National Academy Elects Dr. Brodie For Achievements

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute, was one of 42 new members elected to the National Academy of Sciences on April 26 “in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievement in original research.”

Election to membership in the Academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded to an American scientist or engineer. Not more than 42 members may be elected each year. Last year Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, was elected.

The National Academy of Sciences, a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare, was established in 1863 by a Congressional Act of Incorporation signed by Abraham Lincoln. It calls upon the Academy to act as an official adviser to the Federal Government, when requested, in matters of science or technology.

Dr. Brodie was born in Livermore, California, on May 5, 1896. He received the degree of B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918 and the degree of M.D. from the University of California School of Medicine in 1921.

He served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in Europe during World War I. After his military service, he joined the research staff of the American Tobacco Company and then worked as medical director and technical consultant for the American Cyanamid Co.

In 1948, he was appointed Director of Research for the National Heart Institute, and in 1955 became Chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology.

Study Shows Mental Health Problems Affect Married People Least of All

The risk of needing psychiatric aid is much higher for the single or the formerly married than for the married person, according to a new National Institute of Mental Health study.

An extensive statistical review by Dr. Morton Kramer, Chief of the Institute’s Office of Biometry, highlights the conclusion.

Dr. Kramer found that first admission rates of the unmarried to State and County mental hospitals are “excessively high” when compared to rates for married persons. Those who have been separated, divorced, widowed or have never married have four to five times more likely to become patients than married people, Dr. Kramer found.

Nearly half of the public mental hospital’s population is made up of those who have never married, he said.

Dr. Kramer pointed out that two groups of individuals outside the married state seem to be particularly vulnerable to serious mental illness: the single male and the once-married woman who is raising a large family and probably is near her child-bearing years.

First Effective Vaccine Against Rubella Promises Control of Infection, Defects

At a ceremony May 5 in the office of John Gardner, Secretary of the DHEW, Dr. Harry M. Meyer Jr. (left) and Dr. Paul W. Parkman received awards for developing a safe and effective rubella vaccine. They are pictured discussing their joint research prior to the awards ceremony.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

Development of the first effective experimental vaccine against rubella (German measles) by Drs. Harry M. Meyer Jr. and Paul D. Parkman, both of the Division of Biologics Standards, was announced recently.

The announcement followed a joint report by the scientists at a meeting of the American Pediatries Society in Atlantic City.

Commenting on the discovery Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service said:

“The clinical data obtained to date are very encouraging. The results with this newly developed experimental vaccine make it possible to predict that rubella and its associated birth defects can be brought under control in the not too distant future. Until now, experimental live rubella preparations have caused typical rubella, and the infection was communicable to un inoculated contacts.”

The two pediatrician-virologists gave the vaccine first to eight rubella-susceptible children. These children developed immunity with no accompanying fever or rash.

8 Not Infected

Of equal importance, none of their eight playmates, also rubella-susceptible, were infected.

On the basis of these encouraging findings 25 more children were then inoculated with the attenuated vaccine and were in contact with 22 uninoculated susceptible playmates. Again the same satisfactory results were obtained.

The results obtained on these 34 vaccinated children pave the way for further developmental studies. The attenuated rubella HPV-77 virus strain will be made available to researchers.

National Institutes of Health
Public Health Service

Bond Rally Urges Personnel to Save With U.S. Bonds

Urging all NIH employees to participate in this year’s bond drive by enlisting in the payroll deduction plan, Dr. Eugene A. Confrey stressed that “U.S. savings bonds are the most important investment that anyone can make.”

Dr. Confrey, Chairman of the NIH Savings Bond Campaign and Chief of the Division of Research Grants, spoke at the Bond Rally in the Clinical Center auditorium May 5 and introduced Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, and Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Confrey mentioned four distinguishing characteristics of the savings bond campaign this year.

• The deep interest of President Johnson in the drive.
• The real involvement of this country in Viet Nam.
• The manner in which savings provide a break in an inflationary trend.
• The hope that NIH’s exceptionally low participation rate will be raised.

Noting that this week is the 25th anniversary of the introduction of the Series E Savings Bonds, Dr. Shannon said that the payroll savings system “comes as close to being painless as any savings can be.”

He also emphasized the importance of recognizing our national commitments which are broad, seri-
Injuries at Work

All Civil Service personnel are reminded of their entitlement and obligation to seek immediate medical attention from the Employee Health Service when they are injured at work or contract a work-connected illness.

Under the Federal Employees Compensation Act the Government is responsible for all medical care needed for job-related injuries or illness, as well as for rehabilitation service and compensation in the event of disability or death.

To obtain these benefits the employee must:

- Report the injury immediately to his supervisor.
- Obtain first aid from one of the Employee Health Units (Clinical Center, Bldg. 10; North Health Unit, Bldg. 31, or Westwood Bldg. Health Unit).
- If further medical treatment is needed, obtain an order from the Employee Health Unit for treatment by an authorized physician or hospital.
- Make a written report of the injury or illness on a form furnished by the Health Unit, and give it to his supervisor within 24 hours.
- If needed, further information is available from 1/D personnel offices.

Personnel

Primary elections are coming in September and General elections in November. In order to vote in these elections NIH employees must be registered.

To find out who may register, when you may register and where, call your county's Board of Supervisors of Elections.

Payroll Notes

Inquiries from employees about direct mailing of salary checks to banks or other financial organizations prompted the Financial Management Branch to provide the following information:

As a result of the enactment of PL 89-146, approved August 28, 1965, many banks are encouraging Government employee depositors to have their agencies mail salary checks direct to the bank for credit to the individual's account. A number of employees have requested that we provide this service.

One of the requirements of the legislation is that the agency head—Secretary, the DHHEW, in case of NIH—must determine that the best interest of the Government would be served, both from an economy standpoint and otherwise, before any arrangements are made to mail employees' checks direct to banks.

As of this date, the Secretary has not made the required determination. Should he later determine that such an arrangement is to the Government's advantage, employees will be advised of the procedural steps involved.

History Society to Meet

On May 20 for Dinner

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold an election of officers at a dinner meeting on Friday, May 20, at Blair Mansion Inn, Silver Spring, Md.

Cocktails (open bar) will be served at 6:30 p.m.; dinner, $4.50, at 7:15 p.m.

Dr. Orsei Temkin will speak on "Between Medicine's Ambiguous Past and Unknown Future."

Clarence ("Jake") Blondy, an employee of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, is known to the Bethesda community as a "good-will ambassador for NIH."—Photo by Jerry Necht.

Clarence ("Jake") Blondy, an employee of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, is known to the Bethesda community as a "good-will ambassador for NIH."—Photo by Jerry Necht.

Meet at Bus Stop

"About a year ago I met Jake when we were waiting at a bus stop. I was immediately impressed by his friendly personality and cheerful outlook on life. From that day we have greeted each other by first names. And every time the NIH Record is issued Jake has a copy for me, my wife and I have read it with keen interest."

"He never fails to give his friendly 'thumbs-up' greeting to people on the sidewalks of Bethesda and to those who pass through autos or on foot."

"I think," Mr. Lee concludes, "the world is a happier place because of Jake."

"Why is Jake so happy?"

Jake Explains

He says it's because he spends most of every day close to Nature. His office has a ceiling of blue and is carpeted in lush, plush green. The air he breathes has a dewy freshness or a frosty clarity, depending on the season.

That's what Jake says. But perhaps this rapport with the world and its inhabitants dates back to his early years. Jake lost his parents while still a youngster. He grew up in a Catholic orphanage outside Buffalo, N.Y.

Forced to make his own way from the start, Jake turned outwards for the love and companionship normally found within the family circle. And because Jake loves people—and shows it—people love Jake.

Dr. Karl Mason to Head

Anatomist Assn. in '67

Dr. Karl E. Mason, Gastroenterology Program Director of the Scientific Programs Branch, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was named President-Elect of the American Association of Anatomists at its annual meeting in San Francisco, Calif., recently.

Dr. Mason will be installed as president of the association at its April 1967 meeting.

Better Buy U. S. Bonds Today!
Scientists of NINDB Perinatal Project Give Variables Affecting Birth Defects

By Jim Rice

The patient who doesn't talk about his illness, hides from view, and could be weeks late in keeping his doctor's appointment is the description a physician once gave for the unborn baby. Scientists of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness' Collaborative Perinatal Research Project, nevertheless are collecting comprehensive case histories about this patient—the fetus—and his mother, in the search for clues to neurological disorders such as cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

Investigators from the 14 institutions collaborating with NINDB in this study reported some of their findings recently at the Second Scientific Meeting of the Project, March 24-25, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Others Helped

Others participating in the study included the National Heart Institute, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Naval Medical Center.

They have found some of their investigations new can take an early look at birth-related events and predict, with more accuracy than ever before, how much the newborn likely will weigh.

For example, a pack of cigarettes smoked daily by the mother becomes an average loss of nearly half a pound in her infant.

Among 36 other variables, including infections of pregnancy, age of mother and weight of pre-

This young participant walks the "straight and narrow" in a psychological test given children during research conducted at the University of Tennessee as part of the NINDB collaborative project.

Bunin Room’ Dedication Is Occasion to Review Dr. Bunim’s Attainments

By Jim Rice

The late Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, noted physician and rheumatologist, was honored recently by his NIH colleagues in the dedication of the Bunim Room on the ninth floor of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Bunim was Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases from 1952 until his death in July of 1964. The Bunim Room will be used as a conference and study area by his Institute.

The dedication ceremony was held in the presence of a small group which included Mrs. Bunin, now of Yorktown Heights, N.Y., Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NINDR Director, and Dr. Ronald L. Lamont-Havens, Associate Director for Extramural Programs, talked about Dr. Bunim's work at NIH, with the American Rheumatism Association and the Arthritis Foundation, and his many other activities.

Bunim Lauded

Dr. Lamont-Havens, former Medical Director of the Arthritis Foundation, spoke of the many interests of Dr. Bunim, who was founder and Editor of the Bulletin on Rheumatic Diseases, a monthly medical publication with a wide circulation.

Dr. Bunim had been active in the American Rheumatism Association, an organization of physicians and scientists dedicated to clinical and basic research and patient care in the rheumatic diseases, and had been its president.

Along with his numerous other contributions during NIAID, Dr. Bunim pioneered in the use of synthetic cortisone-like drugs for arthritis and introduced into medicine the first effective synthetic anti-rheumatic corti-sone-st hyper, prednisone, thus marking a milestone in rheumatoid arthritis therapy.

Whedon Gives Praise

Dr. Whedon described Dr. Bunim as a man of highly intensive effort who kept himself extremely well informed about research and clinical developments and collaborated effectively with other investigators throughout the world.

Dr. Whedon said, "It is evident that Dr. Bunim lives on in this life in our hearts and minds, and it is fitting that evidence of our continuing memory should be here in the Clinical Center among his clinical and research associates."
Joint Commission Receives $500,000 For Study of Children’s Mental Health

Wilbur J. Cohen (left), Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, presents a grant for $500,000 for a 2-year study by the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children to Dr. Reginald Lourie (right), Commission President. Also participating in the ceremony, (to r): Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Dr. Joseph H. Bobbitt, Commission Executive Director, and Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

A $500,000 grant for the first year of a 2-year study of the mental health of children in the U. S. has been announced by the Public Health Service.

The study will be carried out by the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, which was awarded the grant by the National Institute of Mental Health. Twelve major national organizations have joined with the American Psychiatric Association to organize the commission.

The commission will carry out a program of research and study of resources, methods and practices for diagnosing or preventing emotional illness in children and of treating, caring for and rehabilitating children with emotional illness.

Study Vital

Importance of such a study has been stressed by action following the 1961 final report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. That report led to a new involvement of communities in the care and treatment of the mentally ill. The report, however, excluded any consideration of mentally ill children.

The initial year’s grant of $500,000 is expected to be matched for a second year, and the commission’s report of its activities and findings will be made within 2½ years of the study’s beginning.

Although it has been estimated that as many as 500,000 children in the U.S. have psychoses and borderline conditions, and another million children suffer from various other serious mental disorders, there are only about 400 child psychiatrists in the country.

In discussing the grant and the importance of the study, Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, NIMH Director, said:

“Specialized facilities for children are either non-existent or so expensive that a majority of families cannot afford them. The mental health workers who are available have often found the mentally ill child difficult to work with.

“Better treatment methods must be devised because it is in the improvement of the mental health of our children that we can make the greatest impact on preventing mental disorders in later life. We know that the longer the wait the more intractable is the illness to treatment.”

Problems Frequent

He also pointed out that problems of childhood are becoming more frequent. More than 500 children commit suicide each year, and the increase in the incidence of juvenile delinquency has been described as alarming.

“The number of children in State and county mental hospitals—often the only facilities available for children—is also growing,” Dr. Yolles said.

“If the present trend continues, the number of children between 10 and 14 years of age admitted to State mental hospitals will double by 1960 and 1970, although the number of children in this age group nationally will increase by only 20 percent.”

But, he added, these figures tell only part of the story. In 1963, approximately 23,000 youngsters under 18 received treatment in hospitals, while another 115,000 were seen by outpatient clinics.

In the same year, about 6,500 young people were in resident public institutions for the mentally retarded with a diagnosis of “uncertain or presumed psychologic cause.”

Full-time Federal physicians now account for more than 10 percent of all practicing physicians in the United States.—U.S. Medicine.

R&W Sponsoring Annual Jazz Concert May 27

The Recreation and Welfare Association will sponsor the second annual “Evening of Jazz at NIH,” May 27, at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The concert will feature special guests and lively arrangements of melodies old and new.

Playing in the jazz group will be Dr. Gordon Tomkins, NIAMD, alto saxophone; Dr. Burton Sobel, NIH, piano; Dr. Edward Harris, NIH, bass horn; Dr. Robert Resnik, NIMH, trombone, and Richard Shrager, a new member, DCRT, baritone saxophone and oboe.

All NIH personnel and their guests are invited to attend. Admission is free.

Lab Seeks New Volunteers With Colds Who Disbelieve ‘Cold Cure’ Medical Myths

In spite of modern medical miracles, folk myths about colds persist, for example, “To cure a cold, soak both feet in a tub of hot water and drink a glass of port wine.” While the “cure” is useless, at least it’s pleasant for those who like spirits.

In striking contrast to folklore, NIAID’s Laboratory of Infectious Diseases has been conducting a common cold study since 1962. A continuing supply of volunteers is needed.

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

Please call Mrs. Sara Kelly or Harvey James, Ext. 6881, 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.

Book-Binding Suggestion Wins Award for Weber

David Weber, clerk in the Public Information Section of the Office of Research Information, received a cash award recently for his time and money-saving suggestion for preparation of books of material used by the Director of NIH and his staff during appropriations hearings.

The presentation was made by Jane Stafford, Assistant Chief, ORI, in the presence of Clifford F. Johnson, ORI Chief, members of his staff and members of the Public Information Section of ORI, headed by Gun W. Moore.

The adoption of Mr. Weber’s suggestion to preserve reports and statements in easy-to-handle, paper-back spiral binders rather than in the cumbersome hard cover ring notebooks used in the past cut insertion time.

The final result of Mr. Weber’s suggestion is a neater, more readily usable, handler set of books.

Dr. Joseph Kaiser Joins DRG, Formerly at FDA

Dr. Joseph A. Kaiser has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Pharmacology and Endocrinology Fellowship Review Committee, Career Development Review Branch, DRG.

He was formerly an administrative and research pharmacologist with the Food and Drug Administration. While with FDA Dr. Kaiser conducted research on pesticides and was active in the evaluation of pharmacological-toxicological-biochemical data submitted on the safety and efficacy of potential new drugs.

The results of Dr. Kaiser’s research in pharmacology and toxicology have been published in numerous scientific journals and presented before several national scientific societies.

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African Malaria Occurs More Often in the U.S. Than Formerly Thought

A relatively rare African form of malaria may not be as rare in the United States as recent research indicates, according to scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Instead, the malariologists say, the disease may be more prevalent in the U.S. than previously thought, and the current cases may be a result of an increase in the number of cases in Africa. The scientists reported that a case of ovale malaria, which is a relatively rare African form of malaria, was acquired by a U.S. physician in Africa.

In Consumer Education

The popularity of the consumer education courses sponsored by the Recreation & Welfare Association of NIH has brought an unexpected demand for another series. The courses are conducted by Mrs. Catherine Ehoads, a home economics specialist of the University of Maryland.

Consumer education is simply how to get the most for your money when buying appliances, automobiles, food or even obtaining credit.

In addition to a regularly scheduled course in September, R&W will sponsor a special summer session, provided enough people wish to join. The course is limited to 30 persons.

The summer classes will be held on the evenings of July 18 and 25, and Aug. 1 and 8. Enrollment is restricted to NIH employees. Interested persons are encouraged to call R&W office Ext. 63597 to sign up.

Clinical Center Program In Pastoral Education Receives Accreditation

The residency training program in pastoral education, offered by the Clinical Center's Department of Spirituality and Seminaries in Washington, D.C. (See NIH Record, March 23, 1966).
Dr. Coatney, noted for malaria research here, will retire on May 31

"In 1940 the Surgeon General said to me, ‘Come on up here (Washington) and work on drugs.’ That’s what I’ve been doing ever since.”

With that statement Dr. G. Robert Coatney modestly sums up more than a quarter of a century of malaria research in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a span of time in which he:

- Established the largest program in the country to develop and evaluate antimalarial drugs;
- Initiated the first large-scale prisoner-volunteer program for drug trials;
- Demonstrated the first experimental development of resistance of human malaria to pyrimethamine, and
- Accomplished the first experimental transmission of monkey malaria to man.

Retires to Teaching

Dr. Coatney will retire from the NIH on May 31. A month later he will join the faculty of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine as Professor of Pharmacology.

He has been on the NIH staff since 1938, when he joined the Division of Infectious Diseases (now NIAID) as a protozoologist in its Epidemiology Section, then located at Columbia, S.C.

He has been Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy since its establishment in 1960. Dr. Coatney was commissioned in the PHS Officers Corps in 1945.

In 1942 Dr. Coatney established the drug development and evaluation program, and his work with chloroquine and primaquine led to the use of those drugs in World War II and Korea.

Research Cited

All the effective synthetic drugs used in malaria treatment and prevention today were subjected to primary or confirmatory trials in the Malaria Studies Project which he established in 1944 at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Of the prisoner-volunteers Dr. Coatney says, “These men have made an outstanding contribution (to malaria research). I feel strongly about that . . . They know they can quit at any time, but it happens very seldom.”

Dr. Coatney and his co-workers showed for the first time in 1960 that monkey malaria could be transmitted to man under experimental conditions. Five years later they reported the first known case of natural transmission of monkey malaria to man. Dr. Coatney plans to continue his study of monkey malaria at New Orleans.

He has been honored several times for his research contributions, not the least of five NIH scientists to receive the PHS Distinguished Service Medal.

On April 29 he gave the Malben Lecture at the University of Nebraska, which he titled “Monkeys, Malaria, Mosquitoes and Man.”

Background Given

He has been Visiting Professor in Preventive Medicine and Public Health at Howard University Medical School since 1950, Visiting Lecturer in Tropical Public Health at Harvard University since 1955, and a member of the World Health Organization List of Experts on Malaria since 1949. He is a former President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of the Tropical Medicine Association of Washington.

A native of Falls City, Neb., Dr. Coatney graduated from Grand Island Nebraska College and received an M.A. degree from the University of Nebraska and a Ph.D. degree from Iowa State University.

He has also received honorary Sc.D. degrees from Bowdoin Green (Ohio) State University and the University of Nebraska.

Before joining the NIH staff Dr. Coatney taught biology at Grand Island College, Nebraska Wesleyan College, and Nebraska State College.

Entries in Art Exhibit to Be Accepted, Judged May 26; Prizes Total $300

NIH personnel who have a flair for painting, sculpturing or the graphic arts are invited to enter the 8th Annual NIH Art Exhibit to compete for some $300 in prize money.

Entries will be accepted in Stone House (Bldg. 16) on Thursday, May 26, between 4 and 6 p.m. Judging will take place the same evening.

The judges are James McLaughlin, Director of the Phillips Gallery; Frank Wright, a distinguished Washington graphic artist and a noted area sculptor yet to be named.

The accepted art work will be exhibited simultaneously from May 27 through June 17 in the West Bay of the Clinical Center lobby, the lobby of Building 31, and in the Westwood Building lobby.

Art not accepted for showing must be picked up at Stone House between 4 and 6 p.m. on Friday, May 27.

Rules Listed

Artists may submit up to three entries in each show category—painting, sculpture, or graphic arts. Each entry must be accompanied by an entry form, available from the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A18, or from the Division or Institute R&W representative.

The form must indicate each entrant’s R&W number and be accompanied by a $1 fee for each entry submitted.

All NIH R&W members and their families, age 16 and over, are eligible to enter the art show. Additional information is available from the R&W office, Ext. 65597, or from Al Lauderbaugh, Ext. 61805.

Lt. Bankard Will Retire On Birthday, May 23

May 23 is going to be a red letter day for Paul H. Bankard, Senior Lieutenant of the NIH Guard Force.

Lt. Bankard will celebrate his big day, retire from Civil Service and start pulling up stakes for a move with his family to St. Petersburg, Fla., all on the same day.

One of the few remaining old-timers at NIH, Lt. Bankard joined the Guard Force Dec. 23, 1941. Between May 1944 and November 1945 he served in the U.S. Navy, returning here following discharge.

In 1946 he was promoted to sergeant and in 1956 to lieutenant. An outstanding guard, Lt. Bankard is rated as having a “can do” approach to every job. He will be given a retirement party on May 23 in Building 31.

"What do you think this will be?" Emmett Kelly Jr. asks children patients at the Clinical Center. The two eyes on the blackboard turned into a car and then to a face as Kelly’s audience eagerly anticipated the clown’s next trick. Kelly, son of the renowned circus performer, visited the Clinical Center on May 4 as part of a children’s hospital tour sponsored by Kodak.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Mr. Gardner Awarded Public Welfare Medal

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner recently received the Public Welfare Medal of the National Academy of Sciences "for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare."

Dr. Frederick Seitz, President of the National Academy of Sciences, made the presentation.

The Public Welfare Medal is unique among the Academy Medals in that it is awarded for outstanding achievement in the use of science for human welfare rather than in the advancement of scientific knowledge in a particular discipline.

Holders of the Medal are also given further special recognition in the form of certain privileges of Academy membership, including the right to present papers at meetings of the Academy.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, is a past recipient of the Academy’s Public Welfare Medal.

Movie on Mental Health of Adolescent Scheduled

"Borderline," a film on the mental health of an adolescent, will be presented by the NIH Employee Health Service this week.

Showings are scheduled for the Clinical Center auditorium, Wed., May 18 at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; NBCC No. 2, Conf. Rm. 113, Thurs., May 19 at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m.; and Westwood, Conf. Rm. A, Fri., May 20 at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. Admission is free.
Dr. Banta Heads OIR’s Special Program Section Replacing Dr. Leavitt

Dr. James E. Banta has been assigned to head the Special International Programs Section, Office of International Research. The Section has been headed by Dr. Milo D. Leavitt Jr., who was named to the recently established post of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Population. Dr. Leavitt will work with Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, who has overall responsibility for HEW’s family planning programs.

In his new position Dr. Banta will be in charge of the Special Foreign Currency Program (P.L. 480) and the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Sciences Program.

Dr. Banta came to NIH from the Peace Corps where he was Medical Director of the Medical Program Division.

Prior to his present assignment, Dr. Banta was Assistant Chief of the Foreign Grants and Awards Section of OIR (see NIH Record, Dec. 14, 1965).

PERINATAL

(Continued from Page 6)

his associates, William Weiss, Jerome Deutschberger, Dr. Zekin Shakhbash and Esther Jackson.

“The diagnosis of incompetent cervix (Ed. Note: faulty ‘valve’ that may remain open too easily) is not easily made... Indeed, there are many obstetricians who doubt the existence of this entity,” Dr. Luke Gillespie said. He is the principal author of a collaborative report on this topic.

If untreated, incompetent cervix results in a premature rate in excess of 50 percent and a perinatal mortality rate of between 70 and 70 percent. Among the first 25,000 pregnancies recorded in the Project, 154 cases of incompetent cervix were diagnosed.

Risks Cited

Hyaline membrane disease, usually classified as respiratory distress syndrome, is one of the premature’s greatest risks. Yet premature Negro infants (under 5½ lbs.) were found much more resistant to this disease than white babies of similar low birthweight.

The Project data suggests that this may be due to the Negro infant’s actually being more mature than the white at any specific birthweight.

In a study of 27,000 Project infants, more than twice as many Negro as white infants were born weighing less than 5½ pounds. But the neonatal death rate for this birthweight group was lower in the Negro than in the white.

Dr. Toshio Fujikurn and Luz A. Froehlich, of the NINDB Perinatal Research Branch, reported these and other findings of their study of influence of race and other factors on pulmonary hyaline membranes.

Findings Given

Among 40 maternal deaths observed during the period 1959-1965 among Project women, 28 involved mothers who could be diagnosed, even before conception, as high-risk individuals. The records showed that the great majority of these women had not wished to become pregnant.

All of the 16 deaths due to direct obstetrical causes were of Negro mothers. “It is in the group of high-risk women that a major reduction in maternal mortality can be achieved through adequate family planning,” commented Drs. Jose Marmol and Rudolph Volman of the Perinatal Research Branch.

A total of 90 reports were presented to the NIH audience from the Collaborative Project, which now has reached its goal of registering 50,000 mothers in order to follow at least 40,000 of their infants through the first years of life.

Perhaps a hundred important variables may contribute to birth defects. The NINDB Project has the vast mission of looking at most of these variables at the same time in relation to one another. Correlations of data are being provided by modern electronic computers.

At the Second Scientific meeting some of the reports commented on:

A relationship observed between maternal infection with mumps and chickenpox and birth defects.

Factors Outlined

• The correlation of fine-motor dexterity in 8-month-old infants and their higher scores in the 4-year psychological examination.

• Various factors, such as older age of mother, associated with increase of heart defects in newborn.

• Spacing of electroencephalograms to give better pictures of brain development.

• The possibility that male youngsters do not respond as well as females to some of the psychological tests may be due to precon- ditioning at home. Mothers often insist upon more conformity by little girls.

Second ‘Know Your Heart’ Radio Series Elicits Unusual, World-Wide Response

The second of the “Know Your Heart” radio series, produced by the Information Office of the National Heart Institute, has topped 1,300 requests.

Two hundred armed forces radio stations around the world responded swelled the number of requests for this second series of ten 2-minute spot announcements recorded on 12-inch platters.

Credit for the phenomenal responses to these programs has been attributed to the story in the July 14, 1965 issue of the NIH Record that fully described the content and purpose of the series.

Both series were written and produced by Louis Cook of the Heart Information Center, with narration and medical consultation by Dr. John D. Turner, formerly of NIH, now Assistant Professor of Medicine at Baylor University Medical School.

‘Record’s’ Mailbox

Facsimiles of the Record story were mailed to more than 2,000 radio stations throughout the U.S. and Canada. With replies still coming in, it is expected that requests for the second series may reach 1,500.

Requests for the first series totaled 1,259. Replies from station program directors have come from all 50 states and island territories.

Many letters were postmarked from Canada (especially British Columbia), Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands—even distant Samoa, a tiny tropical island 2,600 miles southwest of Honolulu. Influent stations in Ceylon and India also asked for both series.

Both programs were prepared in simple non-technical language to provide interesting new information to the public about progress and problems in heart and blood vessel research.

Plans are underway for a third series and for revision of the available script material. The information can then be presented in a booklet aimed at the secondary school level.

Dr. Wm. I. Gay Assumes New Post With NIGMS

Dr. William I. Gay has been named Program Director, Comparative Medicine, in the Office of the Director, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Director.

In this newly established position, Dr. Gay’s prime responsibility will be to stimulate, guide and develop research and training in the basic and general biomedical sciences in schools of veterinary medicine, departments of animal science, veterinary research institutes and other centers of comparative medicine.

Dr. Gay will also be responsible for development of a program of research in the therapy of tumors. This program will encompass ongoing projects in shock, burns and wound healing, and will seek to develop multidisciplinary research units in a coordinated laboratory-clinical program for studying new methods of treating people afflicted with the nation’s fourth largest health problem—cancer.

Dr. Gay has served as Senior Program Official and Assistant Chief of Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, since 1965.

He first came to NIH in 1954 when he joined the Laboratory Aids Branch of DRS. In 1955 he was appointed Chief of the Animal Hospital Section of that Branch, and in 1962 he was named Assistant Chief of the Branch, with primary responsibility for planning and developing facilities at the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, Md.

Cpl. Matthews Retires With 38 Years Service

After 38 years with the Federal Government, Cpl. Jesse Matthews of the NIH Guard Force is retiring on May 20.

A native of Buxton, Iowa, he retired from the Navy after 20 years of service and went to work for the Post Office Department.

Mr. Matthews came to work for the Office Services Branch of NIH in 1936 and transferred to the Guard Force in 1953. He was promoted to Corporal in 1965.

Ordained a deacon in 1965, Mr. Matthews pursues his work in the Bibleway Church and spends more time reading the Bible.

A retirement party will be held in Building 31 on May 20.
Study Supports Theory That Nocturnal Angina Is Triggered by Dreams

Dreams are now seen as a trigger factor in nocturnal angina. This view is supported by a recent study of rapid eye movements indicative of dreaming observed in 32 of 39 episodes of chest pain arising during sleep in patients with a history of this disease.

Since some individuals with angina pectoris are frequently aroused from sleep with chest pains similar to those occurring with exertion during their waking hours, it was decided to test the possibility that such episodes might be triggered by dreaming.

Ten patients with a history of exertional and nocturnal angina were studied throughout several nights of sleep. Monitoring included continuous recording of electroencephalographic patterns, electrocardiogram, eye movements, and respiratory patterns.

Changes Observed

Four of the 10 experienced a total of 39 episodes of nocturnal angina or physiological changes indicative of dreaming were observed with 32 of these episodes.

The following sequence was typical: The sleeping patient is quiet, his heart rate slow, respiration regular, and his EEG pattern characteristic of moderately deep sleep (stage C). With the onset of rapid eye movements (REM), the EEG pattern indicates a shift to lighter sleep (stage B).

As REM activity increases in intensity, heart rate increases, respiration becomes more rapid and irregular, and ECG changes (depression of the ST segment) are evident. Shortly thereafter, the patient awakens with chest pain.

Other investigators have found that rapid eye movements are seen only during stage B of sleep and that REM activity always preceded EKG changes, indicating that the dreams were probably a cause, not a result, of nocturnal angina.

How dreaming might trigger angina is unknown, but the authors state that minute-to-minute changes in blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration were often striking during REM periods and might have been sufficient to compromise an already borderline coronary circulation.

These findings were reported in Annals of Internal Medicine by Dr. J. Novotny, W. G. Troy Jr., W. S. Collins, G. Silverman, C. R. Nichols, H. D. McIntosh, E. H. Estes Jr., and M. D. Bogdonoff, all of Duke University and all NIH grantees.