NIH Within Sight Of CFC Quota; Drive Extended

With only 90.5 percent of the NIH goal reported at the end of the fifth week of the Combined Federal Campaign, Dr. Donald Harting, NIH Campaign Chairman, announced that the campaign here would be extended another week—Nov. 10.

The total of contributions reported at the end of the drive's fifth week here was $140,659. The NIH quota is $154,700, leaving NIH $14,041 short of its goal.

NIH employee participation at conclusion of the fifth week was only 87.7 percent, it was pointed out.

Unpledged Urged to Give

Dr. Harting expressed the hope that at the final week, those NIH employees who have not yet given would pledge the remaining $14,041 necessary to reach the NIH goal and to help put PHS over the $140,000 mark.

At the end of the fifth reporting period, five other NIH units had joined NICHD, NIGMS, and DRG in exceeding their quotas.

The five units were DR with 109 percent; and OAM, 111.8 percent; NIH, 102.9 percent; NIDR, 109 percent; and OAM, 111.8 percent.

NIH-Group Health Ass'n Study Finds 1 in 7 Adults Has Psychiatric Ailment

One in seven adults seen by a physician has a psychiatric ailment, according to a new study conducted jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Group Health Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.

The study outlines the type of psychiatric problem the doctors found most frequently in a sample of more than 6,000 patients. The Group Health Association provides prepaid group medical service in the Washington, D.C. area.

Ben Z. Locke, NIHM statistician, reported these findings to the American Public Health Association annual meeting in Chicago:

1) Psychiatric problems were more common in women patients than in men. In the over-64 age group, the rates for women were 50 percent higher than for men. But the men on the whole were more seriously disabled than the women.

2) Widowed, divorced, or separated women had higher rates than single or married women. Among the men, married or not, the rates were similar.

3) Older people suffered many more psychiatric complaints than younger adults. Rates for those over 65 rose three to four times these for people in their 20s.

4) Men who turned out to have (See HEALTH STUDY, Page 4)

Laser, Artificial Heart Research Trends Reported by Drs. Ketcham, Kantrowitz

By Herbert B. Nichols

Broad views of present accomplishments and future trends in two specialized areas of "medical physics" were presented by two distinguished surgeons at a recent seminar for science writers in New York City.

The surgeons were Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz, Director of Surgical Services of the Maimonides Hospital in Brooklyn and Professor of Surgery at the Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York, and Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Kantrowitz, who is a Heart Institute grantee, chaired the all-day sessions and devoted an hour to the discussion of artificial hearts.

Dr. Ketcham spoke on the laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), a research tool that has opened up a whole new region of the electromagnetic spectrum to practical applications in many fields, medicine included.

Beams Vaporizers

These light beams, he said, are able to vaporize any known substance and to bore through metal almost instantaneously. It is the high intensity of relatively low-powered light beams that makes the laser of particular value to medicine, augmenting the surgeon's scalpel where special problems are involved.

Basic comparisons with solar energy, he said, show solar surface temperature to be around 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit while the laser beam can reach 18,000 F. Solar power is figured at 5,000 watts and the laser at 250 million watts.

Best of all, the use of light for (See RESEARCH TRENDS, Page 4)

Over 750 Attend The Conference On Health Goals

The White House Conference on Health, held Nov. 3 and 4 at the Shoreham Hotel, brought together "the best minds and the boldest ideas to deal with the pressing health needs of the nation."

Over 750 distinguished members of the health professions participated in this forum to discuss President Johnson's health goals for the Nation and the means of implementing them.

The President's announced goals for the conference included a search for:

1—New ways to increase life expectancy;

2—Achievement of a healthier environment;

3—Improvement of our understanding and care of the mentally ill, and

4—Elimination of diseases such as tuberculosis, measles and whooping cough.

The President's new health team—HEW Secretary John W. Gardner; Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary-designate for Health and Scientific Affairs; and Surgeon General William H. Stewart—addressed the opening session of the conference. Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIMH, also attended the conference, Page 8.

John Carter Named to NCI Advisory Council

John Mack Carter, Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, has been appointed to the National Advisory Cancer Council for a 3-year term ending September 30, 1968. Last year Mr. Carter was a member of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke.
Two New Interns Join NIH Library Program

The Medical Library Internship Program, sponsored by the NIH Library, recently began its second year. The program, one of three of its kind in the nation, affords the NIH Library an excellent recruiting medium for superior library school graduates from all parts of the country.

Two new interns, Doris H. Owen and Richard Eimas, will participate in the 1965/66 program. Mrs. Owen is a graduate of Maryland University and received her M.S. degree in Library Science from the Catho-

R&W Film 'Public Enemy' Stars Harlow, Cagney

"Public Enemy," the second in the classic sound film series sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will be presented next Saturday, Nov. 28, in the Clinical Center auditorium at 8 p.m.

The film stars James Cagney and Jean Harlow. R&W members, their families and friends are invited to attend. This film, however, is not recommended for small children. Additional information is available from R&W Film Committee Chairman Bill Gray, Exh. 6475.
Dr. Pearson Appointed To Child Health Post

Dr. Donald Harting, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Paul H. Pearson as Assistant Program Director for Mental Retardation.

Dr. Pearson will be charged with planning, developing, and implementing extramural activities related to the Institute’s Mental Retardation Program.

He will be the focal point for direction of extramural research, teaching, and community services concerned with mental retardation activities.

Prior to joining NICHD he was with the PHS Division of Chronic Diseases as Chief of the Mental Retardation Branch (1965-66). He is currently a Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of California, and in private practice (1953-62) as a pediatrician specializing in epilepsy and neurologic problems in children.

Certified by the American Board of Pediatrics, Dr. Pearson is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, American League Against Epilepsy, American Association on Mental Deficiency, Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society, and the Southwestern Pediatric Society.

He is the author of a number of publications concerning the treatment of epilepsy, and the medical management of mental retardation.

Fifth Primate Research Center Is Dedicated

The York Regional Primate Research Center at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., was formally dedicated at ceremonies held Oct. 27. The $1.9 million center is the fifth of nine centers to be completed under the Regional Primate Research Centers Program of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources (see NIH Record, Aug. 15, 1965).

Representing the Public Health Service at the dedication ceremonies were Dr. Ernest M. Allen, Grants Policy Officer, Office of the Surgeon General; and Dr. William H. Evenson, Chief, and Dr. Lloyd J. Neurauter, Special Assistant for National Primate Research Center Programs, Animal Resources Branch, DRFR.

Dr. Yankee, With S.S. Hope in Guinea, Helps Combat Parasitic Diseases There

A dermatologist of the Hope’s staff questions a Guinean woman at the Donka Hospital in Conakry to learn her medical history. She is assisted by other members of the Hope’s staff and native interpreters, at left.—Photos by Dr. Yankee from color slides.

By Georgiana Brimijoin

Pausing recently during a busy morning in his laboratory, Dr. Ronald A. Yankee, of the National Cancer Institute’s Medical Branch, took time out to report on his past summer in the small Republic of Guinea on the African West Coast.

Dr. Yankee, whose specialty is internal medicine, flew to Africa in June to serve without pay for two months on the staff of the hospital ship, S.S. Hope, as it lay at anchor in the harbor of Conakry, the Guinean capital.

Besides a team of 30 rotating specialists, the ship, which is sponsored by Project Hope, maintains a permanent medical staff of more than 70 members and is equipped with x-ray and laboratory facilities comparable in quality to those found in modern medical centers in the U.S.

Parasitic Diseases Prevailing

On hospital rounds with Guinean doctors last summer most of his patients were found to be suffering from parasitic infestation.

Schistosomiasis, filariasis, amebiasis, elephantiasis, hookworm, and malaria actively infect a large segment of the Guinean population and pose a constant threat to the nation’s health.

Due largely to parasitic diseases and their complications, the life expectancy in Guinea today is only 29 years.

Anemia is universal. Measured against the U.S. average, the “normal” Guinea registers a hemoglobin content of 70 percent and suffers inevitably from chronic fatigue and reduced resistance to disease.

Refuting the popular impression in the U.S. that stomach ulcers is a by-product of a complex civilization and the prerogative of highly-paid executives, Dr. Yankee found duodenal ulcer a major cause of illness in the African bush.

The physiological stresses of anemia, malnutrition and fever are evidently as traumatic to the human gastrointestinal tract as are psychological and emotional tensions.

Among the patients Dr. Yankee saw this summer were two cases of Burkitt’s lymphoma. Guinea is located within the so-called “lymphoma belt” which runs for 3,000 miles across Africa and appears to have a high incidence of this disease.

A malignant disorder of the lymphatic system causing tumors in the jaws, kidneys and ovaries, it is seen most frequently in children and young adults.

Dr. Yankee regards the study of Burkitt’s lymphoma as particularly (See S. S. HOPE, Page 6)

New Program of Training Grants Announced by NCI

A new program of Clinical Cancer Training Grants to improve and expand training in prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation has been announced by the National Cancer Institute.

The grants, to be awarded on the basis of merit, will replace the “formural” graduate training grants made annually to medical, dental and osteopathic schools since 1947.

The types of institutions eligible to apply are: schools of medicine and their principal affiliated teaching hospitals, schools of dentistry and public health, and specialized cancer institutions capable of giving intensive training in cancer management.

Statement Issued

Prospective applicants have been supplied an information statement explaining in detail how the program will be administered.

The new program extends eligibility to the 12 accredited schools of public health and the approximately 100 teaching hospitals affiliated with medical schools.

It broadens the focus of training support to include graduate students, clinical fellows, house officers and practitioners.

One-year grants will be succeeded by multiple-year commitments, with no pre-established limitation on the size of an individual grant. The amount of each grant will be determined by an evaluation of the proposal and the funds available for the total program.

Applications will be reviewed initially by two committees, one of which will handle dental school applications exclusively. Final recommendations for grant awards will be made to the Surgeon General by the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Applications Received

Applications received by Dec. 1, 1965 will be considered by the Advisory Council in March 1966. Thereafter, applications will be considered by the council at its regular meetings which are held three times a year.

Application forms are available from the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

"In this largest organization of its kind . . . the emphasis is no longer on the faceless mass, but the emphasis is on individual excellence."—President Johnson.
RESEARCH TRENDS
(Continued from Page 1)
therapeutic purposes, employing the visible portion of the spectrum, does not approach the danger inherent in ionizing radiation.

He discussed a number of new lasers currently under study—gas and semiconductor types—and revealed that NCI is particularly interested in the development of an "artificial arm" laser, which he said he had been using for going tests at Redstone Arsenal.

It is this instrument that will be principally involved in an extensive clinical cancer research program expected to get under way at the National Institutes of Health in December. Extensive animal experimentation will precede its use on human patients.

Dr. Ketcham mentioned use of the laser for treating patients with eye problems such as detached retina. He cited the extreme accuracy with which a beam can be focused to a spot about a hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter, as enabling sciatica to destroy portions of living cells.

Laser Controls Heredity?

"Perhaps some day it will be used to control heredity," he suggested. A number of slides and several motion picture film sequences illustrated his point. Effectively the laser can disintegrate, in nanoseconds, melanomas implanted in rats.

"Such tumors can be effectively controlled," he said, "if localized and not metastasized." In such instances, there is no adverse effect on length of life, no genetic effects, and the implanted melanoma is completely destroyed.

Photos taken several weeks later show no signs of skin damage. In fact, the thick layer of blood that grew back much thicker and better appearing than it was at first.

Equally good results were obtained from a hepatoma implant in a laboratory primate. Forty repeated laser blasts were used to destroy growing tumors. One tumor was missed and two weeks later the experimenters blasted again. Since then there has been no evidence of returning malignancy.

'No Carcinogenic Effects'

"Apparently," Dr. Ketcham concluded, "there are no carcinogenic effects from this type of radiation and it is with suppressed enthusiasm that we at the Institute are working with it." For a longer time, progress in the use of the laser will be limited only by progress in engineering and medicine.

Grant Riddle of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, cooperated with Dr. Ketcham and Dr. Robert Hoye, NCI senior surgeon, in preparing the Cancer Institute with the necessary engineering background.

Dr. Ketcham stressed the fact that he was reporting research "progress" in medical experiments with the laser, that nothing so far could possibly be interpreted as "curing cancer."

"From the results of our feasibility studies," he said, "all we can say at this time is that we hope the laser will play a significant role in the future treatment and control of cancer."

Artificial Heart Possibilities

Heart surgery was described by Dr. Kantrowitz as another of the more exciting fields of medicine, "accomplishing miracles on a routine basis, now that the advent of open-heart surgery is more than a decade behind us."

He reminded his audience that every year more people die of heart disease than anything else, that 30,000 children are born every year with congenital heart disease "many of whom can be successfully treated," and that among patients with acquired heart disease, there are some 75,000 cases of mitral valve, aortic valve, aneurysm damage, or other heart disease problems that can be treated by surgical techniques.

"The vast bulk of 10,000 victims of Stokes-Adams disease likewise receive surgical treatment," he said, and indicated that many thousands die each year whose lives could be extended if only there were some kind of implantable pump that could be substituted for the human heart.

"This shouldn't be too hard to achieve on an engineering and medical plane together and go to work on the problems involved," he added.

"Even now," he said, "there is no reason to deny an artificial valve to a heart patient, or to think of boring up a hole in the heart, or cut a patch on the aorta. However, if the heart muscle is involved, then apparently there is little we can do. That is the way the heart wears out!"

Dr. Kantrowitz then summarized current suggestions on treatment, commenting, "First there is the school that would treat the heart as if it were a diseased appendix; take it out and put in a substitute."

Blood Changes Noted

Unfortunately, he said, there are subtle changes that take place in the blood causing fibrous tissue to develop and clog the system, or too many blood cells are destroyed.

He described experimental work done at Maimonides Hospital by Dr. T. Akutzu and himself, in which a dog was kept alive for 27 hours after its heart had been replaced by one built in the laboratory.

"At Cleveland Clinic," he said, "a calf was kept alive 34 hours after its heart was replaced by a mechanical pump. In both instances the pumps worked well, but there were too many clots and too much damage to the blood."

An alternate approach suggested by Dr. Kantrowitz to problems of the failing heart is not so drastic.

"If nothing else, there is a certain sentimental value for a patient to keep its own heart," the chairman said, "so why not leave it in and just add another—an assistant or booster heart."

At Maimonides, we have developed with the AVCO Company a silar unit that can be attached to the ascending and descending aorta. It is timed by means of an electronic circuit to go into action at the precise moment the natural heart is in systole, thus taking about half the load off the left ventricle."

"The silastic material, we find, is highly acceptable to the body and will not cause clot to form," Dr. Kantrowitz continued. "We have had such an 'assistant heart' in the body of a dog for 19 months without any bad effects. It seems the human body, too, will accept such material for long periods of time."

Artificial Grafts O.K.

"There are a great many people walking around right now with artificial grafts on vital parts of their circulatory system. So we can certainly say that here we have a mechanical heart in experimental animals already at work. The artificial heart remains in place, receives all the signals of the natural heart and follows its instructions."

"Quoting Dr. Stanley Sarnoff at NIH," he added, "'a principal objective is to maintain low left ventricle pressure during systole,' and in that respect, I submit, we already have a potentially workable auxiliary heart."

The third approach listed by Dr. Kantrowitz, entertained the possibility of transplanting a heart from one individual to another.

Demand Causes Problems

"Here there are enormous problems," he said, pointing out that the potential demand is for some 2,000 spare hearts per day and that nature supplies only one heart per individual per lifetime. "Not many people can be persuaded to give up their one and only!"

There is also the problem of obtaining the heart shortly after death of its original owner. Fifteen minutes is about the limit of time available for delivery, he said. Then there is the "rejection phenomena."

Sponsored by the American Institute of Physics and the National Association of Science Writers with support from the National Science Foundation, the seminar was held at the United Engineering Center in New York.

Marion Malcomson, CC
Nursing Aide, to Retire

Marion Elizabeth Malcomson, a Nursing Assistant in the Clinical Center, will retire on Nov. 28. She has served in the Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service for the past several years.

Malcomson, a native of Massachusetts, was licensed as a practical nurse there. She served in nurses homes and hospitals in Massachusetts, and was attached to the Columbia area before joining the NIH staff in 1955. Her supervisors have praised her as industrious and observant.

With renewed vigor, Mrs. Malcomson has two sons. She resides at 4936 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Md.

Employees in the Westwood Building donated 31 pints of blood when the CC's Bloodmobile visited there on Oct. 28. Here Margaret Gifford, of NIAID, donates while attended by Nurse Marion E. Siglin.-Photo by Ralph Fernandez.
Dr. Harold M. Hildreth, NIMH Psychologist, Dies Nov. 2 of Heart Attack

Dr. Harold M. Hildreth, 59, consulting psychologist of the National Institute of Mental Health, who was a leader in launching clinical psychology as a profession more than a decade ago, died suddenly in Los Angeles Tuesday, Nov. 2, of a heart attack.

Dr. Hildreth was attending the fall training meeting of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center as NIMH consultant to the program he had helped initiate several years ago.

He was the NIMH expert on methods and techniques of suicide prevention, and also a pioneer in mental health training and education of police and clergy.

Last year he received the distinguished Service Award presented annually by the American Psychological Association to a psychologist in public service.

He was a native of Franklin, Neb., born in 1906. Dr. Hildreth's career as a psychologist in public service began in the early thirties with work in State mental hospitals before clinical psychology was established as a doctoral profession.

Joins VA in 1946

In 1946 he joined the Veterans Administration as Branch Chief Clinical Psychologist in San Francisco. Two years later he was appointed Chief, Clinical Psychology Division of the VA Central Office.

In this post he developed extensive training programs for psychologists, raising the standards for preparation of clinical psychologists.

In 1956, when Dr. Hildreth joined the Community Services Branch of the NIMH, he became one of a team of four staff members who developed a hospital and State mental health consultation service, a unit which helped to initiate the Institute's mental health project grants program.

One of the early projects was the NIMH-supported Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center, for which Dr. Hildreth served as consultant until his death. He also participated in the planning of the Suicide Prevention Study Center to be established at the National Institute of Mental Health.

As a leading authority on the mental health training of police, Dr. Hildreth was responsible for the development of a series of award-winning training films for police.

CC Blood Bank Visitors to See System For Matching Types of 3,000 Donors

Demonstrating the data retrieval system is Mrs. Elizabeth Lounsbury, the Blood Bank's medical technologist. Donald Gell, of NIH's Office of Administrative Management, observes how she located his data card within three minutes. By means of this system, Blood Bank personnel can rapidly pinpoint donors who have blood matching that of a patient.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Visitors to the NIH Clinical Center's Blood Bank on Blood Donor Day next Friday (Nov. 19) will see a demonstration of the novel system that quickly searches the records of 3,000 NIH donors and pinpoints one or more with blood that precisely matches that of a patient.

Employees who have been regular blood donors can have their record of their complete blood type photographed for their own use at this time.

The visitors will also see a continuous-flow blood separator that was designed to channel blood from a donor, extract certain components for transfusion, and return the remainder to the donor, all in one process.

Masur Presents Awards

Visitors will also have an opportunity to tour the Blood Bank from 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. High point of the annual observance will be the presentation at 11 a.m. by Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, of certificates to 17 NIH employees who have donated blood regularly over a ten-year period.

Closed circuit television sets will be positioned within the Blood Bank to show various aspects of transfusion techniques.

NHI Scientists Report New Tissue Adhesive Bonds Quickly, Firmly

A mixture of gelatin and resorcinol, when treated with formaldehyde solution forms an adhesive that bonds quickly and firmly to a variety of tissues, even in the presence of water. Drs. Nina S. Braunwald and Constantine J. Tatolos, of the National Heart Institute, reported recently.

At the 51st Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons, the scientists summarized the results of experiments indicating that the new adhesive is superior in several respects to others currently available.

The results also suggested that the adhesive might find limited application in clinical surgery, either with sutures or instead of sutures, for controlling cut tissue surfaces back together or for controlling bleeding.

Studies Described

In the animal studies they described, Drs. Braunwald and Tatolos evaluated the effectiveness of the adhesive in controlling bleeding after the surgical removal of wedges of tissue from the liver or kidney.

First, a few drops of formaldehyde solution were applied to the cut tissue surfaces. Then the gelatin-resorcinol mixture, after which the wound surfaces were pressed together by hand and held for the 2-3 minutes required for the adhesive to set.

In all instances, the cement held the surfaces firmly together and effectively controlled bleeding.

The adhesive was developed in collaboration with scientists of the Polymer Research Division, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

The new adhesive bonds more quickly and firmly to tissues and appears less toxic than any other tissue adhesive currently available. However, it still has its limitations. Both formaldehyde and resorcinol are tissue irritants.

Film to Show Quackery Harmful to Arthritis

"The Miserly Merchant" will be the November film presentation of the Employee Health Service. The 30-minute, black and white movie, which portrays the type of quackery used to attract people with arthritis, stars Dr. Charles M. West.

Showings are scheduled in the Clinical Center auditorium on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 11:15 a.m. and 1 p.m.; North Bethesda Office Center, 1212 Conference Rm. A, Nov. 19, at 1:50 and 2:30 p.m. And in the Westwood Building, Conference Rm. A, Nov. 19, at 1:50 and 2:30 p.m.
Margaret Stewart, CC, Retires After Varied Career Beginning in '18

Mrs. Margaret ("Peg") Rounds Stewart, who will retire Nov. 26, first entered government service 47 years ago, when $20 a month was considered generous pay forstenographers. During the intervening years she developed two enduring loves—fine cars and horses.

Mrs. Stewart is Supervisory Clerk in the Accounting Unit of the Clinical Center's Nutrition Department. She started her government career as a stenographer with the Army's Signal Corps in February 1918.

The Signal Corps then ran the Air Service (now the U.S. Air Force), and within a few months Mrs. Stewart was Chief Clerk of the Aviation General Supply Depot in Washington.

She resigned after World War I and entered government service again briefly during World War II. During this time she also owned and operated a school of horsemanship and a riding and boarding stable in nearby Chevy Chase. She bred and raised colts and was, literally, a horse-trader.

Her love for horses led her friends to nickname her "Pegasus." She gave this nickname to her stable which continues business under other ownership.

Is Auto Buff

Between wars she also developed a love for automobiles. She ranks this with her skills on typewriter and adding machine. She nursed a Cadillac until it expired two years ago at the age of 10. She now drives a less expensive but more modern car.

A Christian Scientist, Mrs. Stewart at first had qualms about working at the Clinical Center. But the Christian Science friend who had urged her to apply said, "You know, health is our business."

She rang up the first sales to be made in the CC cafeteria on July 6, 1953. From there she moved up the promotion ladder to her present job.

Swedish Council Offers 2 Postdoctoral Fellowships in Health-Related Sciences

The National Institutes of Health has been requested to announce the sponsorship by the Swedish Medical Research Council of two postdoctoral research fellowships in 1966.

These will be awarded to qualified citizens and will provide support for 12 months of research training at a Government-supported training institution in Sweden.

The fellowships are intended to provide research experience and training in basic or clinical sciences related to health. To be eligible, candidates must have been engaged in independent, responsible research in one of the health sciences for at least two of the last four years.

OIR Is Contact

Interested scientists may obtain necessary application forms and further information from the Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Forms must be completed and returned to OIR on or before Feb. 1, 1966.

Final selection will be made at the April 1966 meeting of the Swedish Medical Research Council, and nominees will be notified of the results shortly thereafter.

Applicants must present evidence of aptitude and promise in basic science or clinical research, with an active interest in pursuing a research career in a health science field.

This evidence may be presented in the form of a scientific bibliography, reports of scientific publications, and references from individuals who are familiar with the applicant's background.

Applicants must also provide evidence of acceptance by a training institution and preceptor. It is the applicant's responsibility to arrange for his research training with the preceptor under whom he will train.

Choice of Arrangements

Arrangements may be made either through direct correspondence between the applicant and a scientist in Sweden, or through correspondence initiated in the applicant's behalf by a senior scientist in his country with a Swedish colleague.

It is expected that such correspondence will lead to the development of a plan for research training which will be presented clearly and explicitly in the application.

The affiliation is documented in the letter of acceptance. This statement is a required portion of the application and no application may be reviewed without it.

Drs. Larson, Swoodlow Win ACD Fellowships

Two of NIDR's principal scientists were awarded fellowships in the American College of Dentists at its annual meeting held recently in Las Vegas. The ACD was established to elevate professional standards and improve services.

Recipients of the fellowships were Drs. Rachel H. Larson, Laboratory of Microbiology, and Herbert Swoodlow, Chief of the Institute's Dental Services Branch. Both scientists have contributed extensively to knowledge of the causative, auxiliary, and treatment of oral disorders.

Dr. Larson is noted for his studies relating to the causes and prevention of dental caries. His work has encompassed the three major factors which are known to determine susceptibility or resistance to caries: the diet, the oral microbial flora, and the physiologic status of the host.

Dr. Swoodlow is recognized for his studies on the use of high-speed instrumentation in tooth restoration and the use of steroids in pulp therapy. He is also the Institute's leading authority on prosthetic replacements for defects resulting from cancerous lesions.

Mrs. Hannah is Honored For 29 Years' Service

A farewell reception in the executive dining room of Building 31 on October 28 honored Mrs. Phyllis Hannah of the National Institute of Mental Health for her 29 years with the Public Health Service.

Mrs. Hannah had been Personnel Management Specialist for Intramural Programs for NIMH since 1963. Previously, since 1953, she was a Personnel and Placement Assistant for NIH. She had also done personnel work for the CDC and the Bureau of State Services and Medical Services.

A native of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Mrs. Hannah received her B.S. from the University of Washington in Seattle.
Bothered by ‘Common Cold’? NIAID Needs You for Study

Volunteers are a continuing need for its study of “common cold” viruses, according to NIAID’s Laboratory of Infectious Diseases.

Nineteen participants answered the last appeal in the NIH Record, but many more are needed in the project to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses.

NIAID, preferably within the first three days of infection, as last year’s preliminary project involved more than 200 nasal secretions plus two blood samples.

Interested volunteers, who will receive $2 for each blood specimen, may call Mrs. Sara Kelly, Ext. 64811.

NLM Displays Works of
16th Century Physician

Kent Smith Appointed
DRFR Adm. Officer

Kent Ashton Smith has been appointed Administrative Officer, a new position in the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, effective Nov. 7.

Mr. Smith came to the Division from the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where he had served since 1962, most recently as a management analyst in the Office of Management Policy.

In his position, Mr. Smith will be responsible for organizing, executing, and coordinating various administrative functions relating to the operation of the Division.

Mr. Smith was born in Boston, Mass., and holds a B.A. degree in mathematics-economics from Hobart College in Geneva, N.Y. In 1962, he earned the M.P.A. degree in Public Administration from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Christmas Card Savings by ‘Davis Plan’ Help Clinical Center Patients, Families

“If you’re already buying Christmas cards for fellow employees, stop. Don’t buy them.”

This was the suggestion from John F. Roatch, Chief of the Clinical Center’s Social Work Department, Mr. Roatch administers the Patient Welfare Fund, established 11 years ago to assist CC patients and their families who are under financial and emotional stress.

Mr. Roatch thinks that many employees may want to adopt the Davis Plan now and send the money saved on Christmas cards to the Fund.

Participation Encouraged

Dr. Jack Masur, the CC Director, pointed out that NIH-wide acceptance of the Davis Plan with an average of one dollar from each staff member would total about $12,000 enough to support the Fund for a full year.

The Davis Plan really burgeoned last Christmas,” said. “Employees sent $734.23 they would have otherwise spent on buying and mailing cards to their fellow employees—a $500 jump over the previous year.”

The plan was conceived several years ago by Dr. Davis, Chief of OAM’S Supply Management Branch. Last year’s collection represented 7 percent of the total amount of the Fund.

The Fund receives about 60 percent of its support from the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association. All other support comes from voluntary contributions.

Fund Aids Relatives

The Fund also aids relatives of some CC patients. None is spent for transportation.

A typical recent case was that of a mother who borrowed money to be in Bethesda near her 8-year-old son. The child has a neurological ailment that prevents him from walking or functioning as a healthy youngster would.

The mother, with three other children at home in a distant state, had to lose 11 days’ pay money at the end of a week. The Fund paid her room rent and food costs for two more weeks—$73.

Dr. Andrew Sherrington Appointed to NLM Post

The appointment of Dr. Andrew M. Sherrington as Special Assistant to the Deputy Director of the National Library of Medicine was announced recently by Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director.

Dr. Sherrington has been appointed with the status of Visiting Scientist. He will be concerned with studying functions and activities in the general area of international biomedical communication, with reference to programs of the NLM.

His interests will include the international availability of information in magnetic tape form, the initiation and strengthening of exchange activities, both of publications and personnel, and possibilities of cooperation with international organizations.

Dr. Sherrington, a British subject, received his medical training at Oxford and London Universities.

Dr. Rimland Will Discuss Speech-Training Methods

For the benefit of parents and teachers of mentally retarded children, Dr. Bernard Rimland of San Diego, Calif., will discuss the striking successes achieved with recently developed techniques in the speech-training of mentally handicapped children at the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the University of California (Los Angeles). He will lecture tomorrow (Nov. 17) at 8 p.m. in the CC auditorium.

The speech-training methods Dr. Rimland will describe are suitable for home use, the announcement said. Admission is free.
Procedures for Review
And Approval of Grant
Applications Described

Procedures followed by advisory
groups in the review and approval
of applications for research grants
and awards are described in a new
publication recently announced by
the Public Health Service.

Title of the new brochure, pre-
based by the Division of Research
Grants, is Review and Approval
Procedures, Public Health Service
Grant and Award Programs, Re-
vised 1966 (PHS publication No.
901).

Current procedures described in
the new brochure are of interest to
the scientific community in view of
the vast number of grant applica-
tions received each year by PHS
and the extent of Federal support
of biomedical research.

Processes Described

The description includes the pro-
cess of initial review and recom-
mandations made by study sections
and committees for further consider-
ation by the national advisory coun-
cils.

Applications reviewed by these
groups include those requesting
support of research projects, re-
search fellowships and training
grants, and construction of re-
search facilities.

These groups, which meet three
times a year, provide the expert
and objective advice necessary to
maintain the highest scientific
standards in the prosecution of
PHS research support programs in
the national interest.

Copies of the new brochure are
available on request from the In-
formation Office, Division of Re-
search Grants, NIH, Bethesda, Md.
20014.

HEALTH STUDY

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emotional problems came to the
doctor most frequently with com-
plaints about the heart and other
parts of the circulatory system.

The emotionally disturbed women
complained mainly of ailments of the
digestive system.

5) The longer the patient had en-
dured his psychiatric problem, the
more serious and deeply ingrained
it had become.

The physicians in the study re-
ported that most of the patients
were aware of their psychiatric
ailments, but only a few had ever
been to a psychiatrist.

The doctors prescribed drugs for
75 percent of such patients, and
referred only 17 percent to a psy-
chiatrist. The older the patient, the
more likely he was to be given drugs.

The physicians explained that
many patients were unable to
afford psychiatric care,

These patients—from three foreign
countries—all recovered from open-heart
operations at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center. The patients
were referred to NIH by hometown physicians and operations were performed
as part of research studies now being conducted in the National Heart Insti-
tute’s Surgery Branch. Left to right are Abdul Yatim age 9, of Malaysia; George
Vergetis, 20, of Greece; Tjioan Oen (seated), 34, of Indonesia; Pantelles
Gioletis, 21, of Greece; and Dr. Ronald Elkins of the NHL Surgery Branch. Dr.
Elkins, who assisted in the heart operations, holds a model of the human
heart and explains how an artificial heart valve is inserted to replace a defec-
tive human one. Mr. Oen had an artificial aortic valve replacement. The
others had inborn heart defects corrected. —Photo by Jerry Hecht.

CONFERENCE

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conference.

Secretary Gardner, in his speech
to the general session, praised the
current Congress for its 12 major
advances of health legislation and
referred to his knowledge of the
General Surgeon to review the
organization of the health activities
of the Public Health Service and their
relation to other Department
health programs.

Surgeon General Stewart
pledged the PHS to provide quality
health care services under the new
Federal programs and promised a
partnership with the administration
to “make the best health services
readily accessible to all who
need them.”

Panels Consider Problems

Specific problems in the areas of
health care, health professions
education, and health protection
were considered in 18 separate panel
sessions.

Dr. Leonard J. Dahl, Chief, Of-
office of Planning, the National In-
stitute of Mental Health, in a
paper presented to the panel con-
sidering Mental Health Promotion
called for a change in approach
from prevention to the promotion of
mental health and for a concentra-
tion on “the whole man in his total
environment.”

Although the conference was not
expected to reach a consensus on
any topic or to present any con-
clusions or recommendations, the
viewpoints expressed by the par-

Medicine-History Group
Meets Tomorrow Night

The next meeting of the Wash-
ington Society for the History of
Medicine, “An Evening of Biog-
raphy,” will be held tomorrow
(Wed., Nov. 17) at 8 p.m. in Bill-
ing’s auditorium, National Library
of Medicine.

Speakers will be Dr. Peter D.
Och, NLM, who will discuss “Foot-
notes on Halsted of Hopkins”; Dr.
William C. Roberts, NIH, “Tomlin-
son Fort of Milledgeville, Georgia:
Physician and Statesman”; and Dr.
William L. Fox, Department of
History, Montgomery Junior Col-
lege, “Biography and the Medical
Historian.”

The society invites everyone in
the Washington area interested in
the history of medicine to join. Annual
membership dues are $2.

DRIVE EXTENDED

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cent.

Those who had reached their
goals of 100 percent participation
were DRG, NIAID, NICHD, NIGMS,
and OD.

The next issue of the NIH
Record will contain final figures for
this year’s NIH Combined Federal
Campaign.

Rev. Kerney, CC, Leads
New Seminar Program

Ten Army, Navy, and NIH chap-
lains gathered at the Clinical Cen-
tral Branch recently to inaugurate a month-
ly seminar program. Visiting chap-
lains came from the Naval Medical
Center and Walter Reed Hospital.

The seminar program is part of
an Army-wide program in ministering
to the ill, led by the Rev. LeRoy G. Kerney, Chief of the CC Chaplaincy Service.

Jane Sundelof Resigns
To Give Full Time to
Role of Homemaker

The former Jane Sundelof, who
became Mrs. Richard E. Jones on
May 1 of this year, came to work
at NIH in June of 1949 on the ad-
vice of a Hood College classmate
who was working here.

On Nov. 5 of this year she
resigned to assume “full-
time and other du-
ities as required,”
in the role of Mrs.
Jones, homemaker.

Four years after
joining NIH as a
clerk-typist, she
then Miss Sundelof was one of hun-
dreds of Federal employees
ominated for the 5th OCS Junior Man-
agement Intern Program and the family was then selected for enrollment in the course.

Returns to New Post

She successfully completed the
6-month training program and in
1954 returned to assume her new
duties as a Personnel Generalist.

Mrs. Jones’ varied personnel
assignments have included helping
in the staffing prior to opening of the
Clinical Center and the transfer to
the Wage Board of hundreds of
employees in the Laboratory
Aids Branch of the Division of
Research Services and the then
Buildings Management Branch.

For several years she was the
Personnel Representative of DRG
demics, and subsequently for
OAM-OD. Since May of 1968 she
has served as a Personnel Repre-
sentative of the National Heart
Institute and then the Division of
Biologies Standards.

Participates in Other Activities

She has also been a participant in
many extramural activities,
including some years of bowling in
the duckpin league and several years
as a Group Hospitalization
treasurer. She served also as a
representative and Membership
Chairman of the Recreation and
Welfare Association of NIH and
was a charter member and chorus
dancer in the Hamsters’ early pro-
ductions here.