Famous Scientists From 18 Nations Attend Symposium

Approximately 100 distinguished scientists from 17 foreign countries and the United States participated in the Second NIH International Symposium on Biomedical Research held February 26 through March 3 in Williamsburg, Va.

The broad theme of the 4-day symposium, sponsored by the NIH Office of International Research, centered on the structures and processes for the formulation and development of biotechnology policy.

In particular, the delegates examined the implications that economic, political and social factors hold for biomedical science in relation to the development of bioscience policy.

Scientists Induce Multiple Brain Tumors In Hamsters With Schmidt-Ruppin Virus

Two National Cancer Institute investigators have found that intracerebral inoculations produce multiple, diffuse tumors, differing from other virus-induced brain tumors.

Since polio and SV-40 viruses have been shown to induce brain tumors in newborn hamsters, research was conducted to study the effect of a strain of chicken sarcoma virus (RSV), Schmidt-Ruppin strain, which crosses species lines and induces tumors in mammals.

Virus Isolated

The Schmidt-Ruppin virus was isolated from a chicken sarcoma and inoculated into the mid-portion of the right cerebral hemisphere of hamsters within a day of birth.

Neurological symptoms appeared

Inoculated into the mid-portion of the brain (see SYMPOSIUM, Page 1)

New Scale Is Developed For Use in Measuring Psychotic Symptoms

Two scientists, one from the National Institute of Mental Health, have developed a new scale for measuring psychotic symptoms, called the Rockland-Pollin (RP) Scale after its developers.

The new RP Scale can be used repeatedly by psychiatrists after brief 30- to 60-minute interviews and provides a quantified profile which is an accurate reflection of clinical judgment and impressions.

Computers Used

The new scale is so arranged it can easily be processed by computers, and correlated with data from other disciplines, such as psychology, biochemistry and neurophysiology. It also focuses on the degree and nature of psychotic symptomatology.

Neurotic and psychosomatic symptoms are deliberately omitted because the investigators felt they are not validly comparable to psychotic phenomena and tend to obscure the assessment of the degree of "psychotization."

The three principal categories in the scale are "general appearance," "neurotic and psychosomatic symptoms," and "psychotic symptoms." (See SYMPOSIUM, Page 1)

Perinatal Research Project Seeks Birth Defect Clues

"How is my baby, doctor?" This is the first important question for a new mother. To better the chances that the answer can be, "You have a fine, healthy baby," the Collaborative Perinatal Research Project was initiated in 1957 by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Fourteen medical centers now participate.

The collaborative study—described by one of the project directors as "this tremendous instrument we have forged for discovery"—grew out of the need to understand why some pregnancies result in babies with cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other neurosensory disorders.

50,000 Mothers Studied

Today more than 50,000 mothers and 40,000 offspring are registered with the study. It is the most extensive prospective investigation ever made of the perinatal period—the time just before, during, and after birth.

The collaborative project records most information at the time observations are made, before anyone can know which mothers will have defective children. Most previous studies of birth events depended on memory of the mothers and on inadequate records.

The forms developed by the project ask questions such as: How old was the mother? Who was the father? What infections ever made? (See PERINATAL, Page 4)

Scientific Establishment

To Show Narcotics Film

An educational film, "Narcotics: The Decision," will be presented next week by the Employee Health Service.

This 30-minute color film uses animation to show the workings of the human mind and follows the life of a young junkie from birth to addiction. It points out the potential stepping stones in the process of addiction—barbiturates, marijuana, heroin—and vividly sounds a warning.

The introduction will be presented by Dr. Carl Anderson, Chief of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Section, National Institute of Mental Health.

The film will be shown at the Clinical Center auditorium Wednesday, March 17, at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Thursday, March 18, at NBOC #2, conference room 113, at 1:30 p.m. and NBOC #1, conference room 202, at 2:30 p.m.; and on Friday, March 19, at the Westwood Building, conference room A, at 1 p.m., 1:45 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.

Fatal Accidents Increase In 1964 to 104,000

Accidents, the Nation's leading killer of youth, caused approximately 104,000 deaths in 1964, according to the Division of Accident Prevention, Public Health Service.

Dr. Paul V. Jollet, Division Chief, said this compares with 101,000 accident fatalities in 1963. About 50 million persons in the United States yearly become victims of accidental injuries which, he said, either restrict normal activity for a day or more or require medical attention.

"All of the increase in fatalities was from motor vehicle accidents, which set a new high of about 48,000—5,000 more than occurred in 1963," Dr. Jollet added.

By Jim Rice

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NIH Blood Insurance Proves Its Worth
To the Bill Carrigans—and All of NIH

By Frank Smith

Here’s a real-life story—and a typical one—which tells what blood insurance is all about.

William T. Carrigan, medical research program analyst in the Office of Program Planning, has been an NIH employee since 1946. His 9-year-old daughter, Bonnie, was born with a congenital heart abnormality known as pure pulmonary stenosis of the infundibular type—narrowness of the pulmonary artery causing increased pressure in the right ventricle and eventually an enlarged heart prone to failure.

The difficulty was recognized by Bonnie’s pediatrician just a few weeks after birth. Until recently, that recognition put limitations on Bonnie’s activities and, in fact, implied a less-than-normal life span for her.

Now, as a result of successful open-heart surgery, Bonnie is blessed not only with her happy home in nearby Potomac, a younger sister and their pets (six cats and a Labrador retriever), but also with all the promises of a naturally full and vigorous life.

**Factors Interesting**

Many factors surrounding this little girl’s recent surgery would interest a good number of NIH employees:

- It was the famous Dr. Helen Taussig who diagnosed Bonnie’s heart ailment;
- The surgery was performed by Dr. Alex Hailer who trained at NIH as a clinical associate;
- The heart-lung machine was used during surgery at Johns Hopkins’ new Children’s Medical and Surgical Center in Baltimore.

Two other factors are especially significant for all NIH employees. They involve two phone calls: one from Mr. Carrigan to the Clinical Center saying, in effect, “To be shown again today to all of NIH,” and the other to the Westwood Building from 8:30 to 11 a.m. in Conference Room A of the Westwood Building. The regular meetings are conducted to improve information operations.

**DRC to Host March 17 Writer-Editor Seminar**

The Division of Research Grants will host the Public Health Service’s Write-Editor Seminar next Wednesday, March 17, at 1 p.m. in Conference Room A of the Westwood Building. The regular meetings are conducted to improve information operations.

Dr. E. A. Comfrey, Chief of the Division of Research Grants, and members of his staff will discuss “PHS Extramural Programs: Relationship of Division of Research Grants to Institutes and Divisions.” Other DRC speakers will include Dr. Stephen P. Batchett, Deputy Chief; Dr. J. Palmer Saunders, Associate Chief for Scientific Review and Development, and Alexander Adler, DRC Information Officer.

A special bus will provide transportation for information office staff from downtown. All PHS information personnel are invited to attend the meeting.

**NIH Film on Heart Research To Be Shown Again Today**

The new National Heart Institute film “Heartbeat” will be shown again at 12 noon today (Friday, March 12) in the Clinical Center auditorium.

All NIH employees are invited to attend this second showing which is being held by popular request. The movie, which depicts heart research programs supported by NIH, was filmed in Peru, Lebanon, Uganda, Japan, East Pakistan and at NIH.

**NEWS from PERSONNEL**

**COSTEP SUMMER EMPLOYMENT**

The Commissioned Officer Student Training and Export Program, in effect since 1956, has been successful in providing the services of a summer student to a variety of NIH offices. This year, as last, there is a restriction on the summer employment at NIH, or anywhere in DHEW, to children of any DHEW employees, including children of members of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service.

This restriction applies to all types of appointments except those for COSTEP programs and appointments of eligible members under the Commission’s Separated Career Employee program.

**MEETING FOR CO’S**

On Wednesday, March 17, at 1 p.m., in Conference Room A of the Clinical Center auditorium, Commissioned Corps Officers who are preparing to leave active duty within the next six months will participate in a special meeting.

**TAX HELP FOR WESTWOOD**

Since Wednesday, February 24, and continuing on subsequent Wednesdays until further notice, Robert Burbank will be in Room 12 of the Westwood Building from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. to give income tax assistance to Westwood employees.

Those desiring assistance may call the DRC Personnel Office, Ext. 577, for appointments.

**D.C. TAXES**

At the request of the District of Columbia Government, the NIH is accelerating its efforts to assist employees in meeting their overdue D.C. tax obligations.

Employees concerned will be interviewed in PMB on their indebtedness and will be assisted in making the appropriate arrangements for payment. Supervisors of the employees involved also may be asked to assist in making the necessary arrangements.
Jerome Cornfield Named Chief of Biometrics Research Branch, NHI

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, recently announced the appointment of Jerome Cornfield as Chief of the Biometrics Research Branch. Mr. Cornfield has been Acting Branch Chief since May 1963, following the death of Dr. Harold F. Dorn.

His new responsibilities will chiefly be to provide direction, leadership, and supervision in the development of new biometrical methods, with potential application to cardiovascular research and to the broader fields of biology, medicine and public health. Biometrics research is the application of statistical and mathematical methods to biological facts.

Mr. Cornfield's other functions will include directing the application of existing biometrical methods to the design and analysis of intramural laboratory experiments, planning, developing and conducting epidemiological and statistical investigations of cardiovascular and related diseases.

Other Duties Listed

He also will collaborate with intramural and extramural scientists in conducting and studying results of epidemiological investigations, field studies and clinical trials.

Born in New York City in 1912, Mr. Cornfield received a B.S. degree from New York University in 1933. He was a student at the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science at Columbia University in 1933-1934. From 1936 to 1938 he studied at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

Mr. Cornfield joined the Federal Government in 1935 as a Statistical Clerk (GS-2) with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. He participated in a number of studies for the bureau resulting in several publications and the development of improved statistical techniques.

In 1948 he was named Assistant Chief of the Biometrics Section, National Cancer Institute, where he made further contributions in statistical and mathematical studies related to cancer research.

From 1953 to 1960 he was Professor of Biostatistics at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He joined NHI in 1960 as Assistant Chief of the Biometrics Research Branch.

Mr. Cornfield was Associate Editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association from 1950 to 1964, and has been a consultant to many prominent organizations and institutions including the American Cancer Society, the Social Security Administration, and the Institute for Sex Research. He also has been a faculty member at American, Stanford, Michigan and Columbia universities.

TV Ophthalmoscope Technique Explored As Aid in Identifying Stroke Tendencies

Examination of blood vessels in the human eye's retina by means of a television camera, which in turn feeds data to computers, may permit more accurate identification of stroke tendencies in patients, it was recently suggested here.

This was the conclusion of scientists who explored the use of television in eye examinations at a "Television Ophthalmoscopy Workshop" held here February 19 under NINDS sponsorship.

Participants from the electronic industry and various medical research disciplines debated the practicability of developing the TV technique as a research tool for eye examinations, such as measuring pressure of opthalmic arteries (ophthalmodynamometry), arm-retina circulation time, and pulse transmission time (the time lag between heart beat and retinal artery pulsation).

Provides Great Detail

Current studies by Institute scientists and grantees have shown that the TV ophthalmoscope technique can provide great detail in examining the choroid (the blood vessel network lying behind the retina). The method can also increase the objectivity with which physicians perform certain eye examinations.

Dr. J. Theodore Schwartz, Acting Chief of the Institute's Epidemiology Branch, in moderating the workshop, presented a brief view of some applications of television ophthalmoscopy.

He stated that the objective measurement of certain changes in blood circulation might provide a better method for identifying individuals with unrecognized stroke potential, and suggested that television ophthalmoscopy might offer such objective measurements.

One procedure in particular—ophthalmodynamometry—seems promising. By measuring the blood pressure of the eye vessels, physicians can detect obstructions in the carotid artery, a common cause of paralytic stroke.

Since the image of the eye's retina is recorded as an electronic video signal in television ophthalmoscopy, this technique would provide an objective recording, and would permit investigators to employ direct computer analysis of the test results.

The video signal can be monitored, stored on tape, or fed directly into computers for automatic analysis.

Members of the workshop concluded that the present level of sophistication in television and computer technology would permit successful development of a practical TV ophthalmoscope.

Yolles Cites Gains In Mental Health Planning by States

Federa
ty supported State mental health planning has resulted not only in the States knowing more about their mental health needs and services but also in knowing more about their other resources, according to Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Speaking at a recent conference for leaders in mental health planning in Washington, D.C., Dr. Yolles said that the $4.2 million 1963 appropriation for planning grants to the States established the framework for a new planning venture.

"This is a grass roots program," he said, "which will result in each community having the kinds of mental health services it needs, because the men and women who live in that community and who shape its environment and its destiny are making the recommendations and the decisions."

16,000 on Committees

Dr. Yolles said that of the estimated 25,000 people participating in the program, analysis shows that about 16,000 are serving on the 800 mental health planning committees now in existence throughout the Nation.

And of that number, the large majority are civic-minded residents of the community in which they live.

The accomplishments to date," he said, "indicate that the people involved in the planning make up a dynamic and yeasty group who have no intention of allowing the complexities of American society to defeat them.

"Nine States now have permanent mental health planning units, and 37 States expect to continue planning beyond the period of Federal financial support, which ends this June."

But the program hasn't finished anything, he pointed out.

"These planning committees are not ad hoc; they must continue, for mental health planning is not a one-shot deal," Dr. Yolles emphasized.

"Although we have not devised a method there are some social and psychological frontiers to conquer and a whole new set of problems to face," he concluded.

Earlier speakers at the 2-day conference included Sen. Liston H. F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMER A

A modified retinal camera, center, transmits a magnified view of the patient's retina to the television camera, left. This television ophthalmoscopy system was used by Dr. Murray C. Brown and Willard Whitehouse at NIH to photograph the eye's retina.

Photo by Jerry Hecht.

The photographic ophthalmoscope beams light on the patient's eye and transmits the reflected image of the retina through a television camera to the TV screen. The retina seen on the TV set is a drawing which illustrates the magnification obtained.—Photo courtesy of Albert M. Potts, M.D., Melpar, Inc.

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SYMPOSIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to overall national policies, and the interrelationships between biomedical and broader research policies.

The symposium was attended only by invited participants. Among these were 32 representatives of foreign countries and international organizations and 60 from the U.S., representing the Executive Offices of the White House, the Budget Bureau, the Departments of State, Defense, and Health, Education, and Welfare, including the Public Health Service and NIH, and several universities.

Nations Represented

Foreign nations represented at the meeting were Sweden, Australia, Israel, Poland, Germany, Canada, Japan, Italy, England, France, Nigeria, Brazil, Pakistan, India, Switzerland, Belgium, and the U.A.R.

Invited guests were welcomed at a dinner meeting February 28 by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. Dr. Charles W. Williams, Chief of OIR, presented symposium objectives to the assembled scientists.

and symposium plans were discussed by Dr. Charles V. Kidd, former NIH Associate Director for International Activities and OIR Chief, now Executive Secretary of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, who acted as General Chairman of the symposium.

The first session on Monday, March 1, moderated by Dr. John T. Wilson, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation, dealt with "National Structures for Biomedical Research." Dr. Bror Rexed, Deputy, Anatomical Institute, University of Upsala, Sweden, presented a background paper on "National Institutional Patterns for Biomedical Research."

Presentations on science policy structures in their countries were prepared for delivery by Dr. Sydney Sunderland, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Australia; Dr. Moshe Frywos, Associate Dean, The Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, Israel; and Dr. Wlodzimierz Kurylowicz, Chairman, Scientific Council, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Warsaw, Poland.

Dr. Robert P. Grant, Assistant Chief of the NIH European Office in Paris, offered the commentary. Open floor discussions were held at the end of each session.

The subject discussed at the afternoon session was "The Process of Allocation of National Resources Between Biomedical Research and Other National Goals." David Beckler, Assistant to the Director, U.S. Office of Science and Technology, was the moderator.

Principal speakers were Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Director, Oakridge National Laboratory, Tenn.; Dr. Joseph Auer, Secretary, Medical Research Council, Ottawa, Canada; Dr. Tomiza Yoshida, Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo, Japan; and Prof. Rene Faurvet, Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris, France.

Dr. Stevan Dedijer, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Lund, Sweden, provided the commentary.

Sherman Is Moderator

Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Programs, moderated Tuesday’s morning session on "The Process of Determining National Priorities and Selection of Areas for Emphasis."

Presentations were made by Dr. Philip Handler, Chairman, Department of Biochemistry, Duke University; Joseph S. Murtaugh, Chief, Office of Program Planning, NIH; Dr. Alberto Parenti, Centro Studi Investimenti Sociali, Rome, Italy; and Sir Harry Melville, Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London.

Dr. Alexander King, Director for Scientific Affairs, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, commented.

Following a reception and dinner Tuesday evening, Dr. Sherman introduced Dr. Colin MacLeod, Deputy Director, U.S. Office of Science

and Technology, who delivered the main address. Dr. MacLeod spoke on "Forces Influencing Development of Biomedical Research in the United States."

The concluding session Wednesday, March 3, devoted to "Special Problems of Biomedical Research Policy in Developing Countries," was moderated by Dr. James Watt, Director, Office of International Health, PHS.

Principal speakers at this session were Dr. J. C. Edozfon, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Brigadier M. S. Haque, Director General of Health, Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Welfare, Pakistan; Dr. Ernesto Braga, Executive Director, Federacu Pan-Americana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Dr. B. L. G. Kan, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, India; Dr. Simon Btesh, Director, Research Planning and Coordination, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; and Prof. Matvev, Assistant Director General for Science, UNESCO, Paris.

Dr. Anthony M.-M. Payne, Chairman, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University, provided the commentary.

William Finks is Named Grants Mgm't Officer For NIGMS Branch

Appointment of William R. Finks as Grants Management Officer for the Research Training Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was announced last week by Dr. Frederick C. Stone, Institute Director.

In this newly created position Mr. Finks will be responsible for management evaluation and will serve as advisor to the program and the Grants Management Unit. He will also direct the Grants Operations Section and the Trainees Management Unit.

Basic Training Supported

The Research Training Grants Branch supports pre- and postdoctoral training in basic or fundamental biological and related sciences in institutions in the U.S. and universities all over the country.

Mr. Finks came to NIGMS from the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, where he served for the past 2½ years as Chief of the Grants Management Section, General Clinical Research Centers Branch.

Prior to joining NIH in July 1962, Mr. Finks was Executive Officer and Financial Officer for the World Federation of Neurology for over two years, with headquarters in Antwerp, Belgium. This was preceded by one year as Assistant to the Scientific Director of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America. He latter served there for a short time as Head of the Scientific Department.

22 Years in Military

Mr. Finks ended a military career of more than 22 years in the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps when he retired in 1957 as Lieutenant Colonel. During that time he held a variety of administrative and management assignments, most recently that of Senior Advisor to Army Reserve medical units in the State of New York.
FAO, ICNND to Publish Food Composition Table For African Countries

The Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development, in the Office of International Research, NIH, is preparing a food composition table for Africa, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The project also is supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense.

Dr. Wu Leung, specialist on food composition, has the major responsibility for preparation of the table. She is currently on loan to the ICNND from the Department of Agriculture.

Maynard Heads Project

Dr. L. A. Maynard, consultant to the ICNND and former Director of the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell University, is project leader for ICNND in this study.

Dr. Leung and Dr. Maynard visited FAO headquarters in Rome last June, where they reviewed and planned the collaborative project with officials and staff members of the Nutrition Division of FAO.

They are working in close collaboration with Dr. M. Autret, Director of the Nutrition Division, and Dr. K. K. P. N. Rao, Chief of the Food Consumption and Planning Branch.

Since Great Britain and France have made studies on African food composition, Dr. Leung conferred in November and December with British authorities on data available at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the National Institute for Medical Research, and various British laboratories.

Gots Data in France

She also collected data on African foods from French authorities at the Laboratoires de Recherche du Service de Sante des Troupes de Marine at Marseilles, France.

Dr. Leung is scheduled to leave for Africa this summer to compile additional data on the nutritive value of African foods.

The food composition table will be published in English and French. A similar cooperative study was completed in 1961 by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama and the ICNND. Data on over 700 different foods of South and Central American origin were compiled by Dr. Leung for the INCAP-ICNND Food Composition Tables for Use in Latin America.

The 145-page text was published in both English and Spanish editions, and, to date, about 15,000 copies have been distributed. It is being used extensively by nutrition workers in all of the countries of Latin America and by the personnel being sent abroad by U.S. governmental agencies—the Armed Forces, the Agency for International Development, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Peace Corps—and various private institutions, including their exchange educators.

The NIH Graduate School Program began on September 27, 1954.

Management Intern Program Helps Build Effective Administrative Staff at NIH

To maintain its complex programs of world-wide biomedical research, NIH requires a first-rate administrative staff to support its scientists.

To build such a staff for the future, the Management Intern Program was established in 1958 and has since come to be recognized throughout the Government for its excellence.

It is an entrance-level training program designed to produce a continuing supply of highly qualified, well-trained administrative personnel with NIH-wide perspective.

Program Accommodates 20

The program, directed by the NIH Administrative Training Committee, can accommodate up to 20 candidates each year. Recruitment is on a continuing basis so that a candidate may begin the program at any time during the year.

Candidates must have passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination and may or may not have taken the CSC Management Intern Examination. All candidates, however, must meet the high standards set for abilities and potential established by the CSC examination for management interns.

Each NIH intern receives a year of training which consists of assignments in four administrative areas such as financial management, personnel, supply management, and office services, and one general administrative assignment in the office of an administrative officer.

Interns Take Courses

The interns are encouraged to supplement this working experience by enrolling in graduate courses in political science or public administration given by the Civil Service Commission and nearby universities.

Graduates of the Intern Program are qualified for positions which may lead eventually to key administrative posts.

Currently 11 university graduates, averaging 28 years of age, are participating in the program. At the present time there are more than 40 former interns in responsible administrative positions throughout NIH.

Charlie Chaplin Films Next in R&W Series

A group of Charlie Chaplin comedies made in 1915—"The Tramp," "A Woman," "Police," and "The Bank,"—will be shown this weekend by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH as part of its film classics series.

Movie time is 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, March 19 and 14. NIH employees and guests are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Chanock Discusses Mycoplasma Studies at NIAID Grand Rounds

Current information on the PPLO's (Mycoplasmas) which infect man was presented by Dr. Robert M. Chanock, Chief of the Respiratory Virus Unit of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, at the Institute's Grand Rounds on February 25.

Dr. Chanock pointed out that of the eight different Mycoplasmas strains recovered from human beings, only one, M. pneumoniae, has been shown conclusively to be a significant cause of disease in man.

It is probable, he said, that another strain, M. hominis type I, contributes to certain lower respiratory tract diseases, but findings to date are inconclusive.

Pathogenicity Undetermined

The pathogenicity of these Mycoplasmas—M. hominis type 2, M. orale types 1 and 2, M. fermentans, "T" strains—is as yet undetermined, he said, and M. salivarium, an organism ubiquitously present in the oropharynx of man, appears to be innocuous.

M. pneumoniae shows a marked predilection for persons in the 10-30 year age group, Dr. Chanock noted. This agent is responsible for lower respiratory infection the year round, he said, but its prevalence fluctuates widely from year to year.

In a military recruits population under study, M. pneumoniae was causally related to 67 percent of all pneumonias in 1958, 7 percent in 1965, 17 percent in 1966. Infection with this agent, though rarely fatal, is extremely debilitating, Dr. Chanock pointed out.

Factors Complicate Study

Studies to identify, characterize and determine the pathogenic potential of the Mycoplasmas (the smallest free-living organisms known) are complicated by several factors, Dr. Chanock said.

These agents occur adventitiously in vivo, and frequently contaminate tissue culture systems. Some strains grow best in an aerobic environment; others thrive in either aerobic or anaerobic conditions, he said.

Dr. Chanock concluded with a discussion of a new approach in Mycoplasma studies. He stated that a newly developed procedure, the growth inhibition test, has proved very successful and offers great promise in future studies of these elusive organisms.
AF Band, Called 'Goodwill Ambassador', Entertains Clinical Center Patients

"They are doing more good with their playing and courteous manner than could be done by a bundle of propaganda pamphlets or well-sounding words."

Thus editorialized a Berekshagen newspaper about the United States Air Force Band, which performed at the Clinical Center auditorium on Thursday, March 11, before CC patients, NIH personnel, their families and friends.

The CC Patient Activities Section staff took pride in presenting this "goodwill ambassador." Since its organization in 1942, the band has made an unprecedented 10 international tours in which 47 countries have been visited on five continents.

Somehow always finding time to entertain the patients, this "goodwill ambassador" has made an unprecedented 10 international tours in which 47 countries have been visited on five continents.

In the nursery of a University of Minnesota Hospital, participating in the NINDB Collaborative Perinatal Study is tested for muscle tone of neck and shoulders. Results of tests such as this may provide clues as to how an intrauterine condition that led to birth defects in some infants.

Tula Brocard Appointed As Information Officer Of Dental Institute

Dr. Francis A. Arnold Jr., Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, recently announced the appointment of Tula S. Brocard as Information Officer of the Institute.

Mrs. Brocard replaces Mrs. Lillian A. Gluckman who transferred to the Bureau of the Budget, PHS, as Information Officer for the Division of Dental Public Health and Resources. Mrs. Brocard joined the Public Health Service in 1947 and has since served primarily as Information Officer for the Division of Occupational Health.

Begins Career in OPA

Mrs. Brocard began her public information career in 1944 as an information aide in the Office of Price Administration, Chicago, later serving as Radio Information Officer for the 7-state Midwest region and then as Field Officer, responsible for the evaluation of all regional information activities. She was transferred to the Washington, D.C. Office in 1946, where she served for a year.

A native of Chicago, Mrs. Brocard majored in Journalism at Northwestern University.

Honors Cited

She has been specially honored for outstanding performance in public relations work for national professional conferences and for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Division of Occupational Health.

Mrs. Brocard is a member of the Public Relations Society of America and the International Union for Health Education. She resides with her husband and two children in Rockville, Md.
R&W Hamsters Present 'Anything Goes' Apr. 28

For those at NIH who won't be able to take a cruise this Spring the R&W Hamsters are offering a substitute in the form of their annual spring musical. This year's show will be the ocean-going musical comedy “Anything Goes,” written by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse with music by Cole Porter.

"It's full steam ahead," according to Pierre LaMarre, Director, who put the show into rehearsal on March 1. The musical will sail for Europe April 28 and arrive at its final performance on May 2 and, in between, it's “Anything Goes” in the Clinical Center auditorium.

In addition to Mr. LaMarre who will head the production of this year's Hamster extravaganza, others doing their part backstage include:

Production Staff Listed

Jim Teets, Assistant to the Director; Gerald (Jerry) Atchison (NIMH), Co-Producers; Luis Garcia, Choreographer; Fred Woolston, Musical Director; Diane Smith (NINDB), Choral Director; Harold Miles (CC), Stage Manager; and Don Hamilton (CC), Assistant Stage Manager. Dan Rogers (NICHD) is coordinator of publicity for the show.

NIH personnel interested in working on the production end of "Anything Goes" are still needed for stage crew, make-up, costumes, lighting, and publicity. Those interested in working in these areas should contact either Gerald Atchison, Ext. 6412, or Brinsson Conery, Ext. 63528, for further information. Cast selections for “Anything Goes” will be announced shortly.

DRS Offers Courses in Computer Training For NIH Researchers

The Division of Research Services' Computer and Data Processing Branch (CDPB) is now offering its 2-week computer training course for the 19th time and has tentatively scheduled another course for May 3.

The course, open to all research people at NIH, draws students from every area of medical research activity. Those interested in enrolling in the next course may contact Marvin B. Shapiro on Ext. 66244.

Brushup Course Scheduled

A week-long brushup course for those who have already completed the 2-week training will begin April 5.

In the course, which began Mar. 8, the students are taught fundamentals of digital computers and the use of a computer language called FORTRAN (Formula Translation). It is a super language which can be interpreted and used by many different computers.

Class homework includes writing short programs and running them on the training computer, an IBM 1620.

Students Operate Computer

The students use a keypunch to prepare their FORTRAN instructions and data for input into the computer. They then follow a series of instructions for manually operating the machine. Finally, if no errors have been made, the correct answers are typed out on an electric typewriter attached to the computer.

NIH Employees Organize New Group on Housing

Dr. Michael Mage, newly elected Chairman of the Housing Opportunities Group, has submitted the following notice for publication in the NIH Record:

"A new organization, the Housing Opportunities Group, has been formed by a group of NIH employees from the Clinical Center and seven of the Institutes. The purpose of the group is:

To inform NIH employees of the opportunity to sell their homes on an open-opportunity basis, and to keep NIH employees accurately informed of available fair-housing opportunities."

Dr. Mage added that employees wishing to find or sell a home on an open-opportunity basis, or who wish to join the group, can obtain further information by phoning him, Ext. 6276; Lawrence D. Burke, Ext. 62170, or Dr. Harvey Mudd, Ext. 63528.

Rita Minker, instructor of the DRS Computation and Data Processing Branch's computer training course (left), hands out a homework assignment in class-room to students taking the course. In picture at right a participant inserts simple instructions into the IBM 1620 computer used solely for training.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

NIAID Scientists Find Six New Rhinoviruses

In studies by scientists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases here and at Camp Lejeune, N. C., six new rhinoviruses were recovered from patients with mild upper respiratory tract disease.

Of these six strains, one strain, designated 58750, occurred frequently enough, and in widely separated geographic areas, to suggest that it may be one of the more common rhinoviruses.

Infection Ratio Low

The scientists emphasize, however, that even the most commonly occurring rhinovirus serotype accounts for only a small proportion of all rhinovirus infections.

Rhinoviruses have been estimated to cause about 30 percent of upper respiratory illnesses. At present there is little information on the importance of individual serotypes in the protection of minor respiratory illness.

Since rhinovirus 58750 was recovered more often from patients with respiratory illness than from control patients, the study suggested that this strain is associated with the illness.

Characteristics Noted

Each of the six viruses met the biophysical characteristics of a rhinovirus and was shown to be antigenically distinct by neutralization tests and unrelated to 17 previously characterized rhinoviruses and 63 prototype enteroviruses. None of the rhinoviruses was pathogenic for suckling mice, nor did they hemagglutinate human, rat, or rhesus monkey erythrocytes.

The six rhinoviruses have been designated as 2F9, 17F4, 56II0, 56843, 58750, and 71606.

This investigation was reported in the American Journal of Epidemiology by M. A. Mufson, H. D. James Jr., L. W. Gauld, H. H. Bloom, and R. M. Chanock of NIAID, and R. Kawanam Department of Bacteriology, Iwate Medical College, Morioka, Japan.
Thirst for good reading material is a chronic symptom of virtually every hospital patient. Satisfying that thirst exemplifies the many day-in-day-out services volunteered by the Red Cross Gray Ladies at the Clinical Center. They contact each new patient on arrival to record reading preferences; distribute 540 magazines each month; visit 19 wards each week with the book cart; and now even contact embassies to provide reading for patients from abroad. Here, representing the 10 Gray Ladies, each of whom gives one day a week to assist the Patient Library staff, Katherine Lewis (left) and Annabelle Hoge prepare for their daily rounds with the book cart.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

NEW SCALE

(Continued from Page 1)

The most recent gallon donors are Donald L. Barber of the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute, and J. Sherman Mason, Jr., of the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Long-time contributors to the blood bank, Mr. Barber and Mr. Mason bring to a total of 30 the number of donors who have reached the single-gallon mark in helping patients at the Clinical Center.

BRAIN TUMORS

(Continued from Page 1)

The gliomas observed in these experiments differed from other virus-induced brain tumors. Polyoma virus-induced tumors are of mesenchymal origin, arise from the membranes covering the brain, and are localized at their surfaces. SV-40-induced tumors involve the ependyma, the membrane which lines the brain cavities. The Bryan strain of RSV, which does not cross species lines to induce tumors in mammals, causes a tumor of the meningeal tissue in the chicken brain. Dr. Giancarlo F. Rabotti and Wirtley Raine, of NCI's Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis, reported the study in Nature.