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DRFR Tops Goal In First Week of Combined Drive

The Division of Research Facilities and Resources led all NIH components in the first week of the Combined Federal Campaign, with the Division of Research Grants in second place.

DRFR topped its quota of \$2,164 early in the drive. Its 124 employees had contributed \$2,350 at the time of the initial tally. DRG's 520 employees had contributed \$8,591.10 of their \$8,656 quota on the first tally.

Other Units Lag

Although other NIH components are off to a slow start, optimism for a 100 percent showing was expressed by Dr. E. A. Confrey, DRG Chief and Chairman of this year's NIH campaign.

"I feel," Dr. Confrey said, "that some employees may not fully understand the uniqueness of this year's campaign. For the first time, Federal employees are offered a plan to meet all requests for voluntary contributions through a single gift."

The National Capital Area is one
(See *DRIVE*, Page 4)

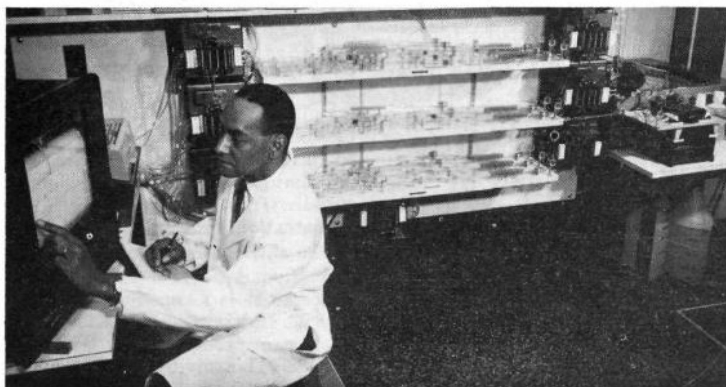
Center, South Drives' Widening to Aid Flow of Traffic; Work Begins Oct. 19

Widening of Center Drive between the Clinical Center and Old Georgetown Road will start about the week of October 19, it was announced today by the Division of Research Services. This will be the first of two road projects designed to improve the flow of traffic moving on and off the NIH reservation.

In the second project, which will not be started until the first is nearly complete, South Drive will be widened from Wisconsin Avenue to Center Drive.

During the construction of both projects, which are scheduled to be completed in June of 1965, at least one lane of traffic will be kept open at the time of morning and evening

CC to Celebrate Blood Donor Day With Awards, Films, Open House Next Friday



H. Gray Gillam, a medical technologist with the CC Blood Bank, reads blood characteristics indicated on Auto-Analyzer graph. This device not only analyzes blood samples and tells their types, such as A, B, AB, or O, but their many sub-characteristics as well.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

NIH Blood Donor Day—Friday, October 9—marks the first anniversary of the NIH contract with the American Red Cross under which all employees can obtain "blood insurance."

The program to date has been a pronounced success and Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, has designated this special day to honor those who have helped make it possible.

This year finds the CC Blood Bank a healthy step ahead of the annual 2,000-blood-unit quota nec-

essary to provide the "insurance." As a result, the number of donors who have realized "claims" from the program has been considerable.

Blood has been provided for employees themselves, their parents, children and other dependents on the average of at least once a week—in places as distant as North Dakota and Florida and as nearby as Suburban Hospital in Bethesda.

Observance Starts Thursday

Celebration of Donor Day will get a head start Thursday, October 8, with two noontime movies in the CC auditorium for NIH employees and visitors. Both movies will be repeated on Friday, October 9.

"The Very Special People" interprets the significance of giving blood, and "The River of Life" is termed a "delightful portrayal" of the diminishing ignorance about blood in the past few centuries.

However, the NIH public will get a chance to see "the real thing" October 9 through an on-location perusal of blood banking when the CC Blood Bank, located on the 1st

(See *DONOR DAY*, Page 6)

Dorland J. Davis To Direct NIAID; Andrews Retires

The appointment of Dr. Dorland J. Davis as Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases was announced last Friday by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Davis succeeds Dr. Justin M. Andrews, who retired after 22 years of Federal service, including seven years as Director of NIAID.



Dr. Davis

Dr. Andrews recently was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal "in recognition of his outstanding competence in the planning and execution of programs concerning communicable and allergic diseases and specifically for his concepts and achievements in the eradication of malaria here and abroad."

As the new NIAID Director, Dr. Davis will be responsible for one of the world's largest programs of research on infectious diseases and allergy, including studies in basic immunological problems of organ transplantation.

In addition to its own work, the
(See *DORLAND DAVIS*, Page 7)

Board of USCS Examiners Relocates in Trunnell Bldg.

The NIH Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, formerly located in Rm. 102 of the Wilson House (Building 15K), moved off the reservation last Sunday, October 4, to new quarters in the Trunnell Building, 4865 Cordell Ave., in the Woodmont Triangle in Bethesda.

Its telephone number, however, will remain unchanged, 49-66261. All "walk-in" civil service examinations for stenographers and typists given daily by the Board, in addition to its other functions, will be conducted at the new location.

the NIH Record

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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

HEALTH PLAN CHANGES

As announced in the September 9 issue of *The Record*, most health benefits plans will change rates or benefits or both, effective in November.

To inform employees about the details of the changes, the Civil Service Commission has published a new pamphlet entitled "Information About Plan Changes Effective November 1964."

A copy of the pamphlet will be distributed to employees within a few days so that they can check the information in it regarding their plans to see if they have changed, and if so, in what respect.

The effective date for increases in salary deductions is the first day of the first pay period beginning after October 31. For NIH employees this will be reflected in salary checks of December 1.

Revision Also Distributed

Along with the above mentioned pamphlet, a revised edition of pamphlet SF 2809A—The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program—will be distributed. A table in the pamphlet shows the circumstances under which employees may enroll or change enrollment. The Commission has announced that the next "open season" as listed in the table will be scheduled in February 1965.

Employees should keep these pamphlets with the brochure covering the health plan in which they are enrolled so that they will have complete information readily available.

Nearly 15 percent of NIH employees have doctoral degrees, over 1,700 in all.

Hamsters in Rehearsal For Fall Showing of 'Bell, Book and Candle'

"Bell, Book and Candle," a comedy about a family of modern witches living in New York City, will be the R&W Hamsters' fall production. The show will be presented November 13 through November 15 in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Probably John van Druten's best known play, "Bell, Book and Candle" enjoyed a long Broadway run in the early 1950's. It was later made into a successful motion picture starring Kim Novak, James Stewart, and Jack Lemmon.

Director, Producers Named

The Hamsters' production, now in rehearsal, is being directed by Kyran McGrath who has directed and written plays for community theater groups in the Washington area.

Elaine Hollis, Management Policy Branch, OD, and Ann Meadows, Child Research Branch, NIMH, are co-producers of the show.

Although casting has been completed, NIH personnel and friends are invited to join the production staff. Those interested in work with stage properties, lighting, and sets should call Miss Hollis, Ext. 64606, or Miss Meadows, Ext. 63301.

Dr. Harry Heimann Wins PHS Meritorious Medal

Dr. Harry Heimann, Chief of the Division of Occupational Health of the Public Health Service, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry, in recognition of his contributions to medical research in the complex areas of occupational health and air pollution.

Oct. 7 Is Gray Service Registration Deadline

Tomorrow, October 7, is the registration deadline for fall training classes in the Red Cross Gray Service. The classes, to be held at the Clinical Center, will begin Monday, October 26.

Those interested in volunteering for this program of service to Clinical Center patients should phone the Montgomery County Red Cross at JU 8-2515 between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. today for further information.

Forty SMB Employees Study New Automated Procurement System

The Employee Development Section of the Personnel Management Branch recently conducted a training course for 40 employees of the Supply Management Branch to fully acquaint them with a new automated system of requisitioning supplies from General Services Administration.

The new system—Federal Standard Requisitioning and Issuing Procedure—is known as FEDSTRIP. Faster deliveries of supplies are predicted by GSA for FEDSTRIP's civilian government-wide use.

Use Effective Nov. 1

Administrative offices at NIH will continue to use existing procedures for procurement, but beginning November 1, SMB will transform these requests into the new coded format for relay to GSA.

Just as FEDSTRIP is an automated system, the training for use of FEDSTRIP is automated. In a questionnaire circulated among those who took the course, a large majority indicated that they found the automated course an interesting and effective way to learn about the new FEDSTRIP system.

The course was conducted by Richard L. Prather of PMB.

DRG Announces Policy On Payment Rates for Hospitalization Services

The Division of Research Grants has announced a new Public Health Service policy on the determination of payment rates for hospitalization services designed to develop more consistent and effective management of grant support to clinical research.

The new policy now enables the grantee, the awarding Institute or Division, and DRG to negotiate standard rate agreements for payment of hospitalization services for patients participating in approved clinical research projects.

Coverage Explained

The PHS payments cover clinical research patients in any hospital bed utilized for a clinical research project; discrete clinical research bed units; and out-patient clinical research activities.

Rates of payment will be determined on the basis of average per diem cost, fee for services and, in the case of clinical research units, discrete unit resource costs.

Seven members of the DRG Grants Management Branch staff—assigned to negotiate the rate agreements—will be available for management advisory assistance to grantee institutions as well as to awarding Institutes and Divisions.

Dr. Timmons Appointed

Dr. Gerald D. Timmons, former president of the American Dental Association and former Dean of the School of Dentistry, Temple University, has been appointed by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, to serve on the National Advisory Dental Research Council from October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1968.



Thirty-four of the 40 Supply Management Branch employees who completed a training course in the new FEDSTRIP procedures are pictured after receiving certificates from James B. Davis, Chief, SMB (center, left). Richard L. Prather of the Personnel Management Branch (center, right) conducted the course. The FEDSTRIP system will soon be installed at NIH.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Schade Appointed to Scientific Committee Of Belgian Colloquium

Dr. Arthur L. Schade of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has been appointed to the Scientific Committee of the Colloquium on Protides of the Biological Fluids at Bruges, Belgium.

Each year the Scientific Committee of the Colloquium reviews between four and five hundred papers submitted for presentation at the Colloquium. The next Colloquium will be held in May 1965 at Bruges.

Dr. Schade joined the staff of NIAID in 1952 and is a member of the staff of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases.

During this time he has conducted studies concerning siderophilin as a nonspecific bacterial immunity serum factor, a determinant of growth and metabolism of staphylococci, and as an essential iron-binding and donating protein of the host.

Other Research Noted

Some of his other research has been on the bacteriophagy of coliform and dysentery bacteria, photosynthesis, and tumor metabolism.

Dr. Schade received his Ph.D. degree in biology from Harvard in 1939. He also holds A.B. and A.M. degrees from Harvard, which he received in 1934 and 1938.

Other members of the committee are Drs. Zacharias Dische of New York, T. Freeman of London, Peter Grabar of Paris, J. Heremans of Louvain, T. H. J. Huisman of Augusta, Ga.; R. Lontie of Louvain, E. Luscher of Bern, Hub. Peeters of Bruges, H. E. Schultze of Marburg Lahn, C. P. Stewart of Edinburgh, and A. Tiselius of Uppsala.

R&W to Present Series Of Silent Films at CC

The Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, in cooperation with The Hamsters, will present the first in a series of eight classic film programs next Saturday and Sunday, October 10 and 11, in the Clinical Center auditorium at 8 p.m.

The first selection of this all silent series features five Mack Sennett comedies produced between 1911 and 1917. Individual titles include "Comrades," "Mabel's Dramatic Career," "The Surf Girl," "His Bread and Butter," and "The Clever Dummy."

Admission is free and all NIH

Summer Employment Program at NIH Helps Stimulate Interest of Students

With the colleges and universities opening their academic year over the last few weeks, most of the more than 100 student employees who were here at NIH during the summer have now ended their employment to continue their education.

As in past years, the "NIH experience" has evoked many favorable evaluations from both students and officials.

Students have emphasized the value of such NIH employment in strengthening and extending the classroom theory and fundamental knowledges acquired in school, and in promoting their interest in the scientific research endeavor.

From management's standpoint, officials who have worked with these students have predominantly recognized the value of such employment in helping to produce the skills and abilities needed in their organizations now and in the future.

Aids Recruitment

Personnel officials similarly cite the present and potential importance of this effort in capturing the quality candidates required by many critical programs.

The statements of a second-year student employee, Robert Fox, who worked in biochemistry at the Heart Institute, reflect the combined values this way:

"The planning of each experiment required reading in journals and texts," Mr. Fox said. "Without the incentive and interest stimulated by this responsibility, it is unlikely that I would have ventured into those areas."

"I was taught techniques and skills which had taken doctors years to cultivate. My experiences at NIH have reinforced my aspirations of studying biochemistry and hopes of returning to NIH after graduation."

Plans Science Career

Another student, Connie Reikes, who was employed by NINDB, said: "Although I am majoring in biochemistry and have talked at length about going to graduate school, and eventually having a career in science, until this summer I had little idea of what research really involves."

"I have been able to integrate many of the science courses that I have taken in college and also to learn many of the practical research techniques that are not taught in most lab courses. The experience I have gained this summer at NIH is invaluable. Moreover, I now feel that I know why I want a career in research."

employees are cordially invited to attend. Further information regarding the remainder of the series may be obtained from Bill Gray, Ext. 64795 or Arnold Sperling, Ext. 62276.

In the clerical and administrative areas, comments were equally gratifying. Barry Schenof, a clerk-typist in NINDB, felt "It has been both a unique and rewarding experience," and indicated the service he was able to perform on filling "slots in various branches of the Intramural Program while regular employees were taking leave."

While most of the comments were favorable, several students indicated that their assignments could have been more interesting and profitable to them in terms of their own long-range career interests. It was recognized, however, that it is frequently difficult to arrange short-term assignments which completely meet individual goals of such employees.

Nevertheless the overall results of the program are proving that it can be an effective means of courting the interest of promising young men and women to meet the increasing need and competition for higher and more specialized skills in our complex programs.

Accounting Unit Head, Ruby Peters, Retires

Ruby Peters, Head of the Fiscal Accounting and Fund Control Unit of the Accounting and Auditing Section, FMB-OAM, retired September 25 after over 22 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Peters entered Government service in 1942 as a Clerk at the Civil Service Commission. She transferred a year later to the Accounts Section, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

In 1946 Mrs. Peters transferred to the Bureau of State Services and the following year to the Budget and Fiscal Section of the Administrative Division of NIH.

Receives Incentive Award

Mrs. Peters received an Incentive Award in 1960 for developing and implementing a procedure for the consolidation of grant payments under the mechanized accounting procedure.

In discussing Mrs. Peters' achievements, James A. Hickey, Head of the Accounting and Auditing Section, noted that "she performed the difficult task of being the 'watch-dog' of NIH funds in a manner which gained her the respect and admiration of the many people with whom she dealt."

A native of Livermore, Pa., Mrs. Peters attended State Teachers College in Indiana, Pa., and taught for five years in elementary schools.

Dr. Miklos N. Dreguss Named to DRFR Post

Dr. Miklos N. Dreguss, a native of Hungary and recipient of the Balassa Award and the Hogyes Prize awarded by Hungarian medical societies, has been appointed



Dr. Dreguss

Scientist Administrator in the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

In his new position, Dr. Dreguss will review applications and administer grants, counsel and assist grantees, arrange and participate in site visits and carry out other responsibilities associated with the Branch program of administering large-scale grants for the construction of health research facilities.

Formerly With DRG

Dr. Dreguss came to DRFR from the Division of Research Grants, where since 1961 he had served as Executive Secretary of the Hematology Study Section. He has been with NIH since 1955 when he joined the Division of Biological Standards.

After receiving his medical degree from the University of Debrecen, Hungary, Dr. Dreguss did postgraduate work in 1930-31 at the Institute for Medical Chemistry at the University of Vienna.

He was appointed Assistant Professor of Medical Chemistry at the University of Debrecen and later served as Instructor in Pediatrics and resident physician of the Children's Hospital there.

Joins NIPH

In 1934, he joined the staff of the National Institute of Public Health in Budapest, remaining there until 1947 with an interruption from 1936-37 when he received a Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellowship.

He subsequently headed the Division of Virus Research in his home institute, leaving in 1947 to accept a one-year appointment at the State Serum Institute of Denmark in Copenhagen.

The following year Dr. Dreguss accepted the position of Associate Professor of Virology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Wyndham Miles Elected

Dr. Wyndham D. Miles, NIH Historian, was elected Chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of History at its 148th annual meeting held recently in Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles previously served as Chairman of the ASC's History Division from 1956 to 1959.

DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

of seven test localities to combine formerly separate drives of the United Givers Fund (which includes the Red Cross) and the National Health Agencies and the International Service Agencies (formerly known as the Federal Service Joint Crusade).

The single campaign is expected to save time and money by minimizing campaign costs. A key feature of the combined drive is the provision for payroll allotment enabling Federal employees to have their contributions automatically deducted from their salaries through payroll deductions.

Payroll Allotment Emphasized

Dr. Confrey called on keymen to emphasize the convenience of the payroll allotment to contributors.

"The contributor," he said, "who makes his gift by payroll allotment need not be governed by the amount of money he has on hand when solicited. He can budget his contribution throughout the entire year. The plan will also save time and money for the beneficiary agencies by cutting down on paper work and direct billing."

The standings of NIH Institutes, Divisions, and the Clinical Center at the end of the first week were:

	Amount Pledged	Percent of Quota
DRFR	\$2,350.00	108.6
DRG	8,591.10	99.3
OD-NIH	1,795.00	47.8
NIGMS	1,101.50	47.5
NICHD	770.50	35.6
DBS	1,108.50	31.2
NIDR	1,618.00	30.4
NCI	3,315.84	14.7
DRS	1,828.90	11.5
OAM	1,360.50	10.2
NIAMD	726.50	10.0
NIMH	1,360.00	9.0
NINDB	800.00	7.3
NIAMD	727.00	6.1
NHI	445.00	4.3
CC	No report	
TOTALS	\$25,899.34	18.0



Jean C. Sassaman, an exhibit specialist with the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, poses with the poster she created for use in the current Combined Federal Campaign.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

22 WIN AWARD FOR SMOKING REPORT AID



Twenty-two PHS employees, including many from NIH, were the recipients of a \$1,775 group cash award September 16 in recognition of their service in support of the Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health in the preparation of its report. Each recipient received a certificate in "recognition and appreciation of Superior Work Performance," as well as a cash award. Presentation of the awards and certificates was made by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in his office. Pictured here with a group of the award winners are Dr. Terry (center) and Dr. James M. Hundley, Assistant Surgeon General for Operations.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Studies Indicate Nonmast-Cell Histamine Plays Role in Parasympathetic Function

National Heart Institute studies indicate that significant amounts of histamine are synthesized and stored in nonmast cells of a variety of tissues and suggest that histamine may be an important factor in parasympathetic mechanisms regulating certain activities of those tissues.

Histamine is a powerful blood-vessel dilator released at sites of injury and inflammation. In severe injury, it may be released in quantities sufficient to precipitate the circulatory collapse of traumatic shock.

With the exception of cells of the mucosa of the gut, histamine is found in greatest abundance in mast cells of connective tissue; and so relatively little attention has been paid to the amine in nonmast cells.

Large Quantities Stored

Recent NHI studies indicate that relatively large quantities of histamine are synthesized and stored in nonmast cells of a variety of tissues. The findings suggest that these nonmast cellular stores of histamine may have an important role in parasympathetic mechanisms regulating certain functions in these tissues.

In radioactive tracer studies, the scientists found that when histamine tagged with tritium was administered intravenously to rats, the labeled amine was rapidly taken up by stomach, intestine, salivary gland, heart, and other tissues.

Apparently, the labeled amine was entering nonmast cell stores in these tissues; for they were unaffected by compound 48/80 (which rapidly liberates histamine from mast cells), even in doses that almost completely depleted mast-cell histamine in skin.

Subsequent findings indicated a

similarity between storage of histamine in nonmast cells of the various tissues and storage of other biogenic amines, such as norepinephrine.

For example, both norepinephrine and histamine appear to be stored in two compartments or pools: a mobile pool, containing the free amine and characterized by rapid turnover; and a relatively stable reserve pool, in which the amine is probably chemically bound to intracellular compounds.

An active transport mechanism facilitates the entry of circulating histamine into the mobile pool and also opposes the passive diffusion of the amine out of the storage site.

Findings Noted

These findings, together with the observation that somewhat similar effects result from the administration of acetylcholine and histamine, suggested that histamine might be released by acetylcholine and might mediate some of the effects of parasympathetic nerve stimulation.

Subsequently, the scientists found that large quantities of labeled histamine were released from nonmast stores in stomach, intestine, and salivary gland by the electrical stimulation of parasympathetic nerves, by administering acetylcholine, or by administering parasympathetic stimulants such as pilocarpine or Tremorine. Histamine release by these stimuli was antagonized by pretreatment with cholinergic blocking agents.

Inborn Heart Defects Now Aided by Surgery In 75 Percent of Cases

Seventy-five percent of children born with heart defects which a few years ago would have made their lives hopeless can today be helped because of recent advances in medical research.

This encouraging fact is pointed out in "Inborn (Congenital) Heart Defects," a new leaflet in the health information series of the Public Health Service.

Prepared by the National Heart Institute, the new publication relates how striking progress over the past decades in surgery for inborn heart defects stands among the major achievements of recent medical history.

There are now known to be about 35 kinds of inborn heart defects. Today, nearly 20 of these can be cured or improved by surgery.

The leaflet shows that less than one percent of all new babies have an inborn heart defect. Even so, the total number of this country annually is estimated to be 30,000 to 40,000.

Surgeon Skills Cited

Today, skilled heart surgeons can sew up a hole in the heart, replace a valve, or rearrange a complete section of the interior of a faulty heart. The publication includes a discussion of the symptoms of inborn heart defects, what is known of their cause, and descriptions of the six most common defects.

Single, free copies of the leaflet, PHS Publication No. 1204, may be requested from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20204; or from the Heart Information Center, National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20204 at 10 cents each or \$5.00 per hundred.

These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that nerve stimuli trigger histamine release from nonmast cell-stores in a variety of tissues. They suggest that histamine may play a role in parasympathetic mechanisms regulating various activities in these tissues.

These studies were reported at the fall Pharmacology Meetings, held in August at Lawrence, Kan., by Drs. H. L. Johnson, M. A. Beaven, Erminio Costa, and Bernard B. Brodie, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, NHI. Dr. Johnson is a post-doctoral fellow of NIGMS.

Dr. Chester W. Emmons Tours Africa for WHO, Surveys Fungal Diseases

Serving as a temporary advisor to the World Health Organization, Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Head of the Medical Mycology Section, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, is touring nine medical centers in Africa.

Dr. Emmons' mission is to survey the frequency and importance of Mycetoma and other fungal diseases in Africa for WHO.

Caused by several species of the fungus, *Nocardia*, Mycetoma is a localized, benign but disabling mycosis, usually of the lower extremities.

Diseases Found in Africa

It occurs most often in countries where people go barefoot.

North American blastomycosis, formerly thought to be limited to North America, is now endemic in many parts of Africa. Also, an unusual outbreak of sporotrichosis occurred in Africa several years ago.

Dr. Emmons expects to inquire into and observe these and many other mycoses during his 6-week tour.

Subsequently WHO is expected to reach a decision, based on Dr. Emmons' recommendations, whether it should undertake survey and control studies of the mycoses in Africa.

Annie Jowett Retires, Served in NIAID Lab

Annie P. Jowett, a technician in the Laboratory of Germfree Animals, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, retired recently after 23 years of service. Mrs. Jowett was primarily concerned with the preparation of special diets for germfree animals.

Dr. John Tobie, Chief of the Laboratory, said "Mrs. Jowett is one of the 'charter' members of our staff. After a short period of training in germfree life methodology at the University of Notre Dame, her continuing, painstaking efforts in several facets of germfree operations contributed greatly to the early and continued success of the germfree life program of the laboratory. We congratulate her and we will miss her."

Mrs. Jowett began her career here with the National Cancer Institute in 1941. In 1949 she joined the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, then known as the National Microbiological Institute, as a research technician in parasitology.



Dr. Emmons

Dr. Hornig Lauds NIH System Of Awarding Research Grants

By Herbert B. Nichols

The NIH Advisory Council-Study Section system for awarding Federal funds for scientific research in non-Federal institutions works "extraordinarily well and with fairness," Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, declared in an address to the National Association of Science Writers at their 30th anniversary luncheon.

The bouquet to NIH came when Dr. Hornig was asked what he thought about the use of panels and councils in connection with the award of Federal grants and contracts to educational institutions and industry in support of research.

In his address, Dr. Hornig reviewed the progress of scientific thinking since Copernicus and Galileo and discussed some of the problems involved in the current Federal support program for research.

Bicentennial Observed

His discussion was given against the backdrop of the University of Pennsylvania's start of a year-long observance of the Bicentennial of medical education in the United States.

This observance, Gaylord P. Harnwell, university president, told science writers "will honor past achievements in medicine and allied sciences traceable to beginnings before the birth of our Nation, and herald a brilliant future for medical progress everywhere in the century ahead."

Dr. Hornig, too, paid tribute to the start of medical science in this country under Dr. John Morgan at the "College of Philadelphia," placing this genesis in proper perspective to what he termed "the revolution in scientific thinking" that tossed into discard previous unreasonable views of the unknown that held nature to be capricious and anthropomorphic.

Science Plays Vital Role

"Today," he said, "science is playing the central role of disciplined imagination, exhibiting beauty, elegance and order in the universe, constantly renewing our faith in reason and providing a reliable mode of communication between nations widely separated in ideology and structure."

"We are beginning to comprehend the meaning of life and our horizons are constantly opening and receding. Best of all, the public is interested in combining new knowledge to produce new advantages."

"With 15 percent of our national budget devoted to science and technology and one percent for basic science necessary to support continued growth, the question of what is a practical level of support is constantly before us."

"We must support research for defense, but how much should we spend for space, weather forecasting, chemistry, physics, heart and cancer?"

"These are all big directive programs. Results today depend on good programs in many fields, but I believe that if we can identify a need, then we can support the research that is needed. It is sometimes hard to make clear to the public and Congress that what we achieve in the future depends on what we start now."

In discussing Federal programs for supporting research, Dr. Hornig said the real problem is to aid what is good and refuse all "busy work."

Deplores Wasted Effort

"The outstanding is better than the ordinary and the mediocre is worse than useless," he said. "Wasted effort is worse than duplication, for duplication is sometimes valuable."

During the question period, Dr. Hornig was asked what he thought about panels and councils. Were they not outstanding examples of intellectual incest? How about the chap who is really original though perhaps unorthodox?

"I'm not aware of many things that are worthwhile that were kept under the rug for long," he replied. "We can't support everything that's unorthodox, though we occasionally try out something that sounds as if it might pay off."

"As you know, we are studying very carefully the current use of panels and councils at the National Institutes of Health and have about concluded that they work extraordinarily well and with fairness."

'No Science Budget'

"Do you think, as many scientists do, that we are spending too much for space research; and if so, how should the science budget for this country be redistributed?" was another question.

"We don't have a science budget for this country," Dr. Hornig replied, "and we are constrained by a need for economy even in science. How does one decide what is the right amount to spend for chemistry, medicine, oceanography?"

"I don't think we can answer that question without turning it around to read, 'What isn't being done in this field or that, that should be done?' Once we have facts we can weigh those programs

NINDB Study Indicates Lens Growth Altered By Orientation in Eye

By reversing the embryonic lens, scientists of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness have demonstrated that one aspect of lens growth may depend on a factor extrinsic to the lens.

By surgically reversing the lens in a chick embryo, NINDB scientists showed that elongation of lens cells into fibers—a process important in the growth, shaping, and orientation of the lens—takes place on the posterior side of the lens regardless of which side faces posteriorly.

Adjustable Mechanism Provided

The findings suggest that all lens cells can differentiate into lens fibers under appropriate stimulation. This provides a mechanism for continually adjusting the geometric alignment of the lens to that of the rest of the optical system of the eye during development.

The lens, enclosed within its capsule, was removed intact from the right eye of 22 embryos at five days of incubation. The same lens or a comparable one was reversed and reinserted into the eye.

At 2-day intervals after the operation, groups of animals were killed, their eyes preserved, and the lenses examined.

Investigators observed that the cells of the former epithelium, which had faced forward but which now faced the back of the eye, elongated into lens fibers.

Focus Shifts

Similarly, lens fibers transferred from a posterior to an anterior location ceased to elongate. At the same time the focus of new cell formation shifted from the former epithelial side of the lens to the portion which now faced anteriorly.

Thus, the lens became reversed in its organization, reconstituting fibers posteriorly and rebuilding an epithelium anteriorly.

The results, which were the same for all 22 embryos, indicated that the conditions which initiate the elongation of a lens fiber are also necessary to maintain its continued elongation.

This study by Jane L. Coulombre and Dr. Alfred J. Coulombre of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, NINDB, was reported in Science.

that seem most essential, and if necessary, institute budget trade-offs."

The last question: "Is competition with Russia a factor?" Answer: "In space, yes. Elsewhere, no."



It's so nice to have dolly back where she belongs—in the arms of her best friend, 7-year-old Diana McMillan of East Lansing, Mich. Diana was a CC patient last spring and as the Blood Donor Poster Girl for 1964-65 she's putting in a call to all NIH employees to explain how important giving blood can be.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

DONOR DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

floor of Building 10-A, will hold an Open House and conduct guided tours.

Examples of the many aspects of modern blood banking techniques which will be demonstrated for the benefit of visitors include the bank's new Auto-Analyzer, the retrieval unit described in the last issue of *The Record*, and the plasmapheresis process also described in previous issues.

Beginning at 12 noon, an awards ceremony will be held in the CC Blood Bank. Dr. Raymond O. Dart, Director of the Red Cross Regional Blood Center, will attend, and Dr. Jack Masur, Clinical Center Director, will present certificates to 10-year donors and distinctive gold pins to full-gallon donors.

Pins Designed for NIH

In addition, everyone who gives blood on October 9—or any time in the future—will receive a unique enameled pin. The gold and enameled pins were especially designed for NIH donors.

A new record of 2,159 NIH donors for Fiscal Year 1964 more than doubles the annual number of volunteers just five years ago, but the urgency to maintain this trend is underscored by the fact that these donors could supply only 13 percent of the blood actually needed for the patients at NIH.

The present record is very gratifying to Blood Bank personnel and to Clinical Center patients. Both welcome Donor Day as an opportunity to roll out the red carpet for all NIH employees.

On June 16, 1948, President Truman signed the National Heart Act, which authorized the National Heart Institute and changed the name of the National Institute of Health to National Institutes of Health.

Australian Scientist Reports on Insect Tissue Culture Studies at Seminar Here

Increasing interest in research of the possible biological role of insect pests in the transmission of disease—as contrasted to the mechanical role—was stimulated by a seminar on insect tissue culture sponsored jointly by the Naval Medical Research Institute and the National Institutes of Health. The seminar was held in Wilson Hall.

The speaker was Dr. Thomas Grace of Australia. Associated with the Division of Entomology of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Dr. Grace is one of the relatively few scientists investigating the problems of insect tissue culture and insect viruses.

Culture medium has presented a major problem in this rather unusual field of research. Early attempts to grow insect tissues *in vitro* failed when growth medium for vertebrate cell culture was used.

Later it was learned that hemolymph—the single vital fluid of insects corresponding in function but not in constituents to blood and lymph of higher animals—was an essential requirement for growth of insect cells.

Concentration Is Significant

The high concentration of free amino acids in hemolymph is considered a significant factor in this requirement. Success in obtaining cell proliferation has depended upon the incorporation of five to 20 percent of heat-treated hemolymph in the growth medium.

Strains of cells have been established, generally, by culturing ovarian tissue of the pupal stage of insects.

After appearing to disintegrate for periods as long as a year, some of Dr. Grace's cultures spontaneously resumed growth. This significant observation is expected to renew the interest of some investigators who may have thought that their initial efforts in insect tissue culture were failures.



Dr. Thomas Grace of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia, addressing joint NMRI-NIH seminar on insect tissue culture.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Dr. Grace's studies have contributed materially to fundamental knowledge in the formulation of insect tissue culture media.

Recently he has been able to maintain growth, and at the same time, to gradually wean his cultures by decreasing the quantity of hemolymph and substituting calf serum in subsequent media changes. Some of Dr. Grace's cultures have had no insect blood since January 1964 and are still living.

Because the collection of hemolymph from insects is an extremely tedious task, this new finding may constitute a major contribution to the cultivation of insect tissues. Many specimens yield only 3 or 4 drops each of the vital fluid.

Availability of improved and more abundant media has enabled Dr. Grace to pursue his basic purpose, i. e., the study of viruses peculiar to insect pests and of other organisms, pathogenic to man, that insects transmit or transport.

Louis Dienes to Deliver Jules Freund Lecture In CC Tomorrow Noon

Dr. Louis L. Dienes, of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, will deliver the fourth annual Jules Freund Memorial Lecture in the Clinical Center auditorium tomorrow, (Wednesday), October 7, at 12 noon. He will speak on pleuropneumonia-like organisms (PPLO) and L-forms of bacteria, an area in which he is an authority.

Particularly distinguished as a bacteriologist and immunologist, Dr. Dienes has been associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital since 1930. His work in bacteriology and immunology has been reported in the literature since 1921.

Results of a recent study, supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, suggest that the structure of cellular membranes may hold the key to comparative physiology of PPLO and L-type organisms.

L-type organisms produce the typical L colony and do not revert to bacterial form when the agent inducing the L transformation is withdrawn.

Opens Seminar Season

In appearing at tomorrow's seminar, Dr. Dienes will formally open the 1964/65 National Institutes of Health Immunology Seminar season. The Jules Freund lecture is presented annually in honor of the late Dr. Jules Freund, the first Chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID.

Before Dr. Freund's death in April 1960, Dr. Dienes and he were close associates. From 1924 to 1926 the two were members of the Von Ruck Research Laboratory for Tuberculosis in Asheville, N.C. During this time they co-authored several scientific papers.

These seminars are organized and sponsored by NIH laboratories interested in immunology. Previous Jules Freund lecturers were Drs. Merrill Chase, Michael Heidelberger, and Ernest Witebsky.

Program of NIH Ceremonies Scheduled for Donor Day

Presentation of awards in CC Blood Bank, October 9 at 12 noon.

Matinee movies in CC auditorium:

"The Very Special People," October 8 at 11 and 11:40 a.m. and 12:30 and 1:10 p.m.; October 9 at 11:15 a.m. and 12:30, 1:10, 1:50, and 2:30 p.m.

"The River of Life" October 8 at 11:20 a.m. and 12:10, 12:50, and 1:30 p.m.; October 9 at 11:35 a.m. and 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, and 2:50 p.m.

Open House in CC Blood Bank, October 9 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Washington Science Club Holds Meeting Tonight

The Washington History of Science Club will hold its first meeting of the 1964-65 season on Tuesday, October 6, at 6 p.m. in Rm. B-1048 of the Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, at Constitution Avenue and 14th Street, N. W.

Dr. Alfred R. Henderson will discuss "Alexander Graham Bell's Contributions to Medicine." His talk will be based on his comprehensive study of Bell's private papers, diaries and manuscripts, most of which have been unpublished until this time.

Although the name of Alexander

Graham Bell is popularly associated with the invention of the telephone, this invention occupied only a limited period of his life. From 1878 until his death in 1922, Bell was engaged in numerous research projects in such diverse fields as the physical sciences, the science of flight, and medical science.

Visitors are welcome to attend. Further information about the meeting may be obtained from Dr. Wyndham D. Miles, NIH Historian, Ext. 63006. Dr. Miles is Secretary-Treasurer of the club.

DORLAND DAVIS

(Continued from Page 1)

Institute administers grants-in-aid for research in universities, medical schools, and other research institutions throughout the United States and abroad.

Dr. Davis was formerly Director of Intramural Research, NIAID. For the past eight years, he has coordinated and directed clinical and laboratory research at NIAID installations in Bethesda, Md.; Hamilton, Mont.; the Panama Canal Zone; and at other special NIAID projects in various parts of the world.

A native of Illinois, Dr. Davis received his B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1933, his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1937, and a Doctor of Public Health degree from that same institution in 1940.

Memberships Listed

Dr. Davis is a member of numerous scientific societies and committees, among which are the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Influenza, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the American Association of Immunologists.

He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, the American Academy of Microbiology, and the American College of Preventive Medicine.

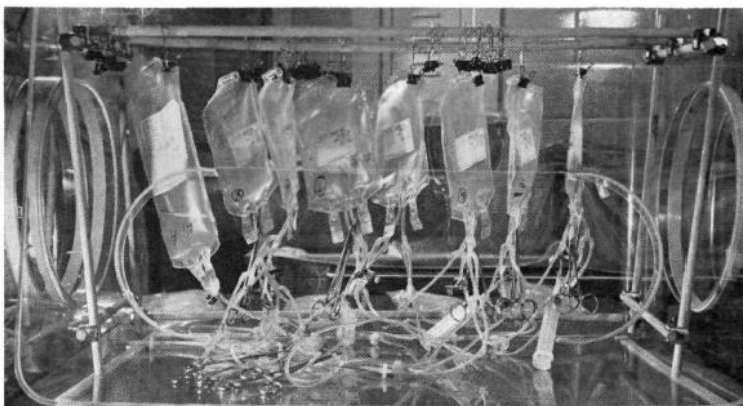
Dr. Andrews joined the Public Health Service in 1946 after 20 years of teaching and research. His first major assignment, in Atlanta, Ga., was with the Malaria Control in War Areas Organization, later known as the Communicable Disease Center.

Named Director in 1957

From 1946 until 1951 he served as Deputy Officer in Charge of CDC, and as Officer in Charge in 1952. He was made an Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in 1953, with duties as Associate Chief of Program in the Bureau of State Services. He became Director of NIAID in 1957.

Dr. Andrews' honors and awards include an honorary LL.D. degree from Johns Hopkins. In 1960 he received the Joseph Augustine Le Prince Award from the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

A native of Rhode Island, Dr. Andrews received his advance education at Brown University (Ph.B., cum laude-1923) School of Hygiene and Public Health and an Sc.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1926. Dr. and Mrs. Andrews plan to reside in Clearwater, Fla.



POOLING PLASMA—Researchers in the Laboratory of Blood and Blood Products, Division of Biologics Standards, designed this closed, sterile system in order to prevent contamination during the pooling of blood samples containing different proportions of plasmas from 24 donors. The inverted bags contain the plasma with varying levels of antibodies to A, B, and O blood factors. Pooling between two bags is permitted by closing off with hemostats all of the outlets but the connecting tubes of the desired source bags. The samples collected from the end tubes with syringes are used in a study of the effects of pooling on blood plasma titers.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

New Members Named to NLM Board of Regents

Three new members have been named to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine.

The new members, nominated by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate are: Dr. Walsh McDermott, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. Morris Tager, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. Barnes Woodhall, Vice Provost of the Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N. C.

The Board of Regents serves as an advisory body to the National Library of Medicine.



Colleagues and friends of Dr. Justin M. Andrews, who retired as Director of NIAID, honored him with a farewell reception September 22 at the Governor's House in Bethesda. Dr. Andrews, whose hobby is wood working, was presented with a wood turning lathe, in addition to a bound volume of congratulatory letters. Shown here with Dr. Andrews (from left) are Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Andrews, and Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. Salvin, Authority on Mycology, Retires From NIAID's Rocky Mt. Lab

Dr. Samuel B. Salvin, a Scientist-Director at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has retired from the Public Health Service, effective October 1.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1946, Dr. Salvin served as Head of the Allergy and Immunology Section of the NIAID field station in Hamilton, Mont.



Dr. Salvin

Mycology was Dr. Salvin's special field, and during his tenure in the PHS he conducted extensive investigations in the immunology of fungi pathogenic to man.

A native of Boston, Dr. Salvin was educated at Harvard, where he received his Ph.D. in biology in 1941.

Dr. Salvin is a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists, the Mycological Society of America, the American Association of Immunologists, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Sigma Xi, and Phi Delta Kappa.

Presentations of Film on Care of Aged Scheduled For October 19 and 23

The fifth film in the series sponsored by the Employee Health Service in cooperation with the Employee Development Section, PMB, will be on care of the aged.

The educational film, entitled "A Place to Live," runs approximately 25 minutes. An introduction will be given by Rolf Versteeg, Special Assistant, Aging Program, NICHHD.

The film clearly and dramatically shows how planning and understanding of basic problems can help older people continue to enjoy rewarding lives.

The presentations previously scheduled for the Wiscon Building will be cancelled for this month. Other showings are scheduled as follows: Clinical Center auditorium, Monday, Oct. 19 at 11:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.; Westwood Building, Conference Rm. A, Friday, Oct. 23 at 1, 1:45 and 2:30 p.m.

NIAMD Co-Sponsors Conference on Gout, Purine Metabolism

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, in cooperation with the American Rheumatism Association and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, co-sponsored a special conference on gout and purine metabolism October 1-3 in Princeton, N.J.

Dr. J. E. Seegmiller of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch was one of the 3-member planning committee for the conference.

A widely recognized authority on the research and treatment of gout, Dr. Seegmiller has contributed much to the understanding of uric acid metabolism in this disorder.

He also has demonstrated the mechanism of action of acute attacks of gouty arthritis and that of colchicine in ameliorating these extremely painful episodes in patients suffering from this metabolic disease.

Other members of the planning committee were Dr. J. B. Wyngaarden of the Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N. C.; and Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, Medical Director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

The proceedings of the conference will be published as a special supplement to the journal, "Arthritis and Rheumatism."

Irene E. Seiler of NIMH Retires After 30 Years

Irene E. Seiler, secretary since 1955 to Dr. Morton Kramer, Chief of the Biometric Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, retired September 30 after 30 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Seiler had been employed in the Biometrics Branch since she came to NIH in 1953. "There were

13 people in the Branch then," she said. "Now there are over 70."

Before joining NIH, Mrs. Seiler was employed for 20 years by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

In retirement, Mrs. Seiler plans to "take it easy" with sewing, gardening, and visiting her married son and three grandchildren.



Surgeon General Luther L. Terry (center) addressed NIH Grants Associates September 22 and gave them an overview of the Public Health Service, its programs and projections. At the head of the table (l to r) are: Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, NIH Deputy Director; Dr. Eugene A. Confrey, Chief, DRG; Dr. Terry; Dr. James F. Haggerty, Chairman, Board of Directors for the Grants Associates Program and Chief of the Research Grants Review Branch, DRG; and Joseph

A. Staton, Executive Secretary of the Grants Associates Program. Grants Associates (clockwise from left) are: Drs. Richard T. Louttit, Albert A. Pawlowski, John J. Harris, Morton Comer, John I. McKigney, K. Kenneth Hisaoka, Herbert H. Coburn, Robert M. Leonard, Leon J. Niemic, William J. Goodwin, Robert J. Gibbs, John H. Schneider, Stuart Wright, Barney C. Lepovetsky, William J. Campbell, and John T. Hammack.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

8/11—Dr. Donald C. Rogers, Australia, Research in the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, Section on Neurocytology. Sponsor: Dr. Keith C. Richardson, NINDB, Bldg. 9, Rm. B12.

8/24—Dr. Anthonius C. Hekker, The Netherlands, Office of the Director. Sponsor: Dr. Roderick Murray, DBS, Bldg. 29, Rm. 129.

8/31—Dr. Sydney Segal, Canada, Office of the Director. Sponsor: Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, NICHD, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4A50.

8/27—Dr. Shusuke Hirano, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, Section on Organic Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. O. Titus, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N117.

8/27—Dr. Jack R. Plimmer, England, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry, Section on Carbohydrates. Sponsor: Dr. H. G. Fletcher, Jr., NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 231.

8/31—Dr. Henry J. F. Angus, United Kingdom, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry, Section on Metabolites. Sponsor: Dr. Nelson K. Richtmyer, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 214.

8/31—Dr. Emilio Bizzi, Italy, Research in the Laboratory of Clinical Science, Section on Physiology. Sponsor: Dr. Edward V. Everts, NIMH, Bldg. 9, Rm. 148.

8/31—Dr. Arnaldo Lasansky, Argentina, Research in the Laboratory of Neurobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Ichiji Tasaki, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. B2A23.

Twenty-six years ago, on January 3, 1938, the National Advisory Cancer Council recommended approval of the first awards for fellowships in cancer research.

Drs. Caponio and Conley Named to NINDB Posts

Appointment of Dr. Joseph F. Caponio and Dr. Bernard E. Conley to two new positions in the Program Analysis Office of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness was announced by Dr. Richard L. Masland, Institute Director.

In their new positions, Drs. Caponio and Conley will help strengthen the Institute's efforts to keep abreast of current knowledge and plan future programs.

As scientific and technical communications officer, Dr. Caponio will direct the collection and dissemination of scientist-to-scientist information.

He has had related experience at the Defense Documentation Center and the Armed Services Technical Information Agency.

Publications, Backgrounds Cited

Dr. Caponio received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Georgetown University and is the author of several articles on information retrieval.

Dr. Conley, who will be responsible for conducting an analysis of the Institute's program to evaluate therapy in neurological diseases, received a Ph.D. degree in pharmacology and toxicology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Conley has directed the review and selection of drugs for the United States Pharmacopeia, and has supervised study programs of toxicology for the American Medical Association.

He has published numerous articles and reviews in various journals and has been a member of many committees for poison and drug control.

Donald R. Cushing, OSB, Honored by Institute of Sanitation Management

Donald R. Cushing, Chief of the Office Services Branch, Office of Administrative Management, OD, was honored September 22 as "Member of the Year" by the Institute of Sanitation Management.

The award, presented by Paul E. Laughlin, ISM President, at the Institute's annual conference at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, cited Mr. Cushing for his "outstanding contributions to the advancement of the Institute and its objectives. In particular, for exceptional services to the Washington, D. C. Chapter and to the Buildings Division."

Wins DC Chapter Award

In addition to the honor by the Institute, Mr. Cushing also was named "Member of the Year" by the Washington, D. C. Chapter.

The Office Services Branch headed by Mr. Cushing is comprised of six sections and is responsible for providing at NIH such supporting and central services as communications, transportation, housekeeping, space management, printing and reproduction, and administrative services.

Dr. Post Wins Award For Scientific Paper

Dr. Jerrold M. Post, a Clinical Associate with the National Institute of Mental Health's Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center at St. Elizabeths Hospital, received a joint first place award for his paper, "Cyclic Staff Responses to Chronic Schizophrenic Patients," from the Washington Psychiatric Society Annual Award Committee.

Postgraduate Course by ACP Features Current Rheumatology Research

"Current Research in Rheumatic Disease" was the title of a postgraduate course sponsored at NIH by the American College of Physicians, September 21-25.

The course was designed to highlight for physicians those aspects of fundamental investigations that have bearing on clinical problems in rheumatology.

This was accomplished through a series of seminars covering topics in immunology and genetics, followed by panel discussions which emphasized clinical applications.

Clinical seminars were also held to consider new advances in the diagnosis and treatment of gout and systemic lupus erythematosus.

Drug Evaluation Discussed

The evaluation of antirheumatic drugs was discussed, with emphasis on design of study, methods, and current FDA regulations.

A special feature of the course was the availability of optional laboratory visits for the demonstration of new techniques that have contributed greatly to knowledge of rheumatic disease processes.

These techniques include immunofluorescence, immunoelectrophoresis, determination of Gm groups, and biomechanics.

Arrangements for the course were made by the late Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, who was Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Dr. Roger L. Black, Assistant to the Director of Laboratories and Clinics, NIH. Dr. F. Paul Alepa, NIAMD, served as associate director for the course.