**Drive Ending, NIH Within 5 Percent Of UGF Quota**

At the end of the sixth week the UGF Campaign at NIH shows a total of $89,192.50 donated by 8,725 of the approximately 10,000 NIH employees. This is an increase of almost $9,000 over the final figure of last year's campaign.

With another week remaining at this writing, there is a possibility that NIH may still achieve 100 percent of quota if not 100 percent participation.

**Only 4.5 Percent Needed**

With the goal only about $4,000 off, or within 4.5 percent of quota, Division and Institute keymen have been asked to check their lists and make certain everyone has been given an opportunity to share this civic responsibility in the American way.

According to available records, never before has NIH come so close to success in the annual effort to “Help 143 Ways.”

(See DRIVE ENDING, Page 5)

**NIAMD Scientists Isolate Toxic Principle Of Lethal Venom Secreted by Kokoi Frog**

Scientists from the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases have isolated the toxic principle of the lethal venom secreted by the skin of the kokoi frog.

The unusually high potency of this poison merits special interest, and determination of its exact chemical nature may lead to new insight into structure-activity relationships.

The venom from *Phyllobates bicolor*, the Colombian kokoi frog, is used by the native Cholo Indians and is the strongest of all the known venoms.

**Venom Kills Quickly**

Previous attempts to isolate and identify its toxic principle, which paralyzes and kills within minutes, has been unsuccessful.

To learn the chemical nature of the venom, NIAMD investigators collected some 330 frogs in the Choco jungle in Colombia and extracted the venom from their skins with aqueous methanol.

The venom was found to be different pharmacologically from curare. Thus far, the investigators have been unable to determine its elemental composition, because only minute quantities of the active principle are obtainable.

**Causes ‘Lethal Events’**

Animal studies have shown that the venom causes a multiplicity of lethal events including an irreversible block of neuromuscular transmission.

Strong myotrophic and convulsive effects indicate a possibility of central nervous system action.

There is no known antidote for kokoi venom, which considerably exceeds curare in toxicity.

Results of this study by Drs. Fritz Marki and Bernhard Witkop appear in Experientia.

**Collaborative Perinatal Project Brings Results; 15 Institutions Participating**

The Collaborative Perinatal Research Project “has brought the pediatrician to the delivery room, and the obstetrician to the nursery.” This apt description of mutual cooperation, coined four years ago by Dr. Nicholson J. Eastman, then of Johns Hopkins University, is still true as the project nears the end of its fifth year of operation. It now includes 15 participating institutions, with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness providing financial support and coordination.

**First Case in 1959**

Born of a suspicion that many neurological and sensory disorders, including cerebral palsy, mental retardation, epilepsy, and deafness, are associated with prenatal, natal and postnatal damage to the nervous system, the project enrolled its first case in January 1959.

A goal of 50,000 pregnant women was set for the project, they and their offspring to be studied until the children complete the first year of school.

By October 1, 1963, a total of 38,807 women had been enrolled. Of that number, 31,448 had delivered. Nearly 20,000 children have been examined at one year of age.

**Results Enlightening**

Results to date have been enlightening, and their value should increase as more data are collected and preliminary analyses lead the way to further analyses in depth.

Children found suffering from neurological disorders will have provided a massive body of data, from which relationships to antecedent biological, genetic or environmental factors may be established.

The project began bearing fruit almost from the start. One early

(See PERINATAL, Page 5)

**Famous Scientists From 12 Nations Attend Symposium**

A distinguished international group of scientists discussed problems of interest to the world-wide scientific community at the First NIH International Symposium on Biomedical Research, November 1-2, at the Washingtonian Motel and Country Club, near Gaithersburg, Md.

Of the 85 who attended the meeting, 16 represented 11 foreign countries and 31 were Americans not connected with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

On the preceding evening they were part of the audience in the

(See SYMPOSIUM, Page 4)
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES WOULD STRENGTHEN DR. UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCE EDUCATION ROLE

The role of the liberal arts college in undergraduate science education was the topic of discussion at the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA) conference, October 23, 24, and 25, at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Planned jointly by NIH and the National Science Foundation as the first of a series of conferences, the program was sponsored and supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, with Dr. Vincent Price of the Research Training Grants Branch, NIGMS, serving as the Institute's representative to the planning committee.

Dixon Takes Initiative

Initiative for the series came from Dr. James P. Dixon, President of Antioch College. Subsequent conferences in this series will be held at other colleges in the Association.

Delegates from the science and mathematics departments of the 12 member colleges of the GLCA came to Yellow Springs to determine how small liberal arts colleges which lack the large science faculty and extensive research programs of an university can, through a college association, meet the challenge of modern science education.

Liberal arts colleges have relatively small staffs, but with teaching responsibilities and generally lack the impressive research facilities of major institutions. These schools find it difficult, therefore, to attract and hold on to their staffs young, forward-looking researchers who fear isolation from the stimulating contact with scientists working in related areas.

High school graduates are also being attracted by the big name faculty and exciting programs of the large universities, so that many small colleges the number of science majors has not risen in proportion to the general increase in enrollment.

By banding together, the colleges ease the problems of the GLCA hope that it may be possible to give their students greater breadth and depth of experience in science than an any one school could provide. Among the forms of mutual assistance which the delegates are considering is the exchange of students and faculty between member colleges and ways of giving faculty and student research opportunities in various research organizations. A critical joint examination of science curricula and active cooperative recruitment of teachers were also an idea urged.

The Great Lakes Colleges Association, which has been active for Mag., two years, has member colleges in gas states—Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

NEWS FROM PERSONNEL

SCIENTIFIC EMPLOYMENT

Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Associate Director for Training and NIH member of the Committee on Scientific Personnel of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, reports that the committee is now investigating the need for better methods for the assessment of changes and trends in the Federal scientific employment pattern.

Particular attention is being given to the development of a systematic procedure for measuring the success of the Government's efforts to recruit and retain outstanding scientists and engineers.

The results of this investigation will be used in future efforts to improve the Federal scientific personnel systems including recruitment programs, pay systems and working conditions in Government laboratories.

Dr. Astin Is Chairman

Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, is chairman of the committee.

Other members, in addition to Dr. Kidd, include Dr. George W. Irving, Deputy Administrator for Utilization Research and Development, Agricultural Research Service; Dr. Orr E. Reynolds, Director of Bioscience Programs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Dr. F. Joachim Weyl, Deputy Chief and Chief Scientist, Office of Naval Research.

CONDUCT OF PERSONNEL

The DHEW has asked Personnel Management Branch to remind NIH personnel of the Department's requirements with respect to conduct. These requirements relate to conflict of interest, political activity, financial responsibility, conduct on the job, and certain other types of activities.

Each employee is reminded that he is responsible for complying with all commonly accepted rules of conduct, the Department's specific provisions, and with any special rules of conduct issued by the NIH.

Any questions in this area should be discussed with supervisor or Institute/Division Personnel Officer.

Six-point elk antlers, displayed by Frank Nolan, NINDB Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences technician, are result of his recent Idaho hunting trip. He accepted an invitation tendered 11 years ago, when he and a friend were Marines in Korea, "to go hunting sometime at my place in Idaho." Mr. Nolan reports "I also trimmed a couple of points off my waistline."—Photo by Ed Hubbard.
Dr. Charles C. Shepard, CDC Medical Director, Receives Gorgas Medal

Dr. Charles C. Shepard, Medical Director of the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga., received the Gorgas Medal for outstanding performance in preventive medicine research at the 70th Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, held November 3-6, at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The award which consists of a silver vermeil medal, a scroll, and an honorarium of $500 was established in 1942 by Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, in memory of Maj. Gen. William Crawford Gorgas who, in whose work in preventive medicine made possible the construction of the Panama Canal.

Internationally Recognized

Dr. Shepard has achieved national and international recognition for his research work in preventive medicine. The award cites his success in culturing the leprosy bacillus in 1957.

This scientific breakthrough has been followed by substantial progress in the development of an effective vaccine and the evaluation of chemotherapeutic agents against leprosy, a disease which afflicts 150,000,000 people today.

Born in Ord, Neb., in 1914, Dr. Shepard is a graduate of Northwester University Medical School. He entered the Public Health Service in 1938 and in 1941 joined the staff of the then National Institute of Health in 1942.

Spends Year at Uppsala

He spent a year at the Biochemical Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, from 1948 to 1949, and was assigned to the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., from 1950 to 1953.

Dr. Shepard has been at the Communicable Disease Center since 1953 having served in its Special Projects Unit and Virology Section before becoming Medical Director. He is Deputy Director of the Commission on Rickettsial Diseases and of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board and a corresponding member of the Belgian Society for Tropical Medicine.

He is also a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Immunologists, the American Association of Microbiologists, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Joel J. Vernick, staff member of the Clinical Center Social Work Department, enjoys a game of monopoly with five young CC patients whose interest is obvious. The monopoly set is but a small part of the many games and activities paid for by the Patients' Welfare Fund.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

By George J. Mannina

Each year the Clinical Center Social Work Department, which administers the Patients' Welfare Fund, receives literally thousands of requests for various types of assistance for CC patients and their families which cannot be met by government expenditures. These urgent needs are for through the Patients' Welfare Fund.

Many of these requests, unfortunately, are in the danger of being sharply curtailed or eliminated because the Welfare Fund is in dire financial straits.

In the interest of furthering the medical research conducted at the Clinical Center, a function it has performed since 1953, the fund urgently needs voluntary contributions to supplement its only source of assured income—from the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

R&W Gives $8,000

R&W contributes 35 percent of its profits from all vending machines to the Fund, currently almost $8,000 a year. This amount, while augmented by voluntary contributions from families and friends of former patients and NIH employees, is not sufficient to cover the Fund's rising expenditures—now approaching $18,000 annually.

This increase results from intensified research efforts at the Clinical Center, which now handles about 4,000 patients a year, 25 percent of whom are personally helped by the Fund.

"The situation," said Dr. Clifton KoHimmelsbach, CC Associate Director, "calls for understanding and compassion on the part of the more fortunate, and offers NIH personnel an opportunity to support some of the personal needs of patients and members of their families who may be staying in this area.

"The Patients' Welfare Fund helps our clinical investigations," he noted, "because it meets the human needs of patients and their families—the kind of needs that appropriated funds cannot be used for. Many are young children, lonely and frightened, far from home and loved ones."

The Welfare Fund is used to meet these real and often critical needs of patients, many of whom have exhausted their funds prior to coming here, and whose presence is essential to current research.

Of the five PWF spending categories, the "Allowance for Relatives," and "Patient Miscellaneous" are by far the greatest, since many patients are very young and is deemed necessary to have one.

(See WELFARE FUND, Page 6)

2nd Flu Shot Scheduled by EHS for Monday, Dec. 2

The Employee Health Service reports that the second influenza immunization inoculation will be given Monday, December 2, in the following EHS Units: Building 10, Rm. 32A06, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and in the Westwood Building, Rm. 30, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Dr. Leon Jacobs Wins Henry B. Ward Medal And $1,000 Prize

Dr. Leon Jacobs, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was awarded the Henry Baldwin Ward medal and prize of $1,000 by the American Society of Parasitologists at its annual meeting in Chicago November 7.

The Society awards the medal and prize to a member who has attained leadership by means of his own investigation in some phase of parasitological research within ten years of the completion of his scholastic training.

Dr. Jacobs received the award in recognition of his distinction as a world authority on the biology, epidemiology, and laboratory diagnosis of toxoplasmosis.

Scores a ‘First’

He was the first to isolate Toxoplasma from the diseased eye of a patient and to determine that the organism could exist in the eye without stimulating high levels of antibody. The latter fact is an important consideration in diagnosis.

Additional investigations conducted by Dr. Jacobs indicate that ocular toxoplasmosis accounts for about one-third of all human chorioretinitis. He also appraised the usefulness of various drugs in controlling the ocular infection.

In detecting the presence of toxoplasmosis in certain meats, Dr. Jacobs indicated one of the means by which the disease may be transmitted.

One of Dr. Jacobs' more important contributions is the development of a hemagglutination test, a diagnostic procedure which may be used in addition to the dye test, currently the main serological tool.

Background Cited

Beneficiary of Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships in 1960-1961, Dr. Jacobs studied toxoplasmosis in sheep in New Zealand. He recently served as chairman of five sessions on toxoplasmosis at the Seventh International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria in Rio de Janeiro.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. Jacobs earned his B.A. degree at Brooklyn College and his M.A. and Ph.D. at George Washington University.

The medal honors Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, considered to be the father of parasitology in America, and is provided annually by Parke, Davis & Company.
SYMPOSIUM
(Continued from Page 1)

by the Scientist (The State of the Art).” This discussion was moder­ated by Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Pro­fessor of Medicine, New York Uni­versity School of Medicine and Depu­ty Special Assistant to the Presi­dent for Science and Technology. The principal speakers were Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, Professor of Medicine, University of Mary­land School of Medicine, and Dr. Tomizo Yoshida, Director of the Tokyo Cancer Institute. The discus­sant was Dr. Dorr C. Reved, Secret­ ary of the Science Advisory Coun­cil to the Government of Sweden.

Dr. Morison Is Moderator

Dr. Robert Morison, Director of Medical and Natural Sciences, the Rockefeller Foundation, was mod­erator of “The Educational Base for Medical Research.”

The principal speakers were Dr. Moshe Prywes, Associate Dean, Hadassah Medical School, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Dr. Sydney Sunderland, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

The discussant was Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, President of Amherst College.

The third topic, “Special Problems—International Medical Re­search and Training,” was moder­ated by Dr. Charles V. Kidd, NIH Associate Director for Training. Principal speakers were Dr. Steve Dedijer of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Lund, Sweden, whose subject was “The Migration of Scientists: As a Worldwide Problem,” and Dr. Kelly M. West, Professor of Continuing Education, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, who spoke on “Research Training of Foreign Na­tionals in the United States: Interna­tional Implications.”

The discussants were Dr. Gabriel Velazquez Palau, Dean of the Facu­lity of Medicine, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, and Dr. J. Auer, Secretary, Medical Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

The evening of the first day’s meeting was the occasion of a recep­tion and dinner attended by 82 people. Surgeon General Luther L. Terry acted as host and master of ceremonies.

Because of illness, the scheduled afterdinner speaker, Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technol­ogy, was unable to attend. His dep­uty, Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, substit­uted for him.

Robert L. Garner, President of the Japan Fund, Inc., was moder­ator of the first session on Sat­urday, “The Social and Economic Base for Medical Sciences.”

Sir Robert, Dr. Paul Speak

The principal speakers were Sir Robert Aitken, Vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham, England; Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Deputy Direc­tor of NIH, and Dr. Jack Masur, Di­rector of the NIH Clinical Center.

The discussants were Dr. Thomas M. Carroll, President, George Washington University, and Dr. L.C. Uchoa Junqueira, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The last section of the booklet includes guidelines used by the States to present their proposals as well as some analyses of the ways in which Federal funds were budgeted. Planning staff members and task forces in special areas are also listed according to State.

The discussions were Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Direc­tor, closed the meeting with a short speech thanking the guests for their attendance and emphasizing the value of such gatherings to the advancement of world health and medical research.

En route to the International Sym­posium dinner, left to right, are Sir Robert Aitken, Vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham, England; Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Deputy Direc­tor of NIH, and Dr. Jack Masur, Di­rector of the NIH Clinical Center.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH (left), presents to Dr. Walsh McDermott, Chairman of the Department of Health, Cornell University College of Medicine, a certificate commemorating his delivery of the First NIH Interna­tional Lecture. At right is Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Henry K. Beye, Director of MARU, in his office in the Canal Zone.

NIMH Issues Booklet on Mental Health Planning Proposals by States

The NIMH National Clearing­house for Mental Health Informa­tion has issued its first publication, Digest of State Mental Health Planning Grant Proposals, 1963.

To assure proper development of comprehensive community mental health programs, Congress last year appropriated $4.2 million to help support planning by the States. Each State submitted a de­tailed proposal of its plans to de­velop a comprehensive program.

Proposals Summarized

This publication contains a brief digest of each State’s proposal and reports such aspects as a State’s individual situation, staffing, or­ganization for planning, contracts and consultants, and promising in­novations.

The eyes of the West ern hemi­sphere have been focused on this perplexing medical problem in Bolivia during the past year. Hemorrhagic fever not only extracts a large toll in human misery and mortality but also threatens

Dr. Beye said high hopes are en­tertained that an immunizing anti­body may be produced.

The last page of the Western hemi­sphere have been focused on this perplexing medical problem in Bol­ivia during the past year.

Hemorrhagic fever not only ex­tracts a large toll in human misery and mortality but also threatens

(See MARU, Page 4)
Dr. Underwood Honored
By AAPH Award for
Distinguished Service

Dr. Bruce Underwood, Assistant Chief of the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, was honored by the American Association of Public Health Physicians November 11 when he became the first recipient of the Association’s Distinguished Service Award. The award was presented at the AAPHP annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Underwood was honored earlier this year when he received the American Nursing Home Association’s Plaque for dedicated service to the Nursing Homes of America.

A PHS Commissioned Officer since 1956, Dr. Underwood was Chief of the Nursing Home Service Section, Division of Chronic Diseases from 1957 until 1961.

He joined the DRG staff in 1961 as Executive Secretary of the Cell Biology Review Panel, CDRE, and was appointed to his present position in July 1963.

50,000 enrollees will be reached on schedule by December 31, 1965. By 1972 most of the children will have received their detailed 7-years examination.

By that time enrolled mothers, who are told at the outset that “You and your baby are making medical history,” ought to have ample proof of this statement’s correctness.

Dr. Schwartz Appointed To DRG Grants Branch
As Assistant Chief

Dr. Edward Schwartz, who recently completed a year’s training in the NIH Grants Associates Program, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Grants Management Branch, Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Schwartz was formerly supervisory research psychologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Hines, Ill., where he was actively engaged in electro-physiological and psychopharmacological research.

Earlier in his career Dr. Schwartz was a counseling psychologist for the VA. During this period he became certified as a psychologist by the Board of Examiners of the Illinois Psychological Association.

Conducts Research at UCLA

After completing work for his doctorate at Northwestern University, Dr. Schwartz accepted a 2-year postdoctoral research fellowship with the University of California at Los Angeles. At UCLA he conducted a series of investigations in the relationship between human brain waves, as recorded by the electroencephalograph, and the perception of visual patterns.

Dr. Schwartz is also a Certified Public Accountant. He received his Certificate in 1948 from the University of Illinois where he was for five years a member of the faculty and lecturer in accounting.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

10/28—Dr. Wacław M. Ławicka, Poland, Brain-Behavior Research. Sponsor: Dr. H. E. Rosvold, NIMH, Bldg. 9, Rm. 126.


11/1—Dr. Arthur S. Fowlie, Great Britain, Research in the Field of Pulmonary Physiology. Sponsor: Dr. Eugene Braunwald, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N216.

11/7—Dr. James I. Davies, Great Britain, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Brodie, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N117.

Dr. Geisser Elected to Fellowship in the ASA

Dr. Seymour Geisser, Chief of the Biometry Section of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was elected to fellowship in the American Statistical Association at the Association’s recent annual meeting in Cleveland.

He was honored “for his contributions to the methodology of multivariate analysis and its application in the behavioral sciences; for his superior service as a consultant to scientists in medical, biological and chemical research.”

Dr. Geisser joined the National Institute of Mental Health in 1955 after receiving his Ph.D. in Mathematical Statistics from the University of North Carolina. He transferred to NIAMD in 1961 to become Chief of the Biometry Section of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch.
Common Cold Study Needs Donors With Winter Colds

Winter cold sufferers have an opportunity to actively participate in the comprehensive study of common cold infections being conducted by NIAID’s Laboratory of Infectious Diseases.

The project, designed to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses through blood specimens and nasal washings, has been underway since November 1962. Volunteers with winter colds, particularly those within the first three days of infection, are urgently needed for its continuation.

Participants are paid $2 each for the two blood specimens required for the study. Anyone desiring to participate may call Hilda Kennedy, Ext. 6581, for additional information.

WELFARE FUND
(Continued from Page 3)

or both parents here as part of the patient’s care and therapy.

According to Ellen J. Walsh, Chief of the CC Social Work Department, the average cost of lodging and food to provide one patient is $36 a week. Lack of sufficient funds, she said, is forcing the department to put strict limitations—up to four weeks at most—on this type of aid, regardless of the importance of participation of a particular patient in a research project.

The fund, she said, must obtain additional financing if it is to continue to function effectively.

Family of 8 Involved

One particularly poignant case now confronting the department is how to meet a request from an NIAID fund that has been asked to pay for the additional financing if it is to continue with the research project. The fund, she said, must obtain additional financing if it is to continue to function effectively.

Dr. Baron Lectures at Communicable Diseases, Immunology Seminar

At a seminar on communicable diseases and immunology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research on November 6, Dr. Samuel Baron of the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, NIAID, discussed the roles of interferon, temperature and antibody in viral infections.

He pointed out that at the present time interferon is a host’s most rapid known defense against a viral infection, and that in the course of some viral infections a non-immune mechanism such as elevated temperature may be more significant than antibody in accounting for recovery.

Studies Are Extensive

Dr. Baron has conducted extensive studies on the role and mechanism of interferon in viral infections. A study conducted by Dr. Baron and Charles E. Buckler, also of the LBV, and Dr. Robert M. Friedman, National Cancer Institute, suggested that antibody may be unessential for recovery from fully developed influenza virus infections.

More recently Dr. Baron and Mr. Buckler showed that circulating interferon was detectable in mouse serum within one hour after the intravenous injection of various types of virus. Time to the Patients’ Welfare Fund

Five NIAID Employees Win Sustained Superior Performance Awards

Five employees of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases’ Extramural Programs received sustained superior performance awards at a ceremony on October 29.

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Institute Director, presented cash awards totalling $587 to Eileen M. Daly, Grants supervisor in the Training Branch, and four members of the Data Processing Unit—Zelda Federman, supervisor; Velma Edwards, Martha Miner, and Carol Monday. Mrs. Daly was cited for her efficiency in handling grants management function, ability to develop independently new procedures, fine quality of leadership, and extensive knowledge of the functions and objectives of the Extramural Programs.

Dr. Whedon Commends Unit

Dr. Whedon commended the Data Processing Unit for its continuing superiority in serving the statistical needs of the Extramural Programs. He emphasized this group’s value as a support mechanism for the whole Institute, because it provides detailed information on activities necessary to an understanding of NIAID’s overall program.

Mrs. Federman and her group are credited with having greatly expanded their statistical system to afford more detailed information to the professional staff. This expansion of data output, according to the citation, “can be compared to giving a person a complete library where he had only a reference book.”

NIAMD recipients of sustained superior performance awards are pictured after ceremony with Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Institute Director, and Dr. John F. Sherman, Associate Director for Extramural Programs. Standing (left to right) are Martha Miner, Dr. Whedon, Dr. Sherman, and Carol Monday. Seated are Velma Edwards, Eileen Daly, and Zelda Federman.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

NIAMD recipients of sustained superior performance awards are pictured after ceremony with Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Institute Director, and Dr. John F. Sherman, Associate Director for Extramural Programs. Standing (left to right) are Martha Miner, Dr. Whedon, Dr. Sherman, and Carol Monday. Seated are Velma Edwards, Eileen Daly, and Zelda Federman.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. Herbert Seversmith

Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith, Head of the Program Analysis and Reporting Section, Operations Branch, National Cancer Institute, retired on November 2 after 28 years of Government service.

As Head of that section he developed detailed scientific information on grant research, fellowship and trainee applications, and on published results of cancer research.

Dr. Seversmith undertook in 1955 an ambitious project of summarizing and abstracting papers on research supported by NCI’s extramural program from 1937 to 1962.

Research Topics Vary

The research topics range widely from such areas as morphology, physiology, and epidemiology, to host-tumor relations and carcinogenesis.

This extensive work recently culminated in a volume entitled “Twenty-five Years Against Cancer—Research Supported by the National Cancer Institute.” In it, Dr. Seversmith drew together some of the more important phases of grant-supported cancer research in an effort to demonstrate accomplishments over the years.

In 1951-52 he received support from NCI in the form of a Pre-Doctoral Fellowship and worked toward his Ph.D. degree at the University of Maryland in the area of embryology of the brook-lamprey. He joined the NCI staff in 1952 as a biologist in its grants program. Previously he had worked in the position classifier area at the Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service and Patent Office.

Serves on 2 Faculties

He has held part-time teaching positions since 1948, including lecturer of human biology at University of Maryland, and lecturer and Adjunct Professor at American University in graduate courses on Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy, Anatomy of the Seed Plants, and Experimental Vertebrate Embryology.

A secondary interest of Dr. Seversmith’s is genealogy, on which he has published many articles. He is considered an authority on the genealogy of the families originated on Long Island, New York. He is a Fellow in the American Society of Genealogists and has been President of the National Genealogical Society.

Dr. Seversmith earned B.S. and M.A. degrees from George Washington University. His Ph.D. in Zoology was received from the University of Maryland. He is a member of a number of professional societies and honorary organizations.

Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith Of NCI Retires; Served Government 28 Years
Dr. Ronald Ross Named
Scientist Administrator
On DRFR Branch Staff

Dr. Ronald B. Ross, Assistant
Chief of the Drug
Development Division of the Na­tional Cancer Institute, rec­ently
was appointed Scientist Admin­istrator on the staff of the Health
Research Facilities Branch, Divi­sion of Research Facilities and
Resources.

The branch administers a $50-
million-a-year program of health
research construction grants to insti­tutions throughout the Nation.

As a senior member of the branch's scientific review staff, Dr. Ross
will be primarily responsible for
evaluating construction grant appli­cations from the standpoint of the type and quality of research to be
conducted in proposed facilities, with special responsibility for re­view of chemistry research.

Additional Duties Cited

He will be a consultant on chem­istry facilities to the Division's Ar­chitectural and Engineering Office
staff which reviews all construction plans submitted as part of health
facility grant applications.

Dr. Ross will also be the staff
resource specialist on chemistry re­search for the National Advisory
Council on Health Research Fa­cilities, providing advice on the merits of an institution's scientific
program, and on specific facility
problems.

He will also make studies in the
field of chemical facility require­ments, including the current uses of
present facilities, as a basis for
assisting institutions with their
construction programs. A further responsibility will be that of de­velop­ing broad, long-range plans for
meeting research facility needs on
a national scale.

Committee Will Advise
On Medical Training

Establishment of a Medical
Scientist Training Committee and ap­pointment of its 11 members was
announced recently by Dr. Clinton
C. Powell, Director of the Na­tional Institute of General Medical Sci­ences.

This brings to 12 the number of active training committees of non­
government scientists which advise
NIGMS on training research in the
basic medical and biological sci­ences and in certain clinical areas.

The Medical Scientist Training
Program will encourage and assist
medical schools in the develop­ment of special programs for the re­search training of medical scientis­ts with a high level of compe­tence in both the basic and clinical
sciences.

Objective of the program will be
to train investigators who can
bring the fundamental concepts, tech­niques, and knowledge of the
basic sciences into clinical research.

The program will be under the im­mediate direction of Dr. Vincent E.
Price of the Research Training
Grants Branch.

Members of the committee are:
Dr. Carl A. Moyer (Chairman),
Washington University School of
Medicine; Dr. J. Garrett Allen,
Stanford University School of
Medicine; Dr. Donald G. Anderson,
University of Rochester School of
Medicine and Dentistry; Dr. Lud­wig W. Eichna, State University of
New York (Brooklyn); Dr. R.
Clinton Fuller, Dartmouth Medical
School; Dr. George B. Miller,
University of Illinois; Dr. Gerald C.
Mueller, University of Wisconsin;
Dr. George Nichols, Jr., Harvard
Medical School; Dr. John D. Porter­field, University of California; Dr.
Douglas S. Riggs, State University of
Wisconsin at Milwaukee; and Dr.
Raymond E. Zirkle, University of
Chicago School of Medicine.

Participating in the session on the parasitology of malaria at the VIIth In­
ternational Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria in Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, on September 3, are (left to right): Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of
the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Dr. William
Trager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; the late
Dr. Don E. Eyles of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National In­stitutes of Health, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya; and Dr. Martin D. Young, Asso­ciate Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

PHS Traces Growth in Federal Grants
To Medical Research in Postwar Years

Federal agencies will provide about $1.3 billion in 1964 for medical
and health-related research—covering outlays for research performance and
investment in research facilities—according to a report released
recently by the Public Health Service.

Based upon data provided by Federal agencies to the National Insti­tute of
Medical Research, the report on \"Federal Support for Medical and
Health-Related Research, 1947-64,\" presents an analysis of the develop­ments underlying the growth in Federal medical research in the
postwar period.

Highlights of the report show that:

* Increased support for the con­duct of medical research from all 
groups—government, industry, foundations, voluntary health agen­cies—characterizes the postwar pe­riod; non-Federal sources in 1963 
will provide almost two-fifths of 
Federal research spending on 
$2 billion for the conduct of medical and health-related research.

* Federal support for medical research has increased at about 25 
percent a year since 1947, roughly 
consistent with the growth since 
in 1957 in Federal support of civilian research activities exclusive of re­search and development oriented to 
defense or space objectives; currently seven cents of the Federal 
research and development dollar are spent for medical research.

Support From 12 Agencies

* All Federal research agencies and development programs contain 
components that contribute to the 
avancement of knowledge leading 
to the conquest of disease. Support 
for medical research is currently provided by 12 Federal agencies.

* Of the aggregate of these agen­cies provided $5 billion for medi­cal research in the 1947-1963 pe­riod, or about six percent of the 
$80 billion spent by the Federal Government for all research and development in this period.

* About four-fifths of the total 
spent by Federal agencies for the 
conduct of medical and health-re­lated research is budgeted and jus­tified as such. About 20 percent 
represents outlays for research di­rectly related to health Assured by 
supported as germane to agency mis­sions other than health.

* Federal agencies with general­assigments and with agencies having 
primary health objectives as their 
1963, and the success of the research and development oriented to 
defense or space objectives are 
outside the national expenditure of $1.5 
trillion for the conduct of medical 
research have expanded—orienting 
most of the Federal research and development in this period.

* About three-fifths of all Fed­erally financed medical research 
performed in Federal installa­tions. In the immediate postwar pe­riod, however, almost two-thirds of 
Federally supported medical research was performed by investi­gators working in Federal laborato­ries.

Increased Participation Noted

* The growth of the Nation's 
research resources and capabilities, 
and the success of the research 
grant program in the postwar pe­riod have brought about increased 
participation in medical research by the Nation's scientists in univer­sitie­sy, medical schools, hospitals, 
research institutes and industry.

* Currently, these scientists con­duct about 75 percent of all Fed­erally financed medical research 
while only 25 percent of the total is performed in Federal installa­tions. In the immediate postwar 
period, however, almost two-thirds of 
all Federally supported medical research was performed by investi­gators working in Federal laborato­ries.

* Of the 12 Federal agencies 
supporting medical research, only two, PHS and Veterans Adminis­tration, devote their entire research programs to health problems. Other 
agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, De­partment of Defense, Nat­ional Aeronautics and Space Adminis­tration, and the Department of Agriculture, provide support for re­search essential to their missions.

Postwar Expansion

* All Federal agencies suppor­tng medical research have expand­ed their activities in the postwar period. Since 1957 NIH has pro­vided approximately three-fifths of all Federal funds devoted to this 
purpose.

* The report is the fourth in a series of publications designed to present timely information on sig­nificant measures of the Nation's resources devoted to medical and health-related research.

* Copies (PHS Publication No. 1068) are available at 40 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Dr. Randall L. Thompson Named Special Assistant To Dr. James Colbert

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Randall L. Thompson as Special Assistant to Dr. James W. Colbert, the Institute’s Associate Director for Collaborative Research.

Before joining NIAID Dr. Thompson was engaged in the development of a program in tumoral virus chemotherapy with the National Cancer Institute. He came to NIH in 1962 as a medical officer. He was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Microbiology at Indiana University Medical Center from 1947 to 1955. From 1953 until he came to NIH, Dr. Thompson headed the Microbiological Section at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute in Rensselaer, N.Y.

Research Noted

He is the author or co-author of numerous scientific papers. While at Sterling-Winthrop he was responsible for a chemotherapy screening program for therapeutic agents for bacterial and viral infections, development of a measles vaccine, and evaluation of disinfectants.

Since 1949 he has served as Chairman of the Viral and Rickettsial Registry Committee of the American Type Culture Collection. Dr. Thompson, a native of Utica, Mo., attended New Mexico Highlands University, the University of Denver and received both his B.S. and M.S. degrees in bacteriology from the University of Washingc ton. He received his Sc.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University and an M.D. from the University of Chicago.

R&W Presents Awards To Winners of First NIH Golf Tournament

Larry Ring, General Manager of the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, presented trophies and other awards to the five top scorers of the first NIH Golf Tournament on October 30.

The tournament proved so popular and successful, Mr. Ring said, that R&W plans to make it an annual event.

Winner of the tournament play-off round was Harry K. Thompson of NINDB, with a score of 73.

The initial, qualifying round was held on September 18 at the Falls Road Golf Course, with nearly 120 NIH golfers participating.

Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief of NCI’s Laboratory of Pathology (left), presents performance award to Gebhard Gsell.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

NCI Medical Technician, Gebhard Gsell, Receives Performance Award

Gebhard Gsell, medical technician (histology) in the Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, received a cash award November 1 for sustained superior work performance.

Skilled in proper staining for photomicrography in the Pathological Technology Section, Mr. Gsell was recognized for the superior quality of his complete work, the speed and accuracy with which it is performed, and the time- and labor-saving devices he has introduced.

In presenting the award, Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief of the Laboratory, said, “Every photomicrograph that Mr. Gsell takes is a special work of art. He has shown much ingenuity in design and improvement of apparatus that increases accuracy and saves time in photography.

“All of his work bears the stamp of an expert. Many scientists in this country and abroad have written, praising his illustrations in the material published by the National Cancer Institute.”

Mr. Gsell trained under the aegis of the late renowned Dr. J. H. Globus in the Neuropathology Laboratory of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City. He is a member of the Biological Photographic Association, from which he won a prize for photomicrograph color transparencies.

The top 23 scorers were invited to play the second and final round several weeks later. On the basis of the scores of this round the winners were chosen.

Jesse Rowland, DRS, was second-place winner, and W. G. Fiscus, NCI; Clyde A. McKinney, SMB-OD; and L. V. Jacobis, NCI, were additional high scorers.

Nathaniel White, CC, high scorer in the qualifying round, received a medallion.

MARU (Continued from Page 4)

the economic exploitation of the fertile province of Beni.

The Bolivian Government has been striving to encourage the migration of the inhabitants of the areas to Alti Plano to Beni’s more favorable climate, but the incidence and high mortality rate of BHF could well obstruct these plans. And the possibility of extension of the disease to more densely populated areas of Eastern Bolivia is present.

Disease Acute in Man

The disease in man is an acute infection characterized by fever, generalized myalgia, gastrointestinal and intradermal bleeding, leukopenia, albuminuria, and tremor of the tongue and hands in severe cases. Epidemiological studies indicate that approximately 750 people in the epidemic area have had the infection in the last four years; about 200 have died.

The MARU staff began investigations of this disease in May 1962 and continued extensive studies in 1963.

In cooperation with the Bolivian Ministry of Health and under sponsorship of the Pan American Health Organization, a joint commission was established.

Members included Dr. Beyert, Ronald B. Mackenzie, M.D., Karl M. Johnson, M.D., and Merle Litt Kuns, Ph.D., two Bolivian physicians and two MARU technicians. Conrad Yunker, Ph.D., an acarologist based at NIAID’s Rocky Mountain Laboratory, joined the group to identify the extensive collection of mites and ticks.

Peace Corps Aids

Miss Rose Navarro, a Peace Corps nurse, helped provide nursing care to the San Joaquin hospital patients; and several San Joaquin townpeople, for whom a prerequisite of employment was a natural immunity to BHF, assisted in the collection of specimens.

The U.S. Embassy to Bolivia (Civil Action Program) provided essential air transportation of material and personnel and, during July and August, assigned technicians and two Army medical officers to the epidemic area of Santa Joaquin to provide medical assistance.

During this latter period, five commission members acquired the disease and were evacuated to the Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone. Although hemorrhagic fever immune gamma-globulin had been administered prophylactically, two patients had stormy courses and all were seriously ill. Fortunately, all recovered.

Dr. Norman McCullough Discusses Brucellosis Cause, Cure, Incidence

By Mary Batchelor

Renowned for his knowledge of brucellosis, Dr. Norman B. McCullough, Chief of the Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, discussed his specialty at the N I A D Grand Rounds on October 9.

Brucellosis is an infection of animals caused by three species and 15 biotypes of Brucella. All but one of the biotypes is pathogenic for man.

The disease is transmitted to humans by unpasteurized milk products, but direct contact with animals as experienced by farmers, dairymen, slaughter-house employees, and veterinarians, is the chief cause of infection in humans.

Organism Penetrates Skin

The organism penetrates the mucous membranes, unbroken skin, and even the respiratory tract via aerosols.

Blood cultures, when obtained at the height of fever, are usually positive. In the absence of cultural proof, the agglutination test is a valuable aid in diagnosis.

However, this technique was erratic until, in 1951, Dr. McCullough standardized Brucella antigen. He continues to provide dependable Brucella antigen to public health laboratories, private hospitals and clinics, where antigens are prepared according to Dr. McCullough’s technique.

When administered for three weeks, the combined therapy of streptomycin and tetracycline will bring about clinical cure in most patients, Dr. McCullough said.

Symptoms Recur

However, this treatment is less effective and symptoms recur in those suffering from localized lesions or in those treated after many years of infection. If the lesions can be located, surgical removal often evokes a remarkable recovery.

Dr. McCullough described the brucellosis voluntary control plan as the biggest disease eradication program in the world.

The so-called “vaccinate, test, and slaughter plan” adopted by ranchers and farmers has been responsible for a 90 percent reduction in human infections.

In 1947, 6,321 human cases of brucellosis were reported in the United States; undoubtedly, three times that many infections actually occurred.