

# the NIH Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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## Dr. Green Named NHI Extramural Deputy Chief

Dr. Jerome G. Green has been appointed Deputy Chief of Extramural Programs of the National Heart Institute, it was announced recently.



Dr. Green

Dr. Green came to NHI in 1955 as a medical officer in the PHS Commissioned Corps and has served in Extramural Programs since then.

In his new position, Dr. Green will serve as the principal assistant to the Associate Director for Extramural Programs. He will be responsible for managing broad segments of the program's scientific administrative functions, including the handling of daily operational matters for the five branches of the Extramural Programs.

### Duties Are Many

Representing the Associate Director, Dr. Green will attend and participate in many meetings, special studies, and task forces.

Prior to his present appointment

(See DR. GREEN, Page 8)

## United States, Japan Inaugurate Historic Cooperative Medical Research Program



Participants to the Hawaii Conference in Honolulu, signaling the start of the cooperative United States-Japan medical research program, are welcomed by Gov. John A. Burns of Hawaii (standing).—Photo by Camera Hawaii.

By George J. Mannina

An historic and far-reaching cooperative research program was inaugurated early this month at a 4-day conference of U.S. and Japanese scientists Oct. 4-7 at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Designed to pool the medical research knowledge and resources of this country and Japan, it is officially known as the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program. Primary emphasis will be medical research on the diseases of special concern in Asia.

Messages expressing hope for the success of the meeting were sent by President Lyndon B. Johnson and Eisaku Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister.

In part, the President said, "Modern science can be the greatest force for good—or for evil—the world has ever known. It can build or it can destroy. It can create or it can devour. The choice is man's alone."

"Your meeting in Honolulu . . . is clear evidence that our two nations intend to use this force for the betterment of all mankind."

### Mr. Sato Quoted

In his message, Prime Minister Sato said:

"We have between our countries a number of cooperative arrangements in various fields, and the establishment of this Committee as an organ for cooperation in the medical sphere is a valuable addition to the existing cooperative arrangements, which will further tighten the bond between the two countries."

The Hawaii Conference, considered of utmost significance in laying the foundation for the future implementation of the program, was conducted by the Committee for the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program.

This joint committee is composed of 7 U.S. and 10 Japanese members.

Approximately 70 scientists from both countries attended the meeting to hear plenary session reviews on,

(See HISTORIC PROGRAM, Page 4)

## 1st Week of CFC Drive Here Nets 33.6 Percent

Reports from the first week of the Combined Federal Campaign here reveal that NIH has raised \$52,119, or 33.6 percent of its campaign goal of \$154,700. Employee participation is lower, at 28.4 percent.

Dr. Donald Harting, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and Chairman of the NIH campaign, said:

"I am fairly well pleased with the generous response by NIH employees. During the remaining weeks of this drive, however, each Institute and Division must make even greater efforts to achieve its individual goal and put NIH over the top."

### Campaign Ends Nov. 5

The campaign continues through November 5.

NICHD and NIGMS led the 9 Institutes and 4 Divisions at the end of the first reporting period.

NICHD employees pledged \$2,544 of a \$2,630 quota for a total of 96.8 percent. NIGMS led in employee participation with 95.2 percent.

Runner-up in percentage of mon-

(See CFC CAMPAIGN, Page 6)

## Nearly Half of Smokers Resume Habit Despite Treatment Courses in Clinics

Nearly half of the people who complete treatment courses in smoking clinics resume cigarette smoking within six months, according to a review report by medical scientists of the National Heart Institute.

Dr. Starr Ford Jr., recently of the National Heart Institute, and Fred Ederer, NHI, also reported in a paper, "Breaking the Cigarette Habit," that limited success has been obtained through educational campaigns, psychotherapy, and pharmacologic aids.

### Habit Changed Temporarily

Combinations of these therapeutic measures in smoking treatment clinics, they indicated, have produced only temporary alteration of cigarette smoking habits.

The authors proposed 3 main avenues to make smoking treatment more effective: reinforcement of

the habit of "not smoking" for at least 2 years, applying knowledge from the behavioral sciences concerning the maintenance and termination of habits, and evaluating smoking treatments on the basis of long-term results.

"It is apparent that an individual cannot be considered cured of the cigarette habit until he has abstained for at least 2 years," the researchers said.

Those who start smoking earliest have the greatest chance of relaps-

(See SMOKERS, Page 5)

### Standard Time Returns to This Area Sunday, Oct. 31

The last day of the month—Sunday, Oct. 31—will mark the return to Eastern Standard Time in this area. Employees are reminded to set their clocks back one hour before retiring Saturday night.

NIH personnel whose duty will be increased one hour due to this change will be credited with one hour's overtime.

Employees working from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., in accordance with the night differential rate, will be paid for seven hours at the night rate and for two hours at the day rate, Personnel Management Branch announced.

# the NIH Record

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## NEWS from PERSONNEL

### ANNUAL LEAVE

Only 50 working days remain in the current leave year. Employees who still have excess leave that must be used or forfeited should not delay in discussing plans with their supervisors for taking this leave at a time that is mutually acceptable to both.

Any employee who has questions concerning the rules on amount of leave which can be accumulated should consult his personnel officer. Any question about how much leave an employee has to his credit should be referred to his time-keeper.

### TYPING REFRESHER COURSE

Personnel Management Branch is offering a course in typing proficiency for NIH employees who already know how to type and wish to improve their skill. The refresher course consists of a single 3-hour session.

Sessions are offered on November 2, 3 and 4, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4:00 p.m. Announcements and forms for obtaining nominations will be available through the Institute/Division personnel offices.

### FINGERPRINTING

Because of the increasing number of requests from NIH personnel for taking of fingerprints, the Program Services Section of the Personnel Management Branch has established a schedule for fingerprinting on days when the necessary equipment will be available. Employees who need to have fingerprints taken may come to Building 1, Room 26, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4 to 5 p.m.

### Pamphlets Available On Social Security, Medicare Provisions

At present the relationship of Medicare to the Federal Health Benefits Program is reported as not clear. The NIH Personnel Management Branch notes that the Civil Service Commission is working on an interpretation of this part of the plan.

When this information is available it will be published in the *NIH Record*.

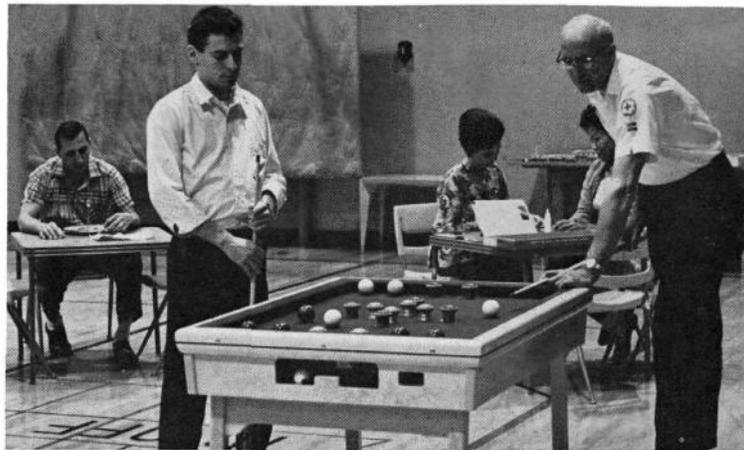
Meanwhile, for those who wish detailed information for relatives or friends who will be eligible for the new Medicare benefits, a pamphlet titled "Health Insurance for the Aged, a Brief Explanation of Medicare," is available in the Institute and Division Personnel Offices.

Detailed information about all of the provisions of the new law is available in a pamphlet, "Social Security Amendments 1965" which may also be obtained from the I/D Personnel Offices.

### Gallon Donors Named

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 239 units of blood were received from NIH donors during September. In the same period CC patients received 1,783 units of blood.

Four NIH staff members became gallon-donors this month. They are Betty H. King, Library Assistant in the NIH Library; Richard E. Koester, Chief of the Design Section, Research Facilities Planning Branch, DRS; Charles R. Saylor, Building 13 Elevator Mechanic, DRS; and Kirk Weaver, Supervisory Medical Technician, Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, NIDR.



Gray Service Night Volunteer Chairman Louis Lipold of nearby Rockville enjoys a game of bumper pool with CC patient William Fuhrman, Pleasantville, N. J., in the CC 14th floor recreation hall. In the background participating in other activities are Ezio Latini, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lorene Morris, Independence, Mo.; and Ola Mae King, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

### NIH Library to Open at 7 Monday-Friday Mornings

Beginning yesterday (Oct. 18) the NIH Library opened its doors at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. This schedule will be in effect Monday to Friday.

The opening hour of 8:30 a.m. for Saturday and Sunday will remain the same.

The new hours will be tried for six months. At the end of that period, the record of attendance during the 7-8 a.m. period will be totaled to determine whether the new opening hour should remain in effect.

### 100 Attend Old-Timers Dinner, Elect President

Approximately 100 members of the NIH Old-Timers' Club attended the club's 11th Annual Banquet at the Rose Plaza restaurant in Rockville, Md., Sept. 23.

The principal speaker was George O. Jarrels of the Supply Management Branch, OD. From a background of more than 30 years at NIH, Mr. Jarrels reminisced about interesting and significant events. He also divulged experiences, mostly humorous, of some of the old-timers among his audience.

Charles H. Williams of the Laboratory of Chemistry, NIAMD, was elected President of the club for the coming year. He succeeds James B. Davis, Chief of the Supply Management Branch.

### Dr. Mauro Joins NCI

Dr. Francesco Mauro, of Rome, Italy, has joined the Radiation Biology Section of the Laboratory of Physiology, NCI, for one year. Dr. Mauro, whose sponsor is Dr. Mortimer M. Elkind, of that laboratory, will study cellular radiation biology of yeast and mammalian cells in culture.

## Clinical Center Seeking Gray Service Volunteers

Returning to the Clinical Center along with the fall weather are the many Red Cross Gray Service volunteers who were away for the summer.

According to Mrs. Betsy Popof, CC Gray Service Chairman, "We expect about 35 new volunteers to join us now, but we can use many more than this number."

A 2-day orientation program is planned for the new volunteers Oct. 27 and 28. Numbering both men and women, they will meet in the Clinical Center Board Room, to be welcomed by Dr. Robert M. Farrier, CC Associate Director.

### Volunteers Meet Others

They will also meet representatives and department heads from Rehabilitation, Patient Activities, the Chaplaincy Service, Patients' Library, Nursing Department, Social Work Department, Information Office, Employee Health Service, and the NIH administration.

From them the new volunteers will learn about the clinical research program here and the way in which the Gray Service aids the patients and members of the patient-care teams.

Volunteers presently devote a day or evening a week to Clinical Center patients, visiting with them, assisting them in occupational and physical therapy, even going shopping for them.

### Brochure Available

A new brochure telling the story of the Gray Service at the Clinical Center will be published soon and will be available from many offices in the Clinical Center.

Volunteer work is open to all NIH employees who have time to give. They should contact the Red Cross at JU 8-2515.

## Research on Mycotoxins To Be Extended Under Two NCI Contracts

Mycotoxins, naturally occurring products of molds, will be studied by two groups of scientists participating in the research program on environmental causes of cancer of the National Cancer Institute.

This work will be carried out at Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and the City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, Calif., under two contracts awarded by the Public Health Service.

The studies at Temple and at the City of Hope will extend earlier research by several investigators who have demonstrated the cancer-causing properties of aflatoxins, metabolic products of the mold, *Aspergillus flavus*.

### Fungi Chosen for Study

At Temple University the scientists will systematically explore metabolites of common fungi with which man comes in contact inadvertently. They will attempt to establish the presence or absence of carcinogens in mold products and explain the means for their detection. The fungi chosen for an initial 18-month study are dermatophytes (skin parasites) and *Alternaria*, which are widely distributed in nature.

The molds will be grown in culture media by Dr. Fritz Blank, Professor of Medical Mycology, Temple University Medical Center. Individual metabolites of the fungi will be fractionated and identified under sub-contract by Dr. G. Just at McGill University, Montreal.

Compounds or individual fractions will be tested in animals for toxicity and carcinogenicity by Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, Chief of Cancer Biology, Temple University.

### Fermentation Products Tested

At the City of Hope Medical Center the principal investigator, Dr. Riojun Kinoshita, during the first year of his contract will study toxins synthesized by molds that are intentionally added to food for the purpose of fermentation.

Mold rice, prepared by growing certain strains of *Aspergillus* on rice kernels and used in the Orient as a starter for fermentation of cereals and beans, has been shown to damage the livers of experimental animals.

Because liver and stomach cancer occur relatively frequently in Japan and other Asiatic countries, there is great interest in studying foodstuffs.

The Japanese Institute of Fermentation, a member of the Japanese Federation of Culture Collection, has agreed to cooperate with Dr. Kinoshita in carrying out important steps in his research, such

## Blood Cell Separator Developed by NCI, IBM Chiefly for Leukemia Treatment

A continuous-flow blood cell separator, developed jointly by the National Cancer Institute and International Business Machines Corporation, was demonstrated publicly for the first time at the 15th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit and Instrument Symposium here, October 4-7.

Designed to automate the separation of blood components, particularly for the treatment of leukemia patients, the instrument operates on the principle that the blood components have different sedimentation rates when spun at relatively low speeds in a centrifuge.



George T. Judson (left) and Dr. A. L. Jones (right), both of IBM, explain how the plasma separator operates to science reporters at the press briefing. They are William Grigg of the Washington Star (center left) and John Blamphin of Medical World News.—Photos by Ralph Bredland.

The equipment was demonstrated separating blood into plasma, red-cell and white-cell fractions. It also is capable of being used on a continuous flow basis—channeling blood from a donor into the separator and back to the donor after removal of certain components needed for transfusion.

One of the major objectives is to produce high yields of white cells from normal blood. With present methods of single-batch blood fractionation, one type of white blood cell, the granulocyte, which can combat infection in leukemia patients, has not been obtainable in sufficient concentrations to be useful, because only a small proportion of an individual's total white blood cells is in the circulating blood.

### Objectives Cited

Drawing a donor's blood into the as large-scale fermentation and separation of the mycotoxins. These products will be tested in several species of animals at the City of Hope for both toxicity and carcinogenicity.

Dr. Hans L. Falk, Chief, Carcinogenesis Studies Branch, National Cancer Institute, serves as project officer on both these contracts.

Another objective is to obtain useful quantities of another type of white blood cell, the lymphocyte, which produces antibodies in the immune response of an individual to a foreign antigen. The availability of lymphocytes in large quantities would therefore have important application in the entire field of medical research, particularly investigations of organ transplants.

Two other types of blood cell separators, developed by NCI scientists and IBM engineers, also were displayed at the symposium—a plasma separator and a density gradient centrifuge.

The plasma separator was designed to reclaim plasma from blood whose red cells are too old to be suitable for transfusion. It also separates white cells and platelets from plasma and can be adapted to remove glycerol which is added to blood before freezing. Glycerol is needed for successful freezing but it cannot be transfused.

The density gradient centrifuge separates small volumes of cell types, such as leukemic white cells or liver cells, into groupings of each cell type.

### Important for Research

On hand to discuss the design and operation of the continuous-flow blood cell separator (lower left) were (left to right) Dr. Seymour Perry, NCI; Dr. A. L. Jones, IBM; George T. Judson, IBM; and Dr. Robert E. Greenfield, NCI.



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## Noted EEG Technician, Maureen Berkeley, Dies Here of Cancer Oct. 3

Maureen Berkeley, 43, Chief Technician of NINDB's Electroencephalography (EEG) Branch, died here Oct. 3 of cancer. She had been a patient in the Clinical Center for the past two months.



Mrs. Berkeley had been employed at NIH since 1955. She was born in Leeds, England, studied EEG technology at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London, and came to Canada in 1952 to work at the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Mrs. Berkeley was the subject of a recent *NIH Record* feature story (Sept. 21 issue), which described her colorful and interesting career, her successful efforts to create the American Board of Registry of Electroencephalographic Technologists, and her presidency, since 1963, of the American Society of EEG Technicians.

### Appreciates Record Story

Steven Beasley of the NINDB Information staff, who wrote the feature story, gave Mrs. Berkeley copies of that issue of the *Record* and reported that she expressed her pleasure at its publication.

Mrs. Berkeley is survived by her husband, Elwood, and her three children, Pamela, Elwood III, and Stephen, of 4627 Rosedale Ave., Bethesda; her mother, Mary E. Benson, of Leeds, England; and a sister, Yvonne Krakovian, of Terveuren, Belgium.

## New PHS Grants Policy Statement Issued for Foreign Applicants

The Division of Research Grants has issued a new policy statement on Public Health Service research grants prepared by the Office of International Research.

The new statement—effective July 1, 1965—will be used as the source of information on the policy under which foreign research grants are administered.

It is designed to provide concise versions of essential terms and conditions that have been developed for projects supported by PHS in other countries as part of the Service's health-related research effort.

Title of the new statement is Public Health Service Grants for Research Projects, Policy Statement For Foreign Applicants. It is PHS Publication No. 1301-A.

## HISTORIC PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

and panel discussions of, the major diseases and disease categories selected for study.

These are cholera, tuberculosis, leprosy, certain respiratory and insect-borne virus diseases, and the parasitic diseases, primarily schistosomiasis and filariasis.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the committee recommended that the problem of malnutrition be made a part of the study and that an additional panel be established for that purpose.

Highlights of the reports presented to the committee by the panels include:

1) Increased exchange of personnel and information through meetings of experts, and institution of cooperative and complementary medical research.

2) Joint research in each disease category directed to developing fuller understanding of its nature and more effective means of detection, prevention and treatment.

3) Planning for critical biochemical analyses of causative agents so as to obtain essential fractions to be used for improved vaccines.

### Committee to Meet in '66

It was also agreed that the joint committee meet again in Japan in August of 1966.

The Cooperative Medical Science Program developed out of discussions held last January between President Johnson and the Japanese Prime Minister.

It was authorized under the International Health Research Act of 1960, which empowers the President "to advance the international status of the health sciences, research planning, and research training."

Under its provisions, the President also delegated program responsibility to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Foreign policy guidance for the program will be provided by the Department of State.

The Office of International Research, NIH, was designated as the U.S. Secretariat.

### Plans Formulated in April

Initial plans for the program were drawn up last April at a 3-day preliminary meeting in Tokyo of a U.S.-Japanese Joint Planning Committee.

Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Deputy Director, U.S. Office of Science and Technology, was Chairman of the American scientific advisory group attending the April meeting. Dr. Toshio Kurokawa, Director of the Cancer Institute Hospital in Tokyo, headed the Japanese delegation.

The Joint Planning Committee recommended the establishment of a Committee for the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science



Gov. Burns of Hawaii (center) greets Dr. Toshio Kurokawa, Chairman of the Japanese delegation to the Committee for the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program (left) and Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Chairman of the U.S. delegation.—Photos by Camera Hawaii.

Program, and proposed that it meet early in October.

It was also agreed that the cooperative program committee would establish panels to develop research efforts for each of the diseases and disease categories selected for study under the program.

### Disease Problems Selected

In planning the cooperative research program, the conferees to the Tokyo meeting selected for initial emphasis disease problems where joint U.S.-Japanese research efforts could best be expected to produce scientific benefits of high quality.

Cost of the program will be shared by the U.S. and Japan, with each country supporting the work of its own scientists. Support for U.S. activities, both administrative and scientific, will be funded through NIH.

It is also hoped that participation of scientists from other countries and of appropriate research facilities in those countries will take place as the program develops.

### Delegations' Members Listed

Members of the U.S. delegation to the Committee for the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program are Dr. MacLeod, Chairman; Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH; Dr. James Watt, Director, Office of International Health, PHS; Dr. H. Stanley Bennett, Dean, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago.

Also Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., Professor and Chairman, Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health; Dr. John M. Weir, Director of Medical and Natural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation; and Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, Professor of Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine.

Members of the Japanese delegation are Dr. Kurokawa, Chairman; Dr. Shuji Hasegawa, President, Gunma University; Dr. Hideo Fukumi, Director, Department of Bacteriology, National Institute of

## Study Finds Poisonous Snakebites More Dangerous in the Aged Than in Children

Despite popular belief to the contrary, poisonous snakebites are more dangerous in older people than in children, according to findings of a recent study. Snakebites, however, occur more frequently among children and young people.

### NIH Bloodmobile Visits Westwood October 28

The NIH Bloodmobile will visit the Westwood Building Oct. 28, according to Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, CC Blood Bank Chief.

On two prior visits to Westwood this year about 90 pints of blood were given by donors there. Dr. Schmidt said he hopes to schedule more frequent visits to Westwood for the convenience of employees who wish to contribute to the Red Cross quota.

Under a Blood Bank agreement with the Red Cross, NIH employees must contribute 2,000 pints of blood a year. As long as this quota is reached, all employees receive blood insurance for themselves and their families.

Donors may contribute blood at the Westwood Building from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in Conference Room A on Thursday (Oct. 28). Appointments may be made by calling Ext. 65409.

Health; Dr. Kiyoshi Saito, Director, Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Welfare; Dr. Keizo Nakamura, Director, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Also Dr. Tatsuro Iwasaki, Director, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Takeshi Yasukawa, Director, Bureau of American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kiyoshi Okano, Counselor, Bureau of Higher Education and Science, Ministry of Education; Eiichi Wakamatsu, Director, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; and Yoshiaki Ozaki, Director, Bureau of Medical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare.



Members of the Panel on Tuberculosis discuss planning for the joint research effort against this disease, still prevalent in Asia.

The study also found that antivenin therapy greatly reduces the fatality rate in all age groups.

These conclusions are based on the hospital records of 1,538 inpatients admitted for snakebite treatment during 1958 and 1959.

The 1,304 hospitals participating in this study were located in 10 states having high snakebite rates—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arizona, North Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

The poisonous snakes included 474 copperheads, 446 rattlesnakes, 133 cottonmouth moccasins, 5 coral snakes, and 480 unidentified snakes.

More snakebite accidents (20 percent) occurred in the victim's own yard than anywhere else; and 95 percent occurred from April through October when snakes are most active and most abundant.

### Fatality Rates Cited

The highest case-fatality rates were among older people rather than children. Thus, the case-fatality rate for children less than five years of age was 1.5 percent, while for people 60-69 it was 2.5 percent and for those 70 or older, it was 6.7 percent.

However, more snakebites occurred in children and young adults from 5 to 19 years old than in any other age group.

This study also attests to the effectiveness of antivenin therapy in treating snakebite. In 1,078 cases where antivenin was administered, there were three deaths, a case-fatality rate of 0.28 percent.

The investigators are of the opinion that these three victims were given inadequate doses of antivenin (10 to 20cc).

Of the 460 cases where there was no mention of antivenin therapy, there were 12 deaths, a case-fatality rate of 2.61 percent.

The study, supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was reported by H. M. Parrish, J. C. Goldner, and S. L. Silberg, of the University of Missouri, in Pediatrics.

### R&W to Present Series Of Early Sound Movies

The first in a series of classic sound motion pictures will be presented by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Leading off the series will be the grand-daddy of all talkies, "The Jazz Singer," starring Al Jolson.

R&W members, families and friends are invited to attend.

## Scientists Report First Isolation of Histoplasma Capsulatum From Bats

Scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Middle America Research Unit and Walter Reed Institute of Research have reported the first isolation of *Histoplasma capsulatum* from feces of bats in the Panama area.

Previous evidence has suggested a link between bird and bat populations and the incidence of human histoplasmosis.

For one thing, people who frequent the vicinity of nesting places have a high rate of infection.

For another, the organism *Histoplasma capsulatum* has repeatedly been found in soil enriched with the droppings of chickens, starlings, and bats.

### Previous Conclusions Noted

*H. capsulatum*, however, had never been isolated from the fecal contents of these animals, including experimentally infected chickens.

It was concluded, therefore, that the animals themselves neither had the natural disease nor harbored the organism, but that soil fertilized with their droppings provided an excellent medium for the proliferation of the free-living form of the fungus.

In 1962 certain species of bats in Panama were found to have naturally acquired *H. capsulatum* infections. The present study was done to learn more about the natural occurrence of histoplasmosis in bats, but more importantly to find out if the infected animals passed the fungus in their feces.

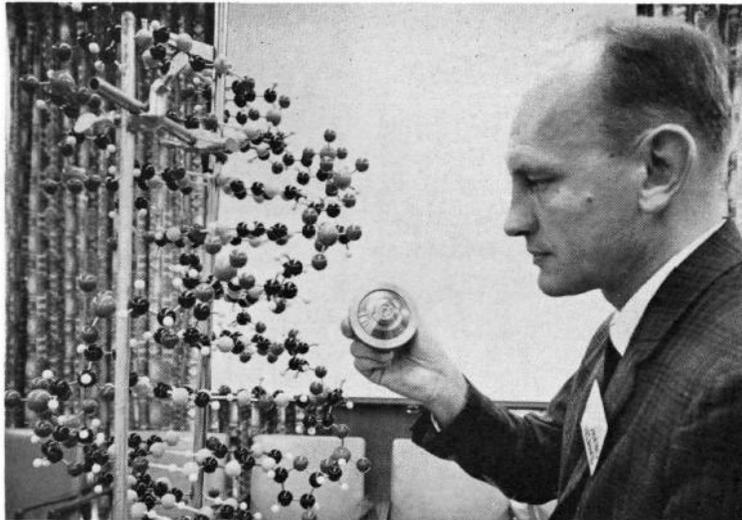
*H. capsulatum* was recovered from the lungs, kidneys, liver, or spleen of 62 of 623 bats collected in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama. In addition, the fungus was repeatedly isolated from the feces of two of the bat species studied.

Quantitative estimates showed that up to 2,000 fungal organisms could be demonstrated in the fecal contents at any one time. Lesions were readily demonstrable in the intestinal mucosa.

### Possible Link Indicated

These findings show for the first time that bats native to the Panama area can directly seed soil with *H. capsulatum*. They also suggest investigations of the possible link between bats and histoplasmosis in other parts of the Americas.

Dr. P. D. Klite, a former NIH International Research Associate, and Lt. Col. Fred H. Diercks, D.Sc., former Chief, Mycotic and Bacterial Disease Section, U.S. Army Medical Research Unit at MARU, reported their work in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.



Dr. David R. Davies of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIAMD, displays the tiny X-ray diffraction camera following his talk to the 22 writers attending the 2-day Science Writers' Seminar here recently. This camera is used to photograph biologically fibrous materials such as nucleic acid, muscle fiber and collagen. From these pictures it is possible to obtain information concerning the 3-dimensional structures of such materials. Use of this camera is regarded as one of the simplest X-ray diffraction techniques. Film distance, camera to subject, is only 1½ centimeters. The model at left is one of many depicting the structure of DNA.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

## SMOKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing into the old habit when trying to break it, according to the two scientists. "The younger the cigarette smoker, the earlier the age at which he started smoking, and the more he inhaled, the greater the risk of relapse."

The authors also reported that "findings indicate that cigarette smokers who discontinue the use of all forms of tobacco are less likely to resume smoking cigarettes than are those cigarette smokers who merely switch to pipes or cigars."

### Preventive Methods Encouraged

Mr. Ederer pointed out, however, that "cigarette smokers should not be discouraged from trying any method which may succeed in keeping them from smoking cigarettes, and this includes switching to cigars or pipes."

The scientists also offered their views on why the Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health produced only a "short-term effect, but no important lasting change in cigarette consumption."

"The publicity of this report was largely provided by news media and only when the subject was judged to be newsworthy," they said. "This unsustained publicity might be expected to have a minor effect."

The paper by Dr. Ford and Mr. Ederer appeared in the Oct. 8 issue of the AMA Journal.

The capitol stands 88 ft. above the level of the Potomac River and covers approximately 4 acres.—The World Almanac.

## PHS Establishes a Unit On Smoking and Health

The establishment of a National Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health was announced recently by the Public Health Service. Dr. Daniel Horn will head the newly established unit.

The Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health, supported by a Congressional appropriation of \$2 million for its first year of operation, will continue current behavioral research in smoking and health and undertake a wide range of new functions.

One of the first program goals will be to develop two community "laboratories" in which public education and communication of all kinds will be tested on large population groups.

Dr. Horn, a pioneer in establishing the link between cigarette smoking and disease, will be responsible for directing the information, education and research programs of the new unit.

### Reminder: Dr. Gross Gives NIH Lecture Wed. Evening

A reminder to all interested NIH personnel: Dr. Jerome Gross, Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School, will deliver the 30th NIH Lecture tomorrow night (Wed.), at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Gross will speak on "Tissue Remodelling Mechanisms in Amphibian Metamorphosis."

## Exogenous Interferon Is Inhibiting Replication of Poliovirus RNA in Vivo

Exogenous interferon has been found to inhibit replication of poliovirus ribonucleic acid (RNA) *in vivo*.

Using the chick, an animal not susceptible to intact virus, to study the protective effects of interferon, the researchers injected infectious RNA into the brains of 2-day-old chicks.

Plaque-forming units resistant to ribonuclease and neutralizable by type 1 poliovirus antiserum appeared in the brains from 4 to 6 hours, and reached peak levels from 10 to 12 hours, after injection.

The investigators then tested the influence of interferon, given intraperitoneally, on the replication of poliovirus.

The interferon, prepared from the allatonic fluid of chick embryos infected with influenza virus, completely inhibited the replication of the poliovirus when injected 24 hours before injection of the infectious RNA.

### Single Dose Effective

This protective effect was obtained with a single dose of as little as 500 units of interferon, measured by a plaque-reduction method.

Other studies have shown that circulating interferon may reach and protect cells in target organs in advance of virus spread.

Since it eliminates the complications of local production of interferon by the infecting virus, the procedure used by the scientists provides a sensitive tool for studying the protection of target organs by passively transferred interferon injected at a distance.

Julius S. Younger, Sc.D., and Marion E. Kelly, of the Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, reported their findings in the Journal of Bacteriology. The study was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

## New Members Named to NINDB Advisory Council

Three noted medical scientists have been appointed to serve 4-year terms on the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council, ending Sept. 30, 1969.

They are Dr. A. Earl Walker, Professor of Neurological Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Abner Wolf, Professor of Neuropathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, N.Y.C.; and Dr. Raymond T. Carhart, Head of the Audiology Program, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

## CC Nutrition Dep't Completes 5th Year Of Metabolic Conferences for Dietitians

When dietitians from Virginia, North Carolina and Michigan report for training at the NIH Clinical Center Oct. 25, it will mark the fifth anniversary of the CC Nutrition Department's metabolic conference program.

During the past five years, dietitians from 32 general clinical research centers have studied the CC's techniques in developing precisely measured diets.

Edith Jones, Chief of the CC Nutrition Department, started the program in October 1961 after she discovered that dietitians from clinical research centers were so eager for this information they made personal visits to the Clinical Center in 48 out of the 52 preceding weeks.

### 3 Conferences Yearly

Since then she has scheduled three metabolic conferences a year. Ann Reimer, Chief of Patient Dietetic Service, with the assistance of CC metabolic dietitians, conducts the training sessions.

The program centers on the dietitian's role in metabolic balance studies. In these studies the dietitian controls a patient's diet so that food intake will not be responsible for any change in the patient's body balance.

Thus scientific or medical investigators are able to pinpoint any change in body balance caused by the experimental agents they are studying.

Miss Jones points out that her assistants weigh the food and calculate the nutrients in meals for 60 percent of all CC patients.

In the metabolic balance studies, however, only 30 patients are involved at any one time. Food for these patients requires 900 weighings a day on torsion-balance scales that are accurate to one-tenth of one percent.

### Nutrients Are Constant

Meals may be varied but nutrients must remain constant. The dietitians, therefore, are meticulous in planning menus.

For example, food is cooked in distilled water, and the dietitians avoid use of all fresh food so that a constancy of source can be maintained.

Every can of beans used for a specific patient must have been processed by the same manufacturer in the same batch as every other can from which the patient eats. If beef is part of the diet, every portion must come from the same steer.

Because general clinical research centers also conduct metabolic balance studies in which patients participate under carefully controlled conditions, the visiting dietitians encounter the same problems as those at the Clinical Center.

NIH has an interest in these programs since the general clinical re-

### List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

9/2—Dr. Akira Nishinaga, Japan, Research in the Clinical Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. J. Robbins, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N315.

9/20—Dr. Jost G. Koch, W. Germany, Research in the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses. Sponsor: Dr. K. Habel, NIAID, Bldg. 5, Rm. 313.

9/21—Dr. Yonosuke Kobatake, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Neurobiology. Sponsor: Dr. I. Tasaki, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. B2A13.

9/22—Dr. Genevieve Martinoli, France, Research in the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. P. Condliffe, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N244.

9/27—Dr. John Giovanelli, Australia, Research in the Alkaloid Biosynthesis Section. Sponsor: Dr. S. H. Mudd, NIMH, Bldg. 32A.

9/27—Dr. Jerzy Rogulski, Poland, Research in the Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. J. Orloff, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6N307.

10/1—Dr. Hans-Jurgen Rhaese, Germany, Research in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. E. Freese, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10D05.

10/1—Dr. Maria Usardi, Italy, Research in the Laboratory of Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. D. Steinberg, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5N307.

10/1—Dr. Kenneth Roger Wood, Great Britain, Research Training in the Laboratory of Viral Oncology. Sponsor: Dr. Peter T. Mora, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3B16.

10/4—Dr. Gordon A. Sarfaty, Australia, Research in the Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. M. Lipsett, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N210A.

10/4—Dr. Ladislav Volicer, Czechoslovakia, Research in Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. B. Brodie, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N117.

search centers receive financial support from the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

One problem all dietitians face is keeping the patient happy on a rigid diet. Miss Jones and her staff tell the visiting dietitians of the CC's emphasis on serving attractive food.

CC dietitians also consider the patient's own food preferences before a study starts. They then visit the patients to explain the diet and to encourage them.

## NIH Sailing Association Meets Here October 21

NIH employees interested in sailing are invited to attend the next meeting of the NIH Sailing Association, Thursday (Oct. 21), at 7:45 p.m. in Conference Room 2, Building 31.

Sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, the group meets regularly every third Thursday of each month.

Meetings are specially programmed so that members obtain well-rounded knowledge of all the facets of sailing, including information on all types of boats—from keel to topsails, and architect to builder. Lessons on sailing and Coast Guard regulations also are available.

Anyone interested in joining the Sailing Association or desiring more information may contact the R&W office on Ext. 63597, or Vernon Taylor, Ext. 62251.



It's obviously a bounding main but members of the NIH Sailing Association enjoy a recent outing on Chesapeake Bay aboard the "Gypsy," owned by the U.S. Navy.—Photo by Hayden Le Roy.

## CFC CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

ey pledged was NIGMS, again, with 89.5 percent, and DRFR had the second-best participation figure with 87.2 percent.

In a memorandum to NIH employees on September 30, Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, stressed the importance of this "Give once and for all" campaign by urging employees to "become better informed about the objectives and responsibilities of the . . . service agencies that benefit from this drive."

Dr. Shannon was referring to the agencies connected with the United Givers Fund, National Health Agencies, and the International Service Agencies. UGF provides a myriad of services to the underprivileged, handicapped, and the men and women in uniform throughout the Washington area.

The National Health Agencies support research, services, training, and education concerned with

## Scientists Find RIPT Effective in Detecting Q Fever Antibodies

Scientists at NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory have found the Radioisotope Precipitation Test (RIPT) excellent for detecting Q fever antibodies in human sera.

The detection of low levels of Q fever antibodies is important because the complement fixation test is often negative with sera of vaccinated people or those who have had subclinical infections with *Coxiella burnetii*, the rickettsia that causes Q fever.

Moreover, people with subclinical Q fever may have severe local reactions upon being vaccinated against the disease.

Q fever in cattle is on the rise. What, then, is the extent of the infection in man? A test that could detect small amounts of antibody would be useful in finding the answer.

The NIAID scientists used the RIPT, a simple test, to examine various groups of human sera. The specificity of the RIPT was determined by testing sera of 176 Alaskan natives from Q fever-free areas and 173 prevaccination sera from persons believed to have had little or no exposure to the disease.

### Test Results Noted

Only two of the sera from the Alaskans and four of the pre-vaccination sera were RIPT positive.

Tests of persons before and after vaccination and of occupationally exposed people showed that the RIPT was much more sensitive in man than the complement fixation or capillary agglutination tests.

For example, a comparison of responses 30 days and 60 days after vaccination showed that 92 percent of the persons went from negative to positive in the RIPT, but the percentages for the complement fixation and capillary agglutination tests did not change at all.

Gayle G. Tabert and Dr. David B. Lackman, of NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, reported their findings in the *Journal of Immunology*.

various crippling and killer diseases such as cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, cancer, and heart disease.

A gift to the Combined Federal Campaign also aids the International Service Agencies to give medical aid to persons on three continents through Project Hope; and food, tools and other help to thousands of needy persons throughout the world through CARE.

Employees who have not yet made a pledge to the drive can still help their Institute or Division reach its goal by contacting their keyman today.

## New Grants Associates Report for Training

Three new Grants Associates reported recently for participation in the one-year training program of diversified professional experience.

They are Dr. Claire H. Winestock, a former Research Instructor at the University of Utah; Dr. Edwin C. Gangloff, Assistant Professor (biochemistry) at West Virginia University School of Medicine; and Dr. George N. Eaves, a Research Associate at Byrn Mawr College.

Dr. Winestock, the second woman to participate in the Grants Associates Program, received her doctorate from the University of Wisconsin in 1956. She is co-author of several publications in the field of organic chemistry.

Her research has been primarily connected with the problem of riboflavin biosynthesis, and with the synthesis and the chemical and biological properties of certain



Dr. Gangloff



Dr. Eaves

lumazine and pyrimidine derivatives.

Dr. Winestock is a member of the American Chemical Society and Sigma Xi.

An alumnus of Ohio State University, Dr. Gangloff received the Ph.D. degree from Wayne State University in 1955. He has for the past 10 years been an assistant professor at West Virginia University School of Medicine.

### Co-Authors Papers

Dr. Gangloff has co-authored numerous publications, the most recent being an "Induction of Tryptophan Pyrrolase in the Isolated Perfused Liver." He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Eaves received the Ph.D. degree at Wayne State University in 1962. He was an Assistant Professor (general microbiology) at Washington and Jefferson College the following year, and a post-doctoral Fellow at Byrn Mawr, Pa., until he reported at NIH.

He has co-authored several publications in the field of medical microbiology, and is a member of the American Society for Micro-



Speakers at the first panel session of the 15th Annual Instrument Symposium in the CC auditorium are, from left: Eric Marler, IBM; A. E. Rappoport, the Youngstown Hospital Association, Ohio; W. B. Stewart, University of Kentucky; and H. C. Lawson, Beckman Instruments, Inc., Silver Spring, Md.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

## Inez Demonet Praised at Her Retirement Party

In his tribute to Inez Demonet at her retirement party Sept. 30, Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, called attention to her untiring assistance to others.

"There have been many," he said, "who have given of themselves to create and to sustain the prestige of NIH: those who have worked on the budgets; those who have found new knowledge in the laboratories; those who have brought warm, compassionate care to the sick who come to Bethesda from all over the world, seeking our help; and those who in their own quiet ways have supported the laboratory scientists and the physicians in their callings.

"But I count Inez Demonet as one of the rare persons who has helped all of these people in the achievement of excellence and the continuous experience of self-renewal."

### Art Ability Cited

In her work as a Fine and Applied Arts Specialist in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, Dr. Masur said Miss Demonet has given "the sure guidance of the born artist in providing effective visual presentations of the scientific and clinical studies of our staff."

He then presented Miss Demonet with a farewell gift from the group—a portable television set and several amusing mementos.

Nearly 100 friends and colleagues attended the reception given Miss Demonet in the Skyview Room of nearby Governor's House to bid her farewell after 39 years of Government service, all with the PHS.

biology, the Society for General Microbiology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

## Research by Visiting British Investigator Suggests Vertigo May Be Psychosomatic

By Steven E. Beasley

Vertigo—the dizziness that accompanies disturbances of the body's delicate organs of balance (vestibular system)—may be psychosomatic, said a visiting British expert who recently addressed an NIH audience.

Dr. Ronald Hinchcliffe, Senior Lecturer in Otolaryngology, the Institute of Laryngology and Otolaryngology, University of London, discussed his research on measurement of vestibular function, and vertigo in an NINDB-sponsored lecture here Oct. 1 in Wilson Hall.

Noting that vertigo is most commonly associated with the complex of symptoms (loss of hearing, ringing in the ears) known as Meniere's disease, Dr. Hinchcliffe described studies he made of the vestibular function of 40 Meniere's patients with vertigo but no other known neurological disorder.

He found that the caloric test for deranged vestibular function is a good indicator of the degree of vertigo. The caloric test involves warming and cooling both left and right eardrums, and subsequent measurement of the outward effect on vestibular function. This effect is commonly a sideward oscillation of the eyes, first in a slow and then



Dr. Hinchcliffe

in a rapid pattern (nystagmus).

Dr. Hinchcliffe found that the test for nystagmus revealed a direct relationship between the maximum velocity of the eye movement during the slow phase with the hot stimulus, and the degree of hearing loss due to Meniere's disease. Hearing loss in these patients was not significant, averaging around 25 decibels.

The vertiginous Meniere's patients had a higher incidence of severe headaches or migraine than the general population, according to Dr. Hinchcliffe's survey.

In discussing the detection of emotionally generated vertigo in Meniere's patients, Dr. Hinchcliffe enumerated the criteria established by an authority, Halliday. These points can provide the physician with a reasonable answer to the problem of whether an illness is psychosomatic.

### Criteria Cited

They include: emotion as a precipitating factor, personality type of the patient, associated psychosomatic disorders, family history of psychosomatic illness, environmental influences common to the group of patients, and the time span between attacks of vertigo (phasicity).

Dr. Hinchcliffe found personality disorders in 28 of his study patients but none in 20 otosclerosis cases used as controls.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which measures various personality factors, revealed that vertigo in Meniere's patients correlates closely with emotional disturbance.

In 75 percent of study patients he noted migraine or severe headaches, while only 30 percent of the general hospitalized population had had such symptoms in the past.

### Disease Prevalent in West

The investigator felt it is significant that Meniere's disease is found in high incidence throughout the Western civilization, while the disorder is practically unknown in tropical areas of the world.

Because of the high degree of correlation which he found between psychosomatic criteria and vertigo in Meniere's patients, Dr. Hinchcliffe said the disorder appears to be emotionally related.

In response to a question, the researcher agreed that much more must be learned about the genetic nature of Meniere's disease and the degree to which genetic relationships are important factors in psychosomatic disorders.

## Melvin L. Jones of DBS Dies at Home Sept. 26

Melvin L. Jones, 60, a Division of Biologics Standards' biological laboratory technician, died September 26, in his Washington, D.C. home, following an illness of several months' duration.

Mr. Jones first came to the National Institutes of Health's National Microbiological Institute in 1954. He worked in the NMI's Laboratory of Biologics Control, and had been with DBS since 1955, when the Laboratory of Biologics Control became the Division of Biologics Standards.

During his first seven years of service, he worked with Dr. Bernice Eddy, Chief of the Division's Section on Experimental Virology, on polio and oncogenic viruses.

Since 1962 he had been with the Respiratory Viruses Section of DBS's Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology.

Dr. J. Anthony Morris, Chief of the section, said, "We will miss Mr. Jones, not only because of the excellence of his work, but because of our personal regard for him."

He is survived by his wife, Rosa Lee Jones, of 4701 Colorado Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; and daughter, Alice Dorothy Jones, of the same address.

## Dr. Eli M. Nadel, NCI Branch Chief, Retires

Dr. Eli M. Nadel, Chief of the Diagnostic Research Branch, National Cancer Institute, retired October 1 from the Public Health Service to become Chief, Research in Pathology, for the Veterans Administration.



Dr. Nadel's entire PHS career was spent at the National Institutes of Health. He joined the service in 1946 and for 10 years was engaged in experimental pathology in the laboratories of Drs. Ralph Lillie and Harold L. Stewart.

In 1956 Dr. Nadel joined the Division of Research Grants where he served as Executive Secretary for the Pathology Study Section and as the Clinical Sciences Project Review Officer.

### Holds Important Posts

He was appointed Assistant to the then Associate Director of NIH, the late Dr. Joseph Smadel, and later served as Assistant Director, NCI, on the staff of Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott. He was named Chief of the NCI Diagnostic Research Branch in 1961.

A native of New York City, Dr. Nadel received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from the City College of New York and the M.D. degree from Long Island College of Medicine.

He served his internship at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York and was an Army medical officer at McCormack General Hospital, Pasadena, before coming to NIH.

Dr. Nadel's research interests have been broadly based in nutrition, endocrinology, malaria, and cancer, particularly leukemia.

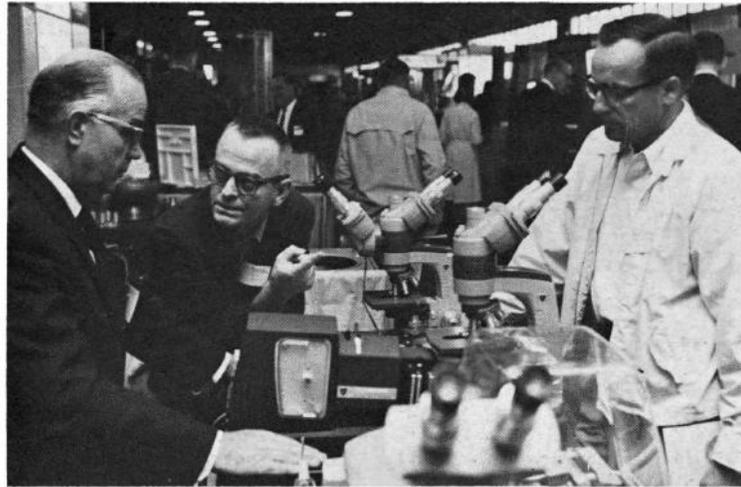
### Chairs Tumor Cell Study

Most recently he developed and was chairman of a national cooperative study on circulating tumor cells in the peripheral blood in man, and was editor of a two-volume symposium on that subject for the journal *Acta Cytologica*.

In 1950 Dr. Nadel was certified by the American Board of Pathology in both pathologic anatomy and clinical pathology.

## Dr. Debakey Featured on Radio Program Oct. 12

Dr. Michael E. Debakey, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery in the College of Medicine at Baylor University, Houston, Tex., was featured on a special "Hearts and Husbands" day program Oct. 12 on Radio Station KPDQ, Portland, Oreg. This station is using the Heart Information



Visitors to the 15th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit here, Oct. 4-7, discuss latest advances in research instrumentation displayed in Bldg. 22 by 76 manufacturers of research equipment.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

## DR. GREEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, Dr. Green was assigned to the Cleveland Clinic since July 1960 as a staff representative of the National Heart Institute. He worked with the clinic's Research Director, Dr. Irvine Page, on the development of a collaborative research study of coronary disease.

During this time Dr. Green played an important role in the planning and conduct of the National Diet-Heart Feasibility Study of NHI, which was begun in 1962. From that date on, Dr. Green has served as the central staff coordinator for all phases of the study.

### Assigned to PHS Hospital

In 1957 he was assigned to the USPHS Hospital in San Francisco, Calif., for residency training. Two years later, upon completion of this training, he was transferred to the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California Medical Center for research training in cardiopulmonary physiology.

Dr. Green graduated *magna cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa from Brooklyn College, New York, and received his M.D. from Albany Medical College of Union University, Albany, N.Y. He has served on the Scientific Council of the Cleveland Heart Association and the Councils of Arteriosclerosis and Epidemiology of the American Heart Association.

Center's second "Know Your Heart" series of ten 2-minute spot announcements.

Dr. Debakey, currently a member of the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, recently served as Chairman of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke.

## McKerrow Named 'PO' For NIDR and DBS

The appointment of Alan H. McKerrow as Personnel Officer for the National Institute of Dental Research and the Division of Biologics Standards has been announced by John M. Sangster, Chief of the Personnel Management Branch, Dr. Francis A. Arnold Jr., NIDR Director, and Dr. Roderick Murray, Director of DBS.



Mr. McKerrow came to NIH in May 1964 as a Personnel Management Specialist for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Institute of Dental Research.

He had served in the same capacity with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and the Defense Atomic Support Agency in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

He was an instructor at the University of New Mexico for three years following receipt of an M.S. degree from that school in 1954. He also attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Mass., and Oberlin College in Ohio.

A native of Worcester, Mass., Mr. McKerrow served in the U.S. Army Air Corps for four years during World War II.

## NIAMD-DDF Hold Joint Conference on Ulcerative Colitis, Related Diseases

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the Digestive Disease Foundation recently co-sponsored a 3-day research conference on "Newer Biological Concepts in Ulcerative Colitis and Related Diseases" at the University of Chicago.

The ulcerative colitis conference brought together about 100 basic and clinical investigators to re-evaluate fundamental aspects of ulcerative colitis and related inflammatory bowel diseases.

### Other Objectives Listed

Other conference objectives were to develop new ideas and research approaches to the study of these diseases, to stimulate the interest of younger investigators, and to encourage activities in this field.

Dr. Joseph B. Kirsner of the University of Chicago chaired the conference, which covered subjects ranging from genetic considerations in ulcerative colitis to transplantation of gastrointestinal organs, including the small intestine and colon.

Participants included Dr. Leonard Laster, NIAMD, and Dr. R. W. Schayer, National Heart Institute.

## 1st in Projected Series Of Medical Art Exhibits On Display at NLM

An exhibition of paintings, anatomic drawings, photographs, and working models of the human lung and brain was displayed last week at a special preview in the National Library of Medicine and will be open to the public until mid-November.

This experimental showing is the first in a projected series of medical art exhibits to be held in the Library. The second exhibit, scheduled for mid-winter, will present a selection of Leonardo da Vinci's work relating to medicine.

The new exhibition, entitled "Fantastic Voyage"—From Image to Imagination, portrays parts of the human body in abstract form. The exhibits comprise art materials prepared for a new Twentieth Century-Fox motion picture production, "Fantastic Voyage."

### Film Is Science-Fiction

The film is a science-fiction story depicting the adventures of a team of medical scientists microminiaturized to travel by submarine through the human body.

One of the highlights of the exhibition is an original painting by Salvador Dali. This is the first public showing of the Dali painting, which was inspired by the film.

Art material in the exhibition consists of paintings, drawings, and color photographs used in developing the film's sets and scenic backgrounds. Illuminated working models also illustrate how the movie-makers sought to bring authenticity to the production.

The National Library of Medicine is open from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday; and 2 to 6 p.m., Sunday.