College Suicides Study Aims to Create Climate Conducive to Mental Health

By Arthur McIntyre

The grim statistics of suicides among college students set the stage for discussion of a National Institute of Mental Health grant to study student stress during a recent press conference.

Suicide was pictured as the most startling manifestation of "pressure-cooker" stress to which today's college student is subjected.

Staffers from the U.S. National Student Association and the NIH discussed the purpose of the grant at the press conference.

Conferences Planned

The grant ($22,915 for the first year) to the NSA will help finance a series of regional conferences and at least five on-campus studies into causes and remedies for student stress.

"It is not the purpose of the grant to turn college campuses into mental health clinics, but to create a climate that is conducive to good mental health," said Dr. Eli Bower, consultant on mental health in education for NIMH.

It is only the non-productive stress that will be the target of the campus studies and conferences.

Among the chief causes of destructive stress, according to Dr. Bower, is lack of rapport between administrators and faculty on one hand, and the students on the other—and a feeling among students that their college courses (See SUICIDES, Page 5)

Studies on Effects of Laser Show It May Be Useful Tool

By Tony Anastasi

Medical investigators of the National Cancer Institute and biomedical engineers of the Division of Research Services are combining efforts in a project to study the feasibility of high-powered laser beams for clinical surgery.

Presently, the laser (short for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) is being used only in studies on experimental animals.

"The laser will most certainly play a significant role in biomedical research, but at the moment our reaction is best expressed in terms of suppressed enthusiasm," says Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the NCI Surgery Branch.

No Clinical Applications

"Although it may well become a useful tool in the treatment of certain types of cancer in future years, it is not being used in clinical applications at NIH," he said.

Current NIH experimental research is concentrated on determining the effect of laser energy on the biological behavior of tumors and normal tissue.

Originally developed in 1960 by the Bell Laboratories and Hughes Aircraft, lasers are finding wide medical applications at the Bell Laboratories and Hughes Aircraft. Lasers are being used in medicine, industrial and medical scientists.

Laser rays are created when certain media, such as ruby or gas, are stimulated by absorbed energy (See CFC DRIVE, Page 6)

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The NIH Task Force Investigates Cause of Slow Decline in Infant Mortality Rate

Despite this country's lead in other health fields, its infant mortality rate has declined less than 1 percent a year since 1950, while that of other developed countries has improved steadily.

Task Force Appointed

An Infant Mortality Task Force, composed of National Institute of Child Health and Human Development staff members, was appointed last July to determine the reason for the lag and to recommend measures for correcting the high rate of deaths among children under one year of age.

The committee was chaired by Dr. Rolf Versteeg, Special Assistant for Prematurity, and included Rita Fogelman, Dr. George McCracken, Lillian Freedman and Evelyn Johnson.

Infant death can be influenced by many factors, from conception through pregnancy and childhood diseases.

Because 67 percent of infant mortality in the United States is pregnancy related—prematurity, dysmaturity, congenital malformations—fetal death, the institute devotes about 41 percent of its research funds on this problem to premature mortality and management.

Studies Described

Studies on fetal survival and well-being received 27 percent of the NICHD research grants, the NICHD is approaching the problem of infant mortality in the following ways:

1) Gathering and analyzing infant mortality information;

2) Developing cohort and case-control studies of high risk newborns.

3) Exploring family planning practices in high risk pregnancy settings;

4) Coordinating trials of various pregnancy management strategies.

Blood Bank Report Updated

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 183 units of blood were received from NIH donors in September. During the same period 2,030 units of blood were received from other sources.

One NIH staff member, Robert Harr of NIDR, joined the "gallon-donor club."

The NIH Task Force was appointed to determine the reason for the slow decline in infant mortality and to make recommendations for improving the rate. The task force is composed of experts in various fields, including obstetrics, pediatrics, and public health.

New Studies in Mental Retardation Undertaken

New studies in such areas as genetics, metabolism, and sleep physiology to determine the causes and means of preventing mental retardation are being undertaken at the Children's Hospital Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the help of a $120,000 grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

This multidisciplinary program of research will be housed initially at the Children's Hospital but will be relocated in mid-1967 to the Hospital's Institute of Developmental Research currently under construction.

Shannon Wins Award for Outstanding Contribution to Academic Medicine

Dr. Charles B. Wilkinson Named To Natl. Mental Health Council

Appointment of Dr. Charles B. Wilkinson to membership on the National Advisory Mental Health Council was announced recently by Surgeon General William H. Stewart, Public Health Service.

Dr. Wilkinson is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery.

He is also Associate Director, Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation and Chairman of the Mental Health Committee, Regional Health and Welfare Council of Kansas City.

Shannon Is 5th Recipient

The award originated in 1962 by the Markle Scholarship to honor John M. Russell, President of the Markle Foundation, on the fifteenth anniversary of the fund's program to support young medical faculty members.

It is given "to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to academic medicine, the impact of which has been felt widely and outside the recipient's own specialty field and beyond the persons in his immediate entourage." Dr. Shannon is the fifth recipient.

Dr. Hill Returns to DRS From WHO Assignment

Dr. Robert T. Hill has returned to the Division of Research Grants after serving a term as the scientific chairman of studies concerning problems of human reproduction, maternal and Child Section, with the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

Before accepting the position with WHO, Dr. Hill was Executive Secretary of the Endocrinology Study Section of the DRS.

Dr. Hill, whose major fields of interest are anatomy and endocrinology, was a contributing author to "The Ovary" published in mid-1962 by the Academic Press of New York and London.

He was also a contributing author to "Advances in Neuroendocrinology" published by the University of Illinois Press.

Prior to this, Dr. Hill was for 20 years Professor of Anatomy at the University of Miami, Indiana University, and Yale. From 1932 to 1956 he was Chairman of the Anatomy Department at the University of Miami School of Medicine.
Dr. Cole Is Honored by University of Brazil

Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, of the Laboratory of Biophysics, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was awarded the National Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil in recognition of his work at the Instituto de Biologia of the University of Brazil.

The award, presented to Dr. Cole, by the Minister of Health of Brazil on Sept. 27 at the embassy, includes the degree of “Official” and is presented exclusively to foreigners who have rendered outstanding service to Brazil.

Much of the success in research in the biomedical sciences in Brazil has been attributed to the early help and inspiration given by Dr. Cole.

Invited to Brazil

In 1947, while Dr. Cole was Professor of Biophysics and Physiology at the University of Chicago, he was invited to be a Visiting Professor at the newly established Instituto de Biologia.

In addition to lectures and consultations, Dr. Cole collaborated with the Instituto staff on problems of spreading depressions of Leao, and the electrophysiology of the electroeul of the Amazon. His lectures, entitled Four Lectures on Biophysics, were published as the first of a series of monographs by the Instituto.

University is Renowned

At the time of Dr. Cole’s visit, the Instituto already was a leader in biomedical research in South America. At the Instituto continued to advance in the field of biophysics and expand into other areas, it came to play an increasingly important part in the scientific world. It is now one of the leading institutions for basic research in the biomedical sciences.

The National Order of the Southern Cross originally was created in 1822. It was suspended in 1889 by the first Constitution of the Republic of Brazil and was re-established in 1902. Candidates for this honor are selected by a committee headed by the Minister for Foreign Relations. The award is presented by the President of Brazil, Grand Master of the Order.

‘Hooked!’ Booklet by NIMH Depicts Danger of Drugs

The story of the results of narcotic drug addiction, told in the language of a drug addict, has been presented in comic book form by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Titled “Hooked!” the 4-color booklet narrates the rise and fall of a young man and his wife as a result of the narcotic habit.

In announcing the publication, Dr. Stanley F. Wolles, NIMH Director, said, “We hope this publication can help young people who might be tempted to experiment with drugs to see the dangers of this activity accurately and honestly the path to heroin addiction.”

“Hooked!” is designed for use in schools and for distribution by local public health units, especially those in high-risk neighborhoods.

Copies are available from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Latin American Visitors Begin Cancer Course by NIH Tour and Lectures

Forty physicians and professors from 20 Latin American countries visited the National Institutes of Health Sept. 12 as guests of the National Cancer Institute.

A tour of Institute facilities, with lectures by Institute staff members, marked the visitation beginning of an intensive short-term graduate course in cancer therapy and control sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

After a brief explanation of operations of the Clinical Center, the group heard lectures by Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief of Laboratory of Pathology; Dr. Robert C. Hoyt, Surgery Branch, and Dr. Murray J. Shear, Special Advisor for the Institute and Secretary-General of the International Union Against Cancer. Their day here closed with a visit to the National Library of Medicine.

On the following day the Latin American doctors toured the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where they heard papers on a number of aspects of cancer pathology.

From Sept. 24 to 28 the doctors attended lectures in the general offices of the ACS in New York City and at the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and the Francis Delafield Hospital. Later they visited the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, in Houston.

Dr. Armstrong is cited by the President And Honored by Former NIH Colleagues

Dr. Armstrong’s career as a research scientist began in 1921, after he served in World War I as a military medical officer in the old Public Health Laboratory, predecessor of NIH. Until his retirement in 1950, his experimental work produced a continuing series of important discoveries, especially in virology.

Early in his career he solved the problem of tetanus in children after smallpox vaccination. By basic laboratory investigation, he showed that the cell that produces tetanus toxin is the same that produces smallpox virus. It has been serologically identical to the virus of smallpox vaccine used in the United States.

With this new tool there came renewed study of polio which eventually, through support by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, culminated in its present control by vaccine.

Dr. Armstrong was a member of several advisory committees of the Foundation from the time it was established and was among the first scientists named to its Hall of Fame in Warm Springs, Ga., in 1957. He was also among the first NIH staff members elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Despite his formal retirement from NIAID in 1950, Dr. Armstrong worked daily in his laboratory until only a few years ago.
Dr. Corfman Appointed To FDA Advisory Post

Dr. Philip A. Corfman, Acting Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Reproduction Program, has been appointed to the FDA Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology. The appointment is for the period ending in September 1967.

Dr. Corfman, a consultant to the committee since last fall, was also named as a consultant to the FDA's Bureau of Medicine by the FDA Commissioner, Dr. James L. Goddard.

The Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology has been prominent recently for its continuing study of the safety and efficacy of oral contraceptives.

Expanded Studies Requested

In a report made public in mid-August the Committee reported no firm evidence that oral contraceptives are unsafe. However, the Committee called for expanded studies to investigate long-term effects of oral contraceptive usage.

In the memorandum announcing the appointment, Dr. Goddard commented: Dr. Corfman on his willingness “to give us the benefit of your wide experience in dealing with the many complex problems involving the use of drugs.”

Dr. Laki Returns From Meetings in Budapest

Dr. Koloman Laki, Chief of the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, recently returned to NIH after a 2-week visit to Hungary.

Dr. Laki, a former university professor in Budapest who left Hungary in 1948, was a guest and main speaker at an anniversary meeting of the Hungarian Chemical Society.

In his talk on fibrinogen, which was well received, Dr. Laki described his recent experiments connecting fibrin formation to tumor growth.

Following the Chemical Society meeting, Dr. Laki attended an International Symposium on Muscle in Budapest. Dr. Laki was joined at this meeting by two of his staff members: Drs. W. J. Bowen and J. A. Gladner, and a former staff member, Dr. D. R. Kominz, now Chief of the NIH Pacific Office of the Office of International Research.

NIH scientists are opening many new doors in modern medical research, such as this one to the laser room in the NCI Surgery Branch area.

Laser

(Continued from Page 1)

This is a very significant factor,” says Grant Riggle of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, who directs the technical adaptations of the laser for surgical use.

“BEIB has developed new techniques which permit us to predict and control the laser beam energy with fine precision. This enables accurate selection of location and energy density based on the diameter and pigmentation of the target tumor,” he said.

Mr. Riggle also mentioned that an important concomitant effort is “developing techniques for the measurement of pressure and temperature parameters associated with beam impact on tissue.”

DRS engineers have made a number of refinements on the laser systems here at NIH, such as:

1. Reducing energy loss by using liquid nitrogen cooling in the system.

2. Developing safety features (with Plant Safety Branch engineers) which include an interlock system for preventing laser firing unless all safety check devices indicate readiness.

3. Using a disposable sterile bag to contain exploded tissue.

4. Developing a device (with DRS Environmental Services Branch) engineered to protect the laser lens from “plume” splatter resulting from tissue eruption.

5. Devising an automatic program for preselecting the number of successive shots to be fired in a given sequence.

DRS engineers are now experimenting with five lasers—two CW (continuous wave) gaseous and three pulsed solid state.

On an average day they fire about 25 laser shots. Their highest total in one day was 140.

Dr. Robert Hoye of the NCI Surgery Branch collaborates with Dr. Ketcham in the laser program. BEIB staff supporting Mr. Riggle include Herbert Horrell, Woodrow Stotler, James Sullivan, Joseph Kittrell and Vincent Almasy.

Laser investigations at NIH have not been extended to clinical use but do involve many aspects of biomedical research which may result in the laser’s ultimate trial in treating human cancer.

Dr. Kalberer Is Named NIH Grants Associate

Dr. John T. Kalberer Jr., recently joined the Grants Associate program at the National Institutes of Health as a Public Health Service Scientist-Administrator.

In June Dr. Kalberer received the Ph.D. degree from New York University, where he was formerly a biologist with the Department of Biology.

He has become established in the field of medical-biological research, assisting with the planning and designing of research laboratories at the Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City.

Lealon E. Martin Named Communications Program Officer of the NIH

Appointment of Lealon E. Martin, former Director of the Heart Information Center of NIH, as Communications Program Officer of the National Institute of Medical Health was announced recently by Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the Institute.

Mr. Martin will serve as principal staff advisor to the Director for Scientific and Public Communications. He will coordinate and develop plans for management of the Institute’s activities in this field, including its current programs for scientific information carried out through the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information and for public information through the Institute’s Office of Public Information.

Prior Positions Listed

In addition to establishing and serving as first chief of the Heart Information Center, Mr. Martin was once Assistant Chief of the National Institutes of Health’s Office of Research Information.

He also served, on special assignment, in planning for national and international scientific meetings, on the staff of the White House Conference on Heart Disease and Cancer, and on the staff of the President’s Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke.

He is a member of the National Association of Science Writers, American College Public Relations Association, Committee on Public Education, American Medical Press Association, and Omicron Delta Kappa, Eta Sigma, and Sigma Upsilon honorary fraternities.

A native of Natchez, Miss., Mr. Martin is a graduate of Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. He and Mrs. Martin, who have two daughters, live at 4721 Cumberland Ave. Somerset, Md.

Dr. William N. Valentine Is on Advisory Council

Dr. William N. Valentine, an authority on hematology, and Chairman of the Department of Medicine and School of Medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. The 4-year appointment announced by Surge. Gen. William H. Stewart, was effective Oct. 1, 1966.

At present Dr. Valentine is a member of NIAMD’s Research Career Award Committee.

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3 From DBS Invited to Intl. Cancer Congress

Three scientists from the Division of Biological Standards have been invited to participate in the Ninth International Cancer Congress to be held in Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 23-29.

They are Dr. Bernice Eddy, Chief, Section on Virology and Rickettsiology; Dr. C. P. Li, Chief, Virus Biology Section, Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, and Dr. Paul Gerber, Chief, Viral Genetics Section, Laboratory of Viral Immunology.

Dr. Eddy will present a paper titled "Factors Which Influence the Induction of Tumors in Hamsters Infected with Adenovirus or Simian Virus 40 (SV40)."

Dr. Eddy plans to extend her travels in Japan to include a visit to the Institute for Virus Research of the Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

From Japan Dr. Eddy will depart on an around-the-world tour from Taiwan to London, visiting research institutes and lecturing at universities during her travel through 14 cities in 8 foreign countries. She expects to return to the U.S. in early December.

Dr. Li will present to the Congress his work on "Effect of Clam Extract on Neoplasms in Rodents."

Dr. Gerber and Dr. Eddy will also travel to Nagoya, Japan, to take part in a 3-day International Tumor Virus Symposium.

James Gardner Named NHI Personnel Officer

James Charles Gardner was named Personnel Officer for the National Heart Institute effective Oct. 9. The announcement was made by Dr. Robert W. Berliner, Acting Director, National Heart Institute, and J ohn M. Sanger, Chief, Personnel Management Branch.

Mr. Gardner replaces Floyd Swan son who is now Personnel Officer of the Clinical Center.

Since his entrapment in duty at the NHI a year ago, Mr. Gardner has served as Personnel Management Specialist of the Personnel Management Branch.

His previous positions include Position Classification Specialist and Employee Relations Officer, General Services Administration; Personnel Management Assistant, National Training School for Boys,

and Personnel Management Assistant, U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

Mr. Gardner received his B.A. degree from State University of Iowa in 1941.

Mrs. Rankin's Career Spans 30 Yrs. at PHS; Receives Award at Farewell Party

Lillian M. Rankin, whose 30-year Public Health Service career spanned an entire era of development in the NIH research grants program, retired Sept. 15 as Head of the Operations Section, Research Fellowships Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Succeeding Mrs. Rankin is Ethel B. Keister, former Head of the Research Training and Fellowships Unit, Extramural and Contract Services Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Mrs. Keister was Mrs. Rankin's assistant from 1962-64.

Mrs. Rankin began her PHS career March 26, 1926, as a clerk-stenographer in the Division of Scientific Reports and Statistics. She transferred to the Division of Viral Diseases in 1938 and served eight years there.

Comes to NIH in '46

She shifted to NIH in 1946 as Administrative Assistant to Dr. C. J. Van Slyke, then Chief of the Division of Research Grants and often recognized as "the father of the NIH Research Grants Program."

Mrs. Rankin headed the Administrative Services Section in DRG until 1953 when she moved to the NIH Research Fellowships Branch.

In 1958, when the Division of General Medical Sciences was organized, Mrs. Rankin was assigned to the DGMS fellowship program. She remained with DGMS until it achieved institute status in 1963, and with NIGMS until her recent retirement.

Mrs. Rankin witnessed spectacular changes in both emphases and growth during her two decades in the research grants and fellowships programs.

"When I joined DRG in 1946 the accents were on such problems of the environment and malaria and syphilis control. That was a long way from today when the emphases are in such complex new fields as pharmacology and biomedical engineering."

Sees NIGMS Grow

Mrs. Rankin saw the NIGMS fellowship program grow just as spectacularly during her tenure as operations section chief.

When she joined the program, DGMS supported only 55 fellows, the grants totaling $250,000. This compares with the figures in FY 1966 when the fellowship program spent some $185 million to support 2,547 predoctoral, postdoctoral and special fellows and career development awardees.

Mrs. Rankin also recalls that office equipment in 1946 was not what it is today.

"In those days we were responsible for mimeographing all papers to be used by the National Advisory Health Council—the group then responsible for second review of all research grant applications. "There were no modern duplicating facilities then, and all we had was one mimeograph machine. We used to crank out those papers until 3 a.m. on council-meeting day."

On Oct. 15 Mrs. Rankin will take a part-time position with the NIH Credit Union. Her other plans include travel with her husband, George M. Rankin Sr., a retired Central Intelligence Agency employee, and visits with her son, Commander George M. Rankin Jr., and grandchildren.

Feted by Associates

One hundred and fifteen friends and associates honored Mrs. Rankin at a farewell retirement party in Bldg. 31, on Sept. 15.

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, NIGMS director, and Dr. Frederick P. Ferguson, Chief of the Institute's Research Fellowships Branch, were among those paying Mrs. Rankin and her contributions to the Institute and NIH.

At her retirement party, Mrs. Rankin was presented with the Sustained Superior Performance Award "in recognition of your sustained superior performance as Head of the Operations Section, Research Fellowships Branch, and as a fellowships advisor on administrative matters to the branch chief and other professional personnel."

"We don't use our bodies enough—we let them rust, and that seems to be the fastest way to age. The human body can absorb a tremendous amount of abuse; years of it, in fact. Yet a week in bed will enfeeble even the strongest man."

—Dr. A. Wilmot Jacobsen.

Lillian Rankin holds the award received at her retirement party, presented by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of NIGMS (left). At right is Dr. Frederick Ferguson, Chief of the Fellowships Review Branch, of which Mrs. Rankin was a member. Photo by Ed Hubbard.
Addressing the CFC rally audience, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director and Chairman of the NIH CFC drive, noted the increase in the NIH quota and the rising cost of services, but reminded employees to use the payroll deduction plan "to spread a generous single contribution over the entire year."—Photos by Ralph Fernandez.

Reporting period in both percent of quota and employe participation, DRMP employees pledged $1,213 of their $1,394 quota, or 84.7 percent of quota, and employee participation of 100 percent.

Second to DRMP in both categories was the National Institute of General Medical Sciences with 77.3 percent of quota ($3,638) and 87.6 percent employee participation. In third place was the Division of Biological Standards with 64.2 percent of quota ($20,121) and 62 percent employee participation.

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"This exceeds the average gift given in the first reporting period a year ago."

Moreover, Dr. Whedon noted, if NIH emplees maintain the average gift rate of $20.12 in the weeks to come we shall exceed our overall quota of $199,043.

"If we are to achieve our goal this year," he added, "it is also imperative that employe participation continue to increase."

The new Division of Regional Medical Programs led all Institutes and Divisions at the end of the first reporting period in both percent of quota and employee participation. DRMP employees pledged $1,213 of their $1,394 quota, or 84.7 percent of quota, and employee participation of 100 percent.

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Dr. William P. Herbst
To Join NIAMD Council

Dr. William P. Herbst, a specialist in urology, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. The 4-year appointment, announced by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, was effective Oct. 1.

3 Cartoonists Lend Support
To the CFC Campaign Here

Cartoonists Lank Leonard, creator of the popular Mickey Finn comic strip, joined Milton Caniff (Steve Canyon) and Mort Walker (Beetle Bailey) in supporting the NIH Combined Federal Campaign.

In another exclusive cartoon drawn for the NIH campaign, Uncle Phil asks for contributions, with Uncle Phil noting "it's a three-for-one shot."

Large posters of the cartoon are now posted all over NIH and the offices off the reservation.

Despite certain encouraging signs, the keymen feel that much remains to be accomplished in the weeks ahead.

Only 1,837 pledges were received by keymen in the first reporting period. Officially, 10,276 employees are credited to the NIH. This means that well over 8,000 have not yet made a pledge.

The three organizations—United Givers Fund, National Health Agencies and International Service Agencies—aided by the combined Federal drive, help support the work of more than 150 health, welfare and social service groups.

Together these related agencies provide a myriad of services and benefits to thousands of sick, disabled and needy individuals who are unable to help themselves.

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Dr. Bondurant Appointed
Branch Chief at NIH

Dr. Stuart Bondurant was appointed Chief of the Medical Branch of the National Heart Institute's Artificial Heart-Mycardial Infarction Program, Dr. Robert Berliner, Acting Director of the Institute, announced recently.

On leave of absence from Indiana University School of Medicine, Dr. Bondurant will supervise the planning and coordination of research related to the cause, treatment and prevention of heart attacks and other serious complications of coronary heart disease.

Among the responsibilities of the Medical Branch is the study of the role that circulatory-assist devices can play in the management of myocardial infarction and other heart disorders.

Background Described

Dr. Bondurant attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1953. After completing his internship and residency at Duke, he studied for an additional year under a PHS Postdoctoral Fellowship. From 1956 to 1958, he served as Research Internist and Chief Medical Officer, Acceleration Section, Aeromedical Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

In 1959, after a year as Senior Resident in the Department of Medicine of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., he joined the staff of the Indiana University School of Medicine, where he is Professor of Medicine and Associate Director of the Cardiovascular Research Center.

National Authorities on Mental Health to Meet

More than 200 mental health professionals and laymen from all parts of the nation will convene in a series of meetings this month to help shape future programs of the National Institute of Mental Health.

The group will comprise the membership of 13 ad hoc committees that will discuss problem areas in mental health at the NIH in Chevy Chase, Md.

The committees are designed to help the Institute develop its programs, plan, and training and delivery of services under the new administrative reorganization—the first major realignment of program responsibility since the Institute was established in 1949.

The reorganization was announced earlier this year.

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of NIMH, has invited individuals from academic and scientific communities, State mental health officials, and representatives of private and voluntary organizations to attend the meetings.

The meetings are designed to provide the widest possible citizen participation in planning and developing the expanded mental health program, Dr. Yolles said.

Each committee will have from 12 to 22 members representing appropriate disciplines and interests.
Dr. Shock President of Internatl. Assn. in 1969

Dr. Nathan W. Shock, Chief of the Gerontology Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was named President-elect of the International Association for Gerontology at the Seventh International Congress of Gerontology in Vienna, Austria. He will serve in that office for three years before assuming the presidency.

Dr. Shock has been the recipient of numerous honors for his research in the field of aging, including the Gerontological Society's first Annual Research Award for his Meritorious Contributions.

He is Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Gerontology, a member of the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Gerontology, and Past President of the Gerontological Society.

Dr. Shock will preside at the Eighth International Congress of Gerontology, scheduled to meet in the United States in 1969.

African Foods, Nutrition Bibliography Published

International cooperation was a significant aid in compiling a Selected Bibliography on African Foods and Nutrition and African Botanical Nomenclature.

The recently issued bibliography was published jointly by the Nutrition Section of the Office of International Research and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Compiled by Dr. Woot-Tsuen Wu Leung, OIR, the publication contains appended references collected in Washington, Rome, London, Marseille and in various African institutions concerned with food and nutrition research programs.

Obtain Data

In addition to information sent by individual international contributors, Dr. Leung and Dr. F. Busson, FAO consultant, obtained additional data from Dr. Robert J. Hansen, Chief of the Division of Research Services. The appointment was announced by Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division.

Dr. Zinn, formerly Head of LAB's Farm Animal Unit and Liaison Officer for the National Animal Center (NIHAC), succeeds Dr. Robert J. Byrne who transferred to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

As Chief of LAB, Dr. Zinn will administer the Branch's varied program of research-oriented services for NIH Institutes and Divisions.

Dr. Robert L. Woolridge Joins Special Internatl. Programs Section, OIR

The appointment of Dr. Robert L. Woolridge as an Assistant Head of the Special International Programs Section was announced recently by Dr. Heinz Specht, Chief of the Office of International Research.

In this position Dr. Woolridge will serve as part of the staff of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science program.

He will work with the special international programs panels charged with the responsibility for programming this activity.

Dr. Woolridge's training and experience in the Far East will be of inestimable value in his new position. Prior to assuming his present post, Dr. Woolridge was Chief of the Microbiology Division, U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 in Taipei, Taiwan, from 1958 to 1966.

Honors Received

During this period, as a result of his outstanding research contribution in a trachoma control project, Dr. Woolridge received commendations from the Governor of Taiwan and the Commissioner of Health of Taiwan's provincial government as well as the government of the Republic of China.

In addition, Dr. Woolridge was honored by the presentation of a banner, the highest award presented annually by the Republic of China's Ophthalmology Society.

His extensive travels in the Far East, during his tour of duty, included a 5-day trip to aid the in-sular aborigines in Taiwan during a trachoma epidemic. Dr. Woolridge is also the author or co-author of 62 scientific publications, and five other articles have been accepted for publication.

The close of 1965 saw a total of 292,088 physicians in the U.S. and U.S. Possessions, according to data compiled by the AMA's Circulation and Records Department. This represents an increase of more than 7,800 over the 1964 figures and more than 29,000 over the 1960 figures.
Evidence Found

Here was evidence that the organism was able to discontinue producing one or more compounds, if those compounds were adequately supplied in the diet.

It also proved that whenever such dietary constituents are adequately supplied, a stimulus is provided for the cessation of synthesizing any more such material.

Later it was demonstrated by others that whenever an end-product of a biosynthetic process reaches a certain concentration in the diet, it can prevent further synthesis.

Feedback Inhibition Described

The second type of control mechanism, called "feedback inhibition" by its discoverer, Dr. H. E. Umberger, causes an inhibition of the catalytic activity of an enzyme already present in the cell—usually one that catalyzes the first step in the biosynthetic pathway.

The lecture on "Problems of Antibody Biosynthesis" opened the season of Immunology seminars sponsored by the immunologists of the various institutes at NIH.

In 1961 Dr. Cohen and Dr. Stadtman reported on joint studies in which they investigated the mechanisms by which organisms regulate branched metabolic pathways.

A potential problem is that inhibition or repression of the first enzymatic step by an overproduction of one end metabolite might cause a deficiency in the production of a common intermediate that is required also for the synthesis of a second metabolite.

Together they unraveled a mechanism in which the first enzymatic step involved in the production of a branched metabolite was regulated by the elaboration of 3 separate enzymes, each sensitive to a different end-product.

Most recently, Dr. Stadtman and his associates in the Heart Insti-