Dr. Stone Named NIGMS Director, Succeeds Powell

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Chief of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, was recently appointed Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The appointment, effective August 1, was announced by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

Dr. Stone succeeds Dr. Clinton C. Powell, the first Director of NIGMS, who resigned July 31 to become Associate Coordinator of Medical and Health Sciences of the University of California, (NIH Record, July 28.)

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences administers the PHS grant programs for research in the sciences basic to medicine and biology, to public health, and to certain clinical sciences.

The Institute makes awards and administers grant programs for training investigators in the basic biomedical sciences and provides fellowships for general research training.

In recognition of the importance of these functions, the Congress (See Dr. STONE, Page 6)

Nearby Section of Beltway Opens to Traffic Monday

The new Capital Beltway section between Wisconsin and Georgia Avenues is scheduled to open to traffic next Monday, August 17, according to information obtained by the NIH Plant Safety Branch from the State Roads Commission.

Information concerning entrance and egress routes to and from this section of the Beltway will be posted on NIH bulletin boards.

Terry Urges Vaccination Of Airport, Seaport and Land Border Workers

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has recommended that persons who work in and around international seaports, airports, and land border points of entry and those who meet and treat the sick be vaccinated against smallpox at least every three years, preferably every year.

The recommendation in no way affects the present vaccination requirement for persons entering the United States. They must have been vaccinated within the past three years.

"The jet airplane has brought smallpox to our doorsteps," Dr. Terry said, "and the danger of the disease being imported into the United States has therefore never been greater."

3 Trouble Desks Receive 75,000 Calls Per Year for PEB's 'Quickie' Service

Faucet dripping? Sink drain plugged? Light bulb burned out? Door hinges squeaking? When problems like these arise, a telephone call through the trouble desks of the Plant Engineering Branch (PEB) will get them taken care of.

Maintenance and operation of NIH buildings and grounds is big business, and formal procedures are necessary for major projects, but PEB has "quickie" procedures for handling small complaints.

PEB receives about 95,000 requests for services per year. However, 75,000, or almost 80 percent of these requests are handled by telephone through the trouble desks.

The remaining 20,000 requests are more complicated, requiring varying degrees of advance planning, scheduling, and ordering of special material. Only about 250 of these requests require the attention of design engineers.

Each of the three trouble desks has available to its dispatcher a number of skilled craftsmen who answer the complaints. These in-

(See TROUBLE DESKS, Page 9)

GRACE, Nation's Speediest Typesetter, Turns Out 3,600 Words Per Minute

Installation of the Nation's fastest computer-driven phototypesetter as a part of the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) of the National Library of Medicine, in its modern $7.5 million building on the NIH reservation, was announced last week by Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director.

Called Graphic Arts Composing Equipment (GRACE), the computer-driven printer operates at the rate of 300 characters or approximately 60 five-letter words per second, or 3,600 words per minute. This is more than 25 times faster than previous phototypesetters, according to its developers.

Calls it Breakthrough

"Speed is one of the real needs in the handling of scientific information today," Dr. Cummings said. "GRACE represents a breakthrough in printing technology, and I know of no area more important for its use than in the production of materials for medical scientists, teachers and practitioners."

GRACE is employed by MEDLARS to print Index Medicus, NLM's monthly listing of the world's medical literature, and recurring bibliographies in special biomedical fields.

Uses 3 Fonts

Unlike the standard computer printouts, GRACE uses three fonts of type in six-point, 10-point and 14-point sizes, in both upper and lower case.

The three fonts contain a total of 226 characters, including special characters such as diacritical marks for the vernacular titles of certain foreign language articles.

The first issue of Index Medicus (See GRACE, Page 8)

NCI Investigates Shrew

The National Cancer Institute has awarded a $22,745 research contract to Tulane University's Delta Primate Research Center, Covington, La., to investigate the suitability of the tree shrew, a small, mouselike mammal, for laboratory studies of viruses that may cause human cancer.
the NIH Record
Published bi-weekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Public Information Section, Office of Research Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, principal research center of the Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

TYPISTS, STENOS AVAILABLE
There are now 150 clerk-typists, GS-2, and 50 clerk-stenos, GS-3, on the registers of the NIH Office of USCS Examiners.

According to Executive Secretary Howard C. May, they met higher standards to attain eligibility than the typists at GS-3 and stenos at GS-4 had to meet a year ago. Therefore, these candidates, available for full time employment at NIH, are excellently qualified for consideration by I/D operating officials in filling such vacancies.

CONTROL OF DETAILS

The Secretary, DHEW, recently directed that all details of personnel to other departments and agencies be cleared by the Office of Financial Management. In so doing, he mentioned the major principles governing such details:

• An organization is expected to operate within its appropriations and must avoid such practices that indirectly supplement these funds.

• Details are not to be used except in an emergency that cannot be met by other temporary internal adjustment of assignments or workload.

These principles also apply to details within NIH. While they are a means of meeting emergency situations (listed in Guide 2, Chapter III of the Personnel Guide for Supervisors), details generally are appropriate only when necessary services cannot be obtained through regular assignments.

They must not be used to avoid personnel actions—reassignments, promotions, demotions or separations. Details for prolonged periods, too many details, and repeated renewals violate this principle.

Since details frequently lead to permanent assignment, the way an employee is selected also is important. If he does not have the required qualifications or cannot be selected competitively under the promotion program, he cannot be reassigned or promoted into the position. The supervisor must then select and train another person, and the detailed employees may feel unjustly penalized.

I/D Personnel Officers are ready to advise and assist in determining the propriety of proposed details and in identifying qualified employees.

REGISTRATION TO VOTE

NIH personnel are reminded that they must be registered in order to vote in the general elections in November. For registration in the greater Washington area, Montgomery County boards are open now through September 21 at the Court House, Rockville, and in Prince Georges County through September 22 at the Court House, Upper Marlboro.

Washington, D. C. registration is open through September 18 at the District Building, Room 8.

All Virginia boards in the area are open from now through October 3. Locations are Arlington Court House; the City Halls in Alexandria, City of Fairfax, and Falls Church; and the Central Office of Fairfax County.

A special notice on all NIH bulletins lists the regular hours the boards are open and dates on which supplemental evening hours and locations are scheduled.

Applications for absentee ballots for those who vote in other States may be obtained from the Employee Relations and Services Section, PMB, Bldg. 1, Rm. 31A.

All employees are encouraged to exercise their right and responsibilities as citizens by registering and casting their ballots in the approaching election.

Pay Raise Bill Is Approved by Congress Retroactive to July 1; Schedule Listed

Civil Service classified employees will receive pay increases retroactive to the first pay period after July 1 as a result of pay-raise legislation enacted last Tuesday and signed into law by President Johnson.

It was expected that the new rates would be reflected in the paychecks of August 25.

Minor differences in the legislation previously passed by the two Houses of Congress were ironed out in sessions of the Joint Congressional Committee.

Under the new law the Civil Service Commission will promptly establish new special minimum rates and rates ranges for certain scientists and engineers, medical officers, pharmacologists, and other categories; and will publish pay regulations for conversion from present special scales.

Salary Schedule Below

Full information regarding these special rates was not available at this writing. Inquiries regarding the new salaries should be directed to the Institute/Division personnel offices.

The General Services salary schedule, as approved by the House-Senate committee and passed by voice vote, is printed below:

Suggestion: Clip this for handy purse or wallet reference use.

Central Mail Room Extends Closing Time to 5:30 P. M.

The Central Mail Room in Building 31 is now open daily, Monday through Friday, until 5:30 p.m. for receipt of outgoing mail, it was announced recently by Horace H. Thomas, Chief of the Mail and Messenger Unit, Office Services Branch.

Mr. Thomas said the mail could be brought or mailed to the Central Mail Room. The tube station is ASO.

Previously the mail room was open only until 5 p.m.

PAYMENT OF NEW SALARIES

GS-1........... 2,250 2,300 2,350 2,400 2,450 2,500 2,550 2,600 2,650 2,700
GS-2........... 2,750 2,800 2,850 2,900 2,950 3,000 3,050 3,100 3,150 3,200
GS-3........... 3,250 3,300 3,350 3,400 3,450 3,500 3,550 3,600 3,650 3,700
GS-4........... 3,750 3,800 3,850 3,900 3,950 4,000 4,050 4,100 4,150 4,200
GS-5........... 4,250 4,300 4,350 4,400 4,450 4,500 4,550 4,600 4,650 4,700
GS-6........... 4,750 4,800 4,850 4,900 4,950 5,000 5,050 5,100 5,150 5,200
GS-7........... 5,250 5,300 5,350 5,400 5,450 5,500 5,550 5,600 5,650 5,700
GS-8........... 5,750 5,800 5,850 5,900 5,950 6,000 6,050 6,100 6,150 6,200
GS-9........... 6,250 6,300 6,350 6,400 6,450 6,500 6,550 6,600 6,650 6,700
GS-10........... 6,750 6,800 6,850 6,900 6,950 7,000 7,050 7,100 7,150 7,200
GS-11........... 7,250 7,300 7,350 7,400 7,450 7,500 7,550 7,600 7,650 7,700
GS-12........... 7,750 7,800 7,850 7,900 7,950 8,000 8,050 8,100 8,150 8,200
GS-13........... 8,250 8,300 8,350 8,400 8,450 8,500 8,550 8,600 8,650 8,700
GS-14........... 8,750 8,800 8,850 8,900 8,950 9,000 9,050 9,100 9,150 9,200
GS-15........... 9,250 9,300 9,350 9,400 9,450 9,500 9,550 9,600 9,650 9,700
GS-16........... 9,750 9,800 9,850 9,900 9,950 10,000 10,050 10,100 10,150 10,200
GS-17........... 10,250 10,300 10,350 10,400 10,450 10,500 10,550 10,600 10,650 10,700
GS-18........... 10,750 10,800 10,850 10,900 10,950 11,000 11,050 11,100 11,150 11,200

Retroactive to July 1; Schedule Listed

Sponsor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, NINDB, Bldg. 30, Rm. 416.

Safety Glasses Fitted Here Monday, 12-4

The Plant Safety Branch has made arrangements for an optician to visit NIH on Monday of each week from 12 noon to 4 p.m. to measure, fit, and deliver employee safety glasses.

Previously it was necessary for employees to go to Bethesda to be measured for safety glasses and again to pick them up when ready. Employees eligible for safety glasses should bring their completed Request for Safety Glasses forms to the Safety Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B30, for measurement by the optician.

Glasses will usually be ready for pickup by the employee at the same location the following Monday.
Neurology Researchers Describe New Type of 'Floppy Infant' Disease

A new disease characterized by a unique morphological abnormality of the muscle cell associated with non-progressive weakness was described in studies recently reported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The term “floppy infant” was originally used to group many disorders characterized by muscular weakness.

In recent years, however, this has been divided into three major classifications: (a) progressive cases, which include infantile spinal atrophy (Werdnig-Hoffmann) and infantile progressive muscular dystrophy; (b) virtually stationary forms, including “central core disease”; and (c) floppy infants which improved, “benign congenital hypotonia.”

Disease Described

A new disease, “Nemaline myopathy,” which appeared to be one of the stationary forms, was found to be a condition not previously described.

Its description was based on a correlation of the clinical, pathological, cytological, and electron microscope studies.

The index case, a 4-year-old girl, had the clinical picture of a “floppy infant” from the perinatal period. The disease was clinically manifested by moderately slowed motor development and muscle weakness.

The upper extremities were more involved than the lower and the muscles were of lesser bulk than normal. No fasciculations were noted. Tendon reflexes were absent and the child was hypotonic. Intelligence was not reduced.

Three other individuals in two generations of the same family had borderline clinical or laboratory evidence of altered neuromuscular function, suggesting a possible genetic association.

Researchers Named

These studies were conducted by Drs. G. Milton Shy, W. King Engel, J. E. Somers, and the late Theodor Wanko, and were reported in Brain, a Journal of Neurology.

The details of the laboratory investigations provide a pattern for characterizing the disease. There were striking findings in the internal architecture of the affected muscle fibres.

About half of the normal size fibres contained highly organized rod-shaped structures, which had a periodic cross-banding along their length of 146 angstrom units, detected with the electron microscope. Collections of these abnormal rods were in portions of affected muscle fibres.

In addition, a positive correlation was found between the presence of these rods in a given fibre and enzymatic activity. Histochemically, the rods themselves did not fluoresce to heterogenous myosin or tropomyosin antibody, and were ATPase negative.

The 146 angstrom periodicity indicated the rods contained a protein in the myosin family, but the histochemical studies indicated that it was not myosin itself.

Since the formations in the fibres appeared to represent rods or thread-like structures, it was deemed appropriate to name this disease “Nemaline myopathy.”

Cholera Lab in Dacca Reveals Progress Despite Difficulties

By Tony Anastasi

A deathly ill young woman on a stretcher, a diseased old man on the floor of an overcrowded hospital, an ailing boy with an almost imperceptible pulse—these are among the memories that Dr. Robert Gordon brings home from Dacca, East Pakistan.

Now back with the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Blindness...
Sidney Hillman Health Center Receives NIMH Grant For Worker Rehabilitation

The National Institute of Mental Health has awarded $116,625 to the Sidney Hillman Health Center, New York City, for a project on mental health rehabilitation for a union population.

The grant, for the first year of a proposed 4-year period, will be under the direction of Hyman J. Wiener, of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, who recently directed a successful project at the center to rehabilitate physically disabled union members and their families.

Jointly Sponsored
The Sidney Hillman Health Center is sponsored jointly by the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association. A special committee composed of management and labor representatives will work on the project.

E. J. Stevens Appointed Asst for Civil Defense To Draft Survival Plans
George F. Morse, Chief of the Plant Safety Branch, OD, has announced the appointment of Edward J. Stevens as Assistant for Civil Defense Mobilization at NIH.

Mr. Stevens will develop plans to increase the survival chances of NIH employees and nearby Montgomery County residents in the event of major disaster. His first consideration is to develop shelter management and self-protection plans and organizations.

Under Mr. Stevens’ direction, NIH buildings already marked as fallout shelters are to be stocked with food, water, medical and other supplies. He will supervise the training of NIH personnel to manage each shelter area.

He will also assist Mr. Morse in working with Public Health Service officials and NIH mobilization officials in developing national plans and procedures for an Emergency Health Service.

Helen Watt of NCI Dies
Miss Helen Watt, clerk-typist in the Office of Associate Director for Field Studies, National Cancer Institute, died July 27 of a heart attack. She had attained 20 years of Federal service in 1963.

From 1943 to 1954 Miss Watt was with the Bureau of Supplies and Acquisitions, Office of Supplies, reaching the position of Military Payroll Supervisor. She came to NIH in 1955 as a payroll clerk with Financial Management Branch, OD, and transferred to NCI in 1957.

Miss Watt is survived by two cousins, one of whom is William M. Hart of Washington, D. C. Services were held July 29 at the Robert A. Pumphrey Funeral Home in Bethesda. Interment was in Taylorsville, N. C.

E. J. Stevens Appointed Asst for Civil Defense

Mr. Stevens comes directly from three years as Civil Defense Coordinator with Region 4, Office of Emergency Planning in Battle Creek, Michigan.

From 1956 to 1959, Mr. Stevens worked for the U.S. Department of the Navy in Washington as member of a 3-man group to study and implement a new system for setting overseas shore allowances for all seven services.

Mr. Stevens spent 12 years (1944 to 1956) with the Automobile Manufacturers’ Association in Washington as Congressional liaison man.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Mr. Stevens received his B.A. degree there in 1934 and a Master of Business Administration degree in 1937.

Final Concert Aug. 20

The fifth and final in this season’s series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented Thursday, August 20, at 7:30 p.m. by the U. S. Second Army Band on the CC first floor patio, east of the auditorium. In case of rain, the concert will be held in the auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited to attend, although patients will have priority in seating. Arrangements for the event were made by the CC Patient Activities Section.
NIH SPOTLIGHT

Roland Faulkner Reviews 33 Years of Lab Work With Research Scientists

By Edith B. Roth

“Take NIH away from me, it would be like taking an arm or a leg. All I have ever known.”

So said Roland R. Faulkner of the Comparative Pathology Section, Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services, after 33 years in NIH laboratories. As head of the tissue-processing laboratory, his present work is the preparation of experimental animal tissue for microscopic examination.

But this is just the most recent phase of a career that has given him the opportunity of working with many of the most distinguished medical researchers in this country.

“I am every bit trained at NIH,” said Mr. Faulkner. “Everything I know, I know because of NIH—hematology, histology, pathology.”

Starts at 525 Per Week

In 1951, just one year after the old Hygienic Laboratory at 25th and B Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C., became the National Institute of Health, Mr. Faulkner was hired as a laboratory attendant and assigned to clean the animals and their cages for $25 a week. (Animal caretakers today make $1.50 to $2.20 per hour.)

In those days, the animals used for research were limited to rats, mice, rabbits and guinea pigs. There were about 15 men working as caretakers under the direction of a foreman.

Mr. Faulkner’s memory for researchers and their fields is encyclopedic. He can recall that at the time he took his first lab job Dr. Joseph Goldberger was doing work in the laboratory bench Mr. Faulkner uses when he is working in the lab. Dr. Goldberger’s work was then studying nutritional deficiencies in vitamin deficiencies. He remembers that Dr. William Crohn, retired from NIH, is now in active practice in Baltimore.

Standing at his laboratory bench Mr. Faulkner stains blood smears to demonstrate filaria (a heart worm, a disease of dogs) to student researchers. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

Henry Sebrell, Jr., (who was to become Director of NIH, 1960-65) was then studying nutritional deficiencies. Charles Armstrong was testing for parrot fever, and Dr. D. Lillie was the sole pathologist for the entire laboratory, which employed 100 people, 17 of them doctors.

Of this group, only Dr. Armstrong is still at NIH. Technically in retirement, at 78 he still comes to work every morning in a lab in Building 7 set aside for his use. A great deal of alcohol is needed.

Uses Byproduct Knowledge

It is through this program that NASA cooperates with industry and other agencies so that new knowledge obtained as a byproduct of space research can be further developed and disseminated for the benefit of mankind.

The cooperative project will extend studies that were done under the NASA research program aimed at protecting man in space.

In the earlier studies, Drs. Robert D. Schultz and David Norman of North American’s Life Sciences Department initially showed that certain plant growth regulators prolong the life of cancer cells in test tubes, but that by altering these compounds they were able to demonstrate a lethal effect on the cells. Measures of the regulators and their related compounds were found even more lethal.

Will Study Effects

Under the direction of Dr. Hans Falk, Chief of the Carcinogenesis Studies Branch, National Cancer Institute, Dr. Schultz and his associates will now study the effects of a variety of plant growth regulators and their derivatives on tumor cells in test tubes and in laboratory animals.

The effects of these compounds on the survival of irradiated normal and tumor-bearing mice will also be investigated.

This picture, taken in 1937, shows Roland R. Faulkner (standing, second from left) with the entire staff of the NIH Laboratory of Pathology. Seated, l to r: Miss Windle, secretary (retired); Dr. L. L. Ashburn (retired); Dr. R. D. Lillie, pathologist (retired); Dr. Arthur Nelson, now Chief Pathologist at Food and Drug Administration; Dr. Thomas Tominson (retired); Standing, l to r: Dr. Theo. Perrin, pathologist (retired); Mr. Faulkner; Carl Holtz, head technician (deceased); Joseph Woodworth, now with Office of the Director, Supply Management Branch; Ray Reed, present Head of NIAMD Pathology Lab; Dr. Thomas Cranham, retired from NIH, now in active practice in Baltimore.

The National Cancer Institute and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will cooperate in a one-year medical research project to study the anti-cancer, carcinogenic, and anti-radiation potential of a family of chemicals closely related to plant growth regulators.

The research will be conducted in the Space and Information Systems Division of North American Aviation, Inc., Downey, Calif., under a $198,185 contract with the Public Health Service.

The Public Health Service’s National Cancer Institute will provide technical direction for the project, which will be financed through a grant of funds by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a part of its Technology Utilization Program.

NIH RECORD

August 11, 1964

Page 5
Columbia to Get Corneal Diseases Research Center

A highly specialized research center to study diseases of the cornea (of the eye) will be established as the result of a $1.6 million grant to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, by the Public Health Service.

An announcement of the grant was made jointly by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry and Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The new center will have the most comprehensive research program devoted exclusively to studying the normal and diseased cornea. It will include coordinated laboratory and clinical studies by surgeons, biochemists, virologists, pathologists, anatomists, physiologists and immunologists.

Dr. Arthur G. DeVoe, Professor of Ophthalmology, and Dr. Anthony Donn, Instructor in Ophthalmology, will head the corneal center.

Grant for 6 Years

The $1.6 million grant, to be spread over six years, has been awarded to Columbia through the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. First year's support is for $478,572; continuing support has been approved for five additional years, provided funds are appropriated and made available to the Public Health Service for this purpose.

Interior construction of facilities is beginning this month at the Institute of Ophthalmology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City. Most of the fifth floor of the Institute of Ophthalmology, formerly used as nurses' quarters, will be rebuilt as laboratories. The 40,000 square foot area will be ready for the scientists in early 1965.

The cornea, often called the "window of the eye," is the thin, transparent, outermost membrane which covers the iris and pupil like a watch crystal. It is subject to at least 100 diseases of various origins. The most serious ones, such as trachoma, cause clouding or scarring of the delicate membrane, with consequent loss of vision.

A major part of the new center's work will be an intensified study of corneal transplants, a field in which the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center has pioneered. Corneal transplantation involves replacing a patient's irreparably damaged cornea with a healthy one taken from the eye of a recently deceased person.

Corneal transplants are effective and remain transparent, while others become cloudy. Certain researchers believe the same kind of immune reaction that occurs when blood vessels build up to reject transplanted organs, such as kidneys, may cause corneal transplant failures.

Because of the relative physical ease of studying corneas, these doctors hope much can be learned about the basic mechanism of immune reactions-knowledge that might be applicable to other body tissues and even organs.

Laboratory and clinical research also will go forward in other areas: corneal vascularization—a condition that occurs when blood vessels grow into the normally clear cornea; development of new surgical techniques; corneal prosthesis—perfecting new artificial corneas made of clear plastic and the methods of implanting them in the human eye; virology—thorough examinations of the many viruses which can infect the corneal and cause blindness; and corneal biochemistry—research into the complex chemical structure of the cornea and an attempt to understand how it remains transparent.

Robert Runkle Describes Housing for Lab Animals

Guidelines for the design and selection of materials for adequate animal housing facilities were presented in a 21st article, "Laboratory Animal Housing," by Robert S. Runkle of the Division of Research Service's Research Facilities Planning Branch, published in the American Institute of Architects Journal. The article summarizes years of experience at NIH in designing and building laboratory animal facilities.

Reprints may be obtained from the Information Office, Division of Research Services, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.

DR. STONE

(Continued from Page 1)

raised the Division of General Medical Sciences (established in 1958) to Independent Status in 1962.

Dr. Stone joined the U.S. Public Health Service and came to NIH in 1948 where he served until 1954 in various capacities, first as Chief of the Research Training Branch in the Division of Research Grants (until 1951), and then as Chief of the Extramural Programs in the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (to 1954).

From 1954 to 1955 Dr. Stone was Assistant Vice Chancellor for professional services in the Schools of the Health Professions at the University of Pittsburgh, and from 1955 to 1956 was Director, Medical and Scientific Department, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York City.

Returns Home in '56

On the average, most work resulting from trouble calls is completed within one week. Sometimes a trouble call turns out to be the symptom of extensive deficiencies that require major work. In such cases the trouble call is converted by PEB into a formal work order so that the problem can be studied and planned in detail for proper solution.

Instructions on how to call the PEB trouble desks are contained in list 15, page 114 of the yellow pages in the NIH directory.

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NIH, 2 Other Groups Study Early Child Care

A joint conference on early child care, bringing together national experts in this field, was recently held at the National Institute of Mental Health.

The meeting—an NIH research utilization conference—was sponsored by NIH, the American Public Health Association’s Day Care Committee, and Children’s Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The group of outstanding child specialists decided to meet regularly to explore optimum settings for early child care and re-evaluate current concepts of family and group care of infants and preschool children in the light of newest research findings.

Many Professions Represented

Conference included pediatricians, child psychiatrists, psychologists, child welfare workers, public health nurses, social scientists and specialists in early childhood education, as well as officials from the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Welfare Administration, including the Children’s Bureau; NIH; and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Future meetings will explore a number of areas of childhood emotional and personality development.

New research findings related to mother-child relations, and especially concepts of maternal deprivation upon which some present child-care practices are based, will be studied.

It was noted that no single pattern of care will fill all requirements, and that centers must operate in conjunction with other community resources.

Use of Revolving Fund Proves Effective In Financing of Essential Services Here

By Bob Walters

Units operating like small businesses or organizations have proved to be an effective and efficient way to provide many essential services and supplies needed to support the NIH research programs.

The Self-Service Stores (for office supplies) in Building 31 and the Westwood Building are examples of such an operation, with open shelves and a check-out counter much like a modern supermarket.

Another example is the Computation and Data Processing services that are paid for by the users much as one would if purchasing services from a data processing firm.

Others Are Similar

Other operations of this type at NIH are Central Stores, Linen Stores, Animal Food and Bedding, Plant Engineering Shop Stores, Animal Production, and Instrument Fabrication and Systems Maintenance.

What these have in common and what makes them operate like business organizations is that they are financed under a revolving fund.

One of the major methods of financing central service and supply operations at NIH, the revolving fund is used where there are readily identifiable services or supplies that can be charged to individual users.

In this type of financing, after the necessary capital is supplied to start the operation, the unit obtains additional operating funds through direct charges to customers as services are performed or supplies furnished.

These charges are established on the basis of rates that are sufficient to recover all expenses of the operation, including that of personnel costs. Hence, they operate like a regular business organization.

The revolving fund, managed by Howard Kett, Assistant Executive Officer of NIH, has a dollar flow of over $7 million a year. Current total assets equal about $15 million.

The manager is advised on revolving fund operation by the NIH Revolving Fund Advisory Board. This group reviews the operations of the self-financed by the revolving fund and evaluates new proposals concerning changes or additions to the fund.

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Executive Officer of NIH. Current membership includes two lab chiefs, two executive officers, and a representative of the Financial Management Branch, OAM.

Members Little Known

This little-known group helps to guarantee that the NIH staff gets the best in services for the money contributed to the fund.

To insure that the revolving fund serves its ultimate function of supporting the NIH research programs, no proposal can pass the Board unless at least one of the representatives of the scientific staff is in favor.

Since one of the functions of the Board is to inspect research services financed under the fund, its members would like more users of these services at NIH to know of the Board’s activities so that the customers’ views and opinions could be brought before the Board.

Current membership on the Board includes Dr. D. P. Rall of NCI, Chairman; J. G. DuBay of DRS, Vice Chairman; J. W. Fimm of FMB, Dr. C. W. Hiatt of DRS, and G. J. Kolvahal of DRFR. J. G. Bouvet of FMB serves as Secretary to the Board.

1,500 Fellowships Given

By Office of Education

Award of 1,500 federally financed graduate fellowships was announced July 24 by the U.S. Office of Education, DEW.

The fellowships will finance graduate students scheduled to attend 156 colleges and universities in 50 States and the District of Columbia during the 1964-65 academic year opening in September.

The program is designed to increase the number and quality of students preparing for college teaching.

Nervous Hyperactivity in Congestive Heart Cases Causes NE Depletion

National Heart Institute scientists report that persistent sympathetic hyperactivity in patients with congestive heart failure is associated with partial depletion of cardiac stores of norepinephrine (NE) and that this NE deficit may be further increased by the stress of open-heart surgery.

When unusual burdens are imposed on the heart by hypertension, congenital malformations, rheumatic valvular disease, or other factors, a number of mechanisms come into play to assist the overtaxed heart in meeting its circulatory obligations.

Perhaps the most important source of support is the sympathetic nervous system. Increased sympathetic activity liberates larger amounts of NE from the stores maintained in heart muscle. This powerful cardiac stimulant increases heart rate and also the vigor and efficiency of its contraction.

Clinical Studies Described

In clinical studies on the role of the sympathetic nervous systems in congestive heart failure, NIH scientists compared sympathetic activity in cardiac patients with and without congestive heart failure, using urinary NE excretion as an index. Subsequently, they assessed the effects of that activity on heart NE stores.

As expected, sympathetic activity was elevated in patients with congestive failure. Their average daily NE excretion (about 49 ug.) was more than double that of the control subjects (about 20 ug.).

Fifteen patients whose congestive failure was due to congenital or acquired heart defects subsequently underwent corrective surgery. At operation, tissue was obtained from the atrial appendage and the ventricular papillary muscle. The NE content of this tissue was compared with that of atrial tissue obtained at operation in patients without congestive failure.

Depletion Noted

In the patients with congestive failure, the NE concentration of the atrial appendage was less than half that of similar tissue from the controls (0.55 ug/gm versus 1.02 ug/gm). The NE content of papillary muscle (0.77 ug/gm) also appeared to be abnormally low in congestive failure, though no control measurements were available.

During the first post-operative day, the patients with congestive heart failure showed a further sharp increase in urinary output of NE, and the NE concentration of the atrial appendage was found to be abnormally low.

The scientists conclude that the persistently elevated sympathetic activity accompanying congestive heart failure reduces cardiac stores of NE. This hyperactivity is augmented by the stress of surgery and can further deplete heart NE reserves, with possibly deleterious effects on heart-muscle contractility.

These findings were reported at the meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research by Dr. C. A. Chidsey of the Cardiology Branch and Dr. Andrew G. Morrow of the Surgery Branch.

CC Patients' Carnival To Be Festive Affair

The Second Annual Clinical Center Patients' Carnival is scheduled to be held tomorrow (Aug. 12) in the hospital recreation area from 6:30 p.m. until dark.

The event, regarded by the patients as one of the year's highlights, was planned by the CC Patient Activities Section with assistance from many individuals and organizations in the community.

Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, will cut the ribbon to open the festivities.

Along with clowns, refreshments and prizes, there will be booths featuring Polaroid pictures, helium balloons, and duckpin toss. Music will be provided by the U.S. Navy Band.

A Disneyland effect will be achieved by a miniature train that travels around the grounds offering free rides.

Provided for the occasion by the Sheraton-Park Hotel, the train is normally used to transport guests and their luggage about the hotel.

Film, One Day's Poison,' Scheduled Rest of Week

Safety will be the subject of "One Day's Poison," the third presentation in the Health Films Series sponsored by the Employee Health Service in cooperation with the Employee Development Section of the Personnel Management Branch.

The story shows why accidental poisoning kills more children under six years of age than all infectious diseases. It follows through one morning in the life of a harassed housewife who, busy with her chores, leaves her three-year-old playing by himself in full view of a bottle of children's headache pills, and small, colorless capsules.

Introductory remarks at the showings will be made by John R. Leach, Chief of the Safety Section, Plant Safety Branch.

The showings are scheduled as follows:

- **Clinical Center, Wednesday, August 12—11:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.**
- **Robin Building, Thursday, August 13—11 and 11:45 a.m., 1 and 1:45 p.m.**
- **Westwood Building, Friday, August 14—1, 1:45 and 2:30 p.m.**

Mr. Faulkner was put in charge of a new histology laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. (left), and Mrs. R. M. Gerer, Chairman of the Ravalli (Mont.) Cancer Society (third from left), are two Montana high school students and recent graduates currently serving as lab assistants there under American Cancer Society student fellowship. The students are, from left: Tom Gibson, Don Johansen, Diana Popham, Thora Loftsgard, Don Olsson, Jr., Suzanne Revell, Carolyn Fuhrman, Adelle Waldo, Holly Wilson, Beth Ann Skillman, and Nancy Zeihen. A twelfth student, Judith Ellen Bragg, was not available for the picture-taking.—RML Photo.