

the NIH Record

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Marston to Direct The NIH Regional Medical Programs

Dr. Robert Q. Marston has been selected as Associate Director for Regional Medical Programs of the National Institutes of Health, it was announced recently by PHS Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart.



Dr. Marston

In this position Dr. Marston will be responsible for the administration of the Regional Medical Programs recently authorized by the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965. Although he has assumed complete leadership of the program, he will not be on full-time duty status immediately.

Grants Encourage Cooperation

Under this law, grants are to be awarded to encourage and assist in the establishment of regional cooperative arrangements among medical schools, research institutions, and hospitals for research, training, and patient care in the fields of heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

The Regional Medical Programs
(See DR. MARSTON, Page 8)

4 Clinics Will Cooperate in NHI Study To Evaluate Coronary Disease Drugs

By Tony Anastasi

Beginning in mid-December, four participating research clinics will start enrolling subjects for a Cooperative Heart Study of Drugs and Coronary Heart Disease, supported by the National Heart Institute.

The clinics will be located in Chicago, Rochester, Minn.; Staten Island, N.Y., and Los Angeles.

In announcing plans for the study, Dr. William J. Zukel, Acting Director of the NHI, pointed out that coronary heart disease and heart attacks are the Nation's No. 1 killer, causing some 500,000 deaths each year and striking most heavily among men in their productive years.

Drugs Reduce Attacks?

"As a result of research," he said, "a number of compounds have been developed that may be effective in reducing the incidence and recurrence of heart attacks due to coronary disease.

"This study is designed to evaluate four of these compounds. If proved of value, they may extend productive living and provide a method for saving the lives of many thousands of people who now die prematurely from coronary disease."

He said the aims of the study are:

- To evaluate selected drugs for their ability to reduce the mortality rate of men who have survived one

or more myocardial infarctions (heart attacks); and

- To determine whether the degree to which these drugs lower serum lipids (fats in the blood) is correlated with any effect on mortality and on the rate of recurrence of attacks.

The Heart Institute has awarded \$447,132 this year in grants to implement the study.

Patients Sought

Subjects considered eligible for this study will be men, ages 30-64, who are free from certain specified diseases, and who have recovered from heart attacks. Through the cooperation of their physicians and the research clinics, qualified patients will be invited to participate.

After initial observation, patients will be assigned to one of six different courses of drug treatment. They will be expected to continue to take medication and return to the clinics for evaluation every four months for five years.

Eventually, some 8,400 patients
(See FOUR CLINICS, Page 4)

Dr. Gehrig Named Dep. Surg. Gen. Of the PHS

Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, 47, has been appointed Deputy Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart announced recently.



Dr. Gehrig

Dr. Gehrig has been Chief of the PHS Bureau of Medical Services since April 1, 1964. Prior to that assignment, he was the first Medical Director of the U.S. Peace Corps and developed the initial medical programs of the Corps in Asia, Africa, and South America. He is a career officer in the Service and was commissioned in 1945.

Background Cited

A native of Duluth, Minn., Dr. Gehrig received his M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota Medical School in 1945. After internship in the County General Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, he joined the Alaska Territorial Department of Health, where he was Acting Director of Tuberculosis Control.

From 1947 to 1950 he was a resident physician in thoracic surgery at the Overholt Thoracic Clinic, Boston, Mass. The following year he became Chief of Thoracic Surgery
(See DR. GEHRIG, Page 5)

Strict but Affectionate Parents Rear Happy Children, NIMH Study Reveals

By Karen Levin

Strict parents rear successful and happy children when rules of conduct are clearly established and enforced with respect and affection, according to results of a recently completed National Institute of Mental Health study.

Dr. Stanley Coopersmith, guest researcher, presented these conclusions on seven years of research at a Clinical Center seminar. He is Chairman of the Department of Psychology, University of California at Davis.

Using self-esteem as the index of well-being, Dr. Coopersmith intensively tested and interviewed a group of 10- to 12-year-old boys of middle-class families for this quality. He cross-checked his findings with their teachers and their mothers.

The children with the highest

self-esteem invariably enjoyed the greatest success in school and at play. The most successful came from homes with the strictest parents who laid down firm rules and saw that they were enforced.

For example, when asked, "Is it more important that the child enjoy himself or that he meet high standards?", these parents answered, "High standards."

When asked, "Is achievement
(See HAPPY CHILDREN, Page 6)



Top Australian health officials recently visited here to talk with NIH officials, acquaint themselves with NIH programs, and tour the Clinical Center and other facilities. Talking with Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director (center), are the Hon. Reginald William Colin Swartz, Australian Minister for Health (right), and Maj. Gen. William Dudley Refshauge, Director-General of Health.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Two Psychologists Win Commendation by APA

The American Psychological Association recently honored Dr. Milton F. Shore, Clinical Psychologist at the Mental Health Study Center, Adelphi, Md., and Dr. Joseph L. Massimo of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass., for their outstanding research article in the counseling psychology field.

A certificate of commendation for the article entitled "The Effectiveness of a Comprehensive, Vocationally Oriented Psychotherapeutic Program for Adolescent Delinquent Boys" was awarded by the Scientific Affairs Committee, Division of Counseling Psychology, APA.

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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.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

A new provision in the recently issued Civil Service Commission regulations on standards of ethical conduct for Government employees states that no employee shall engage in "outside employment which tends to impair his mental or physical capacity to perform his Government duties and responsibilities in an acceptable manner."

What has previously been implied is now specifically stated: i.e., an employee's first responsibility is to his full-time Government job.

Health May Be Affected

If he should obtain a part-time outside job of the sort available during the Christmas season, and were to find the extra work affecting his health or overtiring him so that his effectiveness on his official assignment were impaired, he should terminate the outside employment.

Taking of sick leave to compensate for the over-exertion would be both a violation of Civil Service Regulations, and an unwise use of leave which may be needed for a serious illness.

RETIREMENT

The last day on which an employee may retire and still receive the increase in annuity granted by recent legislation is Dec. 30, 1965.

The Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to handle all retirement applications promptly. Because of the increased workload, however, employees may expect a 30- to 90-day wait after a claim is received by the commission before the first annuity check is mailed.

William K. Holl Is Named Management Policy Head

William Kenneth Holl was appointed Chief of the Management Policy Branch, Office of Administrative Management, OD, Nov. 15, it was announced recently.

In his new position Mr. Holl is responsible for providing leadership in formulating, analyzing and evaluating NIH management policies.

He comes to NIH from the Department of Commerce where he was Chief of the Management Assistance Division, Area Redevelopment Administration.

His prior experience includes nine years as Director of the Management Staff of the D.C. Government, six years as Executive Officer, Federal Communications Commission, and three years as Budget Examiner at the Bureau of the Budget.

He received his B.A. degree in Commerce from the University of Wisconsin. A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Holl was licensed as a Certified Public Accountant there in 1940.

It is anticipated that some pending claims for disability retirement will not be approved at the CSC in time to meet the Dec. 30 deadline.

It is recommended that employees with such claims consult their Institute or Division Personnel Officers to discuss special arrangements which must be made to assure that they receive the benefits of the increased annuity.



Mr. Holl

Reception Tomorrow Night Honors New Surg. General

A reception for Dr. William H. Stewart, appointed Surgeon General of the Public Health Service Oct. 1, will be held tomorrow (Dec. 2) from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Officers Club, Bolling Air Force Base.

Dr. Stewart had been named Director of the National Heart Institute slightly over two months prior to his present appointment.

Wives and husbands of all PHS employees have been invited to attend the buffet and open bar at a cost of \$6.50 per person. Dress is informal.

Workshop Sponsored by DRG on Bioengineering And Manpower in Phila.

The Division of Research Grants recently sponsored a workshop on bioengineering research and manpower at Philadelphia, Pa., to define boundaries of engineering and develop estimates of research activities of this emerging field of science.

The workshop was initiated by Dr. Arley T. Bever, DRG Associate Chief for Research and Analysis, and Dr. Errett C. Albritton, Chief of DRG's Office of Research Accomplishments. It developed from a paper on competence in biomedical research and engineering, which Dr. Bever presented at the second annual Rocky Mountain Bioengineering Symposium in Denver, Colo.

Future Research Discussed

Questions for panel discussions were based on areas of bioengineering interest in life sciences research, types of bioengineering research now supported, what can be expected in new or improved bioengineering technology, and how an estimate of bioengineering manpower can be made.

Dr. Richard J. Gowen, Department of Electrical Engineering, USAF Academy, served as general chairman of the workshop.

Dr. Eugene A. Confrey, DRG Chief, and other NIH staff participated in the panel discussions.

'Mildred Pierce' Is Next R&W Film Attraction

"Mildred Pierce," starring Joan Crawford, Jack Carson and Ann Blythe, will be presented by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The film is one of a series of classic sound motion pictures sponsored by R&W. Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

CFC Drive Ends Here; 95 Percent Of Quota Pledged

The Combined Federal Campaign drive ended here November 15 with NIH employees pledged to contribute \$147,062, or 95 percent of the NIH quota. NIH employee participation in the drive was 92 percent.

Five NIH units had 100 percent participation by employees. These were OD, NIAID, NICHD, NIGMS and DRG. Two others came very close. DRS reached 99.4 percent and NIDR climbed to 99.2 percent employee participation.

Quota Up 2.1 Percent

Although NIH did not reach its goal for this year's campaign, it was successful in raising \$3,385 more than last year. The 95 percent of the quota raised this year was 2.1 percent better than last year's 92.9 count.

Dr. Donald Harting, NICHD Director and Chairman of this year's NIH campaign, said the NIH pledges had helped the overall Combined Federal Campaign to exceed its quota. He congratulated the majority of NIH employees.

"I am impressed and appreciative of the response by the majority of employees to this year's Combined Federal Campaign," he said. "The generosity and community interest expressed by NIH employees is commendable."

Campaign Efforts Praised

"I would like particularly to cite the efforts of the more than 500 campaign workers who contributed so much time and effort to making the NIH portion of this campaign a success. I only wish I could thank each one of our campaign workers personally for a job well done."

A breakdown of Institute and Division pledges for the drive shows:

	Percent of Quota	Totals Collected
NICHD	150.2	\$3,951.50
DRG	115.0	10,323.33
OAM	113.5	12,600.88
NIMH	113.3	18,118.00
OD	110.2	4,986.50
NIDR	109.0	5,395.50
DRS	104.4	18,254.30
NIGMS	101.5	3,299.50
DBS	100.0	3,558.43
NIAID	94.0	6,834.50
NIAMD	93.5	11,713.10
DRFR	91.1	2,256.04
NINDB	81.5	7,820.09
CC	76.3	12,504.61
NCI	75.7	17,686.35
NHI	72.7	7,760.25

If you want to know what your wife is going to ask you to do next, try sitting down.—Miami, Fla., Herald in Reader's Digest.

Dr. Jack Masur Warns Of Manpower Shortage

Dr. Jack Masur, Assistant Surgeon General and Director of the Clinical Center, told members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States at their 72nd annual meeting that "The most emergent, indeed the most desperate problem in the health field today, is the shortage of manpower."



Dr. Masur

Dr. Masur was the keynote speaker for the meeting held in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15-17. The association includes members from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, National Guard and Military Reserves.

Career Needs Cited

"We must offer fundamental, meaningful career opportunities to individuals for whom medicine and its allied professions are primarily a way of life and secondarily a living," Dr. Masur said.

He proposed that Government agencies offer extensive education in medical, dental, and the paramedical specialties.

"The time has come," Dr. Masur said, "for policy makers to reexamine boldly the conventional arguments against formal educational and training programs in Federal institutions for all the health professions and supporting specialists."

Opinions Are Personal

In making this proposal, Dr. Masur emphasized that he was expressing his personal judgment.

Dr. Masur also suggested more adequate pay in Government health programs and for a spreading of the workload—particularly routine, repetitive functions—among the members of a bigger and more variegated team.

Dr. Roger L. Black, CC Associate Director, served as Co-Chairman of the opening session. Dr. George Z. Williams, Chief of the CC Clinical Pathology Department, spoke at another session on "Automated Laboratory Services in the Future Hospital."

Bibliography Supplement Published by the PHS

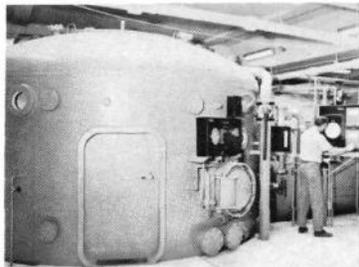
A Supplement to the Bibliography on Smoking and Health has been prepared by the National Library of Medicine with the support of the Division of Chronic Diseases of the Bureau of State Services.

The present supplement covers literature on smoking and health, published since the issuance of the initial bibliography, through 1964.

Dr. Zukel Participates in Dedication of Hyperbaric Facility; Its Uses Described

Dr. William Zukel, Acting Director of the National Heart Institute, participated in the recent dedication of a new Institute-supported Hyperbaric Oxygenation Facility at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

Following work with animals, the first surgical operation at Chil-



The operating room section of the new hyperbaric chamber is able to take a patient and 12-man surgical team to a simulated depth of five atmospheres, the equivalent of 132 feet below the surface of the sea.

dren's using oxygen under pressure was performed in 1962, using a decompression chamber installed around 1930 in the basement of the Harvard School of Public Health.

That instrument has already had a highly useful career, contributing much to understanding human oxygen intoxication and the basic physiology of diving and of submarine medicine.

This old chamber was one of the first in which surgery was routinely performed. In it Dr. William Bernhard accomplished heart surgery on more than 140 patients, mostly cyanotic infants with severe congenital heart disease.

Virus Particles in American and African Lymphoma Cultures Identical Structurally

Electron microscope studies of tissue cultures of tumor cells taken from an American lymphoma patient have revealed virus particles structurally identical to those previously reported seen in long-term cultures of a common African lymphoma, according to scientists of the National Cancer Institute.

This similarity between a cancer occurring in a 27-year-old white American female and the African childhood cancer known as Burkitt's lymphoma was reported by Drs. Gregory O'Connor and Alan Rabson of the Institute's Pathologic Anatomy Branch.

In both the African and American cultures the particles are of a shape and size characteristic of a herpes virus such as that causing "cold sores" in the mouth. The par-

The original bibliography (PHS Publication No. 1124) was prepared for the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health to cover the period 1958-1963.

Both publications were prepared by Dorothy Bocker, M.D., of the National Library of Medicine, and

The major factor in each decision to use the chamber was a clinical judgment that the patient might not survive the surgery if carried out under standard operating room conditions.

The Heart Institute grant which made construction of the chamber possible totaled \$339,000. This is part of the Institute's program for supporting research in hyperbaric oxygenation involving large chambers at four institutions.



Interior of the treatment and recompression section of the hyperbaric chamber.

Rupert Billingham To Give Dec. 8 NIH Lecture

Dr. Rupert E. Billingham, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medical Genetics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and Director of the Henry Phipps Institute, will give the 31st NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8:15 p.m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.



Dr. Billingham

Dr. Billingham will speak on "Tissue Transplantation: Past, Present and Future," an area of research in which he has been a trail-blazer since the early 1950s.

From his work with Dr. Peter Medawar at University College, London, came the first decisive demonstration that the homograft barrier could be broken. The early animal studies of these two scientists opened the way for the human transplants of today.

Dr. Billingham will review some of the current problems associated with tissue and organ transplantation in man. In addition to the therapeutic importance of transplantation immunology, he will discuss its application to a wide range of biological problems from the function of the thymus to the phenomenon of senescence.

Education, Honors Listed

A native of England, Dr. Billingham was educated at the University of Oxford, from which he has B.A., M.A., D.Phil., and D.Sc. degrees in zoology. His education was interrupted for a 4-year tour of duty in the Royal Navy during World War II.

After six years of research at University College, London, Dr. Billingham came to the U.S. in 1957 to become a member of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology and Professor of Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania.

He left the Wistar Institute this year to start a new Department of Medical Genetics in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Among the many honors bestowed on Dr. Billingham are the Honorary Medal and Award of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons and the Alvarenga Prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Since 1964, he has been associate editor of the Journal of Immunology and of the Journal of Experimental Zoology.

are published by the Public Health Service.

Single copies of the supplement are available from the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Division of Chronic Diseases, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

FOUR CLINICS

(Continued from Page 1)

may be needed altogether to discover whether any one of these drugs will save as many as one out of every four patients now dying within five years after a myocardial infarction.

In the first year, 300 patients will be studied at four centers. This will be followed by the recruitment of additional participating clinics, perhaps ultimately as many as 50, in order to obtain the number of patients required for statistically valid results.

Previous experience with the short-term administration of these drugs to more than 1,000 patients has indicated that the drugs may have considerable promise as lipid-lowering agents and are relatively free of adverse side effects.

Scientific Study Needed

A scientifically designed study is needed, however, to determine the effectiveness of these preparations in preventing coronary attacks and potentially increasing long-term survival of patients with coronary disease.

Provision also has been made to incorporate in this study selected new drugs that show promise.

To assure technical uniformity, serum lipids (fats in the blood such as cholesterol, triglycerides) and other blood constituents will be measured periodically under controlled conditions by the central laboratory at the CDC in Atlanta. Potential drug toxicity will be monitored at follow-up visits by appropriate clinical examinations as well as blood studies.

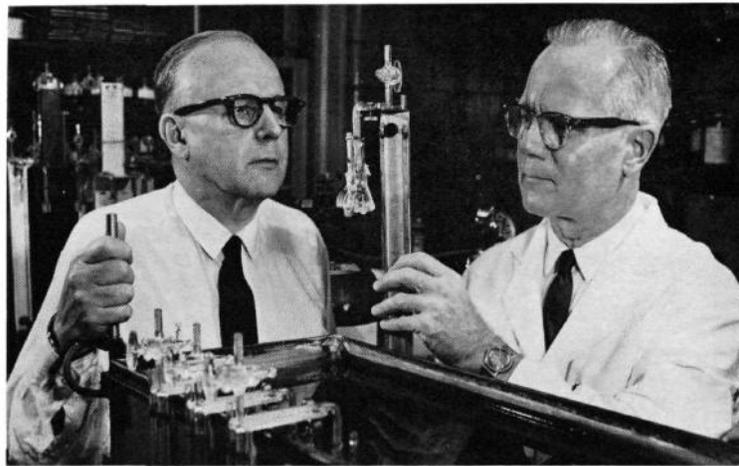
The Coordinating Center at the University of Maryland will coordinate data collection and analysis over the period of the project. Results will be prepared for publication in collaboration with the clinical participants.

Chairmen Assigned

Dr. Robert W. Wilkins of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital in Boston is Chairman of the Policy Board for the study, Dr. Jeremiah Stampler of the Chicago Board of Health is Chairman of the Steering Committee, and Dr. Christian Klimt, University of Maryland, will have responsibility for the Coordinating Center in Baltimore.

All biomedical tests for the study will be made under the direction of Dr. Gerald Cooper at the Heart Disease Control Laboratory in the PHS Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Stampler will direct the Chicago clinic, Dr. Kenneth G. Berge of the Mayo Foundation will direct the Rochester clinic, Dr. Nicholas J. Galluzzi, the Staten Island clinic, and Dr. Jessie Marmorston of the University of Southern California, the Los Angeles clinic.



Drs. Dean Burk (left) and Mark Woods of the NCI Laboratory of Biochemistry study the metabolism of Morris rat hepatomas with Warburg manometric apparatus.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Drs. Burk, Woods Win Gerhard Domagk Prize For Cancer Research

Drs. Dean Burk and Mark Woods of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Cancer Institute, have been awarded the 1965 Gerhard Domagk Prize for Cancer Research by the Gerhard Domagk Foundation at the University of Westphalia, Germany.

Honored for their studies of cancer metabolism, Dr. Burk and Dr. Woods are the first American scientists to receive the award which this year provides an honorarium of 20,000 marks or about \$5,000.

The award is named for the Nobel Prize winning discoverer of sulfa drugs and former Director of Medical Research at I. G. Farben Industries.

Hepatoma Paper Wins

The NCI scientists were selected for the competitive award for their research paper, "The Relationship Between Glucose Fermentation and Growth Rate in the Spectrum of Morris Rat Hepatomas."

Their paper reported that slow-growing liver cancers in the rat, studied *in vitro*, had a faster rate of glucose consumption than normal rat liver tissue.

Moreover, the faster the growth rate of the cancers, the faster was their rate of glucose fermentation and the greater their inhibition by steroid hormone (stilbestrol).

For more than a decade, Drs. Burk and Woods have studied glucose fermentation in cancer cells. They found an increase in fermentation caused by a change in hexokinase, the enzyme with which glucose first reacts and which is markedly affected by insulin and steroids.

Their research extends the findings of Dr. Otto Warburg in 1923 that the chief biochemical difference between a cancer cell and a

Leaflet Describes Tests To Check Heart Disease

Publication of a new PHS leaflet, "How Doctors Diagnose Heart Disease," was announced recently.

The leaflet describes some of the tests physicians may use to tell if something is wrong with the heart or blood vessels. These methods assist the doctor in determining whether heart disease exists, how serious it may be, and the best ways of treating the ailment.

The leaflet includes illustrations and explains such tests as blood pressure measurement, auscultation, blood tests for cholesterol level, X-ray, fluoroscopy, electrocardiogram, and cardiac catheterization.

Single free copies of the leaflet (PHS Publication 1373) may be obtained from the Heart Information Center, National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402 at \$5 per 100.

normal cell is in the rate of glucose fermentation.

Drs. Burk and Woods were assisted in the research by Jehu Hunter, Tulane B. Howard and Elinor E. Hall, of the Laboratory of Biochemistry. Additional scientific collaboration was provided by Drs. H. P. Morris and P. Gullino and by B. Wagner, also of that laboratory.

Dr. Burk was born in California and attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned B.S. and Ph.D. degrees in chemistry.

After further study at Harvard and in universities in London and Berlin, he worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and then taught at Cornell Medical College before joining NCI in 1939.

Dr. Burk is a member of a number of medical and scientific societies

Fla. Hospital Awarded 2nd NIMH Grant for Mental Health Center

Approval of the second construction grant under the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 was announced recently by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Act authorized a total of \$150 million for assistance in constructing comprehensive community mental health centers over a 3-year period. Between 500 and 700 such centers are expected to be in operation by 1970.

The grant, totaling \$429,615, was made by the National Institute of Mental Health to the Winter Haven Hospital in Winter Haven, Fla. Federal funds will provide 65 percent of the mental health center construction costs.

The Winter Haven Hospital Mental Health Center will provide the first mental health services to be offered to Highlands County and the Eastern section of Polk County, Fla.

Services Required

According to the 1963 Act, to be eligible for Federal assistance a center must be a part of a program providing at least the essential elements of comprehensive mental health services.

These are defined as inpatient and outpatient services, partial hospitalization, emergency services 24 hours a day, together with consultation and education services to community agencies and professional personnel.

In addition, the regulations list a complete range of optional services that include diagnostic, rehabilitative, precare and aftercare services, and training, research and evaluation. The Winter Haven hospital will offer a majority of these services.

Before approval of individual center projects by the PHS Surgeon General, each State must submit and have approved a State plan for centers covering an inventory of existing mental health resources, a survey of the area needs, and an establishment of priorities to meet those needs.

ties in this country and is also a Foreign Member of the Max Planck Society and Institute at Berlin. He has been listed in Who's Who in America since 1952.

Dr. Woods, a native of the District of Columbia, received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biology (cytochemistry) from the University of Maryland, where he taught, except for a period of wartime service in the Navy, from 1931 until joining NCI in 1947.

He held the rank of Associate Professor at the time of his departure from the university.

Heredity, Environment? NIMH Seeks Answer to Cause of Schizophrenia

Two research projects have just been set up overseas to help answer one of psychiatry's most baffling mysteries, the causes of schizophrenia, Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, announced this week.

Both studies, one in Denmark and the other in Israel, will attempt to shed further light on whether heredity or environment is the main factor in producing schizophrenia.

Denmark was chosen because of its excellent collection of health records that will enable the scientists to trace family members over several generations.

Israel will offer the researchers the opportunity to study the effects of two types of environment on the child: the communal life of the Kibbutz, and that of the traditional, close-knit family.

Staff in Denmark

The Denmark study will be conducted by Drs. David Rosenthal, Institute psychologist; Seymour Kety, biologist and Director of the Institute's Laboratory of Clinical Science, and Paul Wender, Research Fellow and a staff member of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore. Dr. Rosenthal will also conduct the Israel study.

In Denmark the researchers will single out the schizophrenic adults among some 10,000 parents who put their children up for adoption. Then they will evaluate how well the children fared when raised by the normal adoptive parents.

The researchers will try to determine if there is an inherited personality pattern which may linger on in the children of schizophrenics despite the children's being raised by normal persons.

Study Is Link

This project will be linked to an earlier NIMH-financed study in Denmark in which adopted children who became schizophrenic were the focus of investigation. Dr. Fini Schulsinger, Chief Psychiatrist, Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, will collaborate with the American scientists.

The Denmark projects were designed partly to settle the contradiction in findings in twin research over the role of heredity in schizophrenia.

In the United States some studies have shown that if one identical twin becomes schizophrenic, the chances are 70 to 90 percent that the second also will become ill—underscoring the importance of heredity. But recent studies of twins in Finland and Norway



Mrs. A. S. "Mike" Monroney, wife of the Senator from Oklahoma and a member of WARDS (Welfare of Animals used in Research for Drugs and Surgery), and Dr. William I. Gay, Assistant Chief of the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, inspect a beagle at the Howard University Laboratory Animal Center. A grant from WARDS and another from the Animal Resources Branch will further studies of humane methods of handling research animals at Howard.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

NIDR Issues Pamphlet On Oral Ulcerations

An estimated 20 to 50 percent of the U.S. population is afflicted at some time during their lives with canker sores—painful recurrent ulcerations of the mouth—according to a new publication, "Canker Sores and Other Oral Ulcerations," recently released by the Public Health Service.

Prepared by the National Institute of Dental Research, the illustrated pamphlet discusses four types of oral ulcerations which have a common characteristic—they recur at varying intervals during a person's life.

Single copies of "Canker Sores and Other Oral Ulcerations," (PHS Publication No. 1329) may be obtained without charge from the Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

The pamphlet may be purchased in quantity from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 10 cents a copy or \$7.50 per hundred copies.

placed this rate at a much lower figure.

In Israel Dr. Rosenthal will compare the children of schizophrenic parents as the youngsters grow up in the Kibbutz where the parents' influence is diluted, to children raised by schizophrenic parents in traditional homes.

He will also contrast these groups with the children of normal parents in both settings. Some 80 children ranging in age from 8 to 12 will be studied over a 3-year period.

Dr. Rosenthal will be assisted by Dr. Shumel Nagler.

Dr. Olivier, NIAID, Reports on Brazilian Pilot Program to Control Schistosomiasis

By Mildred Brosky

Recommendations for a continuing national program for the control of schistosomiasis in Brazil were reported recently to the Pan American Health Organization by Dr. Louis J. Olivier of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The recommendations to PAHO were made following a 6-week study of schistosomiasis in Brazil conducted by Dr. Olivier as a consultant for the organization.

The National Department of Endemic Diseases of Brazil has proposed the creation of a 5-year pilot program to test schistosomiasis control methods in certain endemic areas as a means of gaining information and experience for a gradually increasing control program for the entire country.

Dr. Olivier, who is Assistant Chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases and an authority on schistosomiasis, was asked by PAHO to evaluate the proposed pilot program, to discuss it with Brazilian schistosomiasis experts, and to visit the four regional areas proposed for the program—Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais and Guanabara.

During his visit, Dr. Olivier explored several isolated valleys of Brazil where schistosomiasis is prevalent.

"Schistosomiasis control," he said, "is more important now than ever to the health and economic development of Brazil. The disease is already spreading to new areas. Expansion of irrigation systems will increase its prevalence."

Dr. Olivier sees other reasons



Dr. Olivier

for the timeliness of the proposed pilot control program:

1. New techniques increase the possibility of successful control at reasonable cost. The pilot studies would test these techniques objectively and provide accurate data on efficiency and cost.

2. Brazil has a relatively large number of highly capable specialists in schistosomiasis. Many of them may leave the field if a more vigorous national program is not started.

3. The steadily increasing worldwide interest in schistosomiasis favors the attraction of advice and assistance from international organizations.

4. Brazil, long prominent in schistosomiasis research, should now assume leadership in its control.

McMullen Assists

During the early part of his investigations, Dr. Olivier was accompanied by Dr. D. B. McMullen, who was sent to Brazil by the Rockefeller Foundation at the request of the Brazilian Government.

Dr. Olivier's assignment for this visit is evidence of the continuing interest of NIH in research on schistosomiasis aimed at eventual control of the disease.

The visit to Brazil also gave Dr. Olivier a chance to renew friendships with Brazilian health workers and to observe the progress of schistosomiasis studies in Brazil since he was stationed there in 1952-1954.

Rita Warnock, NIGMS, Dies After Long Illness

Rita K. Warnock, a Fellowships Technical Assistant in the Research Fellowships Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, died Nov. 1. She had been ill for several months.

Mrs. Warnock served in Government for more than 10 years. She was first employed at NIH in 1961 as a clerk-typist in the Budget Office of the then Division of General Medical Sciences.

In 1964, when she was a Fellowships Assistant in the Research Fellowships Branch, she was presented a superior performance award for carrying out the daily activities of the Research Career Award Program, and for initiating and developing new methods to facilitate these activities.

Mrs. Warnock is survived by her husband, Olen M. Warnock, of 7920 Maryknoll Ave., Bethesda;

DR. GEHRIG

(Continued from Page 1)

gery at the PHS Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.

In 1955 he was named Deputy Chief of Surgery for the PHS Hospital, Seattle, Wash. Transferred in 1957 to Washington, D.C., he served as Deputy Chief of the PHS Division of Hospitals.

Early in 1963, Dr. Gehrig traveled throughout South Vietnam observing PHS surgical teams now providing medical care for civilians of that country.

Dr. Gehrig is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society.

two daughters and a son, Mary Rita, Ann Theresa, and Alan Charles, of the home address; and another son, the Rev. Robert J. Banks, of Boston.

HAPPY CHILDREN

(Continued from Page 1)

more important than sociability?" they answered, "Achievement."

Yet once the rules were laid down, the strict parents showed more respect and affection for the child than the permissive parents. The strict parents granted their child more responsibility, listened to him closely, even when he spoke of unimportant matters, knew virtually all of his friends, gave him a say in making family plans, and were able to tolerate sharp disagreement with him.

These parents did not necessarily spend more time with the child than others, but they were more deeply interested and enjoyed doing things with him.

Despite their firmness, these parents used rewards more than punishment to influence behavior, and avoided corporal punishment.

Strictness Is Effective

Paradoxically, these strict parents reported that their discipline worked more than 90 percent of the time, while the more permissive parents who used harsher punishment when finally driven to it, said their methods worked only about half the time.

Children of the strict parents reported that their punishment was usually deserved, while children of the permissive parents said their punishment was generally unfair.

Children from strict homes said they felt close to their parents and affectionate toward them more frequently than youngsters from permissive homes.

The characteristics of the firmer parents, Dr. Coopersmith reported, included high self-respect, an independent and less conforming turn of mind, and an interest in community affairs.

The mother frequently had worked for a long time, enjoyed her work and drew self-confidence

Promise of Cell Biology Research Bright Says Dr. Porter at NIGMS Seminar

By Hilah B. Thomas

"Creative dreaming" in the field of cell biology—the promise and potential of this research discipline—was the subject of a seminar sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and presented by Dr. Keith R. Porter, Professor of Cell Biology and Chairman of the Department of Biology at Harvard University.



Dr. Porter

Dr. Porter compared the recent achievements of cell biologists—phase-contrast, electron microscopy, tissue culture and cell fractionation—with the burst of accomplishments of the preceding century that followed the development of the light microscope.

He predicted the development of several new million-dollar industries to meet the needs of cell biologists comparable to the one that arose from the need for packaged and defined culture media.

He said a balance of researchers with many interests, from molecular biologists to those who look at living things as a whole, is necessary for the best development in cell biology.

Dr. Porter also made several specific suggestions for improving the

from it. She considered child-rearing a natural and welcome event which did not cut her off from her other interests. She was well satisfied with her marriage, her husband, and with his performance in raising the children.

The strict father was usually successful, self-confident and the family disciplinarian. Both parents were direct, realistic people who handled issues directly and who expected, and usually got, the best out of life.

Self-esteem, shown by a number of studies to be the key ingredient to mental health and happiness, is developed in the child's early years, Dr. Coopersmith noted.

Confidence Instills Esteem

The confident but strict parent seems to instill his child early with a sense of high esteem and the notion that he can and will succeed in life.

By having limits set for him, the child learns that order can be imposed on life and that he can control his own fate to a large extent, the scientist explained.

Those children who think poorly of themselves pick up this attitude from their parents. Unfortunately, the early attitude formed toward oneself is strongly resistant to change and strongly predisposes one to failure, Dr. Coopersmith reported.

state of the art. These included:

- Establishment of intensive two-to-three week training courses for senior scientists similar to the tissue culture course given for many years by a small number of interested scientists at Coopers-town, N. Y., and elsewhere.

- Development of a good text and syllabus to improve departments of cell biology. He also suggested the equivalent of Guggenheim fellowships to encourage older scientists to write monographs of a broader and deeper nature, defining problems and relating previously known phenomena to new developments.

- Exploration of less traditional ways to improve the dissemination, retrieval, and integration of the mass of presently separate and unrelated data to help cell biologists.

Training Needed

Dr. Porter spoke of the need for a new profession of laboratory management, similar to hospital management, in which people would be trained in administration, grant-handling, and laboratory design and construction.

Also needed, he said, is a system of schools, similar to those in Switzerland, for training skilled technicians.

He also recommended that psychologists and sociologists study the ideal scientific laboratory group as to size, proper proportioning of time spent on research and other duties, and the most appropriate number of people for maximum efficiency and creativity.

Several research areas in cell biology were identified by Dr. Porter as having a high potential for progress. They include investigations of membrane synthesis and structure; mechanisms for shaping cells and their loss in malignancy; studies of cell surfaces, their antigenic properties, and the factors involved in recognition and association of like cells; cell differentiation; and cinematography and electron microscopy of living cells.

Dr. Fredrik Lottsfeldt, NCI Clinical Associate, Dies in Beltway Crash

Dr. Fredrik I. Lottsfeldt, 29, a pediatrician specializing in blood diseases, who was a Clinical Associate in the Medicine Branch of the National Cancer Institute, died on



Dr. Lottsfeldt

Nov. 12 of head injuries sustained the previous day in an auto crash on the Capital Beltway.

Dr. Lottsfeldt was born in Seattle, Wash., and received the M.D. degree from the University of Washington in 1961. He served a residency in pediatrics at the University of Minnesota from 1961 until his appointment as a Clinical Associate in 1964. Upon the completion of his appointment in 1966, he was to join the University of Washington as an Assistant Professor in Pediatrics.

He is survived by his wife, Jody, and a son, Erik, of the home address, 2505 Kimberly St., Silver Spring, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Lottsfeldt of Seattle. Funeral services were held in that city.

Perry Pays Tribute

Dr. Seymour Perry, Chief of the Medicine Branch, paid tribute to the young physician:

"We have lost a wonderful young man and a brilliant investigator of great promise in the physiology and treatment of acute leukemia.

"He had warmth and enthusiasm which endeared him to his patients and their parents. In his weekly meeting with the parents of youngsters on the Acute Leukemia Ward, his warmth, understanding and confidence gave important psychological support to parents.

"We shall miss him as a person, and his loss will be felt in the leukemia research effort."

As a tribute to him, The Lottsfeldt Memorial Fund has been established and contributions are being accepted here at the Medicine Branch, NCI, as well as at the medical schools with which he was connected earlier in his career.



Dr. Richard L. Masland, NINDB Director (left), accepts the Bronze Hope Chest award of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society from its President, Harold W. Comfort. The citation on the plaque reads: "Dr. Richard L. Masland—in deepest appreciation from the Society and the patients it serves."

PHS Grant Awarded for Prepayment Plan Study

A preliminary study to measure the effects of a new nationwide prepayment plan on the provision of community mental health services will be conducted jointly by the American Psychiatric Association and the United Auto Workers under a PHS grant.

The grant totals \$95,144 in direct costs for the first year plus additional support for a second year by the National Institute of

Mental Health.

The project has two phases. The first is to determine and propose solutions to problems involved in supplying and insuring care in a spectrum of community mental health services.

The second is to collect and organize data that can be used as a basis for further research in extended psychiatric coverage and wider mental health services.

Progress in Research on Oral Ulcerations Shown In New NIDR Exhibit

"Oral Ulcerations—Research Progress at NIDR," a new professional exhibit of the National Institute of Dental Research, had its initial showing at the 106th annual meeting of the American Dental Association in Las Vegas, November 8-11. The sessions were attended by more than 22,000 dentists.

The NIDR exhibit won second prize in the category for scientific exhibits by Federal agencies.

The exhibit shows etiologic findings and salient features for differential diagnosis of aphthous stomatitis (recurrent aphthae and recurrent periadenitis aphthae) and the herpetic infections (herpetic stomatitis and recurrent herpes labialis).

Pamphlets Distributed

Distributed from the exhibit was the Institute's recently published pamphlet which discusses the subject at greater length for a more general audience. The pamphlet, "Canker Sores and Other Oral Ulcerations," is Public Health Service publication No. 1329.

Two 15-minute TV tapes, produced by the NIDR Information Office at the NIH Television Engineering Unit, were shown over the closed circuit ADA-TV network during the Las Vegas convention.

Discussants Noted

In one, Dr. Edward A. Graykowski, Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, discussed oral ulcerations. In the other, Dr. Albert L. Russell, Chief of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, related findings on the relation of nutrition to oral diseases in Nigeria. Bob Callahan, NIDR Information Office, acted as announcer for both programs.

NCI, Japanese Scientists Discuss Continuation of Joint Research Program

Twenty-two U.S. and Japanese scientists, meeting at a 5-day seminar in Tokyo early last month, discussed potential studies on congenital malformations and cancers which might be carried out under the United States-Japan Cooperative Science Program.

Dr. Robert W. Miller, Chief of the Epidemiology Branch, National Cancer Institute and U.S. coordinator for the meeting, presented the keynote address on specific features of the life and industrial environments in the U.S. and Japan that favor epidemiological research.

Dr. Miller also delivered a paper on the coexistence of cancer and malformations in children.

2-Day NIH Seminar Hears Top Officials Discuss Public Information Problems



Discussion leaders of the 4th seminar session are pictured here with its chairman, Ruth Dudley, NINDB Information Officer. From left: Edward M. Friedlander, Tufts-New England Medical Center; James C. Butler, Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Dudley; Howard Hall, Vanderbilt University; and Seymour Standish, University of Washington.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

As part of a continuing effort designed to bring about a greater understanding of the problems and responsibilities shared by NIH Information Officers and their counterparts at grantee institutions, the Office of Research Information, OD, recently sponsored a 2-day



During a break in seminar sessions, this group was caught by the candid camera in an informal discussion at nearby Governor's House. They are from left: Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Director, U.S. Office of Science and Technology; Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Executive Secretary, Federal Council for Science and Technology; Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island; and Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

seminar here.

Top NIH and government officials participated in the seminar on "Science, Public Policy and Public Information." It was attended by information representatives

A report on a current U.S.-Japan collaborative study was given by William Haenszel, Chief of NCI's Biometry Branch.

This study is designed to determine if the varying incidence rates for lung and stomach cancer found among Japanese, Japanese migrants, and the general U.S. population are attributable to changes in living patterns.

Dr. Paul Kotin, NCI Associate Director for Field Studies, presented a paper on the interaction between epidemiological and laboratory studies of cancer causation.

Dr. Kotin also chaired the concluding session at which the participants made plans for future studies.

from 49 medical schools in 29 States.

The opening session featured a tour of NIH computer facilities and laboratory animal facilities. The information representatives then met in the Clinical Center auditorium to hear Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, and Dr. George Z. Williams, Chief of the CC Clinical Pathology Department, discuss activities and problems in modern patient care as seen at the Clinical Center.

At the second session Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, U.S. Office of Science and Technology, spoke on the future of Federal support of medical research.

Speakers Named

Other speakers at this session were Dr. Frederick L. Stone, NIGMS Director, and Dr. James W. Colbert, Associate Director for Extramural Programs, NIAID. They discussed the partnership and responsibility in Federal support of health research and the role of the Information Officer in relation to these matters.

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, addressed the group informally at the third session and introduced the main speaker, Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, who spoke on unmet needs in the information field.

Rep. Fogarty called for a closer involvement and identification by information staffs at universities and medical schools across the country with national health goals. Also essential, he said, is a closer coordination of medical school efforts with those of NIH.

The concluding seminar session was devoted to a discussion by the medical school representatives and NIH Information Officers of the points raised and future trends.

Dr. Eugene Van Scott, NCI Researcher, Wins Dermatology Award

Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott, Director of Intramural Research of the National Cancer Institute and Chief of its Dermatology Branch, was the recipient of the first James Clarke White Award of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Dr. Van Scott, who received the award at the recent annual meeting of the association in Washington, D.C., was honored for his outstanding contributions to control of the most serious skin diseases of man and his leadership in the field of dermatology.

The award, which includes a \$500 honorarium and bronze plaque, is sponsored by Eli Lilly and Company. It is named after Dr. White, a Harvard Medical School professor who held the first chair of dermatology in the U.S.

Understanding Promoted

Dr. Van Scott's research on the biology of normal and abnormal skin has led to a better understanding of basic problems of growth.

He has shown the importance of the stroma in cell differentiation and demonstrated that hair can be used to measure the effects of radiation, drugs, and physiologic disturbances on normal growth.

The results of his research have been applied to clinical studies of such diseases as mycosis fungoides, psoriasis, and skin cancer.

For instance, he has shown that psoriasis appears to be related to a failure of keratinization due to rapid epidermal proliferation and that cancer drugs, which retard cell growth, permit the epidermal cells to produce keratin, at least temporarily.

Treatment Successful

Dr. Van Scott has treated psoriasis with methotrexate with some success. He and his colleagues have shown that electron beam therapy can achieve satisfactory remissions of mycosis fungoides without the undesirable side effects of conventional X-ray therapy.

Besides his research, Dr. Van Scott, who has been at NIH since 1953, is responsible for the dermatologic treatment of all patients in the Clinical Center.

The month of May was named after Maia, the goddess of growth of plants.—Information Please Almanac.



Dr. Van Scott

DR. MARSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

developed from recommendations of the 1964 President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. The commission studied the problems and recommended means to achieve significant results in the diagnosis and treatment of these three diseases, which account for nearly three-fourths of all deaths in the United States each year.

The commission concluded that the toll of these diseases could be reduced significantly if the latest medical advances already developed could be made more widely available.

The major recommendations of the commission to bring this about are the basis for the regional medical programs authorized by the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965.

3-Year Program

The law authorizes a 3-year \$340 million program of grants for the planning and establishment of regional medical programs.

These grants would provide support for cooperative arrangements which would link major medical centers—usually consisting of a medical school and affiliated teaching hospitals—with clinical research centers, local community hospitals, and practicing physicians of the Nation.

Grants will not support any new construction but will serve rather to help improve facilities and capabilities that already exist.

Grants will be made for planning and for feasibility studies, as well as for pilot projects to demonstrate the value of these cooperative regional arrangements and to provide a base of experience for further development of the program.

In developing the Regional Medical Programs the cooperation of practicing physicians, medical center officials, hospital administrators, and representatives from appropriate voluntary health agencies will be sought.

No Interference Planned

No interference is to be made with patterns or methods of financing of patient care, or professional practice, or with the administration of hospitals.

Dr. Marston comes to NIH from the University of Mississippi where he has been Dean of the School of Medicine since 1961 and Vice Chancellor since July 1, 1965.

Born in Toano, Va., Dr. Marston graduated from Virginia Military Institute and received the M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia. He attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar and received the B.Sc. degree there.

From 1951 to 1953 Dr. Marston



Dr. Jack Masur (standing, left), Clinical Center Director, presented certificates to 10-year donors during Blood Donor Day at the CC's Blood Bank recently. Seated (l. to r.) are Dr. Wade H. Marshall, Helen K. Small, and Charles K. Turner. Standing: Dr. Masur, John W. Owens Jr., Paul V. DePorte, Derrell R. Freese, Dr. Arthur T. Ness, William L. Beane, Dr. Norman E. Sharpless and Ernest G. McDaniel. Ten-year donors unable to attend the ceremony were Mrs. Ida Louise Bartgis, Donald Lee Barber, Dr. R. Gerald Suskind, Frederick J. Gutter, Dr. Elbert A. Peterson, Dr. Robert E. Greenfield Jr., and Dr. Alan H. Mehler.

served in the U.S. Army with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

He was Assistant Professor of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, from 1954 to 1958; Assistant Professor of Biology and Immunology, University of Minnesota, from 1958 to 1959; and Associate Professor of Medicine and Assistant Dean in Charge of Student Affairs, Medical College of Virginia, from 1959 to 1961.

In 1961 Dr. Marston was appointed Director of the University of Mississippi Medical Center and Dean of the School of Medicine.

Dr. Knutti Accepts Post In Research Organization

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, who retired last July as Director of the National Heart Institute, has been appointed Executive Officer of Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology.

UAREP is a non-profit organization formed recently to encourage and facilitate cooperation among universities and other scientific institutions in research and education in pathology and related fields.

Dr. Knutti was Director of the NHI from 1961 until his retirement. He had previously served with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases from 1951-1961, principally as Associate Director for Extramural Programs.

Announcing Dr. Knutti's appointment, Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous of the University of North Carolina, President of UAREP, said:

"We are especially fortunate in having Dr. Knutti to serve as Ex-

Dr. Albert Sabin Wins Lasker, Scopus Awards

Dr. Albert B. Sabin, who becomes a member of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council on Feb. 1, recently received two high honors, one in the field of clinical research and the other in humanitarian achievement.

On Thursday, Nov. 18, Dr. Sabin won the 20th annual \$10,000 Albert and Mary Lasker Clinical Research Award for his contributions to the understanding of polio and the development of a live oral vaccine.

Dr. John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was the principal speaker at the award luncheon sponsored by the Lasker Foundation.

Three days later, at a dinner at the New York Hilton Hotel, the American Friends of the Hebrew University presented Dr. Sabin with the Scopus Award for his humanitarian achievements, his service to Hebrew University, and his civic activity.

The Scopus Award, previously bestowed on only five persons, is a silver and bronze sculptured replica of the original Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus.

The Sabin vaccine has been administered to more than 350,000,000 people throughout the world. The Lasker award citation points out that wherever the vaccine has been used extensively, polio has been either completely eliminated or reduced to a few sporadic cases.

He is internationally recognized for his achievements in the administration of research and training programs in

Dr. King Is Named Chief Of New NIDR Section

Dr. Cecil T. G. King has been named Chief of a newly established Pharmacology Section in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Institute of Dental Research.

The section will conduct research on the biochemical effects of drugs and their influence on tissue morphology, with primary emphasis on the mechanisms by which drugs induce oral-facial abnormalities.



Dr. King

Since joining the Institute in 1960, Dr. King has intensively investigated the relation of prenatal and fetal development to the etiology of oral diseases, especially cleft palate. His findings that certain drugs have a pronounced teratogenic effect, particularly in the development of certain oral structures, have been widely recognized.

From 1952 to 1960 Dr. King was Chief of the Endocrinology Section, Medical Research Laboratories, U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn. He received his B.S. degree from Harvard University in 1948 and a Ph.D. degree from that institution in 1952.

Dr. Rasmussen Honored By Brussels University

Dr. Grant L. Rasmussen of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was awarded the Docteur Honoris Causa degree by the Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie, Universite Libre de Bruxelles on Nov. 9.

The honorary degree, in recognition of his research on the auditory system, was presented to Dr. Rasmussen in Brussels, Belgium, where he has been working with Dr. J. Desmet in the university's Laboratory of Pathophysiology of the Nervous System.

Dr. Rasmussen is especially noted for his discovery and description of a nerve tract, called Rasmussen's bundle, which is responsible for changing the sensitivity of the inner ear.

Since 1954 Dr. Rasmussen has headed the Laboratory's Section on Functional Neuroanatomy. Before joining NIH he was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Buffalo and at the University of South Carolina. He holds degrees from the University of Utah (A.B.) and the University of Minnesota (M.A. and Ph.D.).

the biomedical sciences and for his many years of outstanding work in research and teaching in pathology."