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Stewart Chosen NHI Director as Knutti Retires

Dr. William H. Stewart was named Director of the National Heart Institute effective August 1, replacing Dr. Ralph E. Knutti who is retiring, Surgeon General Lu-



Dr. Knutti



Dr. Stewart

ther L. Terry of the Public Health Service announced recently.

Dr. Stewart will be responsible for directing the world-wide activities of the NHI, which was created by act of Congress in 1948 to conduct and support medical research and training to help conquer heart disease, the Nation's leading cause of death. As the former Assistant Director of the Institute, he is familiar with NHI programs.

Experience Cited

Prior to his present appointment, Dr. Stewart was Assistant to the Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In commenting on the appointment, Dr. Terry said:

"Dr. Stewart's achievements make him amply qualified to con-

(See NHI DIRECTOR, Page 6)

Member of Cholera Lab Receives British Honor

Dorothy Torrance, Nursing Supervisor of the Pakistan (SEATO) Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, has been included on the Queen's Birthday Honors List to become a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE).

The Laboratory is part of the SEATO Cholera Research Program, which is administered by NIH. Miss Torrance, a native of Scotland, has been working at the Laboratory since July 1963.

MUSCLE-TESTING DEVICE

'QMT' Speeds Drug Evaluation For Neuromuscular Diseases

By George J. Mannina

A new muscle-testing device, currently being used in clinical trials at the NIH Clinical Center, promises to become a valued research tool in the search for methods of treating chronic neuromuscular diseases.

The machine, called the Quantitative Muscle-Tester or "QMT," was developed to become the basis of evaluation in a planned drug treatment program for the muscle-wasting diseases.

Clinical evaluation and specialized chemical studies are also being used in conjunction with the machine to determine whether there is improvement or worsening of weakness in patients afflicted with any neuromuscular disease.

Evaluation Time Reduced

Those who have used the QMT report that it has significantly reduced the interval required to evaluate the efficacy of drugs used in the treatment of these patients.

The QMT objectively tests the state of muscle weakness in representative parts of the body from hands to feet. Twenty-four different push-and-pull tests presently are performed with it. Others are being developed.

The device resembles a low, rec-

tangular, metal bed-on-wheels. There is an H-frame superstructure which consists of a group of adjustable bars used to position the load-cell transducer at any point above the bed.

The transducer "strain gauge" is an adjustable box-like device which measures either the pushing or pulling force the patient exerts against it.

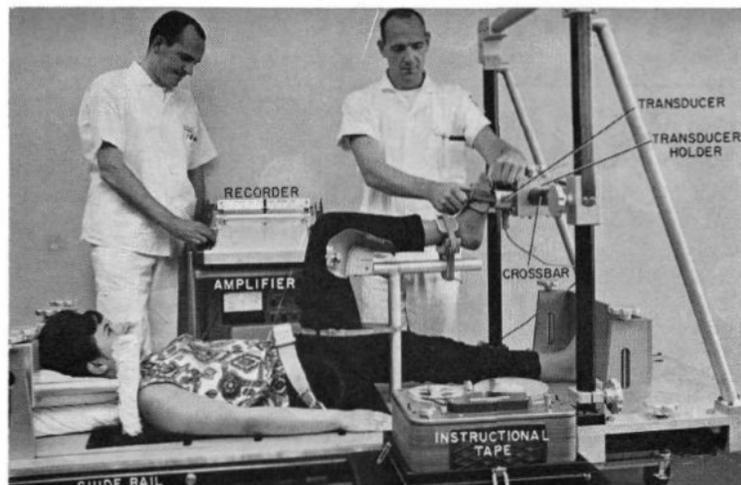
The gauge, in turn, registers the strength of effort on a recorder by sending an electrical impulse through an amplifier to a recorder.

Patients Well-Secured

The patients are positioned and stabilized during the testing by means of various shoulder bars, waist belts, a foot board and braces and straps.

To induce patients to pull or push with the same motivation, a tape-recorded voice delivers brief in-

(See MUSCLE TESTER, Page 4)



In this explanatory picture of the Quantitative Muscle-Tester, Ronnie E. Townsend and Lamont B. Smith (l to r), the two physical therapists who operate the device, make final adjustments in preparation for a test of the strength of the ankle dorsi flexors and plantar flexors. Ruth G. Love, a CC secretary, portrays the patient.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Celebrezze Named To Federal Court; Gardner to HEW

President Johnson announced the nomination on July 27 of Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to the U.S. Court of



Following nomination of John W. Gardner as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and of Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze to the U. S. Court of Appeals, President Johnson extends congratulations to Mr. Gardner (left) and Secretary Celebrezze in the White House Rose Garden.—White House photo by Abbi Rowe.

Appeals for the Sixth District, with headquarters in Cincinnati. At the same time he announced the nomination of John W. Gardner, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to succeed Mr. Celebrezze as Secretary of DHEW.

Both appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Secretary Celebrezze has headed the department since July 31, 1962. At the time of his appointment to the Cabinet post by President Kennedy he was serving a fifth term as Mayor of the City of Cleveland.

Born in Anzi, Italy, in 1910, Sec-

(See APPOINTMENTS, Page 5)

Dr. Dean Mason of NHI Wins ATS Essay Award

Dr. Dean T. Mason of the National Heart Institute's Cardiology Branch was presented with the Prize Essay Award at the annual meeting of the American Therapeutic Society in New York City. Dr. Mason received \$500 as first prize winner for his work on "Cardiac and Extrinsic Effects of Digitalis in Normal Man."

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

ANNUAL REVIEW OF POSITIONS

A regular part of the NIH position classification program is the annual review of positions. Personnel offices, in conjunction with the I/D supervisors, review 30 percent of all positions during each of the first three quarters of the year (beginning in July), and 10 percent the last quarter (ending May 31st).

This continuing study of positions provides management an opportunity to determine whether the positions within an organization contribute to the mission and objectives of the organization, that the descriptions of duty assignments of the positions are current, and that positions are classified accurately in accordance with position standards, thus contributing to the equitable and effective use of manpower.

EMPLOYEE CONDUCT REMINDER

Employees who are planning to teach or lecture during the coming academic year are urged to refresh their knowledge of the conditions to be met and circumstances requiring prior approval in order to avoid a conflict of interest.

The DHEW leaflet, "Employee Conduct," available in all I/D Personnel Offices, gives details concerning outside work, conduct on the job, financial responsibility, and other conduct requirements.

In addition, the subject is discussed in full in the Personnel Guides for Supervisors (Chapter IV, Guide 7, Suppl. 1), also available in Personnel Offices.

Cooperation is a wonderful thing. Even freckles would make a nice tan if they could get together.

NIH Bloodmobile Travels to Westwood Bldg. Thursday

The NIH Bloodmobile team will visit the Westwood Building next Thursday, August 12. The Clinical Center Blood Bank Department staff will be in Conference Room A, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. to receive donations.

Westwood employees are requested to call Ext. 64509 to make advance appointments if possible. Also, a Blood Bank representative will be stationed in the Westwood Building lobby tomorrow (Wednesday) to schedule donors.

The Blood Bank reports that 207 units of blood were donated in July. During this period, 1,778 units were used by research patients in the Clinical Center. All blood donated at NIH will be used exclusively in the Clinical Center.

Final Outdoor Concert Scheduled Next Week

The fifth and final in this season's series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented on Thursday, August 19, at 7:30 p.m. by the United States Army Band, on the patio adjoining the Clinical Center auditorium. In the event of rain, the concert will be held in the auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited to attend. However, patients will have priority in seating. Arrangements for this concert were made by the CC Patient Activities Section through the courtesy of the U. S. Army Band.

Lehigh Student Finds Dental Research At NIH 'a Very Rewarding Experience'

By Bob Callahan

"A very rewarding experience—I didn't realize the scope of dental research, especially the amount of chemistry involved." In these words, John Boghosian, a junior at Lehigh University, summarized his 19 summer weeks at the National Institute of Dental Research, ending next week.



John Boghosian prepares samples for freeze drying in NIDR's Laboratory of Microbiology.—Photo by Fernandez.

John's experience vividly demonstrated to him the close rapport between histologists, physiologists, microbiologists, biochemists and other basic scientists working with dental specialists in the intensive search for causes of dental diseases.

One of 10 Selected

John is one of 10 students selected as the first participants in a new program sponsored jointly by the American Dental Association Council on Dental Research and the American Association of Dental Schools. The purpose is to interest students in dental research.

A native of Drexel Hill, Pa., John was amazed at the facilities and the variety of equipment available in the Institute's modern laboratories.

Under the supervision of Dr. Micah Krichevsky in the Laboratory of Microbiology, he worked on isolation of the yellow pigments of a cellular slime mold by chemical extraction and thin-layer chromatography.

He considers the experience excellent training for his goal—a Ph. D. in organic chemistry—and hopes to return next year "to pursue the challenging problems in oral biology."

Applicants Chosen on Merit

The students were chosen from applicants from colleges and universities throughout the country. Selection was made by an advisory committee of the ADA on the basis of scholastic ability, interest in a scientific career, scientific aptitude and demonstrated initiative and leadership. The students were assigned to eight institutions with laboratories conducting the kinds of research in which they are interested.

The program, financed by a three-year grant from the Dental Institute, will be expanded to 25 students next year.

Dr. Schwartz Appointed

Dr. Edward Schwartz, Assistant Chief of the Grants Management Branch, Division of Research Grants, was recently installed as Chairman of the Practice Review Committee, Montgomery County Chapter, Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants.

This Committee has the important role of coordinating efforts with responsible community officials and members of the profession to insure adherence to accepted auditing standards.

NIH Services Available For Forms Production Save Time and Money

NIH scientists and administrators needing assistance in the development of forms are advised by Oscar Grabiner, Head of the Forms and Records Management Section, MPB-OD, that they can save time and money by using the services of the section's analysts.

"We believe they will also get a better form by making use of this service," Mr. Grabiner said.

Services Listed

The Forms Management Program can give advice in all forms matters—in obtaining approval of new or revised forms, in forms analysis and design, in Bureau of the Budget approval of public-use forms, in reorders, in copy preparation and reproduction services, and in general information about stocking forms in the NIH central storeroom. It can also assist and advise in the development of all types of forms: scientific, medical, administrative, or public-use.

Each I/D Has Officer

Under the Program, each Institute and Division has its own Forms Management Officer who should be contacted first for information. In addition, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Division of Research Grants and the Clinical Center have forms management analysts on their staffs to provide their personnel with the services listed above.

All other Institutes and Divisions should patronize the staff of the Forms and Records Management Section, Building 1, Room 213, Ext. 64606.

DeWitt, Goodman Named by Hansen To DRS Posts

Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division of Research Services, recently announced the appointments of Dr. William B. DeWitt as Associate Chief for Laboratory Resources and Dr. Lester Goodman as Chief of the Biomedical Engi-



Dr. Goodman



Dr. DeWitt

neering and Instrumentation Branch.

Dr. DeWitt will serve as Scientific Director of the Division and will be responsible for non-engineering professional and technical services for the intramural programs of NIH. These services are provided by three branches: Library, Laboratory Aids, and Medical Arts and Photography.

Employed here since 1949, Dr. DeWitt was previously with the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He received his USPHS Commission in 1951.

As a parasitologist, Dr. DeWitt has spent most of his career in research on schistosomiasis and on the effects of nutrition on parasitic diseases. His most recent work includes extensive field studies on schistosomiasis in Egypt and Puerto Rico.

Backgrounds Cited

He has published a number of articles and is editor of the bi-monthly Tropical Medicine and Hygiene News, published by the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., Dr. DeWitt attended Howard College there and received his B.A. degree in 1948. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the George Washington University in 1952 and 1956 respectively.

Dr. Goodman will be responsible for providing engineering and technological consultation to the intramural research program at NIH, as well as for directing the instrument development, design, and fabrication programs of the branch.

He was formerly Associate Professor of Engineering and Assistant Director of the Systems Research Center at the Case Institute of Technology, where his work emphasized control systems, com-

100 GREAT APES, 200 MONKEYS

Yerkes Primate Collection, Rated One Of World's Best, Moves to Emory U.

The world's most valuable collection of non-human primates was moved recently to the new \$1,873,963 quarters of the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center at Emory University in suburban Atlanta, Ga.

The animals were transported from Orange Park, Fla., to Emory, a distance of 340 miles, in a specially equipped van. Four trips were necessary to complete the transfer of the collection consisting of more than 100 great apes (gorillas, chimpanzees and orangutans) and nearly 200 monkeys.

Animals which showed signs of getting over-excited were given tranquilizers to calm their nerves. In the group was a 42-year-old chimpanzee, Wendy, who was brought to Orange Park from New Haven by the late Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, the collection's founder, in 1930.

Collection Begun in 1924

The collection was begun in 1924 by Dr. Yerkes of Yale University, who moved four chimpanzees into a remodeled barn on a street in New Haven, Conn., hoping to demonstrate that it was feasible to rear chimpanzees in captivity and use them in scientific research.

Six years later, with the endorsement of a group of eminent biologists, the Rockefeller Foundation, which had supported Dr. Yerkes' project, appropriated additional funds to purchase a tract of land in Orange Park, Fla. Yale then established the primate facility with Dr. Yerkes as director.

Dr. Yerkes chose Orange Park as the site for the center because its warm climate was deemed favorable for non-human primates.

Value Is High

Although the market value of the animals is about a quarter of a million dollars, their scientific value is beyond price. More than 70 chimpanzees in the group have research records involving years of investigations. It would take at least a generation to duplicate them.

The colony of 25 orangutans is believed the largest in captivity. Orangutans which once cost about \$2,500 each are now rare and difficult to secure at any price. The colony of 10 gorillas is one of the

puters, and biomedical research.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Goodman received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in mechanical engineering from the Case Institute of Technology in 1956, 1959, and 1962 respectively.

Dr. Goodman has authored several papers on the analysis and modeling of the respiratory system in man.

"Or, if you prefer, you may elect to skip your coffee break entirely and retire three years earlier."



At home in his new quarters at Emory University's Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center is Bert, a young chimpanzee taking part in an atherosclerosis study. The center is supported by grants administered by the Animal Resources Branch of DRFR.

largest in any institution.

In addition to the 300 non-human primates brought from Orange Park, there are about 100 monkeys which had been housed on the Emory campus. These monkeys are subjects of an Air Force study on the effects of radiation.

The Yerkes Center is one of seven regional primate research centers in the nation supported by the Public Health Service. In addition, four others are in operation.

They are Tulane University's Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Covington, La.; the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center at Beaverton, Ore.; the Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Washington, Seattle; and the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, Madison, Wis.

Others Under Construction

Two other centers—the University of California's National Center for Primate Biology at Davis, Calif., and Harvard's New England Regional Primate Research Center—are under construction.

Studies concerning cardiovascular diseases, muscular dystrophy, and other disorders will be conducted at the Yerkes Center.

The grants for operating the center are administered by the Animal Resources Branch of the NIH Division of Research Facilities and Resources. Support is also provided through grants for individual research projects.

The center's annual budget will be nearly \$1 million a year, and a staff of 100 including 27 scientists

U.S. 'Pacemakers' Declared Safe by NHI Spokesman

The more than 10,000 American heart patients who have been fitted with implantable electronic pacemakers need have no fear that the pacemaker will be affected by proximity to diathermy machines, neon signs, household appliances, radios, TV sets, or other electrical or electronic apparatuses that generate radiofrequency emissions, according to the National Heart Institute.

The Institute said that implantable electronic pacemakers manufactured and commercially available in the United States have been repeatedly tested and found completely free of susceptibility to outside radiofrequency interference.

"These tests have shown that, once the pacemaker is implanted within the patient's body, its electronic design and the natural shielding afforded by body tissues prevent any external radiofrequency sources from affecting its performance," said Dr. Peter Mansfield of the Institute's Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology.

2 Foreign Makes Affected

The Institute's statement was prompted by a recent paper published in the British Medical Journal which received wide publicity in the United States. Most of the publicity failed to indicate that the article's findings of radiofrequency interference applied only to two pacemakers of foreign manufacture—one external and one implantable—and not to implantable pacemakers manufactured in the United States.

Electronic pacemakers generate electrical signals that cause the heart to beat at a normal rate in patients whose normal pacemaker function has been disrupted by heart disease or operative injury.

Those currently in clinical use in the United States are completely implantable and are powered by long-life batteries that need replacement only every few years.

These devices have saved thousands of lives and have enabled other thousands of heartblock victims to resume active lives, the Institute said.

will help conduct the activities. The center will be available for research to scientists throughout the world through visiting programs.

Dr. Geoffrey H. Bourne, Director of the Yerkes Center, is a native Australian and a specialist in histochemistry, endocrinology, and nutrition. Before coming to Emory in 1957 as Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Dr. Bourne was, for 20 years, associated with London and Oxford universities.

Dr. Himmelsbach, Assoc. Director Of CC, to Retire

Dr. Clifton K. Himmelsbach, Associate Director of the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center, will retire from the Public Health Service on August 31 after 34 years. He will become Associate Dean for Research at Georgetown University's School of Medicine and Dentistry on September 1.

Dr. Himmelsbach has held a variety of significant positions in the Public Health Service since he entered on duty in 1931. He was assigned to NIH in 1957 and has held the Clinical Center Associate Directorship for the past seven years.

In 1964, Dr. Himmelsbach was awarded the PHS medal and certificate for meritorious service "for his high level of competence in Administrative Medicine."

Two major examples of his recent achievements are his leadership in minimizing the hazard of hospital infection and the outstanding success of the NIH Normal Volunteer Patient Program.

His guidance of the Clinical Center Committee on Control and Prevention of Infections has helped safeguard employees and patients.

Achievements Recognized

He has been recognized in this area with the chairmanship of the American Hospital Association Committee on Infections within Hospitals and with membership on the American Public Health Association Committee on Hospital Infections.

The use of healthy control subjects in medical research at the Clinical Center has been developed by Dr. Himmelsbach's skill at recruitment, management, supervision and public relations.

Dr. Himmelsbach graduated from the University of Virginia in 1931. Following his internship at the PHS hospital in New Orleans, he was selected as a Fellow in Pharmacology for special graduate training at Western Reserve University in 1933.

He was Clinical Investigator and later Director of Research at the PHS hospital in Lexington, Ky. For nine years he made significant contributions to the pharmacology of drug addiction and therapeutic management of narcotic drug addicts, including the demonstration that meperidine is an addicting drug.

In 1945 he was assigned to guide the development of the new physi-



Dr. Himmelsbach

MUSCLE TESTER

(Continued from Page 1)

structions and repeatedly urges them to push or pull "harder, harder, harder."

Evolution of the device from a researcher's idea to a completely functional and perfectly engineered piece of equipment incorporating all research requirements demonstrates the growing interplay between the scientist and the engineer in bringing these diverse fields together to the advantage of medical research.

Planning for the QMT began in 1963 under the direction of Dr. W. King Engel, Chief of the Medical Neurology Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, originator of the drug evaluation and treatment program.

"In fact," Dr. Engel said, "our drug evaluation program in neuromuscular diseases was held in abeyance until we developed a method for quantitative muscle-testing.

Objectivity Sought

"It was expected," he added, "that the QMT, when used in drug trials combined with double-blind techniques, would provide maximum objectivity in such trials."

Design of the device resulted from the efforts of Dr. William Collis (presently at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston) but formerly of the Medical Neurology Branch; Dr. Engel, and Dr. David M. Fried, Chief of the Clinical Center's Rehabilitation Department, working together with Winston G. Harlow of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services.

Lee Gore and Boyce Sterling of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services, constructed the machine.

Ronnie Townsend and Lamont B. Smith, Physical Therapists in the Clinical Center Rehabilitation Department, aided in working out the standard testing positions and procedures and are presently carrying on patient-testing with the ma-

chine restoration program of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency.

As Medical Officer in Charge of the PHS Dispensary in Washington, D.C., he received several commendations.

He then became Assistant Chief, and later, Chief, Division of Hospitals, Bureau of Medical Services.

Prior to his appointment as Associate Director of the Clinical Center, Dr. Himmelsbach was Director of Special Programs in the Division of Research Grants.

He is a member and past president of the Council of Medical Administrators. A native of Philadelphia, he has been a Washington, D.C. area resident since 1947.

'Living Laboratory of Disabled People' Receives PHS Grant for New Building

A living laboratory of disabled people, the Human Resources Center of Albertson, Long Island, will expand its research activities in a new building to be paid for in part by a Federal grant of \$185,000, it was announced recently by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Established ten years ago, the center conducts research on medical, psychological, and other aspects of disability in those who were born handicapped and those disabled in later years by heart and lung disease, accidents, or other causes.

Affiliation Mentioned

The center is affiliated with the world-famous Abilities, Inc., at Albertson, the unique industrial plant which employs only workers who are severely handicapped, physically or mentally.

Besides the industrial plant and the center's laboratories, the building complex includes classrooms, and recreation areas specially designed for the handicapped.

To study their subjects at work,

In Dr. Fried's opinion the machine is capable of measuring strength "more accurately than any method of device heretofore utilized."

Drs. Leon A. Hogenhuis and Gerald N. Gold, both of the Medical Neurology Branch, complete the study team.

Dr. Hogenhuis, Associate Neurologist, has been the Co-Director of the therapeutic trial program from its inception and does the clinical evaluation of the patients.

Dr. Gold coordinates the tests and drugs employed in the study.

Normal Values Established

Completed in mid-1964, the QMT was used initially on normal individuals in order to establish normal values. Following these trials, it was used on ambulatory outpatients.

The current study, which began last January, involves 15 outpatients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and smaller groups of patients who suffer from other neuromuscular diseases.

The ALS patients, some of whom travel to the CC at their own expense from as far as Portland, Oreg., are divided into three groups.

Each patient receives a different drug over a 3-month period and each is tested every six weeks with the QMT and by regular clinical procedures.

Data from these tests are then evaluated at the end of each 3-month period, after which the patients are started on another drug.

"The QMT," Dr. Gold pointed out, "is useful in producing objec-

play, and in the classroom, a scientist-engineer team at the center has developed a telemetering system for recording skin temperature, pulse rate, respiration, and other physiological reactions.

Information Transmitted

An instrument small enough to fit into a shirt pocket transmits physiological information to telemeters which transfer it to charts and graphs. These telemetering studies and the center's pioneering research on mentally retarded children and teenagers will be considerably expanded in the new research quarters which are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

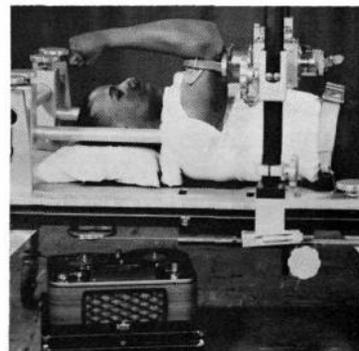
The grant to the center is one of 32 totaling \$20,370,974 in matching funds awarded by the Public Health Service to institutions of 13 states for building and equipping health research facilities. Largest of these grants is \$2,545,000 awarded to the University of Michigan for a new, 6-story addition to the Medical Science Building.

tive measurements to compare with those obtained from the physicians' clinical impressions. These impressions might vary depending on the patient's attitude or perhaps the mood of the examiner."

Thus it is helpful, he said, in showing up discrepancies that develop in some cases where the patient's overwhelming desire to get well affects his reliability in the course of normal clinical testing.

By using the QMT, in conjunction with normal clinical testing, the researchers have developed a workable program evaluating drug treatment in neuromuscular diseases which, untreated, follow a steadily progressive course.

In addition, by concentrating on a 3-month period, they are able to draw conclusions about drugs sooner than otherwise.



In this demonstration of the QMT's flexibility, "patient" Ashwood D. Holder, a physical therapy aide in the CC Rehabilitation Department, tests strength of right shoulder muscles.—Photo by Lee Bragg.



Dr. James A. Shannon examines a mint collection of 1955 U.S. coins presented to him by Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms on behalf of the Director's staff as a memento of his 10th anniversary as Director of NIH. Other memorabilia presented to Dr. Shannon were a bound collection of his articles and speeches and one of the first edition copies of the U.S. Pharmacopeia (1820).

APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Celebrezze came to this country at the age of two. He was graduated from Ohio Northern University in 1936 with an LL.B. degree and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1950 and re-elected in 1952. He was first elected Mayor of Cleveland in 1953.

In naming Secretary Celebrezze for a Federal appellate judgeship, President Johnson said, "He will go, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to his new duties with the gratitude of every child who now can learn but who might not have, of every older person who now can find care but who might not have, and of every man and woman who now survives cancer, heart attack and stroke, but who might not have."

President Lauds Gardner

In lauding the qualifications of Secretary Celebrezze's successor, John W. Gardner, the President said, "Once he wrote in his excellent book on excellence these words: 'The society which scorns excellence in plumbing because plumbing is a humble activity and tolerates shoddiness in philosophy because it is an exalted activity will have neither good plumbing nor good philosophy. Neither its pipes nor its theories will hold water.'"

"Any man who can believe that and write it," he said, "is the kind of man who can and ought to become the President's leader of the fastest growing department and the most comprehensive services in this Government."

Mr. Gardner, who was born in Los Angeles in 1912, is an Honor-

Survey Reveals Pima Indians of Arizona Have Highest Rate of Diabetes in U.S.

A diabetes survey among the Pima Indians of Arizona has revealed that this population has the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported, the U. S. Public Health Service announced recently.

A research team headed by Dr. Thomas A. Burch of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases made the finding which indicated that the prevalence of diabetes among the Pimas is 15 times the rate of the United States population as a whole.

"Determining why this population group has such a high frequency of diabetes may help scientists to pin down the factor or factors causing diabetes," Dr. Burch said.

The study was undertaken to determine the frequency of the disease and of some of the complications of diabetes, a chronic disorder which is the seventh ranking killer disease in the United States.

"When completed," Dr. Burch said, "the survey may represent a major contribution by the Pima Indians to the health of their tribe, to the rest of the nation, and to the world."

The diabetes study came as a by-product of one of the largest population surveys of rheumatoid arthritis ever attempted in the U.S.

2 Groups Selected

Since the arthritis program was designed to learn whether populations living under different geographic and climatic conditions differ in frequency of rheumatoid arthritis, two groups were selected—the Blackfeet of Montana who inhabit one of the coldest areas, and the Pimas of Arizona who live in one of the warmest areas of the country.

During blood tests of the Pimas in 1963 it was found that 30 percent of the Indians in the age group 30 years and over had abnormally high levels of sugar in their blood following a meal.

Last February the NIAMD field unit returned to the Gila River Indian Reservation at Sacaton, the home of the Pimas about 30 miles south of Phoenix, in an effort to make a more thorough study of this unique prevalence of diabetes.

ary Fellow of Stanford University, where he received his A.B. and M.A. degrees. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California and holds honorary degrees from 12 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada.

Before World War II, Mr. Gardner taught psychology at Connecticut College for Women and Mount Holyoke College.

In 1942 he joined the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission where he served as Chief of the Latin American Section. The following year he joined the

Dr. Burch was accompanied by Dr. Peter Bennett, also of NIAMD.

In addition, Drs. Max Miller and Arthur G. Steinberg of Western Reserve University collaborated in this study.

In the current study, one-half of the estimated Indian population aged 10 years and over living on the reservation was examined. This included a random sample of 345 of the original group studied in 1963 who now underwent examinations by more sophisticated methods to diagnose diabetes, and to determine the extent and frequency of its many complications. In addition, about 800 volunteers underwent blood sugar examinations.

One-Third Found Positive

The NIAMD team found that more than one-third of the Indians examined had positive tests for diabetes. This figure varied among age groups, ranging from one out of 20 children with positive tests for diabetes to more than half of those aged 50 and over.

Reports of the diabetes test were entered in each person's medical record which was immediately turned over to the PHS Hospital at Sacaton for follow-up investigation and treatment.

"Finding an isolated community with such an unusually high prevalence of diabetes presents a unique opportunity to explore the possible precipitating factors as well as those involved in the prevention or postponement of development of the serious complications of this disease," Dr. Burch said.

The first report from this study by the NIAMD scientists was given at the recent annual meeting of the American Diabetes Association, where it aroused considerable interest and speculation among diabetes specialists. This study was done in cooperation with the Division of Indian Health, BMS.

U.S. Marine Corps and was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services with duty in Washington, Italy and Austria.

Mr. Gardner joined the Carnegie Corporation in 1946 as Executive Associate and became its president in 1955. At the same time he was named president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

He has at various times served as a consultant to the U.S. delegation to the U.N., the Air Force and the Department of Defense.

He served on the special Task Force on Education which Presi-

George Russell, MPB, Wins NIPA Fellowship

George F. Russell Jr., Management Analyst in the Management Policy Branch, OAM-OD, has been awarded a National Institute of Public Affairs fellowship for the academic year 1965-66, for graduate study at the University of Indiana's Institute of Public Administration.



Mr. Russell

Mr. Russell is one of 55 young Federal and State employees chosen in nation-wide competition for their "exceptional ability, outstanding performance and high potential for future leadership." The winners represent 23 Federal agencies and the States of Arizona, California, Hawaii, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oregon and Virginia.

The awards, made under a Ford Foundation grant, include tuition and a \$1,000 cash grant. Winners also continue to receive their salaries while attending one of the six universities participating in the program—Chicago, Harvard, Indiana, Princeton, Stanford and Virginia.

Agencies Nominate Candidates

The National Institute of Public Affairs is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to improving the quality of public service. Since 1962 it has sponsored a Career Education Awards Program to assist in early identification and development of potential high-level executives. Government agencies select and nominate candidates for the awards.

Mr. Russell entered government service in 1958 as a management intern with the Social Security Administration. He served there as a budget analyst and administrative assistant until he joined NIH in 1962.

Mr. Russell received his B.A. degree from the University of Buffalo in 1958 and served with the U.S. Air Force from '48 to '55.

headed Kennedy formed in 1960 and headed the task force set up by President Johnson to make policy recommendations in that field. He is also Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Mr. Gardner is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the Society of Sigma Xi and Kappa Delta Pi.

NHI DIRECTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

tinue leadership in an area so vital to the future well being of all our citizens. President Johnson recently pointed out the need for a nationwide assault on the three leading killers of our time in endorsing the report of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke. Dr. Stewart's accomplishments and his potential give us the continuity of highly effective leadership, exemplified by Dr. Knutti during the past four years, which we need for victory over heart disease."

Prior Assignments Listed

Dr. Stewart holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon General and has been a Commissioned Officer in the PHS since 1951. His other assignments have included: Head, Epidemiology Unit, Thomasville, (Ga.) Field Station, Communicable Disease Center; Chief, Heart Disease Control Program; Chief, Division of Public Health Methods; and Chief, Division of Community Health Services.

Born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1921, Dr. Stewart attended the University of Minnesota from 1939-41. He received his M.D. degree from Louisiana State University in 1945.

He interned at Philadelphia General Hospital (1945-46) and served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps until 1948. For a short time thereafter he was on the staff of the Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic in St. Paul, Minn.

From 1948-50 he was resident, Pediatrics, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La. He maintained private practice in Alexandria, La., from 1950 until joining the PHS in 1951.

Dr. Stewart is a member of the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Significant Advances Seen

Dr. Knutti, who has been Director of the NHI since September 1961, has seen some of the most significant and dramatic advances in the cardio-vascular field during his tenure.

"Dr. Knutti's direction of the research programs of the NHI and his guidance in the far-reaching grants programs have contributed much to the fight against the diseases of the heart and blood vessels," Dr. Terry said.

Dr. Knutti was Co-Chairman of the Second National Conference on Cardio-vascular Diseases in 1964, when many of the Nation's leading cardiologists met in Washington to review progress of the past 15 years and map plans for the future. He also testified before the President's Commission on Heart



Five NIAMD staff members receive superior performance certificates and cash awards from Francis L. Mills, Assistant Executive Officer, NIAMD. The awards were given "in recognition of outstanding teamwork and superior accomplishment benefiting the administrative program of NIAMD in the preparation of informational handbooks." The recipients, from left, are: Jean Cochran, Betsy Slay, Connie Bishop, Nancy Peverini and Joy Russ.

Disease, Cancer and Stroke.

The national diet-heart feasibility study was launched during Dr. Knutti's directorship. Still in progress, the five-city program is planned to test whether a national study on the effects of diet on the heart is feasible.

During the past two years, Dr. Knutti has also participated in planning a new Gerontology building in Baltimore. When completed, the new edifice will be the largest research center for the study of aging in the country.

International Programs Developed

Several important international research programs of the NHI have been developed during his tenure as Director. His visits with colleagues to Israel and other countries resulted in reports of cardiovascular progress and stimulated further research.

He has also represented the NIH Director at the meeting of the Government Council at the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory and currently is Chairman of the Directing Council of that laboratory.

He visited Russia on a U.S. medical exchange mission and was later host to Russian medical scientists on a similar mission here.

Dr. Knutti was born in Palo Alto, Calif., in 1901. He received A.B. and B.S. degrees at West Virginia University and an M.D. degree at Yale University in 1928.

Following a year as Assistant in Pathology at Vanderbilt University, Dr. Knutti served his internship in surgery at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1930 he began his long career in pathology and research teaching with an appointment in pathology

New NIH Supply Catalog Adds Office-Use Items

James B. Davis, Chief of the Supply Management Branch, has announced the recent distribution of a new edition (July 1965) of the NIH Supply Catalog.

Generously illustrated, this publication lists the hundreds of items which can be requisitioned from the SMB Central Storeroom located in Building 13.

Many new items are included in the catalog. In addition, a number of office-use items, formerly available only from the two SMB Self-Service Stores, have been added to the Office Supplies section of the catalog. This means they can now be obtained from the Central Storeroom as well as from the Self-Service Stores.

Ordering offices may obtain copies of the new NIH Supply Catalog by dialing Ext. 63504.

and bacteriology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City.

From 1935 to 1942 he was Assistant Professor in the Pathology Department of the University of Rochester. At that time he was also Director of Laboratories at the Genesee and Park Avenue Hospitals in Rochester.

He became associated with the Pathology Department at the University of Southern California Medical School in 1942 and served as Associate Professor there from 1948 to 1951.

Dr. Knutti's wife, the former Sarah Paige Hooker, is also a physician. She has devoted most of her professional career to hospital administration.

Antipsychotic Effects of Fluphenazine Decanoate Last Up to 22 Days

A new drug for treating persons suffering from psychosis shows effective results from one injection for periods up to 22 days.

The prolonged effects of fluphenazine decanoate, a new form of one of the major tranquilizing drugs, phenothiazine, stem from its ability to act as a "depot" from which phenothiazine is released slowly.

The "slow release" qualities of fluphenazine decanoate were discovered by George M. Simpson and colleagues at Rockland State Hospital in Orangeburg, N.Y., while working under a Public Health Service research grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Patients Improve Rapidly

After a single injection of 12 1/2 mg. of fluphenazine decanoate, nine out of 12 chronic schizophrenic patients who had become drug resistant after three to 34 years of hospitalization improved rapidly. The effects continued from 16 to 22 days. A double dose of the drug brought even longer responses lasting 21 to 27 days in some cases.

Earlier studies showed that a related drug, fluphenazine enanthate, was effective if injected twice a month in doses of 25 mg. The present research revealed, however, that antipsychotic effects of a single 12 1/2 mg. injection of fluphenazine decanoate last even longer, and with slightly fewer side effects.

One patient, a 40-year-old man who had been hospitalized periodically for the past 13 years, had marked hallucinations and seemed unable to speak any language fluently.

Examples Noted

Within seven days after receiving 12 1/2 mg. of fluphenazine decanoate intramuscularly, his behavior improved, he spoke clearly, and was even seen reading a newspaper. The drug's effects lasted 22 days.

Another patient, an extremely shy and withdrawn 36-year-old man, had been hospitalized for four years. His psychotic behavior improved for 22 days after receiving 12 1/2 mg. of fluphenazine decanoate.

When he later received 25 mg. of the drug, he improved until he was able to take oral medication. He was allowed several home visits and was eventually discharged. He continues to take oral fluphenazine.

The investigators feel that since fluphenazine decanoate is rapid-acting and gives assured blood levels of medication with, at the most, bi-monthly doses, the drug has both economic and practical value in treating hospitalized and ambulatory psychiatric patients.

Dr. Specht Appointed to Scientific Affairs Post

Appointment of Dr. Heinz Specht as Assistant Chief for Scientific Affairs, Office of International Research, OD, was recently announced by Dr. Charles L. Williams Jr., Chief of OIR.

Prior to his new assignment, Dr. Specht had served as Chief of the Pacific Area Office in Tokyo since December 1962.

The new position of Assistant Chief for Scientific Affairs to permit assignment of responsibilities which relate to the interests of all the Institutes in support of research in foreign countries, and to assist in cooperative research with scientists in these countries.

Dr. Specht will also serve in a liaison capacity with international organizations such as the World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization and the International Research Career Development Program.

Prior Positions Listed

Prior to assignment with OIR, Dr. Specht was Chief of the Laboratory of Physical Biology in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. He joined NIH in 1936 as a physiologist in its Industrial Hygiene Division, forerunner of the Laboratory of Physical Biology.

Dr. Specht received his B.S. degree from Princeton in 1930 and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1933. He has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1945.

3 From NIAID Discuss Research on Leprosy

Three scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases participated in a recent conference on problems in leprosy research.

The conference was sponsored by the Leonard Wood Memorial and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Vernon Knight, NIAID's Clinical Director, spoke on clinical investigation of leprosy at NIH.

Dr. Temple Williams of the Institute's Laboratory of Clinical Investigations described results of the use of the experimental drug B-663 in the treatment of leprosy.

Dr. Chester Emmons, Head of the Medical Mycology Section of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, was Chairman of a conference session on problems in the cultivation of leprosy.



Dr. Specht

EHS to Present Movie About Mental Health

A mental health education film, "Bitter Welcome," will be presented next week by the Employee Health Service.

The movie portrays the experiences of a man recently discharged from a mental hospital who gets a job with a construction crew. It shows his struggle against fellow workers' prejudices.

The 36-minute film will be shown at the Clinical Center auditorium on August 18, at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; North Bethesda Office Center No. 1, Conference Room 202, August 19, at 1:30 p.m.; North Bethesda Office Center No. 2, Conference Room 113, August 19, at 2:30 p.m.; and at the Westwood Building Conference Room A, August 20, at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m.

NHI Shows Perforated Teflon Patches Close Aortopulmonary Septal Defects

National Heart Institute scientists have reported that Teflon patches having multiple perforations 1.5 to 2 mm. in diameter are probably most suitable for clinical use to effect gradual closure of aortopulmonary septal defects accompanied by severe pulmonary hypertension.

In patients with congenital aortopulmonary septal defects, a large opening usually exists between the aorta and the pulmonary trunk.

The higher pressure in the systemic circulation drives blood through this defect, creating a large left-to-right shunt that increases pressure and bloodflow in the pulmonary circulation.

Defect Poses Difficulties

A difficulty posed by this condition is that, in some patients, the shunt triggers widespread blood-vessel constriction in the pulmonary bed. This increase in resistance may raise pulmonary pressure so high that the shunt becomes bidirectional at different phases of the heart's contraction cycle.

If the defect is then corrected surgically, the high pulmonary resistance (which persists for some time afterward) may place an intolerable burden on the right ventricle; and the patient may develop severe right-heart failure during the post-operative period.

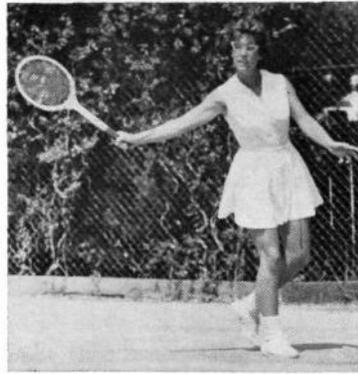
Perforated patches, which gradually seal off the defect, give the right ventricle and pulmonary vessels time to readjust to the new conditions.

Previous Studies Noted

NHI scientists had previously studied and used such patches to correct atrial septal defects accompanied by pulmonary hypertension. These studies had established the optimum materials and pore sizes that would result in gradual but eventually complete closure of the defect.

But the conditions affecting closure are quite different in the case

Carol Wendell, a CC Physical Therapist, Wins Baltimore Sun Tennis Tournament



Miss Wendell completes a backhand shot in one of the tournaments in which she competed last year.

Carol Wendell, a Clinical Center physical therapist, recently won the women's singles title in the Baltimore Evening Sun Municipal Tennis Tournament. Miss Wendell, third-ranking woman in both the Greater Washington Area and the Middle Atlantic Lawn Tennis Association, defeated a University of Maryland physical education instructor, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Wendell lost the first two games of the first set, but then began serving effectively, hitting the sidelines with cross-court placements, and bringing her opponent close to the net with drop shots.

Miss Wendell started playing tennis at 13 years of age in Massachusetts and won a number of junior titles. She stopped playing while attending Boston University and during her first years at work.

Other Titles Won

This year, in the Middle Atlantic Tennis championships, she won the women's singles title and was a finalist in the women's doubles. She also captured a Northern Virginia title and played on the Sears Cup team, meeting other East Coast teams.

Miss Wendell joined NIH in September 1960 and does most of her non-tournament playing at Kenwood Country Club. She will play in the National Doubles Championship in Boston the end of August.

Members Appointed to Nat'l Advisory Councils

Dr. George W. Beadle, President of the University of Chicago and a Nobel laureate in Physiology and Medicine, has accepted appointment to a 4-year term on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, beginning October 1.

* * * * *

Dr. Robert J. Glaser, Vice President for Medical Affairs, Dean of the School of Medicine and Professor of Medicine at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., has been appointed by the Surgeon General to a 4-year term on the National Advisory Dental Research Council of the Public Health Service.

* * * * *

Dr. Edwin B. Astwood, an authority on endocrinology, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. His appointment, announced by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, will be effective from October 1965 through September 1969.

Perforations' Closing Timed

They found that multiple perforations closed in about the same time as did single perforations of similar size. Perforations 1.5 to 2.0 mm. in diameter closed completely in 14 to 41 days, whereas perforations over 3.0 mm. in diameter were only partially closed after 2-6 months.

Patches with multiple perforations 1.5 to 2.0 mm. in diameter would appear most suitable for human use. In one patient, a patch containing two 3 mm. perforations was used. While the patient was dramatically improved, a slight residual shunt was still present 1 year after the operation. Apparently, differences in coagulation mechanisms make closure more gradual in humans than in calves.

These findings were reported in the Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery by Drs. R. L. Reis, W. A. Gay Jr., Nina S. Braunwald, and Andrew G. Morrow, of the Surgery Branch, NHI.

2 New Senior Members, Drs. Valle and Shumway, Named to NLM Staff

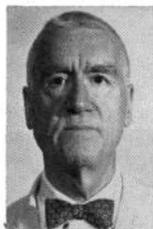
The appointment of two new senior members, Dr. A. R. Valle and Dr. Norman P. Shumway, to the staff of the National Library of Medicine was announced recently by Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director.

Dr. Valle will be Senior Scientific Editor of the Library with responsibility for the editorial review of the Library's various publications including *Index Medicus*, the *Bibliography of Medical Reviews*, special recurring bibliographies such as the *Index of Rheumatology*, the *Cerebrovascular Bibliography*, and others.

Dr. Shumway will be Chief of the Medical Subject Headings staff



Dr. Shumway



Dr. Valle

which is responsible for terminology control for the various publications of NLM. This work includes the preparation and publication of the terms necessary for indexing and cataloging the biomedical literature and the preparation of various NLM publications.

Dr. Shumway will be replacing Dr. Peter Olch, who will spend next year at the Institute for the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr. Valle received his M.D. degree from the University of Buenos Aires Medical School in 1934 and postgraduate training in surgery in England, Germany, Italy and France.

Prior Positions Noted

He has held faculty appointments at the medical schools of Washington University, University of Virginia and University of Buenos Aires. He served for two years as medical officer in charge and surgeon of the first tuberculosis hospital in Alaska.

In 1949 Dr. Valle was commissioned as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. For his service in the Far East during the Korean Conflict, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. In 1954, he transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Shumway received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1931 and was in practice in internal medicine in Philadelphia from 1936 until 1941 when he entered the Navy.



In recognition of "consistently demonstrated ability to meet demanding time schedules and to dispose of peak loads without impairing high quality of performance," a Sustained Superior Performance Group Award was presented recently to these members of the Pending Unit, Grants and Research Contracts Operations Branch, NCI. Receiving the award from John De Vierno, Acting Chief of Branch, are, left to right: Mary Ann Harrington, Mary W. Bogle, Karen W. Abraham, Barbara J. Welsh, and Violet E. Roman, Supervisory Grants Assistant. Frances C. Ledwell, not pictured, also shared the award.

Former CC Employee, Harold Richman, Wins White House Fellowship

A former Clinical Center employee, Harold A. Richman, was among the 15 young men with varied educational and career backgrounds who recently became the first White House Fellows.

The winning 15 were selected from 2,700 men and 300 women competitors for the newly created Fellowships. They will spend the next year in Government as paid interns, learning first-hand how their Government works.

President Addresses Group

In his remarks to the group in a ceremony at the White House, President Johnson expressed the hope that the Fellows will take away from their year in Washington "a new and deeper conviction that your land, and its leadership today, have but one purpose. That purpose, above all else, is to preserve peace with honor, freedom with justice, progress with equal opportunity for all men."

Mr. Richman was a member of the CC Social Work Department's Heart Service staff from 1961 to 1963. During the past two years he has been attending the University of Chicago. He is presently a candidate for a doctoral degree in social work.

He held hospital appointments in Philadelphia, Cleveland and London, England, and academic appointments at the University of Pennsylvania and Western Reserve University where until recently he was Professor of Medicine.

From 1946 until coming to NLM he also was Chief of Medicine at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Cleveland.

Dr. George Martin Wins Award in Oral Science

Dr. George R. Martin of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Institute of Dental Research, received the International Association for Dental Research Award in



Dr. Martin

Oral Science at the recent IADR meeting in Toronto, for his contributions in the basic research of bone metabolism.

The award, consisting of a \$1,000 stipend and certificate, is presented annually to a young scientist under 36 years of age in recognition of outstanding contributions to basic research in the natural sciences related to oral biology. Sponsor of the award is the Proctor and Gamble Company.

Dr. Martin came to NIH in 1958 to conduct research at the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. He joined the NIDR Biochemistry Laboratory in 1959 as an American Dental Association Research Associate, and in 1961 accepted an appointment with the Institute.

Appointments Announced

Two new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities, administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

They are Dr. John A. D. Cooper, Dean of Sciences at Northwestern University, and Dr. L. Meyer Jones, Director of Scientific Activities of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Two Grants Associates Report for Program; Total Increased to 30

Two new Grants Associates reported recently for a one-year tour of diversified professional experience. They are Dr. Pat W. Camerino, a former assistant professor at Oregon State University's Science Research Institute, and Dr. Gustave Silber, who was a plant pathologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The two new members increased to 30 the number of Grants Associates who have participated in the program since it was inaugurated here in September 1962.

Dr. Camerino received the Ph.D. degree at Cornell University in 1961. He was a Public Health Service postdoctoral Fellow at the



Dr. Silber



Dr. Camerino

Dartmouth College Medical School from 1961 to 1963 and a member of the faculty at Oregon State University from 1963 until he reported at NIH.

Dr. Silber, an alumnus of Rutgers University, received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1957. He had for the past 7 years been a plant pathologist with the USDA Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., where, as part of a research team, he obtained basic information on the nature of plant diseases caused by physiogens and microorganisms.

Dr. Silber's and Dr. Camerino's preceptors are respectively, Dr. Otto A. Bessey, Chief, Research and Training Grants Branch, Division of Occupational Health, BSS, and Dr. Herbert B. Pahl, Chief, General Research Support Branch, DRFR.

Three New Counselors Named to DBS Board

Three new members have been appointed to the 6-man Board of Scientific Counselors of the Division of Biologics Standards.

They are Dr. Gordon C. Brown, Professor, School of Public Health, University of Michigan; Dr. Douglas Surgenor, Dean, School of Medicine, University of New York at Buffalo; and Dr. Roger M. Herriott, Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.