Eugene Braunwald
One of 10 to Win Fleming Award

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Cardiology Branch of the National Heart Institute, recently received a 1965 Arthur S. Fleming Award as an outstanding young man in the Federal Government.

The 1965 Fleming Awards were presented to 10 Government employees, all under 40, at a luncheon February 11 at the Statler Hilton in Washington. John W. Macay Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was the principal speaker at the awards ceremony.

Five of the men, including Dr. Braunwald, were honored for achievement in scientific or technical fields, and five for achievement in administrative or executive fields.

Goldberg Heads Panel

The winners, selected principally for their work during Fiscal Year 1964, were chosen by a panel headed by Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Braunwald has made significant contributions to the understanding of factors regulating the output of the heart, with particular emphasis on the importance of venous tone as a determinant in cardiac performance.

(See DR. BRAUNWALD, Page 2)

ATCC Is World Focal Point
For Microbiological Materials

Not everything that comes in small packages is necessarily good. This can be readily verified by employees of the American Type Culture Collection which in the course of carrying out its many services for the scientific community, handles a variety of “small packages” that often include virulent bacteria and dangerous viruses.

Established in 1925 as a private, non-profit institution to provide a repository and distribution center for bacterial cultures, “The Collection” is today a world-renowned repository and distributing agency for microbiological materials. It maintains in its Rockville, Md., headquarters one of the largest collections of diverse microorganisms in the United States and perhaps the world.

Its microbiological materials include not only more than 4,000 strains of bacteria and some plant rusts, but fungi, algae, and protozoa.

Recently, in response to the needs of researchers in virology, cancer and other medical areas, it has added viruses and tissue cultures.

Provides 12,000 Cultures

The Collection has also expanded its other services to meet the growing needs of researchers and to accomplish its stated purposes of “service, research, and education.”

Each year the Collection provides some 12,000 cultures to researchers all over the world. NIH scientists and investigators also use the ATCC’s resources extensively. Brazil, France, Thailand, Czechoslovakia and—under an exchange program—the Soviet Union are among (See FOCAL POINT, Page 1)

New NIMH Statistical Technique Aids in Predicting Readmissions of Mentally Ill

Among the most important questions facing organizers of comprehensive community mental health services is that of patient movement, one of the complex problems in the area of care for the mentally ill.

To help provide an answer to this question, a National Institute of Mental Health statistician has developed a life table technique for determining the probability of hospital readmission of new psychiatric patients.

Table Describes Probability

A life table is a statistical table describing the cumulative probability of an event over successive periods of time.

By using a standard computer program and standard cohort cards, it is now possible to predict recurrence rates which affect bed turnover, length of stay in the community following hospitalization, and future bed needs.

Data on first admissions of psychotic patients to 98 State mental hospitals, from July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1960, were obtained from selected States by the NIMH Hospital Studies Section. Also included, to illustrate the method, were data from the psychiatric unit of a general hospital, provided by the Monroe County, N. Y., Psychiatric Case Register.

The method consists of determining (See READMISSIONS, Page 1)

ICNND to Survey Nutritional Health In Eight Countries

Nineteen scientists from the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense left for Nigeria in mid-January to conduct a broad scope nutritional health survey in cooperation with 24 Nigerian scientists.

The ICNND team, directed by Dr. William J. Darby of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, is composed of members from eight universities and five research institutions.

Dr. William J. Darby (left) is shown presenting the ICNND report of the nutrition survey conducted in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to King Hussein. Dr. Darby received the Star of Jordan, the highest honor bestowed by that country. — Photo by Albert Flouty, photographer to King Hussein.
NEWS from PERSONNEL

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY

A Department Bulletin posted on all NIH bulletin boards until the end of February notes that if you do not name a beneficiary for Civil Service Retirement, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance, and any unpaid compensation, payment will be made in the following order of precedence: to the first of the following who are alive on the date that title to payment arises:

1. To the widow or widower. (In insurance claims, the courts have ruled that widow means lawful widow. Accordingly a woman who married a man who had a living undivorced wife is not entitled upon his death to the insurance as his widow.)

2. If neither of the above, to the child or children in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.

3. If none of the above, to the parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.

4. If none of the above, to the executor or administrator of the estate.

5. If none of the above, to the next of kin as determined under the laws of the State in which the employee was domiciled.

Instructions are included in the bulletin about the forms to use and where to send them if you wish to name persons not included above, or prefer them in a different order, or wish to change a previous designation.

MILITARY RETIRED PAY

If you are a retired regular officer of one of the uniformed services, commissioned or warrant, be

announced by the Volunteer Services Section of the Office of Personnel, the Office of the Surgeon General, the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

If you are a retired regular officer of one of the uniformed services, commissioned or warrant, be

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.

DRS Obtains Equipment To Produce Inexpensive 2x2" Projection Slides

With the development of improved techniques and installation of modern equipment, the Photographic Section of the Division of Research Services is now able to produce 2x2" projection slides at a cost that is much less than that of the 3½x4½ slide.

Not only is the 2x2" slide less expensive, but it also is unbreakable, lighter in weight, and represents no storage problem when traveling to meetings.

Slide Projects Well

The modern 2x2" projector is available almost universally, and when projected, the quality of the 2x2" slide is comparable to that of the larger slide.

The 2x2" system is compatible with existing black and white negatives and color transparencies, and the Photographic Section provides copying and duplicating services.

Anyone not familiar with the 2x2" system or who would like further information may call Vernon Taylor, Chief of the Photographic Section, Ext. 6258.

sure to see the Personnel Bulletin Board notice about the necessity for you to make a decision by March 1 of this year concerning the limitation on the amount of retirement pay you may receive.

LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

A compilation of names of persons eligible to receive 10, 20, 30, and 40-year length of service awards is now being prepared by the Employee Relations and Services Section. In order to qualify for a length of service award an employee must have completed the service prior to the cut-off date of December 31, 1964. All periods of military and civilian service are included in the computation.

Employees who are uncertain of their eligibility for one of these awards or may have been overlooked in the past may call Ext. 64851 for verification of service computation date.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

1/26—Dr. Robert T. Parfit, Australia. Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry, Section on Medicinal Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. L. May, NTAMD, Bldg. 4, Ext. 116.

1/27—Dr. Toshikatsu Yokota, Japan. Research in the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Section on Limb Integration and Behavior. Sponsor: Dr. Paul D. MacLean, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Ext. 3031.

2/3—Dr. Edward Frank Evans, England. Research in the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Section on Sensory Coordination. Sponsor: Dr. Philip G. Nelson, NINDS, Bldg. 10, Ext. 8D47.

Dr. Overman to Serve On University Faculty

Dr. John R. Overman, Associate Director for Collaborative Research of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and former Professor of Microbiology and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Duke University Medical Center, has been appointed to serve also as Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

The "modern" era in computation and data processing at NIH began in 1958 with the acquisition of an IBM digital computer.

Area Single Fund Drive Is Outstanding Success

Federal employees in the Washington, D.C. area increased their contributions by $831,492 to a total of $5,687,693 in the combined charity drive conducted experimentally last fall. This is a 20 percent increase over the amounts previously pledged in separate campaigns.

The test campaign for the first time consolidated into a single drive the collection of voluntary contributions for the United Funds, National Health Agencies, and International Service Agencies.

Also for the first time, pledge payments by voluntary payroll allotment were authorized.

All Drives Successful

Combining the drives in the six cities chosen for the experimental drives all scored outstanding successes, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. reported.

Not all drives were completed at the time of the CSC report but latest figures showed Bremerton, Wash., up 37 percent to a total of $116,492; Chicago, Ill., up 30 percent to a total of $326,000; Dover, N.J., up 125 percent to a total of $96,129; Macon, Ga., up 64 percent, to a total of $342,012; and San Antonio, Tex., up 61 percent, to a total of $899,700.

Also Saves Money

The experimental drives not only have substantially increased contributions, but are expected to save the Government money through a single, less-expensive campaign.

Appraisal of the experimental program will be made by the Civil Service Commission in consultation with Federal and employee organization officials and the voluntary agencies involved.
**NINDB Lecturer From England Reports New Trends in Cerebrovascular Disease**

By Steve Beasley

One of the world's outstanding neuropathologists in the field of stroke recently revealed striking new trends in cerebrovascular disease to an NIH audience.

Enroute to Geneva after participating in a survey of the incidence of cerebral hemorrhage in Japan, Dr. Peter Yates of the University of Manchester, England, reported his findings in an NINDB-sponsored lecture in Conference Room S, Building 31.

In extensive comparisons between the types of stroke occurring in Manchester between 1940 and 1960, Dr. Yates found that distinct trends occurred in the decade 1950-1960.

Incidence of strokes caused by blood seepage into brain tissue (cerebral hemorrhage) declined during that period, while the occurrence of strokes due to blockage of brain vessels (cerebral infarction) increased noticeably.

The World Health Organization consultant noted that these trends occurred with pronounced uniformity among the general British population, as verified by examining national mortality data. Furthermore, Dr. Yates explained, the trends were similar in both men and women, and at all ages.

**Effect of Drugs Cited**

Dr. Jan Cammermeyer, Chief of NINDB's Laboratory of Neuropathology, called attention to the fact that drugs for lowering blood pressure became widely available during the 1950-1960 period, which favored a lowered incidence of cerebral hemorrhages.

Another interpretive comment widely supported by other physicians present was that nutritional factors in certain populations led to the increase in cerebral infarctions during the fifties.

Dr. Yates found that blockage of veins due to blood clots in the brain (cerebral thrombosis) greatly increased in Britain during the past 20 years, but not in Japan.

Both Dr. Cammermeyer and Dr. Yates provided the observation that during World War II in Britain and Norway, the food shortage led to severely diminished rates of cerebral thrombosis. Dr. Yates confirmed that the same relationship took place in Britain during the First World War.

**CC Blood Bank Reports**

During January, the Clinical Center Blood Bank reports, 283 pints of blood were received from NIH donors. In the same period CC patients received a total of 1,780 units of blood, including packed red cells, single donor plasma, and platelet product transfusions.

The first NIH Lecture was given by Dr. Severo Ochoa of New York University College of Medicine on January 21, 1963.
Panama in conducting an overall nutritional health survey in six Central American countries. The studies will be made over a two-and-a-half-year period.

When surveys of individual countries are completed, pilot studies will be developed to demonstrate procedures and programs for improving the nutritional status in Central American countries.

In this project, ICNND will send five to seven specialists to work with members of the staff of INCAP and scientists from the countries concerned.

The primary objective of the studies will be to assist collaborating countries in defining and solving major food and nutrition problems and to aid local scientists and technicians in developing practical recommendations for maximum utilization of the country's resources.

**Collaborators With MARU**

The survey teams in Central America will collaborate with the Middle America Research Unit laboratory in Panama. This laboratory, with NIH sponsorship, studies infectious diseases in Central America.

Special research will be directed to biochemical methods of determining early stages of protein malnutrition in the infant population.

In the past 10 years, ICNND has initiated programs in nutrition in 24 countries throughout the world, at the official request of each country.

An appraisal of the accomplishments in these countries was made recently by a group of AID officials. The survey revealed that in every country an active program for nutrition has been implemented and incorporated in the country's nutritional planning program. It showed, too, that these programs are being supported in large measure by the countries themselves.

**Recommendations Heeded**

In numerous instances another assisting country has followed up some of ICNND's recommendations and has initiated nutrition programs.

For example, in Ethiopia the Swedish Government has established a nutritional pediatric research program, which is now being supported by the country's government and private agencies, who are recognized throughout the world as specialists in nutrition, medicine, agriculture, food technology, and biochemistry.

The services of ICNND, which is administered by a Secretariat at NIH within the Office of International Research, are being supported in large measure by the countries assisted.

Two former team members, Dr. Darby (now Director of the sur-

veys in Nigeria) and Dr. James Din-

ning, formerly of the University of Arkansas and now with the Rocke-

dell Foundation in Thailand, received the Star of Jordan, the highest honor bestowed by that country.

They were honored for their participation and contributions to the discovery of the role of vitamin E in alleviating megaloblastic microcytic anemia occurring in infants suffering from protein malnutrition.

Another award was presented by the Chilean Government to Dr. Wil-

liam Ash of Ohio State University as a result of ICNND assist-

ance to Chile during the 1960 earthquake.

ICNND was established in 1955 by a memorandum of agreement by the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare; and the International Cooperation Administration (now Agency for International Develop-

ment). Later, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior became participants.

Close liaison is maintained with Food for Peace, United Nations agencies and the National Research Council.

The committee was organized to supply assistance in identifying and solving nutrition problems of technical, military and economic importance in developing countries throughout the world, through maximum utilization of the countries' own resources.

It is advised and guided by a group of consultants from colleges, universities, government and private agencies, who are recognized throughout the world as specialists in nutrition, medicine, agriculture, food technology, and biochemistry.

The services of ICNND, which is administered by a Secretariat at NIH within the Office of International Research, are available to any interested country upon official request of that country to the United States Department of State.

**Dr. Specht Leaves OIR Tokyo Office in May: Successor To Be Named**

The NIH Office of International Research has announced that the Chief of its Pacific Area Office, Dr. Heinz Specht, will return to this country in May, following completion of his tour of duty at the Tokyo headquarters.

The area of responsibility of the OIR Pacific Office now includes Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Oceania, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan and the other Southeast Asian countries.

Dr. Charles L. Williams, Chief of OIR, and Robert H. Grant, Assistant Chief, are now actively seeking a replacement for Dr. Specht prior to his departure from Tokyo.

Whoever is chosen to succeed Dr. Specht will supervise a professional assistant there and one in New Delhi, India. An administrative officer is also assigned to the Tokyo office.

**Qualifications Described**

The individual to be chosen for this important post, Mr. Grant said, should be an experienced investigator with a doctorate (medical or scientific), who is familiar with the problem, mechanisms and goals of medical research.

He should also, Mr. Grant said, have a high degree of professional conduct and be able to deal effectively with foreign scientists, deans and other medical school officials, and with representatives of foreign governments.

The successful applicant will be assistant to quarters allowance, post allowance, and educational allowance for children under 18.
FOCAL POINT
(Continued from Page 1)

the many foreign nations whose scientists look to the Collection for the microbiological cultures they need for their research.

In serving as a repository for the strains of material which it maintains, the Collection frequently conducts its own research to further document the data provided by the depositor. It prepares and periodically issues the "American Type Culture Collection Catalogue of Cultures," a reference highly valued by investigators throughout the world, as well as a "Vir al and Rickettsial Registry Catalogue" and a "Catalogue of Cell Lines."

Since preservation techniques are vitally important to its service, the Collection continually conducts research to improve methods of maintaining cultures. The majority of cultures are lyophilized—a type of freeze-drying which preserves them without impairing their viability.

Vi as Easily Stored

In this condition cells are readily stored in small, double vials. It is estimated that each vial contains about 50 million cells. The vials are labeled and placed in cartons, ready to be shipped on request.

Lyophilized cultures need a minimum of maintenance and pose no special handling or shipping problems.

However, not all cultures lend themselves to lyophilization, and other preservation techniques must be used. Some of these require especially designed equipment, ingenious packaging, and very exacting maintenance.

One Collection researcher is currently investigating the use of liquid nitrogen temperature (−196°C) for preserving selected organisms.

Whatever the method, every precaution is taken both to prevent the exposure of the culture to contamination or the staff to any hazards in handling the more virulent materials.

Daily Information Provided

The Collection provides technical and occasionally non-technical information for use in response to the 60 to 100 letters and varied requests it receives daily.

The request may be a call for help with a problem in "isolation for identification of hemolytic streptococci in the heavy growth of Bacillus subtilis," or an urgent plea for assistance in securing a rare vaccine. If not available in the Collection, every effort will be made to find the material requested by the investigator.

The day's mail may bring a request for "a catalogue on Neurospora nutant stocks," requiring the reproduction of long lists of material, or an inquiry for procedures in preparing a culture for an allergy study.

Now and then a request comes in for an "all-purpose wine yeast." This too is provided. Nor is the staff ever too busy to furnish aspiring young microbiologists with selected strains of bacteria and fungi for their science fair projects.

Because of its unique and important service to the biomedical science community and because it is a centralized resource, the Collection meets the criteria of a special research resource and receives support from the NIH Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

Receives DRFR Support

Since March 1964, when the first special research resources grant was awarded, the Collection has received over $430,000 from DRFR. It has also been awarded over $90,000 toward the construction of its building from the Division's Health Research Facilities Branch. But the National Science Foundation has provided the greatest proportion of construction funds, as well as a continuing share of the annual operating costs.

The Collection also receives grant support from the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and from other government and private sources.

Facility Dedicated

In the lobby of its attractive, specially planned building, dedicated May 1964, is a plaque acknowledging the support provided by the National Science Foundation, the Public Health Service and other organizations which continue to give grants for facilities and programs so that the American Type Culture Collection may continue to achieve its objectives of "service, research, and education."

"Feeding time" at the ATCC. Cell cultures are carefully fed three times a week in the sterile culture room by technicians using fluid renewal apparatus. —Photos by Ed Hubbard.

"Technician participates in process of freeze-drying bacteria and fungi of controlled rates."

Viral Etiology of Canine Leukemia to Be Studied Under Cancer Contract

A major facility for investigation of the viral nature of canine leukemia will be established by the National Cancer Institute at the Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine, East Lansing, with a Public Health Service contract totaling $596,300.

The project will be an important part of the National Cancer-leukemia research program supported by a special $10 million appropriation by Congress.

NCI and Michigan State scientists will explore the viral etiology of canine leukemia, the possible relationship to human leukemia, and the transmissibility of leukemia from one animal species to another.

The facility will provide housing for 500 to 1,000 dogs. Raised specifically for this purpose, newborn animals will be inoculated with selected tumor materials from human and canine cases.

Extensive Tests Planned

Extensive laboratory tests and physical examinations will be made to establish evidence of the induction of leukemia or other malignant change. Much of this phase of the research will be done in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Health Laboratories, Lansing.

Other aspects of the project will include establishment of normal and tumor canine cell lines for use in growing virus materials, and development of immunological procedures to characterize the antibody responses of inoculated dogs.

The principal investigator at Michigan State University will be Dr. Gabro, of Columbus, Ohio, for the past two years has been conducting, under Public Health Service contract, an epidemiological study of leukemia in cattle.

Dr. John B. Moloney, Head of the Vir al Oncology Section, Laboratory of Vir al Oncology, NCI, will serve as Institute Project Officer.

Rhino virus Serotypes Will Be Catalogued Under Ohio Contract

Rhinoviruses, the major cause of respiratory illness in adults, will be catalogued at Children's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, and distributed to other collaborators under a National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases program.

A contract has been awarded to the Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio, to establish a rhinovirus typing laboratory for the Vaccine Development Program, one of NIAID's collaborative research efforts.

Under the direction of Drs. Vincent Hamparian and Henry G. Cramblett, the center will compare by serological means rhinovirus strains from all sources, define the number of prevalent serotypes, and maintain large pools of seed virus for distribution to collaborators in the program.

Within the last decade over 80 different rhinovirus serotypes have been isolated from human respiratory infections. The great diversity of antigenic types among the isolates has prevented correlation of clinical and epidemiological data from different geographic areas.

Comparison and definition of candidate strains of the numerous rhinovirus serotypes would tax the capacity of most laboratories in the country. As a "typing center," Children's Hospital Research Foundation will develop and maintain a complete collection of fully characterized rhinoviruses and specific rhinovirus antisera.

Eventually all rhinovirus serotypes will be deposited with and distributed by the Virus Reference Reagent Program, another NIAID collaborative effort, and the American Type Culture Collection.
Dr. Stewart Wins Federal Woman’s Award for 1965

Dr. Sarah E. Stewart, Head of the Human Virus Studies Section, Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis, National Cancer Institute, was one of six women in Government service selected from among 70 nominees to receive the 1965 Federal Woman’s Award. The winners will receive their awards at a banquet in their honor next Tuesday, March 2, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The award, announced by Katie Loucheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Community Advisory Services and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Woman’s Award, cited Dr. Stewart for her “extraordinary accomplishments and discoveries in virology which have changed the course of cancer virus research.”

Dr. Stewart has already received national and world-wide recognition for her work in the virus-cancer field and has been invited to present her findings before numerous conferences both here and abroad.

Isolates Virus
She isolated the polyoma virus and collaborated with Dr. Bernice S. Eddy, Division of Biologics, Washington, D.C., in propagating it in tissue culture.

Of six women in Government service selected from among 70 nominees to receive the 1965 Federal Woman’s Award. The winners will receive their awards at a banquet in their honor next Tuesday, March 2, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

In addition, Dr. Stewart discovered a factor present in rapidly growing mammalian tissues which, when added to a chicken cancer virus, enhances its ability to jump species barriers and produce a higher incidence of tumors in mammals in a shorter period of time.

Method Described
This method of teaching, called programmed instruction, helps the student learn more effectively and quickly because he (1) actively participates, (2) knows whether he is understanding and learning, and (3) can work at his own rate of speed.

Accuracy in measuring blood pressure is of vital importance in the practice of medicine anywhere. And uniformity of method in measuring blood pressure is especially important in gaining an accurate indication of blood-pressure changes in CC research projects.

Written by the CC Nursing Department’s former Special Assistant for Nursing Research, Jane Wilcox, Sc.D., now with the Division of Research Grants, the notebook is intended primarily for use in the CC’s in-service education program. It may, however, prove equally valuable to other hospitals and some schools of nursing.

Single free copies of “Blood Pressure Measurement,” PHS Publication Number 1191, may be obtained from the CC Information Office. Additional copies may be purchased at 45 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Kenneth Hisaoka Named To NIDR Grants Post

Dr. K. Kenneth Hisaoka has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Research Grants Section, Extramural Programs Branch, National Institute of Dental Research.

With Dr. Philip Ross, Chief of the Research Grants Section, Dr. Hisaoka will administer the Institute’s research grants in 150 institutions in the United States and 17 foreign countries.

Dr. Hisaoka recently completed a year’s on-the-job training in the NIH Grants Associate program, through which scientist administrators are recruited and trained for grants administration in the Public Health Service. Dr. Hisaoka’s training included work at NIH and in other PHS bureaus and a curriculum in public administration.

Born in Mission City, British Columbia (Canada), Dr. Hisaoka was graduated from the University of Alberta, received an M.Sc. from the University of Western Ontario in 1951, and a Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 1953.

Teaching, Research Cited
He was a research and teaching assistant in the Department of Zoology at Rutgers in 1953 before joining the faculty of Loyola University, Chicago. From 1961 to 1964 he was Associate Professor of Biology at Loyola University.

Dr. Hisaoka’s research interests are in the field of experimental embryology, encompassing teratology, histology, histochemistry, radioautography, and electron microscopy.

Author of numerous publications, Dr. Hisaoka is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Association of Anatomists and American Society for Cell Biology, Sigma Xi, and several other scientific professional associations.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from New Mexico State University, the annual Lucy Wortham James Award from the James Ewing Society in New York, and the G. Longhi Prize for 1964 awarded in Italy by the Accademia Nazionale Dei Lincei of Rome.

On January 11 of this year the Variety Club of Philadelphia chose Dr. Stewart to receive its annual Heart Award for notable service to humanity.

The award was presented in recognition of the team’s success in directing a mass campaign against measles in which nearly a million Delta children were vaccinated.

Dr. Meyer is certified by the American Board of Pediatric Immunology, a member of a number of scientific organizations, including the American Association of Immunologists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

He is also active in the American Federation for Clinical Research and the New York Academy of Sciences.

She enjoys her leisure hours at the house which she and her mother recently built on Chesapeake Bay, on the 30-foot cruiser which she and her brother bought together.

To Direct Laboratory Of Viral Immunology

Dr. Harry Meyer, DBS, has been appointed Chief of the Laboratory of Viral Immunology of the Division of Biologics Standards.

In his new post, Dr. Meyer will be responsible for a large segment of the Division’s research program in vaccine-related fields, and for directing the laboratory’s activities in the control of new biologic products.

A native of Pennsylvania, Tex., Dr. Meyer graduated from Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., in 1949, and in 1956 received his M.D. from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine.

Experience Listed
He interned at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., and from 1956 to 1957 served as Chief of the Virus and Rickettsial Diagnostic Section, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. For the next two years, he was assistant resident in pediatrics at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Meyer came to NIH in 1959 as Chief of the General Virology Section, DSB Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology. Since that time, his group has been responsible for the Division’s measles vaccine research program, which included a number of pilot studies and vaccine field trials in West Africa.

Receives Award
In 1963, Dr. Meyer and two members of his medical team which conducted these studies were awarded the Camille de Pechey National by the President of the Republic of Upper Volta, West Africa.

The award was presented in recognition of the team’s success in directing a mass campaign against measles in which nearly a million Delta children were vaccinated.

Dr. Meyer is certified by the American Board of Pediatric Immunology, a member of a number of scientific organizations, including the American Association of Immunologists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

He is also active in the American Federation for Clinical Research and the New York Academy of Sciences.
Biochemical Make-Up of Membrane Systems at Molecular Level Sought

A large-scale research effort aimed at blueprinting the biochemical make-up of various membrane systems at the molecular level will be conducted at the University of Wisconsin at Madison with support from the Public Health Service. The grant will be administered by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The university was awarded $213,781 for the first year of a proposed 7-year program which will total more than $2.5 million.

Dr. David E. Green, Professor of Enzyme Chemistry and Co-director of the Institute for Enzyme Research there, will coordinate the activities of seven senior scientists and 11 postdoctoral fellows and trainees.

Emphasis on Mitochondria

In the research program, special emphasis will be given to the mitochondrion, a minute organelle found in most cells. Mitochondria consist chiefly of enzymes packaged within a complex membrane system.

They may be likened to small factories which convert the potential energy of foodstuffs into energy available to power most of the operations of the cell.

Mitochondrial enzymes mediate the energy needed for such processes as muscle contraction, secretion, organ repair, and growth.

Previous work by this group and others has identified basic parts of the mitochondrion and their arrangement, and to a large measure defined and documented several biochemical processes that underlie mitochondrial function.

Notes Primary Need

"Of primary importance now," Dr. Green said, "is a correlation of mitochondrial structure at the molecular level with its numerous energy-releasing functions." He added that "with current advances in this field and with available instruments and techniques, many important problems are open to effective attack."

The principal areas of the mitochondrial problems on which the investigators will concentrate are: how the molecular components of the energy transfer chain fit together within the mitochondrion; how individual complexes are directed from component molecules; and how certain fats are bound to structural protein and enzymes.

The popularity of the automatic dishwasher is due to the fact that most husbands would rather buy than be one.—The Washington Post.

Booklet Outlines Role of Schools in Preventing Emotional Disorders

Steps primary and secondary schools can take toward the prevention of mental and emotional disorders in children are outlined in a new mental health monograph published last week by the National Institute of Mental Health.

In "The Protection and Promotion of Mental Health in Schools," eight educators and behavioral scientists discuss the role of the school in the development of personality and its potential to assist in preventing learning and behavior problems in children.

The authors discuss the importance and potential of such preventive programs, followed by the presentations of school programs and how they may be applied to the work of school personnel.

The authors discuss the importance and potential of such preventive programs, followed by the presentations of school programs and how they may be applied to the work of school personnel.

Seymour Kety Receives Honorary Sc.D. Degree

Dr. Seymour S. Kety, Chief of the Laboratory of Clinical Science of the National Institute of Mental Health, was the recipient recently of an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

The degree was awarded during a Special Founder's Day Convocation in celebration of the Bicentennial Year of the University's School of Medicine, which is the nation's oldest medical school.

Both a graduate and former professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Kety was one of six persons to be so honored. The others were Senator Lister Hill, Dr. Carl F. Schmidt, Dr. George Packer Berry, Dr. Rene Dubos and Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr.

Research Praised

Praised for his contributions to research and the practice of medicine, Dr. Kety was cited for his development of a technique for the measurement of cerebral blood flow in man, which has made possible much valuable research and brought him world-wide acclaim.

Dr. Kety is past Henry Phipps Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and is the recipient of many honors.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of numerous professional societies in biological and psychiatric areas, and is Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Psychiatric Research.

Established in 1940 and published bi-monthly, the Journal was modest in size and format but its aim was high—to inane wide-spread dissemination of knowledge acquired as a result of research and investigations conducted by the newly created NCI.

Its success in publishing reports on national and world-wide cancer research is reflected by its position of eminence in American medical literature.

The Journal's Board of Editors, headed by Scientific Editor Dr. Howard B. Andervont, Laboratory of Biology, consists of the following associate members:

Other Members Listed

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Booklet Outlines Role of Schools in Preventing Emotional Disorders

Steps primary and secondary schools can take toward the prevention of mental and emotional disorders in children are outlined in a new mental health monograph published last week by the National Institute of Mental Health.

In "The Protection and Promotion of Mental Health in Schools," eight educators and behavioral scientists discuss the role of the school in the development of personality and its potential to assist in preventing learning and behavior problems in children.

The authors discuss the importance and potential of such preventive programs, followed by the presentations of school programs and how they may be applied to the work of school personnel.

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Dr. Ralph Simon has been appointed Special Assistant for Program Planning of the Training and Manpower Resources Branch, National Institute of Mental Health. He was previously Chief of the Program Analysis Section of that branch, a position to which Dr. Franklyn N. Arnhoff has been appointed.

Dr. Simon will be responsible for evaluating program data as they relate to existing areas of support, and he will serve as principal advisor to the Branch Chief, Dr. Eli A. Ruhinstein, in the development of overall program planning.

Dr. Simon was with the Division of Research Grants for three years before joining the NIMH staff in 1962. From 1951 to 1955, he served as Chief of Clinical Psychology Service at the VA Hospital, Butler, Pa., and for the following four years, was on the staff of the VA Hospital, Perry Point, Md.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Simon received his A.B. degree from Brooklyn College in 1947 and Ph.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1952.

He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Maryland Psychological Association, and a member of the Eastern Psychological Association.

Formulates Plans

As Chief of the Program Analysis Section, Dr. Arnhoff will be responsible for formulating plans and procedures for a comprehensive program of analysis and classification of all NIMH training grants.

Prior to this, he was a Grant Associate with the Division of Research Grants. From 1957 to 1960, he was Associate Research Scientist with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, after which he became Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Miami.

A native of New York City, Dr. Arnhoff received his B.S. degree from Long Island University in 1948, his M.A. degree from New York University in 1949, and Ph. D. degree from Northwestern University in 1955.

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, former Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (right), accepts congratulations on his retirement. Dr. Davis, present Director (left), Mildred Brosky, his former secretary, and Kenneth H. Brown, NIAID Executive Officer, after receiving Brown University's bicentennial medallion for distinguished achievement in the eradication of communicable diseases. Dr. Andrews was one of 26 alumni cited by the university at an Alumni Convocation in Providence, R. I., February 6, in celebration of its 200th anniversary. — Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

DHEW Approves Grants

For University-Affiliated Retardation Facilities

Approval of applications for Federal grants totaling $3.9 million for two university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded was announced recently by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze.

The Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Reisterstown, Md., an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University Medical Center, Baltimore, will receive $2.4 million, and Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D. C., $1.5 million.

These grants are the first to be approved under the program of Federal assistance for the construction of university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded.

The Children's Rehabilitation Institute plans to construct, at a total cost of more than $5 million, a clinical facility to be known as the John P. Kennedy Institute.

The new facility, which will be located at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, will serve as a training site for special services engaged in caring for the mentally retarded.

Georgetown University will build a $2 million facility which would include such services as complete diagnostic evaluations, management and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, and specialized institutional care.

Dr. John P. Utz, of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, spoke on "Miscellaneous Infectious Diseases," a variety of improved diagnostic techniques, such as transseptal left heart catheterization and precordial scanning, which are now in wide use in medical centers.

In addition to his position since 1960 as an NIH Branch Chief, Dr. Braunwald currently is a Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine and Professorial Lecturer in Physiology at Georgetown University and Lecturer in Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Before joining the NIH staff in 1955, Dr. Braunwald served as Assistant Resident of the Osher Medical Service, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Research Fellow at Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.; and Fellow in the Department of Medicine, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. He received his A.B. and M.D. degrees from New York University.

Last year Dr. Braunwald was invited to deliver the annual Haile Selassie Lecture before the Royal Society of Medicine in London. He is the first American to be honored with this lectureship, endowed by the Emperor of Ethiopia.


Drs. Simon and Arnhoff

Appointed to New Posts

In Mental Health Branch

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Georgetown University will build a $2 million facility which would include such services as complete diagnostic evaluations, management and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, and specialized training of medical, paramedical, and non-medical personnel.

He is associate editor of Psychological Reports and a Fellow of the Gerontological Society. He is also a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Psychonomic Society, and the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. BRAUNWALD

(Continued from Page 1)

His work also has produced knowledge of the effects in man of digitalis, a widely prescribed drug for improving the efficiency of the heart, and of the role of the sympathetic nervous system in cardiac performance.

An ingenious technique developed last year by Dr. Braunwald's group allows measurements to be made in intact, unanesthetized patients of the changes in the external dimensions of the heart throughout the cardiac cycle. Such measurements had never been made before.

Clips Sewn to Heart

With silver-tantalum clips sewn safely to the surface of the heart to provide a means of measuring volumes or dimensions, a variety of interventions, such as drugs, respiration and exercise, can be studied.

Under Dr. Braunwald, the Cardiology Branch also has developed a variety of improved diagnostic techniques, such as transseptal left heart catheterization and precordial scanning, which are now in wide use in medical centers.

In addition to his position since 1960 as an NIH Branch Chief, Dr. Braunwald currently is a Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine and Professorial Lecturer in Physiology at Georgetown University and Lecturer in Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

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NIH Scientists Present Papers on Infections of The Nervous System

Infections of the nervous system was the subject of three papers presented by scientists of the National Institutes of Health at the 44th annual meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease, held recently in New York City.

Dr. John P. Utz, of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, spoke on "Histoplasma and Cryptococcus Meningitis," a paper describing their findings on a variety of improved diagnostic techniques, such as transseptal left heart catheterization and precordial scanning, which are now in wide use in medical centers.

Further research on this possibility of "slow viruses" causing certain degenerative diseases of the nervous system in man was presented by Dr. D. Carlson Gajdusek in "Slow, Latent and Terminate Viral Infections of the Central Nervous System?" Dr. Gajdusek, Chief of the Section for the Study of Child Growth and Development and Disease Patterns in Primitive Cultures, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, discussed briefly a genetic basis for susceptibility and mentioned the case for Chediak-Higashi leukocyte abnormality in man.

Surgeons, N. Y. He received his A.B. and M.D. degrees from New York University.

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