PHS to Stockpile Antitoxin Against Type E Botulism

The Public Health Service is taking steps to stockpile lifesaving antitoxin against type E botulism, Surgeon General Luther L. Terry announced recently.

While this antitoxin can be used against any of the three most prevalent types of human botulism (A, B, and E), it will be reserved for use against type E botulism.

Type E antitoxin is not produced commercially in the United States, whereas types A and B antitoxin are available through regular commercial sources.

Supply Stored at CDC

A small supply of therapeutic antitoxin has been purchased by the PHS Communicable Disease Center from the Danish State Serum Institute. It will be stored in CDC's headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., for emergency use by physicians, hospitals, or health departments.

The Center will be on 24-hour call for the antitoxin. Upon receipt of a request from a state health department, antitoxin will be immediately dispatched along with a PHS medical epidemiologist to investigate.

(See STOCKPILE, Page 2)

Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Arts Are Categories in Sixth NIH Art Exhibit

The 6th Annual NIH Art Exhibit, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will be displayed again this year in the Clinical Center lobby, May 10 through June 5.

As in past years, the exhibit will be open to all NIH personnel and their immediate families. In addition, employees of the Division of Radiological Health, the National Library of Medicine, and other PHS employees working in the NIH area also may enter.

Three major categories—paintings, sculptures, and graphic arts—will be judged by an expert panel of judges—not yet selected—to be composed of prominent artists and art instructors in the Washington Area.

Participants may submit up to three entries in each of the categories. The entrance fee is $1 per entry. Prizes totaling approximately $800 will be awarded the best entries.

Entries will be accepted during the last week in April. The exact date, time, and place will be announced in a later issue of the Record.

Detailed information and entry forms are being sent to every individual who has submitted entries in any of the last three exhibits.

Newcomers desiring to enter this year's exhibit, or persons interested in working on this year's art committee, may call John Reeder, Ext. 64653.

Mrs. Evelyn Gaylon of Cleveland (right) engages in a lively review of her third and successful open heart operation with her surgeon, Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, and Peggy Alexander, Clinical Center Blood Bank receptionist.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

65 Rare Blood Donors Aid in Patient's Open Heart Surgery

Sixty-five donors of rare blood joined with Clinical Center Blood Bank physicians and National Heart Institute surgeons recently in a successfully coordinated effort that enabled a Clinical Center patient to undergo open heart surgery for the third time.

The operation to replace the patient's diseased heart valve with a steel and plastic valve presented a combination of difficulties.

First, the patient—Mrs. Evelyn Gaylon of Cleveland, Ohio—had a history of two previous heart operations which made a third move hazardous.

Second, she is especially susceptible to hemorrhaging.

Third, she is classified in the rarest major blood group—AB.

Fourth, as a result of prior transfusions she had developed antibodies to four blood factors, including one unidentified antibody.

The first phase of the Blood Bank's activity involved identification of the antibodies. This was extremely difficult because each antibody was demonstrable only by a different test technique.

54 Employees Called

With the cooperation of the Division of Biologies Standards, 54 NIH employees who had blood types approaching those of Mrs. Gaylon were called.

They came to the Blood Bank and gave small samples of blood for testing against Mrs. Gaylon's blood.

In addition, samples from 13 donors who had been compatible with Mrs. Gaylon at the time of her earlier surgery were sent from

(See BLOOD DONORS, Page 6)

FASEB Meeting In Chicago Draws Many From NIH

Nearly 100 NIH scientists will present papers on biological research and investigations at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, to be held this year in Chicago, April 12-17. Attendance is expected to total 17,000, including scientists from Canada, Mexico, and 44 other countries.

Approximately 2,900 papers are scheduled for delivery on results of basic research in all areas of the biological sciences applicable in the fields of medicine and public health.

288 Sessions Scheduled

During the week-long meeting, 288 scientific sessions will be held in five hotels: the Conrad Hilton, Palmer House, Morrison, Pick-Congress, and Sheraton-Blackstone.

In addition, 20 symposia and special sessions are scheduled, including one general session at 8 p.m. Tuesday, April 14, in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton at which James P. Dixon, President of Antioch College, will discuss "Science and the Democratic Ethic."

Three prominent speakers will participate in a symposium on Science and Public Policy at 8 p.m. (Continued on Page 1)

Judge Bazelon Lectures Here Tomorrow Night

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will sponsor an address tomorrow (Wednesday) by David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, on "The Responsibility for Responsibility."

Judge Bazelon's address, to be given in the Clinical Center auditorium at 8:30 p.m., is based on his recent Lowell Institute Lecture at Harvard University on "The Interface of Law and the Behavioral Sciences."

Admission is free. NIH employees and friends are invited to attend.
Dr. Shannon Welcomes NAS Stand Favoring Gov's Research Support

The following statement was issued March 18 by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH:

"The National Institutes of Health welcomes publication of the report, 'Federal Support of Basic Research in Institutions of Higher Learning,' by the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Science and Public Policy.

"The NIH is particularly gratified at publication of this report because it represents the first time that a body not directly associated with either the academic community or the Federal government has outlined the mechanisms through which institutions of higher learning can participate in national programs without sacrificing their traditional freedom of intellectual inquiry.

"We are making copies of the report available to members of our study sections, advisory councils and committees, and others intimately concerned with NIH programs, and pledge our efforts to improve the partnership of the Federal government, the universities, and the scientific community in the grant purpose of advancing the welfare of the nation, and with it the welfare of all mankind."

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PHS Announces Increase in Stipends Awarded for Predoctoral Fellowships

An increase in stipend rates for predoctoral fellowships awarded on June 1, 1964, has been announced by the Public Health Service.

The increased stipends will put into effect the recommendations of senior scientists in educational institutions throughout the Nation, said Surgeon General Luther L. Terry.

The stipends at each predoctoral level will be increased by $600. This will raise the stipend to $2,400 for the first year, $2,500 for intermediate years, and $2,800 for the terminal year.

Aids Graduate Studies

Predoctoral fellowships are awarded to students at U.S. educational institutions working toward graduate degrees in health and health-related sciences.

The awards are made for one year, with assurance of support through attainment of the graduate degree if progress is satisfactory.

Applications for predoctoral fellowships can be submitted at any time to the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Established by Dr. McClure

The award, consisting of a bronze plaque and a $200 stipend, is given in honor of the late Dr. H. Trendley Dean, NIDR's first director and the first PHS dental research officer, a pioneer in fluoridation studies and the relation of fluoride to the prevention of dental caries.

Dr. Arnold was to receive the award at a banquet marking the close of the association's annual meeting. Fifteen NIDR scientists were among those presenting papers at the meeting.

The first recipient of the award, Dr. Arnold is internationally known for his work in dental research and research administration.

Medicine-History Group Meets Next Thursday

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its next meeting Thursday evening, March 26, at 8 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Building 10.

Following a short business meeting, there will be a presentation of two illustrated papers by two NIH scientists. Visitors are welcome.

The speakers and their subjects are: "A Second Century A.D. Representation of Goitre from Gundhara" by Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, Chief of the Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section, Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; and "The Morgan-Shippen Controversy: A Commentary on the Birth of Medical Education in America" by Dr. Peter D. Olch, of the Clinical Center's Department of Clinical Pathology.

NIDR's Laboratory of Biochemistry and also an original member of the Institute, who worked with Drs. Dean and Arnold on fluoride research.

The award will be given annually to the person making a meritorious contribution to the field of oral biology. The selection is made by a committee of the International Association for Dental Research.

Nothing gives you more leisure than being on time for appointments.—Washington Post.

NIDR Research Scientists Participate In International Meeting in Los Angeles

The Record is publishing in this issue the following summaries of three of the 15 papers presented by scientists of the National Institute of Dental Research at the 42nd annual meeting of the International Association for Dental Research which was held in Los Angeles, March 19-22.

Enzyme Deficiency in Scurvy

Using histochemical methods to identify a number of enzymes in the biochemical processes involved in bone and tooth development, two NIDR scientists have found in the connective tissue of bone a definite difference in the enzyme activity in animals with vitamin C deficiency.

The action of an enzyme, they reported, may be the explanation for the development of scurvy in people and animals deprived of vitamin C.

"We have known for many years that vitamin C will prevent scurvy, but we have had no idea of the mechanism of the vitamin's action," said Dr. Harold M. Fullmer of NIDR's Laboratory of Histology and Pathology.

Dr. Fullmer and his associate, Dr. George R. Martin of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NIDR, presented evidence that one particular enzyme, beta-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase, is low in the formative cells of bones and teeth in animals with scurvy.

Deficiency Found

Through chemical study of the tissues, they found that this enzyme was profoundly deficient in the cells which form bone and dentin, but not in the osteoclasts, cells associated with bone destruction.

This is apparently the reason for the progressive bone destruction, and the failure of production of intercellular substances, characteristic of scurvy.

Scurvy interferes with protein manufacture, particularly in the bones, the teeth and the connective tissue which supports the teeth, as well as with the metabolism of carbohydrates and fatty acids. These processes normally are triggered by enzymes.

One particular enzyme, beta-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase, is much lower in the cells which form bone and dentin in animals with scurvy. No other enzyme seems to be affected.

Symptoms Described

During the course of scurvy in animals, the gums in the mouth become spongy and the bone supporting the teeth is resorbed progressively. New bone and dentin are not formed at a normal rate. Other serious symptoms include anemia, weakness, and muscle hardening.

When beta-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase activity is suppressed, the normal biochemical reactions do not proceed. The scientists then find the progressive bone resorption and lack of bone and dentin formation characterized as associated with scurvy.

Bacteria in Periodontal Disease

Dr. Harold V. Jordan of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Dr. Paul H. Keyes of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, both NIDR, reported that bacteria which they had isolated from the mouths of hamsters with periodontal disease will produce this disease when administered to another group of hamsters.

Drs. Jordan and Keyes described the organism which they have isolated as a thread-like filament, similar to a kind of bacteria found in human mouths.

Since periodontal disease, known as pyorrhea in its advanced stages, is the most common dental disease in adults and causes the greatest loss of teeth in people over 40, search for its cause has been going on for more than a hundred years.

Similarity Observed

Dr. Jordan and Dr. Keyes have found that they can induce in the hamster a disease which resembles the human disorder in many ways. The gums of the animal become inflamed and then recede from the teeth. The bone supporting the teeth is gradually destroyed.

The scientists described their newly discovered bacterium as a gram-positive aerobic filamentous (Continued on Page 4)
form distinct from other oral bacteria because it is thread-like. After the organisms are introduced into the oral cavity, a thick film of plaque is formed on the teeth at the gum margins, and other kinds of bacteria which are present in the mouth then adhere. This is the precursor of calculus or tartar.

As a result of these changes, further damage of the soft tissues takes place, associated with inflammation. Later still, the bone is affected and the teeth are generally lost.

Implantation of the infecting agent and its subsequent multiplication as the disease developed were demonstrated by developing a mutant strain of the filament. This was tagged by making it resistant to an antibiotic. The filament could then be identified because it was the only recovered organism which would grow on an isolation medium containing this particular antibiotic.

This shows subgingival calculus and bone loss in hamster infected with filamentous organism isolated by Drs. Jordan and Keyes.

Caries: Heredity vs. Environment

"Why do some people have teeth full of cavities while others do not? Is it a matter or inherit or an environmental factor?" were questions asked by Dr. Rachel Larson of NIDR's Laboratory of Microbiology.

The NIH scientist described how she tried to establish the relative factors of heredity and environment in dental decay by double mating rats having high decay characteristics with both high and low decay-prone mates.

"This species of white rat has consistently shown more dental caries than the black rat even when both were given the same diet and cage from the time they were weaned," Dr. Larson explained. "But scientists wondered whether this difference was due to the animal's inherent susceptibility to tooth decay or to the level of decay-producing bacteria transmitted by the rat's mother."

Double Mating Occur

By placing two white rats (one male and one female) in a cage with one black male rat during the mating period, Dr. Larson obtained five litters in which double matings had occurred.

"The black strain, she found, was dominant, and 43 of the 50's resistance to tooth decay held up even when the environment changed," she reported. She foretold that the bills hybrid rats, when caged with the white rat offspring during the experiment, remained more caries-resistant than the offspring of two white rats.

Dr. Larson interprets these results to mean that the difference in production between the two rat strains previously noted was due to an inherent factor over and above maternal environment or lack of access to caries-producing bacteria.

Dr. Rachel Larson holds three rats (count 'em) that were caged together to develop double-mated litter. The black rats have low levels of tooth decay, the white rats have high levels.

-Photo by Jerry Hochst.
2 Reporting Units Show Complete Participation
In NHA-FSJC Drive

Results at the end of the second week of the National Health Agency-Federal Service Joint Crusade Campaign revealed that two reporting units have achieved 100 percent participation. The first unit to reach the goal was the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, as reported on the fourth day of the drive by the Division Chairman, Dr. J. H. U. Brown. The NIH Federal Credit Union later reported achieving 100 percent participation.

Endicott Congratulates Workers

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NIH Campaign Chairman and Director of the National Health Agencies-Federal Service Joint Crusade, expressed satisfaction with the progress to date. He said, “Congratulations are in order to these active campaigners. We earnestly hope that the larger divisions and institutes will achieve similar success as they press toward the goal of 100 percent participation.”

Of the remaining reporting units, the highest were NICMS with 76 percent, NIGMS with 61.5 percent, and NICHD with 61 percent.

Overall NIH standing was 36.5 percent for the National Health Agencies and 35.1 percent for the Federal Service Joint Crusade.

Dr. Lastor Participates
In Lilly Lecture Series

Dr. Leonard Lastor, Chief of the Gastroenterology Unit, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been invited to present a lecture at a Lilly Lecture Series next Friday, March 27, at the Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis, Ind.

The title of his lecture is “The Mucosa of the Small Intestine—A Regulatory Mechanism.” In it, Dr. Lastor will discuss the structure and function of the small intestine, both in health and disease.

Because the mucosa is one of the major barriers between the “outside world” and the interior of the body, its role in selecting what is to be absorbed and what is to be rejected, ultimately affects most of the biochemical activities of the body.

The subject of this Lilly Lecture is closely related to Dr. Lastor’s work at NIAMD which is directed toward an understanding of the malabsorption diseases, characterized by an inadequate absorption of certain vital nutrients and elements by the gastrointestinal tract.
BLOOD DONORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Cleveland.

As a result of extensive tests by multiple techniques the antibodies were sorted out and the magnitude of the problem examined.

It was decided that compatibility with the unidentified trace antibody probably could not be achieved since only two of the bloods tested did not have this antigen (one of whom was Mrs. Gaylon's daughter). The patient was treated on the day before surgery with red cell stroma to inactivate this antibody—a technique developed at NIH.

Since fresh blood was required for Mrs. Gaylon's operation, the donors had to be identified in advance so the blood could be collected within 72 hours prior to surgery.

It was also decided that the platelets and platelets from the AB donors would be mixed with the washed red cells from the other donors to make compatible "whole blood."

ARC Locates Donors

NIH employees who were known to have the right types were now asked to donate at the Blood Bank. In addition, the American National Red Cross, which has begun a program of multiple typing of donors, was asked to help.

By use of the Red Cross's data processing equipment located in Los Angeles, the ARC was able to locate donors throughout the country who went to their Regional Blood Center on February 24, 25, and 26.

In all, 26 NIH employees donated blood, and 32 other special donors gave blood at the Red Cross in Los Angeles and in the District of Columbia.

Since the blood washing and mixing procedures had to be performed aseptically within four hours of transfusion, the CC Blood Bank began to blend the correct ingredients at 4 a.m. on February 27.

This task continued for 24 hours during surgery and the postoperative period.

Using the unique communication facilities of the new Surgical Wing, the Blood Bank maintained constant liaison between NIH donors and the surgical team to assure a constant supply of the hand-made blood product.

The final score totaled 29 pints of "blood" transfused—not a large amount for this type of patient but it represented blended ingredients from the donations of 65 individuals. The plasma and red cell components not used from these individual bloods, plus 29 others that were ready, were placed in Blood Bank storage.

The saga did not end with surgery. During the immediate postoperative period Mrs. Gaylon made still another antibody.

Anemia Avoided

Fortunately, she did not become anemic and no further transfusions were required. However, the Blood Bank was in readiness and her needs could have been met had further transfusions been necessary.

A victim of childhood rheumatic fever, Mrs. Gaylon had her first heart operation 12 years ago at Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, to open the diseased heart valve.

When the valve began to fail last July, she underwent open heart surgery at the same hospital. This time she hemorrhaged to such an extent that doctors gave up their intended heart repair.

The recent third operation at the Clinical Center was a complete success.

Mrs. Gaylon's husband, Albert, and her daughters, Marcia, 19, and Rosalind, 20, expressed deep gratitude for the care given to Mrs. Gaylon and for the generous contributions of blood by NIH employees.

All members of the Gaylon family are regular blood donors and contribute in many ways. Dr. and Mrs. Gaylon participate in local heart fund drives every year, and Mrs. Gaylon, as a B'nai B'rith volunteer, spends a great deal of her time visiting the heart patients at Crete Veterans Hospital.

Not all of the surgery at NIH presents such dramatic problems. But in a steady, continuing program to meet patient needs, NIH employees are called and go regularly to the Blood Bank. Their donations are scheduled on the basis of the daily needs of Clinical Center patients.

Members of the Grants Administration Section, Training Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, recently received a group cash award for "continuous high level performance ... in producing a very high quality of output under extremely difficult conditions." They are, left to right, seated: Rose Katz, Doris E. Smith, Chief, Grants Administration Section; Dr. Robert H. Felix, NIMH Director, who presented the awards; Georgia W. Durham, Rose T. Goodson, and Elsie M. Fleming. Middle row: Ima J. Weideman, Nancy Lee Sweeney, Beatrice G. Persky, Hazel L. Sheridan, Lois M. Hutchison, Virginia Webber, Dixie L. Shackelford, Lucille V. Barnthouse, Betty Reed, Lillian J. Killian, Leo W. Harken, and Lillian E. Lofland. Standing: Frances J. Santucci, and Patsy A. Harden. Rhoda L. Christensen was not present for the picture.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

James Kellum Receives Performance Award

James N. Kellum, Assistant Labor Foreman in the Clinical Center's Department of Environmental Sanitation Control, recently received a cash award and certificate for his superior work performance in the Department's Night Service Unit during 1963. Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, made the presentation at a staff meeting.

In addition to his regular assignment, Mr. Kellum was in charge of the Night Service Unit for four months while his superior was away.

During that time, the citation said, "Mr. Kellum displayed an extraordinary degree of initiative, industriousness, and devotion to duty. He is always eager to extend and improve cleaning activities in all areas of the Clinical Center."

In commending Mr. Kellum, Dr. Masur said, "We are proud of you because you take pride in your work!"
Dr. Colbert Speaks on 'Legacy of Bernard'

Dr. James W. Colbert, Jr., Associate Director for Collaborative Research of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently spoke on "The Legacy of Claude Bernard" at the National Science Foundation's Fellowship Colloquium.

Claude Bernard, a nineteenth century French physiologist, proposed principles that respect the obligations of scientific method in the understanding of life processes and established in perspective the promise of experimental medicine.

Outstanding medical institutions have achieved their pre-eminence in clinical medicine and in the education of physicians within the intellectual tradition of Bernard, Dr. Colbert told his audience.

**Principles Valuable Now**

He said that continuing public interest in the economic, sociological, and manpower requirements of medicine in the United States today, and the tendency of these interests to obscure the intellectual objectives that guide biomedical sciences, impose a need for a more widespread consciousness of Bernard's educational principles.

Dr. Colbert's talk, originally scheduled for February 11, was delivered March 5 as a result of inclement weather.

Jean Pope Leads Drive For Establishment of Dietetics Week in D. C.

As President of the District of Columbia Dietetic Association, Miss Jean Pope, Assistant Chief of the Clinical Center's Nutrition Department, headed the successful campaign for the establishment of Dietetics Week, recently proclaimed by the D.C. Commissioners and observed in the Nation's Capital March 16-22.

In their proclamation the Commissioners cited the vital importance of the profession in the improvement and preservation of the health and well-being of all the people of the community and nation.

They also urged students to consider carefully the opportunities and advantages of this profession in selecting a course of higher education.

Observance of the special week recognized the "public service rendered by dietitians" and their "contribution to the general welfare."

Miss Pope joined the PHS Commissioned Corps and was assigned to the Clinical Center in 1953. She became Assistant Chief of the CC Nutrition Department in 1959. She says that much of the credit for establishment of "Dietetics Week" is due to the leadership provided by two committee chairmen, Miss Louise Pope and Mrs. Eleanor McKessick.

'Flower Drum Song' Rehearsals Begin; Cast Selected; Male Singers Needed

Rehearsals for the R&W Hamsters' spring production of Rodgers' and Hammerstein's "Flower Drum Song" are well underway now that the four leads and main supporting roles have been cast.

Three of the leads in this lively Chinatown will be played by NIH employees. Janet Sperling (NIAMD) will portray Mei Li; Dr. Richard Srebro (NIAMD) plays the role of Wang Ta; and Emma Graber (NIH-D) takes the part of Sammy Fong. The fourth lead, Linda Low, is played by Betty Davis of Washington, D.C.

Other NIH personnel in strong supporting roles include Julian Morris (NIH Information Trainee) and Bess Graber (R&W Association), who play Dr. and Mrs. Fong; Ann Meadows (NIMH) as Wang Nny; and Dr. Jerry Sien (NIAMD) as Frankie.

**Plot Outlined**

Based on a novel by C. Y. Lee, "Flower Drum Song" involves a young Chinese girl, Mei Li, brought to San Francisco by Dr. and Mrs. Fong as a bride for their very Americanized son, Sammy. When Sammy rejects the notion of a pre-arranged marriage, the plot thickens.

The show is further enlivened by 13 songs and several dance numbers.

Although the main cast is chosen, there still are several smaller roles to be filled and the chorus is in need of singing males. Anyone interested in these parts may call the show's director, Arnold Spirling, Ext. 62276; or his assistant, Yvonne Miles, Ext. 63342.

A variety of backstage workers and production staff, such as electricians and painters, also are needed. Information on these jobs may be obtained from Ozzie Graber, Ext. 64906.

**Performances Listed**

Four paid performances will be presented in the Clinical Center auditorium, as follows: April 30 and May 1 and 2 at 8:30 p.m., plus a matinee on May 3, at 3 p.m. There will be a special advance showing April 28 at 8:30 p.m., for CC patients.

Tickets will be available shortly in the R&W office, Rm. 1A18 in Building 31, and elsewhere on the reservation. As usual the performance for CC patients is free but they must obtain tickets from the Patient Activities Section when available.

"Ladies and gentleman," said the guide at Niagara Falls, "this is the greatest cataract in the country. Now if the ladies will only be silent for a moment, you will hear the deafening roar of the waters."—The Washington Post.

Dr. Lynch Elected Head Of New Occupational Medical Association

Dr. John M. Lynch, Medical Director of the Employee Health Service at NIH, was elected President at the first meeting of the National Capital Occupational Medical Association, held on March 10 at the Broadmoor Restaurant, Washington, D.C.

The organization was formed by 52 Washington area physicians who provide industrial health services to private industry and various governmental agencies. It will serve as a professional forum for local physicians who are engaged in full or part-time practice of occupational medicine.

Other officers elected at the meeting are Dr. M. A. Conover, Medical Consultant, Western Electric Company, Inc., Arlington, Va., President; Dr. John H. Schulte, Naval Medical Corps, Vice-President; Dr. William T. Dorn, Jr., Atomic Energy Commission, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. Lawrence A. Pyle, Jr., The C & P Telephone Co.; Dr. Gordon Siegel, Division of Occupational Health, PHS, and Dr. Thomas L. Bivin, National Geographical Society, Board of Directors.

Fifteen Are Named to New Advisory Council

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze recently announced appointments to the National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professionals.

The 15-member council will advise PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry on the administration of grants for the construction of new teaching facilities and the replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities in schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry and public health.

Members of the new council have been appointed for terms ranging from two to four years. Three are representatives of the general public; three of the medical professions; two of the public health professions; and one each of public health, nursing, teaching hospitals, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy and podiatry.

Members of the Grants Administration Section, Extramural Management Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently received a group award for exceptional performance during preparations for the first meeting of the Institute's National Advisory Council. Two other EMB members were recipients of certificates of commendation. Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Institute Director (left), is pictured with staff members following the presentations. Others, left to right, standing: John C. McDougall, EMB Chief; David Chichichirich and Patricia Petersen, certificate winners; and award winners Nancy Hess, Lucillie Toft, Gerard Heibel, and Melvin Lipscomb. Seated are Edna Scruggs, Mildred Brelick, Frances Goff, and Geraldine Woodward. Marge Hench, another award recipient, was not present for the picture-taking.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

**THE NIH RECORD**

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Yale University Grant
To Intensify Research
In Molecular Biology

Basic research in the field of molecular biology, particularly the
biology of nucleic acids and proteins, is supplying ever-increasing
insights into the complex secrets of life and heredity.

To intensify research efforts probing these unknown areas, a
grant of $186,254 has been awarded to Yale University by the National
Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of
the Public Health Service, the grant will support the investiga-
tions of a group of scientists headed by Dr. Frederic M. Richards, Chair-
man of the Department of Molecular Biology and Biophysics.

The contract will partly support the work of seven major investiga-
tors in the basic molecular sciences.

Objectives Cited

The long-range objective of these studies is an understanding of the
forces responsible for the formation of the large molecular struc-
tures, of the origins of catalytic activity, of the control of cellular
activity, and of the detailed processes forming and growing.

Among the major areas of in-
vestigation will be the determination
of protein structure (particularly
by X-ray crystallographic methods) and the study of the mecha-
nisms of genetic control, especi-
ally as demonstrated in the for-
mation of enzymes.

Additional areas of investigation include structural studies on
nucleic acids and work with Escheri-
chia coli bacteria. The investigators
hope the latter studies will shed
light on obscure mecha-
nisms in the transmission of ge-
netic information and will provide
an initial test of current theories on the nature of messenger and re-
pressor substances governing en-
zyme formation in cells.

DRS Section Changes
Name, Avoids Confusion

The Contract Section of the
Plant Engineering Branch, Division of
Research Services, has been re-
named the Construction Section, eliminat-
ing a source of confusion for the private contractors who
were awarded a total of 297 con-
tracts representing $1.59 million
for construction, alterations, reno-
vations, and repairs on the NIH
reservation last year.

The confusion resulted from the
similarity of titles of the Contract
Section, PEB, and the Contract Operations Unit of the Supply
Management Branch—two groups
that work closely on the adminis-
tration of these contracts.

Expansion Anticipated in
NIH Grants for Support
Of General Research

Expansion of the National Insti-
tutes of Health grants program
providing general research support
in the fields of medicine, dentistry,
ophtalmology, public health, phar-
macy, nursing, veterinary medicine,
and to hospitals and other non-
profit research organizations
heavily engaged in health-related
research is expected during 1964 by
the addition of some 50 to 75 insti-
tutions that have become newly
eligible.

Letters have been sent to those
institutions thought to be newly
eligible, inviting them to apply for
this type of grant. Eligibility rules
for these grants are substantially
unchanged:

Rules Unchanged

(1) the applicant organization, as
a minimum criterion, must have
received $100,000 or more in NIH
research grants with beginning
dates that fall between July 1, 1962
and June 30, 1963 (omitting grants
for research training research fel-
lows, research career awards,
research construction, NIH-spon-
sored special resource centers
which are regional in nature, and
NIH-sponsored primate centers);
(2) each organization must pos-
sess a current Internal Revenue
Service tax-exemption letter or
other equivalent evidence indicat-
ing it is a "not-for-profit" organi-
zation.

Other requirements of a profes-
sonal, judgmental nature also must
be satisfied before the National
Advisory Health Council can rec-
ommend a General Research Sup-
port grant award by the Surgeon
General.

This is one section of a National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases
exhibit titled "The Hand in the Differential Diagnosis of Rheumatoid Ar-
thritis." Designed by the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of
Research Services, for NIAMD, the exhibit features a series of life-like wax
models of hands of patients with various types of arthritis. Underneath each
hand is a transilluminated X-ray showing its detailed bone and joint pathology.

Other sections of the exhibit illustrate the effect of cortisone therapy on
joints in rheumatoid arthritis, and features of three separate serological tests
for this disorder. The exhibit was awarded honorable mention for its clinical
excellence at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.