Dr. John R. Seal Named New Scientific Director In NIAID Reorganization

To provide unified leadership for direct research—which includes its intramural laboratories and collaborative programs—the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases recently consolidated these research programs under a Scientific Director.

The reorganization, designed to make the most effective use of available personnel and funds, was announced last week by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director.

Changes made under the new organization include:

As Scientific Director, Dr. Seal will coordinate NIAID's intramural and collaborative research programs.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).

CFC at NIH Reaches 78.5 Percent of Goal

As reported on Oct. 31, the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has achieved 78.5 percent of its goal of $190,000. A total of $149,138 has been collected.

Five groups have gone beyond their quota; they are: DRG, 100.9 percent; NICHD, 124.9 percent; NIGMS, 136.5 percent; NIEHS, 122.5 percent, and the Fogarty International Center, 169.2 percent.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).

CFC at NIH Reaches 78.5 Percent of Goal

As reported on Oct. 31, the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has achieved 78.5 percent of its goal of $190,000. A total of $149,138 has been collected.

Five groups have gone beyond their quota; they are: DRG, 100.9 percent; NICHD, 124.9 percent; NIGMS, 136.5 percent; NIEHS, 122.5 percent, and the Fogarty International Center, 169.2 percent.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).

CFC at NIH Reaches 78.5 Percent of Goal

As reported on Oct. 31, the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has achieved 78.5 percent of its goal of $190,000. A total of $149,138 has been collected.

Five groups have gone beyond their quota; they are: DRG, 100.9 percent; NICHD, 124.9 percent; NIGMS, 136.5 percent; NIEHS, 122.5 percent, and the Fogarty International Center, 169.2 percent.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).

CFC at NIH Reaches 78.5 Percent of Goal

As reported on Oct. 31, the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has achieved 78.5 percent of its goal of $190,000. A total of $149,138 has been collected.

Five groups have gone beyond their quota; they are: DRG, 100.9 percent; NICHD, 124.9 percent; NIGMS, 136.5 percent; NIEHS, 122.5 percent, and the Fogarty International Center, 169.2 percent.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).

CFC at NIH Reaches 78.5 Percent of Goal

As reported on Oct. 31, the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has achieved 78.5 percent of its goal of $190,000. A total of $149,138 has been collected.

Five groups have gone beyond their quota; they are: DRG, 100.9 percent; NICHD, 124.9 percent; NIGMS, 136.5 percent; NIEHS, 122.5 percent, and the Fogarty International Center, 169.2 percent.

NIH Scientists Brief Press on Hepatitis, Meningitis Research, and Rubella Program

Scientists at NIH recently met with the press to outline the latest developments in hepatitis and meningitis research, and to report on the progress of the rubella vaccination program.

The briefing was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases vaccine development contractors.

Three major points emerged from the session which was arranged by the NIAID Information Office.

Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research described the progress made by U.S. Army investigators in the development of an experimental vaccine against one of the three types of meningococcal meningitis, the Group C strain.

He reported that, of the three strains, Group A was the common cause of meningitis epidemics in military and civilian populations during World War II years.

By the late 1950's, Group B organisms predominated in the disease which attacks the brain and central nervous system.

However, he explained that in the last 3 years the Group C meningococcus has become the most common cause of meningitis (See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 8).
The NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures are available on request.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NIH Record Office
Bldg. 31, Rm. 28-03. Phone: 49-62125

Page 2

November 12, 1969

' Davis Plan' Heralds Christmas Season,
A Time to Help NIH Patient Welfare Fund

Molly Dean Abor, CC Social Work Department, listens attentively to a young patient's request for a certain present this Christmas. It could be a visit from his mother, a long distance call home, or a special toy that only a little boy might think of. Chances are good he'll have his gift made possible by the NIH Patient Welfare Fund.

It's almost that joyous time of the year again—the Christmas Season—the time when everyone wants to give.

There is a way that many NIH employees via the "Davis Plan," a method of aiding the Patient Welfare Fund. The idea was born almost 10 years ago.

James B. Davis, Director, Office of Administrative Services, thinking of the amount of money he was spending annually on Christmas cards for about 200 co-workers, decided the money might instead be used to help people.

Mr. Davis chose to do just that via the NIH Patient Welfare Fund. He passed the idea along to his co-workers. So each year at this time, many NIH employees, instead of exchanging Christmas cards among themselves, are contributing the money to an "office pool" which is donated to the Patient Welfare Fund.

Patients, Families Benefit

Beneficiaries are CC patients and their families who are facing serious financial crises, often coupled with deep emotional difficulties.

NIH employees realize the wonderful benefits the Davis Plan brings to patients. Last year contributions to the Patient Welfare Fund totaled over $5,000. Added to the regular contributions made by the R&W Association, this money helped patients buy vital necessities.

By helping defray transportation costs the fund enabled family members to visit patients. And it helped pay for long distance calls made by patients to their families—a great morale booster, and there were times when such calls even speeded their recovery.

The money provided many other similar needs that could not be met with Government funds.

Again the theme of the program will be the "Davis Plan: Better to Give Than to Receive," and unit administrative officers have been asked to coordinate distribution of Plan materials, accept all contributions and answer all questions.

Information may also be obtained by calling Jim Davis, Ext. 62015. Checks may be made out to the NIH Patient Welfare Fund.

'Abridged Index Medicus'
To Be Published by NLM

A monthly publication, Abridged Index Medicus, a condensed version of Index Medicus, will be published in January 1970 by the National Library of Medicine. The publication is designed for physicians and for libraries in small hospitals and clinics.

Each issue will contain citations to articles in English-language journals. Most of these journals will be found in small medical libraries.

NLM selected the journals with guidance from an advisory committee made up of physicians, medical editors, and medical libraries.

2 Branches Choose Union As a 'Bargaining' Agent

Elections to determine exclusive representation for non-supervisory employees of the Library Branch and the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, were held on Oct. 14.

Because of the outcome of the election, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director, NIH, has given Local 2419, American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, exclusive recognition to "bargain" for all the non-supervisory employees in these two branches.

Dr. Marston has also granted exclusive recognition to Federal Local Union F-131 of the International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO, to represent all non-supervisory fire fighting employees at NIH.

Unions Represent Institute

Exclusive recognition will entitle these unions to act for, negotiate agreements, and represent the interests of both members and non-members.

Arrangements are being completed for another election to be conducted on Nov. 20.

At the request of Local 2419, AFGE, non-supervisory employees of the Maintenance Engineering Section, Plant Engineering Branch, OADA, will vote on whether that union will be given exclusive recognition.

Because of employees' various work schedules and their different locations, special arrangements will be made in order to give everyone an opportunity to vote, including those working at the Folesville farm.

NIGMS Film Illustrating Role of Anesthesiology Opens Here Nov. 13-14

"Threshold . . . research and the care of people," a film sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, will be shown at the Jack Masur Auditorium in the Clinical Center tomorrow (Thursday), and Friday, Nov. 13 and 14 at 12:15 p.m.

The 27-minute color film illustrates the role and importance of anesthesiology in its relation to research and medical care.

The motion picture portrays activities in respiratory and intensive care units for the critically ill, and also presents the diagnosis and treatment of persistent pain.

Physician-scientists are stars of the film. An interesting scene shows medical specialists, including a surgeon, a neurologist, a psychiatrist, and a medical social worker interviewing two patients. The specialists are probing for clues as to the cause of the patient's persistent pain.

Scenes were shot at the University Hospital, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

The film was produced for NIGMS by Audio Productions. Dr. Edgar Lee, Jr., associate chief, Research Grants Branch, acted as technical advisor. Helen Neal, deputy information officer, NIGMS, was project supervisor.

There's one Christmas gift that never goes out of style—U.S. Savings Bonds. And they are practical as well as patriotic.

27 Officers to Maintain New NIH Manual System By Distribution Keys

Distribution Officers in charge of the NIH Manual System for the various components of NIH have been announced.

Under this system regulations on administrative policy and procedure are distributed rapidly.

The persons designated will be responsible for control and maintenance of the NIH Manual System through distribution keys.

Unit Distribution Officer

ADA Genevieve L. Graner
BMC Fredrick S. S. Holman
BEC Mary J. Kulp
CC Margaret Badger
Drs. Raymond M. Jones
DCTP Lee Manual
DGG John Wassef
DGS Jane Liedtke
DS Thomas Leffingwell
NCI Zelda Schifman
NIH Phyllis McKeon
NIJ James C. Gardner
NJAD Charles B. Myers
NIAMD Constance L. Bishop
NICHID Charles A. Di Giacinto
NIHRS H. N. Chipp
NIHRS (N.C.) Robert N. Novak
NIHRS Helen M. Boyle
NIGMS Herbert C. Dickney
NINDS Ruth Seeger
NLM Rose L. Wolsky
NMEJ Margaret Revett
ORGS Margaret R. Root
PTP Jeanne Pettit
OPF Frances Pickett
OPM Doris C. Miller
OPPE Donald Child
OPE Donald Child

The Distribution Officers should be contacted in connection with any problems of distribution keys in their area. Their responsibilities include adding, deleting, or changing addresses; changing number of copies received; or asking for new materials.

Keys which are maintained under the system are: POL 1, 2, 3, 4; NIH Keys; SMB Keys; and 18-month calendar keys (DBG-19). A meeting of Distribution Officers and their alternates was held Oct. 16 to clarify the distribution system. Another meeting will be scheduled soon for those who were unable to attend.

Division of Dental Health Exhibit Receives Award

The American Dental Association has awarded the Certificate of Honor, Third Award, for 1969 to the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, for its exhibit, "Toward Better Dental Health."

The DDH exhibit was chosen from among 56 other entries at the ADA's annual session of Scientific and Educational Exhibits Program in October 1969 in New York.

The exhibit consists of three separate units and describes Components of Manpower, and Applied Research and Training programs of the Division of Dental Health.

NIGMS Film Illustrating Role of Anesthesiology Opens Here Nov. 13-14

"Threshold . . . research and the care of people," a film sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, will be shown at the Jack Masur Auditorium in the Clinical Center tomorrow (Thursday), and Friday, Nov. 13 and 14 at 12:15 p.m.

The 27-minute color film illustrates the role and importance of anesthesiology in its relation to research and medical care.

The motion picture portrays activities in respiratory and intensive care units for the critically ill, and also presents the diagnosis and treatment of persistent pain.

Physician-scientists are stars of the film. An interesting scene shows medical specialists, including a surgeon, a neurologist, a psychiatrist, and a medical social worker interviewing two patients. The specialists are probing for clues as to the cause of the patient's persistent pain.

Scenes were shot at the University Hospital, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

The film was produced for NIGMS by Audio Productions. Dr. Edgar Lee, Jr., associate chief, Research Grants Branch, acted as technical advisor. Helen Neal, deputy information officer, NIGMS, was project supervisor.

There's one Christmas gift that never goes out of style—U.S. Savings Bonds. And they are practical as well as patriotic.

27 Officers to Maintain New NIH Manual System By Distribution Keys

Distribution Officers in charge of the NIH Manual System for the various components of NIH have been announced.

Under this system regulations on administrative policy and procedure are distributed rapidly.

The persons designated will be responsible for control and maintenance of the NIH Manual System through distribution keys.

Unit Distribution Officer

ADA Genevieve L. Graner
BMC Fredrick S. S. Holman
BEC Mary J. Kulp
CC Margaret Badger
Drs. Raymond M. Jones
DCTP Lee Manual
DGG John Wassef
DGS Jane Liedtke
DS Thomas Leffingwell
NCI Zelda Schifman
NIH Phyllis McKeon
NIJ James C. Gardner
NJAD Charles B. Myers
NIAMD Constance L. Bishop
NICHID Charles A. Di Giacinto
NIHRS H. N. Chipp
NIHRS (N.C.) Robert N. Novak
NIHRS Helen M. Boyle
NIGMS Herbert C. Dickney
NINDS Ruth Seeger
NLM Rose L. Wolsky
NMEJ Margaret Revett
ORGS Margaret R. Root
PTP Jeanne Pettit
OPF Frances Pickett
OPM Doris C. Miller
OPPE Donald Child
OPE Donald Child

The Distribution Officers should be contacted in connection with any problems of distribution keys in their area. Their responsibilities include adding, deleting, or changing addresses; changing number of copies received; or asking for new materials.

Keys which are maintained under the system are: POL 1, 2, 3, 4; NIH Keys; SMB Keys; and 18-month calendar keys (DBG-19). A meeting of Distribution Officers and their alternates was held Oct. 16 to clarify the distribution system. Another meeting will be scheduled soon for those who were unable to attend.

Division of Dental Health Exhibit Receives Award

The American Dental Association has awarded the Certificate of Honor, Third Award, for 1969 to the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, for its exhibit, "Toward Better Dental Health."

The DDH exhibit was chosen from among 56 other entries at the ADA's annual session of Scientific and Educational Exhibits Program in October 1969 in New York.

The exhibit consists of three separate units and describes Components of Manpower, and Applied Research and Training programs of the Division of Dental Health.

Mary Ellen Stone, secretary to L. Lee Manual, DCR's acting EO, stirs up an enormous amount of interest in behalf of the CFC.

Science Motion Pictures To Be Shown at NLM

The 1969 award-winning medical, dental, public health and science motion pictures will be shown in the Billings Auditorium of the National Library of Medicine on Thursday evening, Nov. 13 at 8 to 10 p.m., and on Friday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 to 4:30 p.m.

The screenings have been arranged in cooperation with CINE, the Council on International Nontheatrical Events.

Outstanding Films Selected

Each year CINE, with the assistance of reviewers throughout the country, selects the outstanding new United States motion pictures to represent this country at international film events. The instructive films are valuable as teaching instruments for intern and young scientists, and will also prove interesting to the general public.

For further information call Dr. Malcolm S. Ferguson, NLM audiovisual specialist, Ext. 65420.

Friday, Nov. 28, Last Day To Change Health Benefits

NIH employees have until Friday, Nov. 28, to take advantage of the "Open Season" under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

During this period employees who plan to enroll in the program, or change their present enrollment should contact area registration assistants for information. Their names and locations are posted on NIH official bulletin boards, and are also available in Personnel Offices.
'Rollie' Maher Retires; DRG Trouble Shooter Ends 22 Years at NIH

Roland (Rollie) Maher—the man with a yarn or two or three—has retired.

Anyone who doesn't know Rollie is a newcomer to the Department, or has never required information on a grant that no one else was able to trace.

Rollie's affiliation with NIH had its beginning in April 1947 when the DRG was the Division of Research Grants and Fellowships, housed in Bldg. 1. Previously he had done a 10-year stint in PHS regional offices from coast to coast.

Officially Rollie became a member of the staff April 4, 1948, but for the preceding year he had been detailed to DRG from the Venereal Disease Division, PHS.

At that time DRG was a fledgling component of a fledgling agency. The entire staff numbered 15 persons who administered 231 grants amounting to $2,273,000.

Duties were "as assigned," and assignments were all hands on the ditto machine as deadline for the receipt of applications neared. Rollie, too, "cranked out grants."

Dr. Robert Q. Morgen, NIH Director, and Dr. Robert B. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science, recently visited the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for a briefing on ORNL research, particularly ongoing NIH programs. At a news conference during their visit are (l to r): Drs. Berliner and Morgen; Alvin M. Weinberg, ORNL Director; Clarence E. Larson, U.S. AEC Commissioner; Roger F. Hibbs, President, Nuclear Division of Union Carbide Corporation, and James L. Liverman, Assistant Director, ORNL.

ARC Develops Concentrate to Control Hemophilic Bleeding Under NHI Contract

A high potency, highly purified concentrate of antihemophilic factor (AHF), for the prevention or control of bleeding in victims of hemophilia, has been developed by the American Red Cross under a research contract awarded by the National Blood Resources Program of the National Heart Institute.

The new concentrate contains some 40-100 times as much AHF as does an equal volume of whole blood or plasma. It promises to be a major advance in the medical management of hemophilia A, by far the most common of the hereditary bleeding disorders that afflict an estimated 100,000 Americans.

The concentrate is prepared from blood plasma by a polyethylene glycol precipitation technique developed by Dr. Alan Johnson, of the American Red Cross Laboratory at New York University Medical Center.

The technique is relatively simple and is suitable for extracting the AHF from large batches of plasma.

The AHF-free plasma can subsequently be processed to yield albumin, gamma globulin, fibrinogen, and other plasma proteins with important uses in research and clinical medicine.

The AHF concentrate is chemically stable and can be stored at refrigerator temperature for prolonged periods without loss of potency.

Its high purity minimizes the risk of side reactions when it is administered to patients. No hepatitis transmission has been observed in 65 patients so far studied.

The concentrate will be manufactured for the Red Cross under contract as soon as remaining legal and logistical problems have been resolved. A license for this purpose was recently issued by the Division of Biologies Standards.

It will be some time before the concentrate becomes available in quantity. However, the new precipitation technique will make quantity production of AHF feasible, enabling solution of the most difficult problems of hemophiliacs at reasonable cost.

Within the past 5 years, a number of techniques have been developed for preparing concentrates of AHF from plasma.

Through the efforts of many scientists, steady progress has been made in improving the potency and purity of AHF concentrates and also in increasing the stability of the final product.

The polyethylene glycol precipitation technique developed by Dr. Johnson combines these advantages with ready applicability to plasma processing that will enable ARC to process for AHF on a scale not previously possible.

Dr. Byrne Dr. Tobie

laboratory research programs.

• An Office of the Assistant Scientific Director for Collaborative Research has been established, headed by Dr. John E. Tobie.

In addition to being responsible to Dr. Seal in the operation of the Institute's intramural research programs, Dr. Tobie will continue to head the Laboratory of Microbial Immunity.

• A Contract Management Branch, reporting to the Scientific Director, will replace the office formerly in the Collaborative Research area.

Collaborative Branch

Merle J. Callahan, chief of this new branch, will continue to provide contract management services to research programs as well as formulate, interpret, and implement contract policy and procedures for the NIAID.

• The Geographic Medicine Branch is transferred from the Collaborative Research Program to the Office of the Institute Director.

Dr. Howard Minners, as chief of this branch, will continue to manage the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program, the International Centers for Medical Research and Training, and the International Research Career Development Program.
Bone Marrow Transplant May Solve Problems Of Organ Rejections

Bone marrow transplants may be an answer to the problem of organ rejection—the principal difficulty in human transplantation.

A new DRR booklet entitled Research Advances in Human Transplantation states: "In animal experiments, (bone) marrow recipient will accept any other organ graft from the marrow donor without rejection.

Avoids Continuous Therapy

A successful bone marrow transplant would thus enable the recipient to receive a heart or kidney from the marrow donor without the need for continuous immunosuppressive therapy with its attendant hazards and complications."

The booklet, available free from the Division of Research Resources, BEMT, Bethesda, Md. 20014, points out that bone marrow makes red blood cells (for distribution of oxygen) and white blood cells (responsible for combating infection).

The bone marrow also makes cells that fight a transplanted organ. The problem, according to the booklet, is to get the marrow transplant to succeed in the first place.

Dr. Thomas Is Consultant

Dr. E. Donnal Thomas, University of Washington, a leading investigator of bone marrow transplants and an authority on transplant rejection problems, was the consultant on this section of the booklet.

Dr. Thomas, one of the earliest investigators in this field, performed many of his clinical studies at the University of Washington Clinical Research Center, supported by DRR.

Seventeen noted transplant experts, including Dr. Thomas, served as consultants.

Among the authorities were: Dr. Paul Terasaki, University of California at Los Angeles, who developed many of the important tests for matching donor organs to transplant patients, and Dr. Keith Reemtsma, University of Utah, noted for his research on immunology and transplantation of animal organs.

Dr. John P. Merrill, Harvard University, who developed the surgical procedure now used in all heart transplants, and Dr. John P. Merrill, Harvard University, whose team performed the first successful kidney transplant in 1954.

In a related event, Drs. Thomas, Terasaki, Reemtsma, Shumway and Merrill, and Dr. Charles Balch, DRR, were members of a panel recently interviewed by Women’s Day Magazine for a feature article on Human Transplants. The article appeared in the October issue.

New Plastic to Combat Dental Caries

A new plastic to combat decay on a tooth’s grinding surface will be tested under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Michael Buonocore of the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, N.Y., who will conduct the study, has already shown the practicality of this approach.

With another resin he obtained an 80 percent reduction in decay after one year, even though the material was more difficult to apply and in some cases became dislodged.

New Material Adheres

The new thin material, however, is quite easy to use, requires no drilling, and in preliminary tests has remained adherent for more than one year.

It is painted on much like nail polish, but does not harden until an ultraviolet (UV) lamp is shined on it. Long-wave rays activate an agent in the resin that makes the plastic set immediately.

The dentist or hygienist paints the teeth that are to be protected from decay and then shines a gun-shaped UV flashlight on them. This changes the colorless liquid adhesive to a hard, smooth, nearly-invisible film.

If its effectiveness is confirmed, this easily applied therapeutic agent could be made available to large numbers of children, save countless man-hours of already overburdened dentists, and free much of their time for diagnosis and treatment of more difficult problems in many other patients.

May Help Others

It also could be a boon to the handicapped who cannot brush their teeth or submit to lengthy preparations, and to military personnel, and to people living in areas where there is a scarcity of dentists.

The tooth’s biting surfaces frequently decay despite fluoride’s protective effects. Enamel in these areas is often thin or absent, and the pits and fissures normally found in these surfaces trap and shelter decay-causing microbes. Once decay begins in the pits, it can spread quickly throughout the tooth.

Dr. Buonocore will also test the plastic on the surfaces between teeth. These surfaces will be coated before the adjacent tooth erupts.

In addition, he will try to anchor orthodontic wires with the adhesive and fill small cavities or line larger ones with it.

An adhesive liner might seal metal, plastic, or cement fillings and stop decay-causing debris from creeping in between the filling and the tooth.

Still other potential uses are to cover unattractive, poorly calcified, or stained teeth and to repair broken edges on front teeth.

Employee Health to Feature Glaucoma Film

A film on glaucoma, a leading cause of blindness among adults in the U.S., will be featured by the Employee Health Service as its November health education movie.

It will be shown at the Jack Masur Auditorium in the Clinical Center, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m., and at the Westwood Bldg., Nov. 19, at 1:15 and 2 p.m.

One out of every seven blind persons is a victim of glaucoma. The film explains how the condition, without any obvious warning, literally “sneaks” up on a person without his being aware of it.

NIH employees may call the Employee Health Service, Ext. 6411, for a glaucoma examination appointment. Appointments will be set up from 2 to 4 p.m. on Monday through Friday.
Dr. Summers Appointed NINDS Branch Chief

Dr. Raymond R. Summers has been appointed chief of the Training Grants and Awards Branch, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Neurological and Stroke. He replaces Elizabeth Hartman who has retired.

Dr. Summers joined NINDS a year ago as assistant chief of the Branch and an executive secretary of the Neurological Science Research Training B Committee.

His Federal career includes serving as chief of the Professional Training Section, Neurological and Sensory Disease Control Program, PHS. He also acted as a consultant to develop training programs in speech pathology and audiology.

After earning a M.A. degree from Indiana University, Dr. Sum-

mers remained there to teach and serve as a clinician in speech path-

ology.

Later, he was appointed senior clinical assistant in the Purdue University Speech and Hearing Clinic, and an instructor at the Indiana University Extension Center. He received his Ph.D. degree from Purdue in 1955.

Dr. Summers served at the state level before joining the Federal Government.

Sets Up Hearing Programs

He was speech and hearing ad-

ministrator, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Indiana State Board of Health, where he set up hearing conservation programs for preschool children and adults.

Throughout his career, Dr. Sum-

mers has maintained an interest in the social issues of the day. Dur-

ing the summer of 1946, he worked as a cattlemen taking a load of cattle-Holsteins—to Danzig, Po-

land, in a program supported by the United Nations Relief and Re-

habilitation Association.

The Reeds of NIH Retire, Their Collective Years of Federal Service Add up to 77

High on the list of John and Mac Reed's favorite hobbies rank photogra-

phy and travel—and now they have time for both. For the

Reeds retired Friday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Reed was deputy budget officer in the Office of Financial Management, and his wife was secretary and committee management officer at the National Cancer Institute. Add up their collective years of service, they make 77!

Soon they will start their travel-

ing. Mr. Reed will do the slide pic-

tures-taking, and Mrs. Reed will shoot movies.

"My wife is very helpful in other ways," solemnly assured Mr. Reed. "She helps carry equipment, a black cloth in back of flowers."

John Reed has worked for the Federal Government for 39 years—29 of those years were spent in NIH. Mrs. Reed started her Government career in 1931. She came to NIH in 1947, served with DRG, and moved to NCI in 1956.

Back in October 1930, in a little town called Anjou in Iowa—population 200—Mr. Reed, who was born and raised there, was told that he has passed the Government stenography test—with the second highest rating in the U.S.

Mr. Reed Comes to Town

Soon after the population of Anjou dropped to 199—Mr. Reed came to Washington.

He worked in the U.S. Post Office for all 2 months. In December 1930 he accepted a promotion and moved over to what is now General Services Administra-

tion.

He stayed there until 1942, and then went to the Farm Credit Administra-

tion, remaining there for 5 years. He came to NIH in 1948.

His life during the early years of his Federal career was not all work—he also went to school—

and built up a solid foundation in business subjects, including ac-

counting.

Mr. Reed has seen NIH's budget requirements meet the changing conditions of the times.

"I think I'm proud of the de-

velopment of forecasting systems for research grants, training grants, and fellowships," he stated.

Mr. Reed is a fund of budget information and he makes what ordinarily would be dry facts and figures, meaningful statistics that can tear himself away from the dark room that he intends to set up in his home.

Periodically, the Reeds return for a visit to Agency—named after the fact that the town used to house an Indian agency staffed by a U. S. commissioner who looked after Indian affairs.

He also has a fondness for Ot-

tumwa—his wife was born there—

town 5 miles from Agency, where he attended business college. Go-

ing to the same school was the future Mrs. Reed—and he really did carry her books.

New Booklet Describes Progress in Research On Human Development

Progress in research directed toward a better understanding of human development from life's beginning to life's end is published in a new booklet—Highlights of Research Progress in Human Development 1967.

This is the first year in which a subject has been published in booklet form supported by the Na-

tional Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and will be available for general distribution.

Subjects covered include popula-

tion research, reproductive biology, perinatal biology, the de-

veloping years, physical development, mental retardation, and the

process of aging.

Single copies of the booklet may be obtained from the NICHD In-

formation Office, Bldg. 12-A, Rm. 3035, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Whiplash Injury Without Direct Impact May Be Cause of Intracranial Bleeding

Doctors have been alerted by two scientists in the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke to the possibility of intracranial bleeding as a consequence of rotational acceleration of the head in whiplash.

Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya and Philip Yarnell, Surgical Neurology Branch, reported their findings in a recent issue of Lancet.

Brain hemorrhage resulting from whiplash alone has been clearly established in two cases in which a large subdural hematoma was found although there had not been a significant blow to the head. This is the first report of intracranial lesions and the development of subdural hematoma without direct impact.

With high speed as a feature in motor-vehicle traffic, such sequence of collisions should be borne in mind as a possibility in the differential diagnosis of a case where a patient does not run in the usual course of recovery after whiplash injury.

The impact data from one of these cases showed that the approximate level of rotational acceleration produced in the patient's head during whiplash was close to what had previously been predicted for cerebral concussion in man on the basis of research performed with primates.

After the subdural hematoma was located and evacuated, one patient recovered with no sensory or motor deficits. The other patient died and necropsy revealed a large subdural hematoma.

Findings indicate that the cortical veins, particularly where they enter the more fixed portions of the dural sinuses can tear under such conditions and result in bleeding within the brain cavity.

Although in neither case was there a clear-cut cerebral concussion, the production of a large subdural hematoma suggests a level of injury close to the threshold for cerebral concussion.

The report emphasized that rotation of the head in the commonly denoted to the cerebral trauma of both head injury and whiplash injury.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

10/17—Dr. James P. Harwood, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Brodie, NIH, Bldg. 10, Room 3104.

10/20—Dr. Flavio N. Cataneo, Brazil. Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.

10/20—Dr. Takami Oka, Japan. Section on Intermediary Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Yale J. Topper, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Room 9B18.

10/27—Dr. Ernest S. Hall, Canada, Laboratory of Neurochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Kaufman, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Room 2090.

11/3—Dr. Beatrice Ping-ying Chen, Taiwan, Molecular Biology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Ira Pastan, NCI, Bldg. 10, Room 8N246.

The schools include the University of California at San Francisco, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Campus and several schools with baccalaureate degree nursing programs within the California State College system.

CC Blood Bank Reports

On Donors' Special Status

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that two donors achieved a special status. J. Loring Jenkins, NINDS, reached the 4-gallon mark, and Albert Bedell, NICD, achieved the 2-gallon mark.

Joining the Gallon Donor Club were: Dr. Saul A. Shephart and Bernard F. Taylor, NCI; and Ruth Singletary, CC.

Call the CC Blood Bank now, and make an appointment to donate blood, Ext. 64506.
New DRG Booklet Lists
PHS Grants, Awards

A new booklet, Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1968, Part III—Construction, is one of a 9-part series that is published bi-annually.

Part III is an alphabetical listing by State and institution of grants for the construction of health facilities including buildings for research, mental retardation and hospitals.

Other parts include awards for research projects (Part I) which was published earlier this year; research training grants (Part II); and health services formula and project grants, regional medical program grants, medical library resource and program grants, and community mental health center staffing grants (Part IV)

Part V will present summary tables covering the data offered in Parts I through IV.

Parts I ($2 per copy) and III (50 cents per copy) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Single copies are available to editors free from the Information Office, Division of Research Grants, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Millions to be Vaccinated

It is expected that 15 to 20 million children will be vaccinated against German measles by the end of 1970, he said. Scientists feel that this number is sufficient to stem the tide of an epidemic which otherwise might occur in the early 1970's.

The purpose is two-fold. To develop immunity in children which will carry over to adulthood; to prevent transmission of the disease to non-immune pregnant women whose unborn children may develop a variety of birth defects, such as heart and hearing disorders, and mental retardation.

Swedish Medical Council
Sponsors 2 Fellowships
For U.S. Researchers

The Swedish Medical Research Council is sponsoring two post-doctoral fellowships in 1970.

The fellowships will be awarded to qualified biomedical scientists who are U.S. citizens, and will cover 12 months of research training in basic or clinical sciences in a government-supported institution in Sweden.

To be eligible, candidates must have done independent research in one of the health sciences for at least 2 of the last 4 years.

Evidence of research and aptitude may be submitted in a scientific bibliography, reports of scientific publication, and references from persons familiar with the applicant's background.

Prior Acceptance Required

Before being considered for a fellowship, applicants must also show that they have been accepted by a Swedish training institution and by a preceptor.

A Facilities Commitment Statement must clearly state that the Swedish institution will provide facilities for the duration of the Fellow's stay.

Depending on the scientist's qualifications and experience, the stipend will amount to $3,500 or $6,000. Fellows will also receive an additional $500 per year for each dependent whether that dependent goes to Sweden or remains here.

Fellows will be reimbursed for round-trip travel costs for themselves and their immediate families. During their stay they may also accept Sabbatical salary, royalties, or other income if reported in the application.

Scientists may obtain application forms and further information from the International Fellowships Section, Fogarty International Center, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Forms must be completed and returned to the Fogarty Center on or before Feb. 1, 1970.

Final selection will be made at the April 1970 meeting of the Swedish Medical Research Council.