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 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, Dr. Green has served as Vice-President of the American Heart Association and as a consultant to the Council on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention of the American Heart Association.

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.

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 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

Dr. Green Named NHI Extramural Deputy Chief

United States, Japan Inaugurate Historic Cooperative Medical Research Program

1st Week of CFC Drive Here Nets 33.6 Percent

Reports from the first week of the Combined Federal Campaign here reveal that NHI has raised $52,119, or 53.6 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 NHI 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 NHI over the top."

Campaign Ends Nov. 5

The campaign continues through November 5.

NICHID and NIGMS led the 9 Institutes and 4 Divisions at the end of the first reporting period. NICHID 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 DR. GREEN, Page 5)

(See SMOKERS, Page 5)

(See HISTORIC PROGRAM, Page 4)

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.

At present the relationship of Medicare to the Federal Health Benefits Program is not yet clear. The NIH Personnel Management Branch notes that the Civil Service Commission is working on an interpretation of the new law. When this information is available it will be published in the NIH Record.

New 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 skills. The refresher course consists of a single 3-hour session.

FingerPrinting

Because of the increasing number of requests from NIH personnel for taking fingerprints, the Personnel Management Branch has established a schedule for finger printing 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.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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. Betty Poppof, CC Gray Service Chairman, "We expect about 35 new volunteers to join us now, but can use many more than this number."

A 2-day orientation program is planned for the new volunteers on 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 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.
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. Roruj Kiniosita, 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 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 Asian countries, there is great interest in studying foodstuffs.

The Japanese Institute of Fermentation, a member of the Japanese Federation of Business Machines Corporation, has agreed to cooperate with Dr. Kiniosita in carrying out important steps in his research, such as large-scale fermentation and separation of the mycotoxins.

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 Research Equipment Exhibit and Instrument Symposium here, October 4-7.

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.

Objectives Cited

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 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 cells is in the circulating blood.

Drawing a donor's blood into the centrifuge separates small volumes of cell types, such as leukemic white cells or liver cells, into groupings of each cell type.

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 Blomphin of Medical World News.—Photos by Ralph Bredland.

Dr. A. L. Jones, IBM; Dr. Robert E. Groenfield, NCI.

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 NII 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 Basley 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 Atlanta; and a sister, Yvonne Krakovian, of Terveur, 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 for 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 foreign grants, and for 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 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 establishment 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 1950, 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. Toshiro 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 Program to formulate programs in the major disease categories. In addition, a Special Committee on Malnutrition was established.

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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.

In a 10-year study, snakebites were more frequent among children, but the fatality rate was higher among older people. The fatality rate for children under five years of age was 1.5 percent, while for people aged 60-69 it was 2.5 percent, and for people 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. The fatality rate for these victims was 0.28 percent.

The investigators are of the opinion that these three victims were given inadequate doses of antivenin. The fatality rate was 2.00 percent.

The study, supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was reported by H. L. 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 Section of NIH on Saturday, Oct. 22, 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 L. Col; Fred H. Diercks, D.Sc., former Chief, Mycological Disease Section, U.S. Army Medical Research Unit at MARU, reported their work in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

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.

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 antisera 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 allantoic 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, 1966.

They are Dr. A. Earl Walker, Professor of Neurological Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Abner Wolf, Professor of Neuroanatomy, 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 52 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 a dietitian from a clinical research center was more 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 the 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 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 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 in their own programs.

NIH has an interest in these programs since the general clinical research 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 visiting dietitians of the CC's emphasis on serving attractive food.

CC dietitians also consider the patient's own food preferences because 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. 6597, or Vernon Taylor, Ext. 62551.

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 and those who have had subclinical infections with Coxiella burneti, the rickettsia that causes Q fever.

Moreover, people with subclinical Q fever may have severe local reactions and been 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 176 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 of 100 persons 60 days after vaccination showed that 92 percent of the persons went from negative to positive in the RIPT, while 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.
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. Winesock, 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. Winesock, 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 concerned with the problem of riboflavin biosynthesis, and with the synthesis and the chemical and biological properties of certain lumazine and pyrimidine derivatives.

Dr. Winesock 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 1965. 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 Trypan Blue Pyrrolase in the Isolated Mammalian Lung". 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 Microbiology, the Society for General Microbiology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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 38 years of Government service, all with the NIH.

Inez Demonet is a member of the American Society of Medical Illustrators and the American Surgical Illustrators Association.

Suggests Vertigo May Be Psychosomatic

The National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, has released a study on vertigo in Meniere's patients, which Dr. Harold Eichenhauer, Chief of the Division, said is the first to examine the problem of whether an illness is psychosomatic.

"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.

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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 1960 Dr. Nadel was certified by the American Board of Pathology in both pathological 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, Texas, was Chief, Research in Medicine at Baylor University.

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 Metabolical 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 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 transplanatation of gastrointestinal organs, including the small intestine and colon.

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