatite crystals. Only late in the process did mineral appear in collagen bundles.

Selective elimination of aortic constituents with specific enzymes demonstrated that elastin was essential for the initiation of the process. Previous theories have proposed that more crystalline proteins, such as collagen, were the template for calcification.

During the period preceding mineralization these changes were detected in the serum. Inhibitors of mineralization were destroyed by phosphatases and calcium was released from serum protein. It is believed that calcium binding and phosphatase-sensitive compounds inhibit mineralization in vivo.

These findings were reported in the Journal of Cell Biology.
Dr. Carleton Gajdusek
Wins Johnson Award

Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness will receive the E. Mead Johnson Award from the American Academy of Pediatrics at the Academy's annual meetings in Chicago, October 5-10.

Dr. Gajdusek, who directs the NINDS Study of Child Growth and Development and Disease Patterns in Primitive Cultures, will receive the award in recognition of his studies on children in primitive societies, his investigations on virus diseases throughout the world, and his studies on neurological diseases in New Guinea.

In primitive highland populations of West New Guinea he has been currently investigating congenital defects of the central nervous system associated with hyperendemic goat pox and herpesvirus infection and in the Southern Coastal Plain of West New Guinea he has studied a remarkably high incidence of motor neuron disease.

Primitive Cultures Studied

The focus of attention of his laboratory is on neuromuscular development, thought, and behavior of children in primitive societies, using primitive cultures as the field laboratories for such inquiry.

Early in his studies of primitive groups in New Guinea, Dr. Gajdusek, together with Dr. Vincent Zigas of the Public Health Department of New Guinea, discovered and described a new chronic progressive degenerative disease of the central nervous system called "kuru."

Striking pathological and epidemiological similarities between kuru in man and scrapie in sheep have led Dr. Gajdusek to launch intensive studies, with collaborators here and abroad, into slow, latent, and temperate virus infections of the central nervous system of man.

Dr. Gajdusek's virological investigations have included studies on herpes simplex, measles, and influenza viruses, rabies, arbor virus infections in South America and Australia, and the hemorrhagic fevers of Asia.

He has worked on autoimmune mechanisms causing a variety of hypersensitivity diseases and is the developer of the autoimmune complement fixation test (AICF).

Dr. Gajdusek received his M.D. at Harvard Medical School, with later training at California Institute of Technology, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, Cincinnati Children's Hospital, and Boston Children's Hospital.

Pretty Ph.D. From Finland Specializes
In Gas Chromatography Steroid Analysis
By Tony Anastasi

Most pretty young women are not too concerned with gas chromatography, which, when you think about it, is understandable.

Gas chromatography is difficult enough to comprehend, much less to work with, unless you're an organic chemist with a Ph.D. Soili Laiho is.

Dr. Laiho, 27, blond, blue-eyed and tanned, is a National Heart Institute Fellow from Vehmaa, a small farm village in Finland.

The gas chromatograph was developed in England in 1952 and has proved to be a major advance in lipid analysis. The technique makes it possible to separate, identify, and determine the quantity of each component of a lipid mixture, using samples of less than one milligram, as suggested to Dr. Fales that Dr. Laiho would be a good candidate.

She expects to return to Finland to teach the chemical techniques in which she is becoming increasingly competent.

"I'm enjoying my visit here very much and learning a great deal," says Dr. Laiho. She also finds time in her leisure hours to enjoy sailing, swimming and music, but admits, "I miss Swedish meat balls, open-face sandwiches and the sauna bath."

Patent Policies Findings Issued in New Report

Findings of a comprehensive survey of patent policies and practices at institutions of higher learning in the United States are contained in a recently published report entitled University Research and Patent Policies, Practices and Procedures. Conducted and published by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, the survey was partially supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the Office of Naval Research, and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force.

The 291-page report reflects the current situation in the area of patent policies, practices, and procedures.

Two other recipients of awards at the Academy meetings will be Dr. David Gilkin, Harvard Medical School, who will receive the Borden Prize for his work in protein metabolism, cell formation and immunity; and Dr. Richard T. Smith, University of Florida Medical School, who will receive the E. Mead Johnson Award for his contributions to the problem of infection and immunologic response in the newborn.

Dr. Scudder of NIGMS Sees Veterinary Schools As Source of Manpower

Veterinary schools could be a major source of manpower for research in the health-related sciences, Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, Chief of the Research Training Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, told the Council on Research of the American Veterinary Medical Association at its centennial meeting July 30 in New York City.

Dr. Scudder pointed out the urgency of training more research manpower, the great potential available in veterinary schools, and the particular aspects of medical and biological research in which training in veterinary science is most desirable.

He emphasized the great need for people trained in the pathology of laboratory animals and in the toxicology of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

To fill these needs, veterinary students should be encouraged early in their schooling to consider a research career, Dr. Scudder said. He noted, however, that in order to train veterinary students to do research, professors with a strong background in the basic sciences are a fundamental prerequisite.

Basic Sciences Vital

He believes veterinarians should consider taking post-doctoral training in university departments where the basic sciences are explored in greater depth than is usually possible in the specialized schools.

These men, he said, could then take the initiative in creating training programs within the veterinary schools and guide their students in carrying out the specific aspects of medical research.

"Although veterinary medicine has long been associated mainly with agriculture," Dr. Scudder said, "it is now broadening its interests and becoming a full partner in biological and medical research. The modern trend toward interdisciplinary blending which characterizes medicine needs to be taken fully into account in the training of research veterinarians of the future."

Dr. Scudder told the AVMA members that the NIGMS training program currently supports professors in approximately 675 to 700 in 14 veterinary schools throughout the country.

from such research; 2) to analyze the data collected; and 3) to prepare an interpretative report on the findings.

Single copies of the report are available from Miss Katharine A. Parent, Room 426B, Westwood Building, Ext. 6778.
Mrs. Dorn Receives Husband's Citation

The citation reads in part, "... for notable contributions to the fight against cancer. Dr. Dorn died May 9 of this year. In 1961 he received a Superior Service Award citing him as "the Federal Government's outstanding leader in the field of biometrics theory and practice." Mrs. Dorn, who has worked at NIH since 1956, is now with the Division of General Medical Science.

Photo by S. Stanton Singer.

The Rockville Teen Theatre will present the play, "Arsenic and Old Lace," Friday, August 16, at 8 p.m. in the Rockville Civic Center Auditorium.

Sponsored by the Rockville Recreation Department, the production is directed by June Allen, graduate of the famed Royal Academy of London.

One of the leading parts, that of "Aunt Abby," is portrayed by Lisa Fox, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Fox of the Library Branch, DRS.

NINDB Releases Booklet On Spinal Birth Defects

A new pamphlet, "Spinal Birth Defects" (Spina Bifida), has just been released by the Information Office of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. It is the latest in the "Hope Through Research Series," devoted to helping the layman understand some of the basic facts surrounding specific neurological disorders.

"Spinal Birth Defects" discusses the possible causes and treatment of this frequently crippling disease which affects about 12,000 children a year, and describes some of the present research being conducted on it.

Pamphlet Illustrated

The pamphlet is illustrated to explain spina bifida, meningocele and meningeomyelocele. It stresses the hope available for the child through a well planned program of management and pharmaceutical and surgical care.

Single copies are available free of charge from the NINDB Information Office. Bulk copies of "Spinal Birth Defects (Spina Bifida)—Hope Through Research" (Public Health Service Publication Number 1023) are $5.00 per hundred from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

NIH Budget

The Senate Committee approved $1,125 million for the entire Public Health Service—an increase of $30.3 million over budget requests. This was $82.1 million more than approved by the House.

Altogether, the Committee recommended $5,114 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The total is $187 million more than budget requests but $7.9 million more than the House-approved amount.

NIH Article Describes NIH Efforts Toward Cracking Genetic Code

An article describing the role of NIH scientists towards the cracking of the genetic code has been published in American Illustrated, overseas magazine of the United States Information Agency. It was written by Victor Wartofsky, Acting Information Officer of the National Council of Artificial Intelligence and Metabolic Diseases, at the request of USIA.

The article appears in the Russian and Polish editions for August, marking the second anniversary of the announcement of one of the biggest breaks in decoding the chemical code of inheritance.

It was in August 1961 that Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, head of the NIH, described the genetic code at an international biochemists' meeting in Moscow. He and his associate, Dr. J. Ferdinand Matthaei, had succeeded in determining the nucleic acid code which gives instructions for creation, from a pool of basic raw materials, of a simple protein composed of multiples of one amino acid.

Many NIH scientists and investigators supported by NIH grants have made outstanding contributions toward unraveling the genetic code. Because of its widespread importance, almost every Institute has or supports separate but related studies of nucleic acids.

Dr. Brodie

(Continued from Page 1)

of two to three years. The previous winner was Dr. Otto Krayer, of Harvard Medical School, who received the award in 1961.

Dr. Brodie was scheduled to deliver an address at the awards banquet.

Dr. Brodie helped to build the foundation for the field of chemical pharmacology during World War II with this contributions to the systematic approach to urgent problems in the area of chemotherapy of malaria. This work is generally considered to contain classical examples of new approaches to drug therapy.

Realizing that the general concepts evolved in the malaria program were applicable to the broader field of drug therapy, Dr. Brodie developed a program after the war which played a major role in the emergence of the wholly new field known today as chemical pharmacology.

Work Here Cited

Dr. Brodie has occupied his present position since 1956. During this period he has directed a broad program of research aimed at clarifying the relationship between drug structure and drug function, and the nature of the interaction of drugs with nerve, hormonal, and metabolic processes of the body.

More specific areas of study have included the mechanisms of drug absorption, the manner in which drugs penetrate biological membranes, the distribution of drugs in various body tissues, active drug metabolites, and the mechanisms by which the body inactivates drugs.

In other important studies, drugs have been used as probes to investigate the functions of the autonomic nervous system, which regulates bodily mechanisms not consciously controlled; the manner in which the central nervous system integrates these autonomic functions into harmonious patterns of behavior, and the biochemical bases of adaptation.

263 Papers Published

Dr. Brodie is the author of more than 263 scientific papers. His work has contributed substantially to the evolution of improved techniques for screening and evaluating new drugs, to a more rational approach to drug therapy, and to the development of new or improved therapeutic agents.

His impact has been felt, not only in the field of pharmacology but also in such diverse fields as clinical medicine, psychology, physiology, and biochemistry.

His achievements will again be recognized when he receives an honorary Ph.D. degree from the...
Cameron Named to Head NIH Animal Hospital

Dr. Thomas P. Cameron recently joined the staff of the Laboratory Animal Branch, Division of Research Services, as Chief of the Animal Hospital Section. He succeeds Dr. William L. Gay, now with the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

In his new position Dr. Cameron will direct activities of both the Animal Hospital at NIH and the Animal Center at Poolesville, Md.

A Commissioned Officer in the Public Health Service, Dr. Cameron has been engaged in private practice since his graduation from Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1954. He received his B.S. degree from Rutgers University in 1950.

A native of North Bergen, N.J., Dr. Cameron served during World War II as a rifleman with Patton's famous 3rd Army.

Retired NIAID Scientist Donates Books to RML

Dr. William L. Jellison, who retired from the staff of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory last year, has donated to RML over 100 bound volumes consisting of scientific papers from his personal library and including papers he acquired from Dr. R. R. Parker and other noted scientists who made medical history through their research at RML.

Dr. Jellison, an internationally recognized parasitologist, had assembled nearly 1,000 laboratory papers over a period of years, including many that are unavailable through publishers.

Dr. Philip Accepts Gift

In acknowledging the gift, Dr. Cornelius R. Philip, Director of RML, said, "It is with real appreciation that the Rocky Mountain Laboratory accepts this generous donation from Dr. Jellison."

The binding value of the volumes approaches $500, not counting dealer's evaluation of the sets.

Some incomplete series of periodicals have been expanded in critical areas. For example, the bound 14-volume set of tularemia reprints could not be duplicated from private sources anywhere at the present time, since those of Dr. Parker and others are included. A list of the acquisitions is available from the NIAID Information Office.

Institute Branch Chief Finds Relaxation In Creating Puppet People for Children

By Mike Canning

"You form a man's head, add a few exaggerated features, apply makeup and costumes and you have a very effective showpiece." In this disarmingly simple manner, Maurice Odoroff sums up his approach to his hobby of making puppets and marionettes.

At NIH Mr. Odoroff is Chief of the Program Analysis Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. When he goes home to his workshop, his interest shifts from policy to puppets, from management to marionettes, from facts and figures to fun and fantasy.

Mr. Odoroff first became interested in puppets almost 15 years ago when he served as "chairman of the entertainment committee" for his two youngsters. He recalls that "in a weak moment I was talked into making my own puppets instead of buying the commercially prepared ones."

"Among the first marionettes I made was a witch," Mr. Odoroff related. "I didn't want to frighten the children, so by design it turned out to be a happy witch."

Puppets Are Easier

To date he has handmade more than 20 puppets and eight marionettes.

"Making a puppet is easier than forming a marionette," he said in describing both processes. "Cover a used light bulb up to the socket with clay and mold it into basic facial features. Over this add two or three coats of paper-mache. After it dries break off the socket and remove the glass. Then paint on a face, add makeup and clothes.

"To make the costume, cut material in a circular pattern and hole it in the middle so it can be attached to the neck of the puppet. The circular pattern presents a flowing effect and eliminates the necessity for any detailed tailoring of the costume."

The marionette is made entirely of wood. The head is carved out of balsa wood blocks and glued to a one-by-four inch pine stick. The trunk and limbs are made of white pine, with the legs connected to the trunk by eyelid and hook arrangements. Leather strips at knee joints and ankles permit movement. By attaching the head with an eyelid-hook arrangement it can be interchanged, thereby increasing the number of characters that can be portrayed from one body, with different heads and costumes.

"You can put on almost any show," Mr. Odoroff said, "if you have a princess, a prince, a witch and an animal character." He mentioned "The Frog Prince" and "The Princess and the Pea" as two examples.

Ideal Group Activity

"Making puppets and putting on shows is a good activity for the group effort," he said.

Last winter, working with eight Sunday School children who built all 12 puppets themselves, he produced and directed a puppet play based on a Biblical story, in which the children were the voices of the puppets, and manipulated them. Although Mr. Odoroff gets personal satisfaction from creating these "miniature people," he admits his greatest pleasure is from "seeing the looks of appreciation on the faces of the children in the audience."
NHI Angina Study Finds 'MAO' Inhibitors Reduce Cardiac Work and Pain

National Heart Institute studies of patients suffering from angina pectoris show that monoamine oxidase inhibiting drugs decrease cardiac work, apparently by reducing sympathetic activity.

An increase of circulatory demands requires increased cardiac work, and the heart itself requires more blood. In angina pectoris, however, the coronary arteries, narrowed and stiffened by disease, cannot meet this need. As a result, the blood-starved heart muscle signals its distress with the pain of an anginal attack.

Certain MAO inhibitors, which also are used clinically against hypertension and psychic depression, lessen or abolish the anginal pain, but their mechanism of action has not been known.

Exercise Tolerance Noted

In the NHI studies, the patients performed standard exercises following treatment with selected MAO inhibitors and placebo medication. In each case, the exercises were terminated with the onset of anginal pain, thus affording an index of the tolerance to exercise.

Cardiovascular responses to exercise following drug and placebo medication also were determined for later comparison.

During treatment with MAO inhibitors, patients had increased exercise tolerances correlating with observed lowered levels of blood pressure, pulse rate, and heart output. These responses were interpreted as indicating decreased cardiac work.

Further observations suggested that the MAO inhibitors acted to reduce sympathetic nervous system activity in these patients.

Space Management Reports Additional Building Moves

Additional moves of NIH offices and personnel scheduled for completion by tomorrow, August 14, have been announced by the Space Management Section.

The moves, to or within Building 31 and to the Blackwell and Trunnell Buildings in Bethesda, involve segments of the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, the National Heart Institute, and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

PHS Dental Chief Cites Growth in Prepaid Plans: Over 1 Million Covered

More than one million persons in this country are now covered by some type of prepaid dental care plan, according to Assistant Surgeon General Donald J. Galagan, Chief of the Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, Public Health Service.

Commenting on the recent growth in dental prepayment, Dr. Galagan said, "There has been an increase both in the number of persons covered and in the number of plans."

"For example, in 1960 some 550,000 had coverage under dental prepayment plans compared with more than 1,145,000 today. Over the same period the number of plans has more than doubled from 128 to 296."

Prepayment Plans Vary

He explained that dental prepayment arrangements may offer comprehensive benefits or be limited to the more basic types of routine dental service.

"In recent years, however, there has been a marked tendency for plans to provide a wider range of benefits than did some of the earlier ones," Dr. Galagan said.

"Although the number of persons covered by dental prepayment programs does not approach the more than 140 million Americans who have some form of hospital or medical insurance, the recent growth is encouraging," Dr. Galagan pointed out.

In the picture at left, little Miss Jenifer Pynn, a Clinical Center patient with artistic inclinations, is about to paint either the turtle (left) or the plaster Indian head clasped in her right hand. The two Junior Gray Service volunteers, Sharon Bateman (left) and Sue Thomas, are urging the latter choice. But Jenifer's expression indicates she has a mind of her own. In the picture at right she obediently starts to paint the plaster head but eyes the turtle who opens up to see what gives. She should have known better. He got painted too.—Photos by Ed Hubbard.

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Civilization is just a slow process of learning to be kind.—Charles Lucas in Reader's Digest.