

# the NIH Record

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

March 22, 1966  
Vol. XVIII, No. 6

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## Dr. Kreshover Is New Director of Dental Institute

The appointment of Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover as Director of the National Institute of Dental Research was announced recently by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. In this position Dr. Kreshover will carry the rank of Assistant Surgeon General. He succeeds Dr. Francis A. Arnold Jr., who has been named the Service's Chief Dental Officer.



Dr. Kreshover

"Dr. Kreshover brings to this position a unique combination of capabilities in dentistry, medicine, and general science," Dr. Stewart said.

### Research Expanded

"As Associate Director in Charge of Research for the Dental Institute for the past nine years, he has contributed greatly to a broader biological orientation of the dental sciences.

"This expansion of research perimeters has proved fruitful in achieving a better understanding

(See DR. KRESHOVER, Page 8)

## NIH Surgical Device Developed For Parkinson's Disease Use

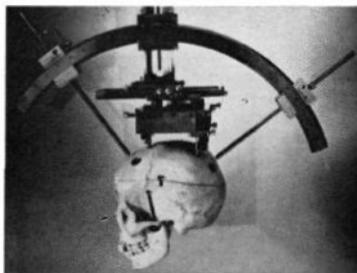
By Tony Anastasi

A surgical device used for treating one of the most crippling disorders of the nervous system—Parkinson's disease—has been fabricated by NIH biomedical engineers.

Called a type of "stereotaxic instrument," the device is now being used here in neurosurgery. Another model was recently made here and delivered to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington.

The original drawings were made by Frank Anderson of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch of the Division of Research Services for Dr. James M. Van Buren of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The device was fabricated in the BEIB by Paul Calderwood under the immediate direction of Kenneth Bolen.

A London physician, James Par-



The stereotaxic device, developed by DRS biomedical engineers, for use in neurosurgical correction of Parkinson's disease, is attached to a skull.

kinson, first described Parkinsonism, which causes stiffness of muscles, uncontrollable trembling of extremities, stooped posture, lethargy, loss of facial expression, and difficulty in walking, talking, writing, or almost any action calling for a high degree of muscular coordination.

It is estimated that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Americans are now suffering from this disorder, and reports indicate that between 25,000 and 43,000 new cases develop each year. The causes of Parkinson's disease are still unknown.

### Symptoms Alleviated

There is no specific treatment for Parkinson's at present, but drugs, physical therapy, and surgery offer some hope of alleviating the symptoms.

Surgery for Parkinson's is used to interrupt certain overactive brain pathways. Tremor and muscle rigidity result from an imbalance between two interacting motor control systems within the brain. If one system is injured, the other may become overactive.

The surgeon attempts to correct this by making a necessary tiny lesion in the thalamus of the brain. This can be done by simple cut-

(See SURGICAL DEVICE, Page 4)

## Editor to Lecture Here On War Against Poverty

"Progress Against Poverty," a brief lecture, will be given by Alfred Friendly, Associate Editor of the Washington Post, followed by an extended discussion from the audience tomorrow night (March 23) in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Beginning at 8:30 p.m., the program will be presented by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. The NIH community and friends of the Foundation are invited. Admission is free.

## Dr. Robert Grant Named to Direct Heart Institute

Dr. Robert P. Grant, Chief of the European Office of the NIH Office of International Research in Paris, has been appointed Director of the National Heart Institute, it was announced recently.



Dr. Grant

He succeeds Dr. William H. Stewart who served as NHI Director from Aug. 1, 1965, until he was named Surgeon General of the Public Health Service Sept. 24, less than two

months later.

Commenting on Dr. Grant's appointment, the Surgeon General said, "Dr. Grant's attainments in research, administration, and manpower training make him especially suited for his new post. He is internationally known for his knowledge and work in these fields. He brings both high skills and creative imagination to the task of directing the PHS heart program against the Nation's leading cause of death."

### At NHI Since 1950

Formerly with the National Heart Institute, from 1950, when he entered the Public Health Service, to 1962, Dr. Grant has been active in the cardiovascular research and training field for many years.

At NHI he conducted original research in such fields as electrocardiography, vector electrocardiography, cardiac pathology, and

(See DR. GRANT, Page 8)

## Dr. Arbona of Puerto Rico Appointed to Heart Council

Dr. Guillermo Arbona, Secretary of Health for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and President of the Board of the Puerto Rico Medical Center, has been appointed to the National Advisory Heart Council, Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service announced recently. Dr. Arbona's 4-year term began Jan. 10.

## Cigarette Smokers' Death Rate Remains Higher Than Non-Smokers', NCI Reports

Cigarette smokers among 250,000 U.S. veterans observed for more than 8 years of a 10-year study by the Public Health Service continued to have a higher death rate than non-smokers. Among the causes of death, only Parkinson's disease was associated with significantly lower mortality for smokers.

Death rates for cigarette smokers were seen to remain fairly constant over the 8½-year period, while rates for non-smokers went down.

Findings of the nearly completed study show that, in the same age group, 11 times as many cigarette smokers as non-smokers died of lung cancer, and 12 times as many died of emphysema, also a lung disease.

Three or more times as many cigarette smokers as non-smokers died of cancer of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus or larynx, and such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, stomach ulcer, duodenal ulcer, and nonsyphilitic aneurysm of the aorta.

Study results showed mortality risk related to the amount smoked for each form of tobacco use. The risks for cigarette smokers greatly exceeded those for pipe or cigar

(See DEATH RATE, Page 6)

# the NIH Record

Published bi-weekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Public Information Section, Office of Research Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, principal research center of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to all news media and interested members of the medical- and science-related fields. The NIH Record content is reprintable without permission and its pictures are available on request.

NIH Record Office.....Bldg. 31, Rm. 4B13. Phone: 49-62125

Editor..... E. Kenneth Stabler

## Staff Correspondents

Georgiana Brimjoin, NCI; Tony Anastasi, DRS; Bowen Hosford, CC; Mary Anne Gates, NIAMD; Marie Norris, NIDR; Ed Long, NIMH; Frances Dearman, NINDB; Martha Mader, NIAID; Faye Peterson, DBS; Linda Jacobson, NIGMS; Beverly Warran, DRFR; Dick Turlington, DRG; Gary Goldsmith, NIII; Frances Mills, OAM; Dan Rogers, NICHD.

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

### MEDICARE

The first enrollment period during which eligible persons may sign up for medical insurance under the MEDICARE program ends March 31, 1966.

MEDICARE is a new program established by the Federal government to provide benefits for a wide range of hospital and medical expenses for all eligible persons age 65 or over. It becomes effective July 1, 1966. MEDICARE is not to be confused with the Federal Employees Health Benefits, a program limited to Federal employees only.

MEDICARE consists of two separate insurance plans: (1) the HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLAN and (2) the SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE PLAN.

### Hospital Bills Paid

Briefly, the HOSPITAL INSURANCE plan helps pay the hospital bills. The plan provides payments for skilled nursing care and other services in an extended care facility after hospitalization, outpatient hospital diagnostic services, and home health services.

All persons 65 or over who are receiving monthly social security or railroad retirement checks are automatically put on the rolls for the hospital insurance benefits. Those persons not receiving social security or railroad retirement checks must apply for the HOSPITAL INSURANCE no later than March 31, 1966.

The MEDICAL INSURANCE plan helps pay bills for doctors' services and for a number of other medical items and services not covered under the hospital insurance plan. The MEDICAL INSURANCE

program is voluntary, and therefore to obtain the benefits of this plan when it goes into effect, individuals must enroll no later than March 31, 1966. The cost of this program is \$3 a month.

More detailed information on what these programs cover appears in the leaflet "HEALTH INSURANCE FOR PEOPLE 65 OR OLDER," available from I/D personnel offices.

### LEVEL OF COMPETENCE

The Civil Service Commission has amended its regulations to provide for establishment of uniform procedures for reconsidering a negative determination of an employee's level of competence made in connection with his entitlement to a within-grade increase.

### Employee May Appeal

The employee may request reconsideration by higher authority within his organization of a negative decision, and, under the new amendment, may appeal to the Commission if agency reconsideration results in affirmation of the negative decision.

DHEW has established the following requirements for review of unfavorable determinations of level of competence.

1. The employee will be informed at least 60 days in advance when there is some factor which may result in his work not being found to be of an acceptable level of competence.

2. The employee will receive a written notice at the time his within grade increase becomes due stating in what way his performance is not acceptable.

3. He will be advised that he has 10 days following receipt of the notice in which to submit a written request for an administrative review of the unfavorable decision.

4. He will be informed of his right to have a representative of

## 6-Lane Widening of Old Georgetown Rd Causes Temporary Traffic Disruption

The widening of Old Georgetown Road (Md. Route 187) from Glenwood Road to Beech Avenue, now in its first stages, will result in temporary disruption of traffic flow and the loss of some NIH property.

The Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, is coordinating NIII interests for the project which will ultimately provide an improved traffic pattern.

The two NIH entrances from Old Georgetown Road—Center and South Drives—will be kept open to traffic as much as possible, especially during the morning and evening rush hours, to provide entry from the west side of the reservation.

### 30 Feet Donated

NIH has made available approximately 30 feet along the west boundary of the reservation for widening Old Georgetown Road. The present two traffic lanes will be expanded to six—three in each direction—with a 16-foot median in the center separating the six lanes in most places.

NIH will lose about 290 trees ranging in size from 3 to 30 inches in diameter and 20 to 120 feet in height. PEB is expending all efforts to save an additional 27 trees by having tree wells constructed or the slope of the road steepened.

To afford minimum disruption, this highway improvement project will be coordinated with the proposed 24-inch water line to be constructed by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for service to NIH.

The project is being carried out by the Wright Contracting Company of Columbus, Ga., under contract with the Maryland State Roads Commission.

## Gorosh Goes to Delhi as OIR Program Analyst

The Office of International Research has named Martin E. Gorosh as Program Analyst in New Delhi for its Pacific Office.

From March 1964 to the present Mr. Gorosh was Administrative Officer for NIH's Joint Research Program in Ghana.

Mr. Gorosh has been employed at NIH since 1962 when he joined the Management Policy Branch.

## DCRT to Sponsor IBM Seminar on March 30

The Division of Computer Research and Technology will sponsor an IBM seminar on remote stations for the system 360 on March 30 at 9 a.m. in Conference Room 4, Building 31.

Discussion topics include: terminal types, functions, speed, cost, and available programming system support.

Reservations are required and may be made by calling Ext. 63703.

## List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

2/11—Dr. John R. Williams, Australia, Section on Molecular Biophysics. Sponsor: Dr. Herman Ziffer, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. B11.

2/21—Dr. Eric Martenson, Sweden, Section on Lipid Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Roscoe Brady, Jr., NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3N312.

3/1—Dr. Andreas C. Chrambach, Germany, Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. M. B. Lipssett, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N210.

3/1 Dr. Tomas Hraba, Czechoslovakia, Section on Allergy and Hypersensitivity. Sponsor: Dr. Sanford Stone, NIAID, Bldg. 10, Rm. 11B19.

## 'Gunga Din' Showing Set For Saturday by R&W

Gunga Din, second in the R&W classic film series, will be shown this Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Based on the poem by Rudyard Kipling, the film stars Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Victor McLaglen and Joan Fontaine.

All R&W members, their guests and friends are invited to attend.

### 'Record' Offers Apologies

The identification captions under the pictures of Dr. Tullner and Dr. Ross on Page 1 of the March 9 issue of the NIH Record were transposed. The Record regrets this error and offers its apologies to these two gentlemen.

his own choosing to present his request.

5. He and his representative will be allowed a reasonable amount of official time to present the request for reconsideration.

6. The official with authority to make a final determination in this type of request will review the employee's case promptly and notify him in writing of the decision.

7. The employee will be informed of his right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission if the original decision is reaffirmed by his agency and that such appeal must be made in writing within 10 days after his notification by his agency.

This amendment and the requirements apply to those employees who became eligible for within-grade increases on or after January 27, 1966, except in the 60-day notice provision, which will take effect April 27, 1966.

## Dr. Wm. Mayer Named Consultant to DRMP

Dr. William D. Mayer has been appointed Special Consultant to the Chief of the new Division of Regional Medical Programs at NIH, it was announced recently by Dr.



Dr. Mayer

Robert Q. Marston, Chief of DRMP.

As Special Consultant, Dr. Mayer will assist in the development of the continuing education activities of the Division and in the development of means for evaluating the effectiveness of regional medical programs.

The results of the work performed by Dr. Mayer will be incorporated into the continuing planning and evaluation function of the Division.

Dr. Mayer comes to NIH from the University of Missouri where he has been Associate Professor of Pathology and Associate Dean since 1964. He was born in Beaver Falls, Pa., and served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1946 to 1948. He then enrolled at Colgate University, earning the A.B. degree in 1951, and was graduated with the M.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1957.

### Background Given

Following internship and residency in pathology at Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester School of Medicine, Dr. Mayer became resident fellow and instructor in pathology at that institution in 1959, and was named senior instructor in 1960. From 1959 to 1960 he was a Junior Buswell Fellow in Pathology.

In 1961 Dr. Mayer was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology and Assistant Dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine.

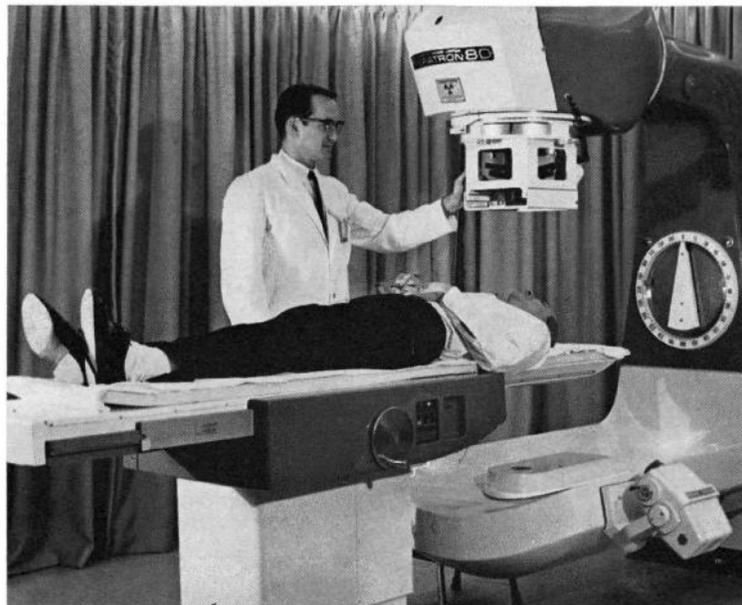
Since 1962 Dr. Mayer has been a Markle Scholar in Academic Medicine. He is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi honorary societies, a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, and a member of the American Board of Pathology.

Dr. Mayer is also the author of several scientific papers dealing with the effects of growth hormones and tumor phospholipids.

## Simplified Writing Urged

Dr. Lois DeBaKey in the New England Journal of Medicine advises medical writers to concentrate on cutting out the "learned" words and using simple substitutes. Carrying her criticism right to the end (not "termination") of life, Dr. DeBaKey thinks "in extremis is a pretentious expression for dying."

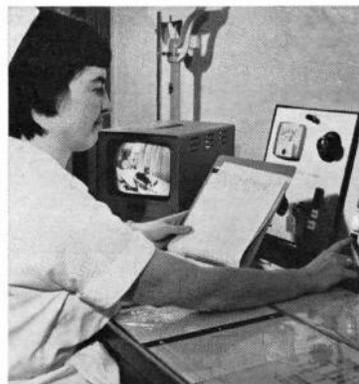
## Versatile New Cobalt Radiation Machine Installed Here Is Largest in The U.S.



Dr. Ralph E. Johnson, Acting Chief of the Radiation Branch, NCI, demonstrates the maneuverability of treatment head of the cobalt radiation machine, permitting shift of radiation without moving the "patient."—Photos by Ed Hubbard.

By Georgiana Brimijoin

The recent installation of a modern cobalt radiation machine in a deep sub-basement of the Clinical Center reflects the expanding program of the Radiation Branch, National Cancer Institute. The sleek, new machine is not the first of its kind in the area but its radioactive source of nearly 8,900 curies is believed to be the largest in this country.



Marilyn K. Glover, Nurse-Technician of the Radiation Branch, demonstrates control panel of cobalt machine, with "patient" in full view on closed circuit TV.

In addition to its clean-lined appearance and the high output of its radioactive source, the new machine is remarkable for its maneuverability.

In a matter of seconds, a technician can swing the treatment head into any position throughout a 360°-angle, thus changing the direction of radiation without moving the patient on the table.

### Many Advantages

When the patient and machine are properly positioned, the doctor or technician can operate the machine from a control panel outside the room, observing the patient continuously by closed-circuit TV.

Dr. Ralph E. Johnson, Chief of the Radiation Branch, points out that the new machine does not promise cures which cannot be achieved by the Institute's older equipment, but he finds the cobalt unit's versatility of considerable advantage to staff and patients.

In discussing the overall program of the Branch, Dr. Johnson reports that a number of promising investigations are in progress. These include the application of new techniques and approaches in the treatment of the lymphomas, leukemias, and malignant bone tumors.

## New Periodical Launched In Gastroenterology Field

Research into the causes, nature, and therapy of the digestive diseases will receive fresh stimulus through a monthly publication, Gastroenterology Abstracts and Citations, inaugurated recently by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

It will be distributed by NIAMD to interested research scientists and practitioners working in the field of gastroenterology.

The new publication will provide citations of all current scientific papers relevant to research on the digestive diseases from virtually every medical journal published throughout the world.

About 1,000 references will be cited in each issue. One-third of these will be in the form of abstracts or brief summaries of the original papers.

### Issues Indexed

Subject and author indexes will appear in each issue, and annual cumulated indexes will be published.

Assisting in its preparation is the National Library of Medicine which, through its computerized MEDLARS system, is providing a recurring monthly bibliography of gastroenterology-related citations which form a part of the literature included as citations or abstracts.

Inquiries concerning the availability of this publication should be addressed to the Scientific Communications Office, Gastroenterology Abstracts and Citations, NIAMD, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.



Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, Associate Director for Program Analysis and Scientific Communication, and Dr. Keatha K. Krueger, Scientific Communications Officer, both of NIAMD, examine a copy of Gastroenterology Abstracts and Citations.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

### Commissioned Officers to Meet

A special separation meeting for Commissioned Officers leaving the Service in June and July will be held on Wednesday, March 30, at 3 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Clinical Center.

## Major NIMH Reorganization Is Designed To Add to Its Wide-Ranging Services

The first major reorganization of the National Institute of Mental Health in the 18 years of its existence was approved and announced recently by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The new structure of the Institute, according to Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director, will make possible more effective and flexible use of Federal funds in support of all parts of the new national mental health program.

"Institute responsibility," Dr. Yolles said, "now ranges from support of basic research to support of community-based comprehensive mental health centers.

"The growth of its program is reflected by the Institute's budget request of \$303 million for 1967 as contrasted to its original 1948 budget of \$4 million.

### Research Emphasized

"The new plan of organization," Dr. Yolles said, "will give more emphasis to clinical research, prevention programs, evaluation of treatment methods, innovative and experimental training programs, and epidemiological studies. It will also mount an extensive attack on special mental health problem areas."

The new administrative structure establishes:

1. Four specialized program operations within the Institute as centers for the study of alcoholism, narcotics and drug abuse, suicide prevention and metropolitan mental health problems.

These centers will be responsible for all Institute activity in their assigned fields, including conduct and support of research, training, demonstrations, and consultation.

2. Four centers that will coordinate all Institute activities for the study of schizophrenia, mental health and social problems (such as automation, divorce, sex deviation, poverty, race relations, leisure time), mental health of children and youth, and crime and delinquency.

### Programs Expanded

3. Two model community mental health centers: one focused around a general hospital, the other based on a large State mental hospital.

4. Five Associate Directorships which will administer Institute activities in the areas of extramural research, manpower and training, mental health service programs, field investigations, and intramural research.

The Institute will also sponsor experimental and special training programs to train professional and non-professional personnel in new ways for new jobs.

Continuing education programs for general practitioners and mental health professionals, including

psychiatrists, will be expanded.

Six to eight field stations will be organized to collect information on psychiatric patients, including rate of admissions to treatment, movement among facilities, discharges and readmissions.

Unique among the nine institutes of the National Institutes of Health, the NIMH includes a mental health service program. Under the reorganization all facets of this program will be grouped in one administrative area.

They include programs for State support, including formula grants-in-aid, mental hospital improvement programs, and inservice training for personnel employed in mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded.

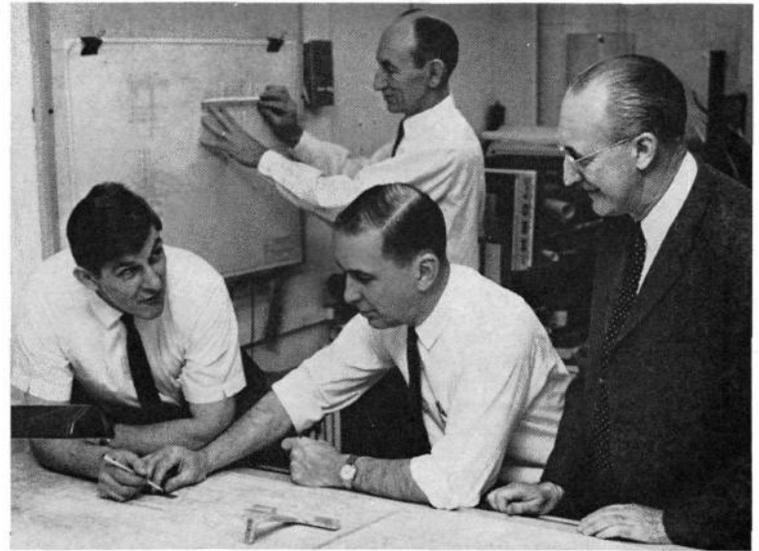
### States Aided

The program also includes support and advice to States and communities in mental health planning, and in building community mental health centers.

"The new organization," Dr. Yolles concluded, "will maintain the ongoing program of the Institute and simultaneously will help to channel funds to priority areas meriting attention because of the vastly widened mental health concerns confronting society today."



Ernest G. McDaniel of NIAMD's Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology (in white coat) explains operation of one of the germ-free isolators used in nutrition research to Dr. Shiro Someya, Vice Director of the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, who recently toured NIH. Dr. Someya was particularly interested in the Laboratory's germ-free facilities. He plans to establish a germ-free research laboratory at his Institute in Japan. All food, water and other requirements enter the isolator through an air lock.—Photo by Bob Campbell.



Biomedical engineers who designed the stereotaxic device discuss original drawings of the instrument. From left: John Clark, Kenneth Bolen, Paul Calderwood (since retired), and Frank Anderson (in rear).—Photos by Thomas Joy.

## 8th Cardiac Symposium Scheduled Here May 12

The eighth Annual Cardiac Symposium, sponsored by the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association, will be held in the Clinical Center auditorium on Thursday, May 12.

Speakers at the morning session and their subjects will be Dr. Myron W. Wheat Jr., Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of Florida, "The Treatment of Acute Dissecting Thoracic Aneurysms"; Dr. Andrew Prandoni, Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine at George Washington University Medical School, "Evaluation of Peripheral Vascular Diseases"; and Dr. Jack A. Cannon, Associate Professor of Surgery, University of California at Los Angeles, "Surgical Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Disease."

A panel discussion by Drs. Wheat, Prandoni and Cannon will start at 11:30 a.m. Dr. Kenneth Cruze will preside at the morning session.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Samuel M. Fox III, Director of the Heart Disease Control Program of the Public Health Service, will preside.

The speakers and their subjects at this session will be Dr. Benjamin M. Baker, Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, "Diet in the Management of Atherosclerosis"; Dr. Tinsley R. Harrison, University of Alabama Medical Center, "The Problem of Refractory Angina Pectoris"; Dr. Edwin L. Cohen, University of Michigan Medical Center, "Hypertension"; and Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser, Chief of Medical Service, William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Tex., "Toxic Reaction to

## SURGICAL DEVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

ting, freezing, electrocoagulation, injection of chemicals, or ultrasound.

The stereotaxic device holds the patient's head firmly in place and allows surgeons to pinpoint the brain lesion and have a far greater chance for a successful operation.

Preliminary examinations and X-rays show the general area where surgery is necessary. The device is then mounted on the skull with three screws. Guidebars in the instrument have platinum rings which show up on X-rays and help determine calculations for surgery. X-rays are taken, 90 degrees apart, from two sides of the head.

After determining the position of the target area, an incision is made and the electrodes are passed through the skull, deep into the brain, guided by the stereotaxic device. Electrical recordings are taken of brain cells in the target area.

The brain tissue is destroyed by heating the electrode. The three screws remain implanted in the patient's skull so that, if he should have any future similar difficulty, the preliminary steps for surgery do not have to be repeated.

Cardiac Drugs." The panel discussion from 4 to 5 p.m., by these speakers, will be on "Cardiovascular Therapy in the Community Hospital: Now and Tomorrow."

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. At 9:15 there will be a short welcoming address by the Director of the National Heart Institute followed by introductory remarks by Dr. Jason Geiger, Program Chairman. All physicians in the Metropolitan Washington area are invited to attend. There is no registration fee.

## Dr. Akers Heads OIR's Latin American Office, Succeeding Dr. Lazarus

Appointment of Dr. Robert P. Akers as Chief of its Latin American Office in Rio de Janeiro has been announced by the Office of International Research.

Assistant Chief since 1964, Dr. Akers replaces Dr. Alfred S. Lazarus, who will retire on March 31.

Dr. Akers came to NIH in 1951 as a research physiologist with the National Heart Institute. From 1956 to 1958 he served with the Institute's Center for Aging Research, and in 1961 was named Chief of what is now NHI's Research Grants Branch.

### Degrees Listed

A native of Andover, Me., he received his B.S. degree in 1939 from Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He earned an M.A. in 1942 and the Ph.D. degree in 1951, both from Boston University.

Dr. Akers has written numerous scientific papers dealing with his research interests in the physiology of the peripheral vascular circulation.

Dr. Lazarus, a Scientist Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps,



Dr. Akers



Dr. Lazarus

was detailed from the Office of the Surgeon General to the State Department in 1954, serving in its Foreign Aid Program in Peru, Korea and El Salvador.

At the time of his appointment in 1962 as Scientific Representative in New Delhi of OIR's Pacific Office, Dr. Lazarus was Public Health Officer of the Agency for International Development's Mission to San Salvador.

Early in 1964 Dr. Lazarus was named Chief of the OIR Latin American Office.

### Experience Cited

Dr. Lazarus received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, where he worked on virus research at the Hooper Foundation of the Medical Center from 1934 to 1938.

He was on a postgraduate fellowship at the University of Toronto from 1938 to 1939, and a faculty member of the University of Colorado School of Medicine until he went on active duty in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

## Dr. Wolff Appointed to New Post With DRG

Dr. John B. Wolff has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry B Study Section, Division of Research Grants. This study section provides scientific review of applications for Public Health Service financial support.



Dr. Wolff

Dr. Wolff comes to his new post from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness where he served for three years as a scientist administrator and two years as a research chemist. He joined NIH in 1958 as Research Associate in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

He received his A.B. in 1950 from Hunter College, his M.S. in 1951 and his Ph.D. in 1955 from Johns Hopkins University. From 1954 to 1958, he was a biochemist with the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Wolff is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Biological Chemists, and the Biophysical Society.

## Morris Rosenberg Heads D.C. Sociological Society

Dr. Morris Rosenberg of the Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health, has been elected President of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, a local chapter of the American Sociological Association.

Dr. Rosenberg has also been invited to deliver the William Isaac Thomas Lecture in Sociology at the University of Tennessee on May 6. The lecture is given annually in memory of W. I. Thomas, a founder of American sociology and recipient, in 1886, of the first Ph.D. degree granted by the University.

Dr. Rosenberg, with NIMH since 1957, received the American Association for the Advancement of Science Socio-Psychological Prize in 1963 for a manuscript, "Society and the Adolescent Self-Image."

From 1946 to 1954 Dr. Lazarus was Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle.

He is the author of more than 30 publications in the field of virus diseases.

Upon his retirement Dr. Lazarus will teach microbiology at the California State College in San Luis Obispo.

## 'American Teens Against Cancer' Visit Features Dr. Ketcham's Talk on NCI



Miss Hilda Wexler, Branch Biologist of the NCI, welcomes the 40 high school students to the NIH Clinical Center. They are members of "American Teens Against Cancer."

"American Teens Against Cancer," a group of 40 District of Columbia students and 10 adult advisors, visited the Clinical Center Saturday morning, March 12, as guests of the Surgery Branch, NCI.

A tour of the Center, initiated by Miss Hilda Wexler, Branch Biologist; laboratory demonstrations by six Branch technicians, and a brief description of the work of the Institute by Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Branch Chief, were highlights of the visit.



Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the Surgery Branch of NCI, explains the work of the Institute to members of the anti-smoking group.

The two-hour field trip was sponsored by the American Cancer Society which also provided several of the escorting adults.

"American Teens Against Cancer," established four years ago, is composed of students from D.C. junior and senior high schools who attend meetings and workshops to study the problem of smoking and health.

### Campaigns Aimed at Youth

There is recent evidence that reducing the smoking toll by concentrating on the confirmed, adult smoker is proving ineffective. Anti-smoking campaigns may therefore be more profitably aimed at the young in whom the habit is not entrenched.

To this end, the ACS works closely with these young people to spark and maintain their interest and motivation, and to enhance their influence among classmates.

Besides Miss Wexler, the Surgery Branch technicians who conducted demonstrations for the group were Mrs. Roxanne Hume, Mrs. Catherine Gorschboth, Miss Mary Frances Gibbs, Miss Judy Kohen, and Miss Cornelia Hyatt.

## NLM Announces Plan To Publish Cumulated Index Medicus, 1965

The National Library of Medicine has announced plans to publish the 1965 edition of Cumulated Index Medicus early this year. This publication will comprise the annual cumulation of monthly issues of Index Medicus, the Library's comprehensive listing of current articles from approximately 2,400 of the world's leading biomedical journals.

For the past five years, Cumulated Index Medicus has been published by the American Medical Association in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine.

Since 1964, Index Medicus and Cumulated Index Medicus have been produced by the Library's computer-based Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS). Both publications are composed on Graphic Arts Composing Equipment (GRACE), a

high-speed phototypesetter driven by the MEDLARS' computer.

The 1965 edition of Cumulated Index Medicus, consisting of four volumes totaling nearly 7,000 pages, will be available on annual subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$40 (\$50 foreign).

## Birth Defects, Infection Incidence High, Data on '64 Rubella Epidemic Reveals

A perinatal study by National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness scientists yields preliminary data on the 1964 rubella epidemic, suggesting a high incidence of first trimester infections and numerous defects in the newborn.

In a study population of 6,161 pregnant women at 11 hospitals participating in the NINDB Collaborative Perinatal Project, 750 had clinical rubella (German measles) or reported exposure to it (135 clinical rubella and 615 exposures) during the first 6 months of the 1964-65 epidemic.

Blood tests where paired sera were available (288 women) indicated that 3 percent had clinically apparent rubella infection and 6 percent had inapparent infection among the women reporting exposure. Rubella defects in infants were associated with both types of infection.

### Exposure Not Known

Only about half of the patients were aware of exposure in time to have received prophylactic treatment. Encouraging results were obtained in reducing clinical rubella when exposed women were given gamma globulin. The data are too limited to determine effectiveness of gamma globulin in preventing rubella defects.

The researchers note that approximately 10 percent of pregnant women reported exposure to rubella during the first trimester.

Ten percent of the women who acquired clinical rubella in the first trimester had a child with Congenital Rubella Syndrome recognized within the first month after birth, while 0.6 percent of the women with first trimester exposure but no apparent illness had a child with this syndrome.

For the subgroup of 750 women, the summary of pregnancy outcome included 10 therapeutic abortions, 10 infants with congenital or suspected rubella syndrome, 1 infant with acute congenital rubella of the newborn and 6 suspected.

### Prematurity Increase Noted

Prematurity was significantly increased among patients who reported the early exposure.

As many women registered late in pregnancy, reliable data on abortions could not be obtained because of the absence from the sample of women who had early abortions.

Among patients exposed during the first trimester, 16 stillbirths occurred, a frequency not significantly different from the Collaborative Study population as a whole.

Virologists and pediatric neurologists comment:

"Already we are aware of a number of infants called normal in this report who showed severe hearing deficits, cardiac lesions, or microcephaly on later examinations. The later progress of the children of this sample will be the subject of another communication."

### NIH Blood Donors Establish 287-Pint 'High' in February

Blood donations by NIH employees reached a record high in February, with 287 pints donated. The average during the previous year was about 210 pints a month.

The February record was aided by the cooperation of Westwood Building employees. The first anniversary Bloodmobile visit there in February resulted in donations of 92 pints, or about one pint for every 13 Westwood employees during this single visit.

Five NIH staff members have been added to the "gallon-donor club." They are Drs. Mordecai H. Gordon, DRG; Richard M. Asofsky, NIAID, and R. C. Backus, DRG. Also Carolyn B. Casper, OAM, and Darlene V. Rasooli, OD.

### First NINDB Monograph Is Published on Epilepsy

Publication of the first of a new series of monographs to enhance scientist-to-scientist communication in neurology has been announced by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The new volume, *Epilepsy: A Review of Basic and Clinical Research*, summarizes the findings of Dr. Preston Robb, Associate Professor of Neurology of McGill University, Quebec, Canada.

While serving as a Visiting Scientist at NINDB Dr. Robb surveyed the research on epilepsy.

The monograph includes chapters on the occurrence and distribution of the disease, its causes, classification, diagnosis and treatment. Other sections deal with the changes in nerve tissue in epilepsy patients, as well as the recovery prospects in various kinds of epilepsy.

The epilepsy monograph is available at 45 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The report by Drs. John L. Sever and Karin B. Nelson and Mrs. Mary R. Gilkeson of the Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB, was published in *AMA Journal of Diseases of Children*. The NINDB Section on Infectious Diseases is co-sponsored by NIAID.



Dr. James W. Maas, Chief of the Section on Psychosomatic Medicine, Adult Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, explains a liquid scintillation spectrometer to two winners in the 25th Annual Science Talent Search during their visit to the Clinical Center. The 17-year-old winners are Richard Frank (left) of Flushing, N.Y., and Theo Marilyn Beech of Atlanta. They were among 13 such winners who chose NIH as their "prime-time" place of interest while in Washington. —Photo by Ed Hubbard.

### 'Cancer Trends' Will Be On the Air March 26 Via Station WAMU-FM

"Cancer Trends," the eighth program of the National Cancer Institute Research Report Series, is scheduled to be broadcast locally over WAMU-FM (88.5 mc) next Saturday (March 26) at 4:30 p.m.

NCI scientists will explain how population studies of cancer occurrence, mortality and survival rates help pinpoint cancer causes, and how cancer trends reflect improved methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment. They will also discuss national and international efforts to accumulate pertinent data and follow-up study.

### Participants Listed

Participants in this program will be Drs. John C. Bailar III and Sidney J. Cutler of the Biometry Branch, William M. Haenszel, Chief of the Branch, and Dr. Robert W. Miller, Chief of the Epidemiology Branch, all of NCI.

"Search for Cancer Viruses," the ninth program of the series, is scheduled for the same time and station on Saturday, April 2. Included will be a review of viruses that cause cancer in animals, and the evidence that viruses may cause human cancer, particularly leukemia.

Participants in this program will be Drs. John P. Bader, Carcinogenesis Studies Branch; John B. Moloney, Laboratory of Viral Oncology, and Frank J. Rauscher, Acting Chief, Laboratory of Viral Oncology and Chairman of the Special Virus-Leukemia Program, all of NCI.

### DEATH RATE

(Continued from Page 1)

smokers, and were lower for those who stopped smoking than for those who continued.

Results to date from the study begun in 1954 in cooperation with the Veterans Administration are reported in a monograph, "Epidemiological Studies of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases," recently published by the National Cancer Institute.

Author of the article on the study of veterans is Harold A. Kahn of the Heart Institute's Biometrics Research Branch. The study was initiated by the late Dr. Harold F. Dorn while on the staff of the Cancer Institute and continued by him after he transferred to the Heart Institute.

The group of veterans studied are policyholders of U.S. Government Life Insurance. Nearly all are white males mainly from the middle or upper socio-economic levels.

### Mrs. Deveaux Dies, Was With CC Since 1961

Mrs. Corine N. Deveaux, 58, who had been employed at the Clinical Center since 1961, died recently following an extended illness. Assigned to the Environmental Sanitation Control Department, Mrs. Deveaux worked with the Patient Area Unit.

She was born in La Crosse, Va., and had been a longtime resident of Washington.

Mrs. Deveaux is survived by a sister and two brothers, all of Washington, and by two nieces and three nephews. Her husband, Julian, died three years ago.

## New Eligibility Rules for Mental Health Centers Announced by NIMH

Regulations establishing the eligibility of community mental health centers for Federal grants to help finance the initial cost of staffing them were announced recently by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Grants will be awarded new community mental health centers and existing centers which provide new mental health services to their communities, when the centers qualify for Federal aid. The program will be administered by NIMH.

Public Law 89-105, signed by President Johnson in August 1965 authorizes beginning grants for three years to assist community mental health centers with the cost of financing technical and professional personnel.

### 51-Month Grants

The Federal grants will continue for 51 months with the maximum Federal share declining over that period. A total of \$19.5 million was appropriated by Congress for the first year of the program.

Grants can cover up to 75 percent of personnel costs for the first 15 months of support, 60 percent for the next year, 45 percent for the next year and 30 percent for the last year.

The law amends the 1963 Community Mental Health Centers Act which provided funds for assistance in constructing centers.

The staffing law provides that any center, whether or not it has new construction, is eligible for the funds if a new service is provided. This new service may be one of the five essential elements or other mental health services that have been specified as components of comprehensive community mental health services in a center.

The purpose expressed by Congress in authorizing staffing funds was to supplement and not to supplant other sources of operating funds. It was found after passage of the Centers Act for construction that many communities were unable to establish centers without staffing assistance, at least during the early years of center operation.

### Interim Measure

This assistance is interim in nature, since communities themselves, through tax and voluntary funds, will provide much of the continuing support. In addition, States are expanding their support of community services, and private insurance coverage and other third party payments are increasing.

Grants under the law are to be made on a project by project basis, taking into account the relative needs of the States for center pro-

## Hoarseness Bothering You? Cold Got Your Gills Green? So Volunteer for Cold Study

"I am at this moment deaf in the ears, hoarse in the throat, red in the nose, green in the gills, damp in the eyes, twitchy in the joints, and fractious in temper from a most intolerant and oppressive cold."

If you are suffering from a cold as Charles Dickens was when he so aptly described his symptoms, you are urged to remember that NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases needs a continuing supply of volunteers for its "common cold" study.

Employees with colds are requested to contribute samplings of nasal secretions plus two blood samples. Participants receive \$2 for each blood sample.

Please call Mrs. Sara Kelly or Harvey James, Ext. 65811, for appointments. It is best to do so within the first three days of infection.

If possible employees are urged to schedule appointments in the morning to give researchers ample time for processing.

## Roy Reed Retires With 42 Years of Service Spanning Development of NIH

Roy R. Reed's many friends and co-workers gathered together recently to bid him farewell officially following his retirement after 42 consecutive years with the Public Health Service.

Mr. Reed, affectionately known as "Shorty," was at the time of his retirement a Supervisory Medical Technician in the Section on Pathologic Anatomy in the Laboratory



Roy Reed receives from Dr. Gert L. Laqueur a gift from his friends following 42 years of PHS service.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

of Experimental Pathology of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

In his long Federal career he became an institution unto himself, and his colleagues already miss his good nature and professional competence.

About 125 of his co-workers paid homage to "Shorty" at a reception recently. Mrs. Reed, their son and two grandsons attended the reception. Even some colleagues from the old days at the Hygienic Laboratory were on hand.

His Laboratory Chief, Dr. Gert L. Laqueur, presented Mr. Reed with a gold watch, engraved with his name and dates of service.

### Baseball Enthusiast

"This token from your many friends at NIH," Dr. Laqueur said, "will help you keep track of the time when the baseball games begin." For many years "Shorty" was the star pitcher of the Institute's softball team.

His romance with medical research spanned the growth of NIH from the two lab buildings and animal house at 25th and E Streets, N.W.—the old Hygienic Laboratory—to the present research complex which occupies almost 40 buildings here.

Mr. Reed joined the Hygienic Laboratory's nutrition laboratory in 1923 as a laboratory attendant, working under world-famous nutritionists, Drs. Joseph Goldberger and W. H. Sebrell.

He rose rapidly, gaining hard-earned knowledge through the years until he became Supervisory Medical Technician, responsible for the preparation of tissue slides for microscopic study and diagnosis, with a staff of seven working under his direction.

### Staff Applauded

So well did his section perform that in 1962 it received cash awards for "superb and long-standing performance."

In 1953 he and his fellow-workers played an important role in the development of the Salk polio vaccine. His section was one of three in this country where tissues from experimental monkeys were sectioned and prepared for examination.

Now, in retirement, "Shorty" can look back on his long and rewarding career with justifiable pride, knowing that his dedicated service helped advance the state of medical knowledge.

## New Kind of Therapy for Drug Addicts At Halfway House Reveals Promise

In a New York City halfway house for drug addicts, a new type of therapy is showing promise, according to a report of the program supported by the National Institute of Mental Health.

At Daytop Lodge, which is operated by recovered drug addicts, "stupidity is the only recognized cause of addiction."

Main reliance is placed on therapy, called group encounters. They are compulsory and are held three times weekly for an hour and a half. The group encounters differ in four respects from normal group therapy.

### Criticism Informal

First, there is no formal leader.

Second, the patients are not permitted to blame their addiction on some childhood trauma.

Third, the patient's behavior in specific terms is discussed and criticized.

Fourth, every member of the group is expected to react spontaneously and naturally, using the crudest language if he wishes.

The members study each other and are critical about the extent to which they are adhering to the basic precepts of the house for re-

grams, their relative financial needs, and their populations.

The first year's funds will be available to communities whose applications are approved before next June 30.

making themselves into honest, decent, conscientious human beings.

Patients gain status only by hard work, honesty, and concern for the well-being of fellow patients. A prime factor in moving up the status ladder is how long the patient has remained abstinent.

The treatment program lasts a year. The City of New York is considering using the halfway house and the treatment program there as a model for a larger operation in which 1,000 addicts could be treated. The present halfway house can treat 25 at one time.

### Described in Journal

The treatment program was described in *Corrective Psychiatry* by Joseph A. Shelly, Chief Probation Officer, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and Dr. Alexander Bassin, Director of Group Therapy, Civic Center Clinic, Brooklyn.

## Hair-Raising Tales Won't Raise Hair on Bald Men

Some commonly accepted hair-raising tales are not hair-raising at all. . . . for instance, massage, hair tonics, and ultraviolet light

are of no help in the male-patterned type of baldness since they do not affect the hair root.—*AMA Journal*.

## DR. KRESHOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

of the oral disorders, leading to their more effective control and eventual prevention."

The NIDR is the primary source of support for dental research in the United States. In addition to the research which it conducts here, the Institute, through its extramural grant program, supports research in over 100 institutions throughout the country.

Dr. Kreshover received his commission in the Public Health Service in 1956. For the previous seven years he had been associated with the Medical College of Virginia as Professor of Oral Pathology and Diagnosis, Director of Dental Research, and Director of Graduate and Postgraduate Studies.

### Experience Cited

Earlier he had successively held the posts of Assistant in Oral Surgery at the Yale University School of Medicine, Chief of the Periodontia Clinic at Roosevelt Hospital in New York, and Teaching Fellow in Histo-anatomy at New York University.

A native New Yorker, Dr. Kreshover received his D.D.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry in 1938, the Ph.D. degree in clinical medicine and pathology from Yale University in 1942, and the M.D. degree from New York University School of Medicine in 1949.

In 1961 the University of Buffalo bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Among his other honors, Dr. Kreshover was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding leadership in research, his marked dedication to public service, and his valuable contributions to dental research and dental education and the communication of research findings.

### Memberships Noted

Dr. Kreshover is Secretary of the Section on Dentistry, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Chairman, Commission on Dental Research, Federation Dentaire Internationale; and past President of the International Association for Dental Research.

In addition to holding membership in several medical and dental associations, he is a Diplomate of the American Board of Oral Medicine, a member of the Committee on Dentistry and a former member of the Committee on Pathology, National Research Council.

He is also a consultant to the American Dental Association's Council on Dental Research. He has served on several Public Health Service councils and committees and has authored or co-authored over 40 publications.



Peter J. Stathis, NIDR, receives cash award from William C. Murphy, Chief, Research Services Section, for a suggestion that will reduce maintenance costs while improving the quality of duplication reproductions.

## Symposium for Chemists Arranged by Dr. Eichhorn

A symposium on biologically significant coordination compounds will be held as part of the 151st National Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 22-31.

Arranged by Dr. Gunther L. Eichhorn of the Gerontology Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the symposium will deal with four related topics on consecutive afternoons, beginning Monday, March 28. These are "Complexes of Nucleic Acids and Proteins," "Porphyrins and Hemoproteins," "Bridge Structures and Their Functions in Biochemistry," and "Enzyme Model Systems and Chelation Therapy."

### You Can Help Recruiting by Listing Spare Rental Space

"Now is the time for NIH employees to come to the aid of their future fellow employees." You can help NIH recruiting efforts by making living accommodations available to persons who would like to work here but hesitate to accept employment because of lack of adequate housing. Rooms in the local area are very scarce and very much in demand.

Perhaps that spare room should be cleaned out. It might just be the answer for a lab technician, secretary, nurse, researcher or any other of the many people discouraged about taking a job with NIH.

If any employees or their friends have a room, apartment or a house available, please list the information with the Employee Relations & Services Section, PMB, Bldg. 1, Rm. 31. All listings are on an open occupancy basis.

## DR. GRANT

(Continued from Page 1)

clinical cardiology; and headed the Institute's laboratory section on cardiodynamics until 1959.

He then administered the NHI program of research training grants and fellowships awards, helping to develop this activity. In 1962 he joined the NIH Office of International Research.

A native of Ontario, Canada, Dr. Grant received his A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1937 and his M.D. from Cornell University Medical College.

He interned and then served as an Assistant Resident at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, from 1940 to 1942. From 1942 to 1946 he served as Captain in the Army Medical Corps.

### Other Background

In 1946 he was Assistant Resident in Medicine at the New York Hospital, subsequently becoming a research associate at Tulane University Medical School in New Orleans in 1947. He was then Assistant Professor of Physiology and Instructor in Medicine at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Grant's affiliations include the American Heart Association, American College of Physicians, American Federation for Clinical Research, and Society for Clinical Research.

He is certified in cardiology by the American Board of Internal Medicine and is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

He is the author of two books, "Clinical Electrocardiography" and "Spatial Vector Electrocardiography," and numerous scientific papers and textbook contributions on a wide range of basic and clinical research subjects in the cardiovascular field.

## Merme Bonnell to Head Patient Dietetic Service

Miss Merme Bonnell has been appointed chief of the Clinical Center's Patient Dietetic Service, according to Edith Jones, Nutrition Department chief. Miss Bonnell succeeds Anna O. Reimer, who died in a tragic accident in January.

Miss Bonnell was one of a group of dietitians who arrived at the Clinical Center prior to its opening in 1953.

Before coming to NIH she participated in a study of hepatitis, conducted in Japan under a U.S. grant by Dr. Charles Davidson of Boston. Earlier she was a research metabolic dietitian at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

She received her B.S. degree in dietetics at the University of Minnesota and her M.S. in nutrition at the University of Iowa.

## Assay System Developed By Grantees Promises To Lessen Baby Deaths

Development of a promising assay system for evaluating experimental vaccines against the respiratory syncytial virus has led to the possibility of preventing infant deaths caused by the virus.

RS virus is one of the most important causes of respiratory illness in infants, accounting for 5,000 deaths a year. The adaptation of the virus to a susceptible laboratory animal provides a valuable system for testing in the *in vivo* effectiveness of prophylactic, and even therapeutic, agents.

In carrying out the research, the RS virus (the Long strain isolated by NIAID's Dr. R. M. Chanock and associates) was adapted to growth in suckling mice through separate intracerebral passage series. The mice became infected and died 6 to 14 days after inoculation.

### Virus Identified

The mouse passage virus was identified by serum neutralization tests in tissue culture and in suckling mice and by direct fluorescent antibody staining after one passage in tissue culture.

The successful growth of the RS virus in the brain of suckling mice, with the resulting illness and death of the animals, points to a practical system for testing the antigenicity and effectiveness of prototype RS vaccines.

The research results were reported in Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine by NIAID training grantee Joseph J. Cavallero and his associate, Hunein F. Maassab, both of the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Michigan.

## Hospitals Pool Data

Hospitals throughout the country participating in studies of a bone marrow cancer will contribute to a pool of information for improvement of diagnosis and prediction of response to drug treatment, under a project inaugurated by the PHS.

The project is an important segment of a program to investigate immunological approaches to the cancer problem being developed by the National Cancer Institute.

Hospitals will send blood serum and urine specimens from patients with multiple myeloma and non-cancerous but related blood disorders to a central laboratory.

The analyses will be performed in an immunodiagnostic laboratory operated by Melpar, Inc., Falls Church, Va., under a PHS contract.

Dr. John L. Fahey, Chief of the NCI Immunology Branch, is project officer for the contract operation.