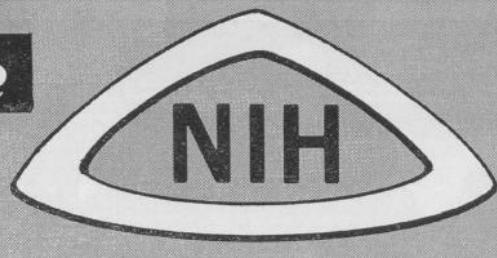


the



Record

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

November 20, 1973
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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Roscoe Brady Given Highest Canadian Award For Med. Achievement

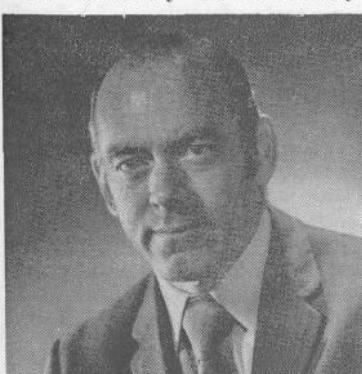
Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, was one of the recent recipients of the Gairdner Foundation Award — Canada's highest award for achievement in medical science. Dr. Brady is chief of the Institute's Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch.

The award—\$10,000—was presented to him on Oct. 26, at a dinner in Toronto. He was cited "for his work on the enzymology of complex lipids (organic fats) and his contributions to the management of lipid storage diseases."

These hereditary diseases are marked by the accumulation of fatty substances in various tissues and can cause a wide range of disorders, mental retardation, and early death.

In 1965 Dr. Brady and his co-workers identified a specific inherited enzyme deficiency in one of these lipid storage diseases — Gaucher's disease.

This discovery led to identify-



Dr. Brady's research resulted in several important developments involving lipid storage diseases.

ing the metabolic disorder (enzyme deficit) in this and nine other lipid storage diseases.

Other important developments resulting from his work include tests to diagnose victims of these disorders, procedures to identify the familial carriers of the genes which cause the disorders, and tests to identify victims in utero. Recently, Dr. Brady and his as-

(See DR. BRADY, Page 6)

Dr. Edwards Calls NIH a Real Resource; Discusses Nat'l Health Financing Plan



Students from medical schools throughout the country who are on campus for several weeks taking part in clinical subspecialties hear Dr. Edwards (far end of table) discuss the training grants program. He said that in redirecting the program, "the baby may have been inadvertently thrown out with the water." Dr. Edwards called for a program providing a balance between institution and direct student support.

Terming NIH "one of several real resources of the United States Government," HEW Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Charles Edwards said that NIH must retain its level of superiority.

He made this statement at a seminar for participants in the NIH Clinical Electives for Medical Students program held recently at the Clinical Center.

Dr. Edwards said that competition for the health dollar will last throughout his career and probably the medical students' careers also.

NIH can expect budget increases in the future, he added, but not of the previous magnitude and therefore, the agency needs to be more careful in selecting priorities.

During his presentation and the "rap" session that followed, Dr. Edwards—he was once a surgeon at Mayo Clinic—gave students an inside view of the considerations and problems in health planning at the national level.

The two major issues in current planning, he said, are national health insurance and the professional standards review.

Dr. Edwards predicted that within the next year, the country will have some kind of national health financing scheme. He described HEW's proposal as a universal program in two parts.

One part would cover higher in-

(See DR. EDWARDS, Page 7)

Dr. M. Sela, FIC Scholar, Will Give NIH Lecture On Immunology Dec. 12

Dr. Michael Sela, Fogarty International Center Scholar, will deliver the NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 8:15 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Sela is dean of the faculty of biology and head of the department of chemical immunology at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel. (See *the NIH Record*, Sept. 25, 1973.)

Subject Noted

Professor Sela will speak on Probing into Immunological Phenomena: From Molecule to Cell.

He will discuss synthetic antigens and the role of antigenic size and steric conformation in triggering a specific immune response.

Proper antigen design has also proven most helpful for better understanding of immunological processes at the cellular level, Dr. Sela will point out.

Discusses Cell Processes

These processes include certain chemical characteristics of cell cooperation for efficient antibody production, and a cellular analysis of the genetic control of the immune response.

Dr. Sela sees the potential feasibility of "synthetic" vaccines (vaccines based on synthetic antigens).

The Israeli scientist has received

(See DR. SELA, Page 6)



Dr. Sela, who received his doctorate from Hebrew University, Jerusalem, is noted for his studies in chemical immunology.

(See NETWORK, Page 5)



The NIH Record

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Spanish Society Presents First Cristobal Award To Dr. D. Steiner for Diabetes Research Report

Dr. Donald F. Steiner, a National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases grantee at the University of Chicago, has been awarded the first \$5,000 Diaz Cristobal Prize and Medal from the Sociedad Espanola de Diabetes. The presentation was held last month in Madrid.

The prize, first announced at the recent World Congress of Diabetes in July 1973, will be given every 3 years by the Spanish organization for the most outstanding diabetes-related research reported in

Change or Enroll in Health Benefits Plan by Nov. 30

Eligible employees have until Friday, Nov. 30, to contact their registration assistants if they want to enroll or change their present enrollment under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Names and locations of the assistants are posted on official bulletin boards, and are available in Personnel Offices.

New premium rates of the plans become effective on Jan. 6. The bi-weekly deductions will be reflected in the Jan. 29 salary check.

The Employee Relations and Recognition Branch has suggested that employees especially note the material about continuing health benefits upon retirement on page 3 in the instructions booklet. The paragraphs explain the requirements that must be met in order to continue under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

the preceding 3 years.

Dr. Steiner received the award for his research report, Proinsulin and the Biosynthesis of Insulin, published in *Recent Progress in Hormone Research*, November 1969.

Dr. Steiner is the A. N. Pritzker professor in the departments of biochemistry and medicine, and chairman of biochemistry in the University's division of biological sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine.

His 1967 discovery of proinsulin, the biological precursor of insulin, opened a whole new area of investigation in endocrinology, the study of polypeptide hormone biosynthesis.

Stanley Bissey Heads New EEO Committee

Stanley E. Bissey, Office of Engineering Services, ADA, has been named chairman of the newly established OD-FIC-ADA Equal Employment Opportunity Advisory Committee.

The committee was established to advise and assist the Associate Director for Administration in promoting, practicing, and developing equal employment opportunity in the OD-FIC-ADA organization. Their responsibilities include recommending policies, procedures, and programs to further this aim.

Other committee members are: Irving Goldberg, OD, and Dorothy Stacey, FIC; ADA representatives are Deloris Dozier, Otis Ducker, James Welch, Donna Knepper, James Hooks, Cephas Vaughn, Margaret Roberts, Susan Edwards, and Helen Stafford.



At a recent seminar, Clinical Center chaplains called upon religious leaders to express their views on euthanasia. The seminar, entitled *Man in the Crisis of Illness*, was presented by the Committee for Science and Human Values. L to r: Father Eugene Linehan; Chaplain LeRoy Kerney, chief, CC Spiritual Ministry Department; Rabbi Maurice Kleinberg, and Chaplain Robert White. Each chaplain explained the viewpoint of his religion on the subject of euthanasia.

Part One of 1973 PHS Publication on Grants, Awards Is Available

Part 1 of the seven-part publication, *Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1973 Funds*, has recently been released.

This issue presents tabulations of 11,317 research grants by principal investigator, and by the state and city of the organization responsible for the work. A summary on the financial support given by the supporting component is also presented.

The remaining volumes, soon to be released, index all current PHS support to medical research training, health manpower education training, construction of research facilities, and research resources.

Research contracts are also listed as well as key items of information on the programs of other HHS health agencies.

Single copies of the Part 1 volume (DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 74-17) are available free of charge from the Division of Research Grants.

Multiple copies may be purchased at \$1.95 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

- TO JOIN THE "DAVIS PLAN" -- make a Clinical Center patient's life happier during the Christmas holidays and all through the year -- please use this form. Gifts are tax deductible.
- Enclosed is a gift of \$ _____. (Make checks payable to NIH Patient Emergency Fund.)
- Send to: Mr. James Davis, Director, Office of Administrative Services, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1C-02; or Chief, Social Work Department, Clinical Center, Room 1-N-250; or your Administrative Officer.
- Donor's name: _____
- Institute/Division: _____
- Bldg. & Rm. No.: _____
- CLIP THIS COUPON, fill it in, and contribute to the Patient Emergency Fund via the Davis Plan. (See page 2 of "the NIH Record," Nov. 6, 1973.)

Dr. K. Laki Is Honored For Vascular Research By Mitchell Foundation

Dr. Koloman Laki, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, has been given the James F. Mitchell Foundation award for his research on the cardiovascular system.



Dr. Laki

Dr. Laki, who is chief of the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry, was cited for his discovery of Factor XIII, a plasma transglutaminase, which plays an important role in hemostasis and wound healing.

Dr. Laszlo Lorand, department of chemistry, Northwestern University, co-discoverer of Factor XIII, and Dr. A. G. Loewy, department of biology, Haverford College, shared the award with Dr. Laki.

Ceremony Includes Symposium

The award ceremony, held at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 16, included a half-day symposium featuring research presentations by noted investigators in the field.

Dr. Laki has recently returned from Budapest where he participated in ceremonies honoring Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Laureate, on his 80th birthday.

Dr. Laki attended the ceremonies at the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Passage Crisis Center Seeks Local Volunteers

Passage Crisis Center, one of several new services offered in the Drug Alternatives and Counseling Program of the Montgomery County Health Department, Youth Services Division, will need the assistance of at least 40 volunteers.

Passage will provide 24-hour counseling assistance to community people in any type of crisis situation at times when other services are not readily available.

Has Mobile Unit

The crisis center is equipped with a trained counseling and nursing staff, a mobile unit, and emergency psychiatric assistance.

After initial screening of volunteers, several intensive training sessions in basic counseling skills and specific crisis intervention techniques will be held.

There are no experience or education requirements for volunteers. Bilingual skills are needed.

Contact Mark Sher or Paul O'Neil at 589-8610 for further information.

S. American Degu Has Biological Quirk, Used to Study Immune Defense System

The rat-like degu (*Octodon degus*) from Chile possesses an unusual biological quirk—it has two anatomically separate thymus glands.

Immunologists hope to use the degu to decipher the function of the thymus—the tiny master organ which, in early life, sets up the immune defense mechanisms for the body.

Dr. David K. Boraker, an immunologist at the University of Vermont, is developing a pedigreed colony of degus (sometimes referred to as a trumpet-tailed rat) for medical experimentation. The colony now numbers over 300.

His research is supported by a grant from the Division of Research Resources.

In comparison with the traditional experimental animal—the mouse—the anatomical location of the double thymus in the degu makes it far more accessible for thymic biomedical research.

The location of the thymus in the mouse makes it difficult to study. Also, Dr. Boraker believes, "The thymus in the mouse has pretty well done its job when the animal is born."

In the human and in most mammals, the thymus is a single structure located in the upper chest cavity.

The gland is of fundamental importance in the development of the immune system of the body, primarily in establishing the body's defense mechanism in late fetal life and early life after birth—up to about 14 years of age in the human.

After this, the organ usually undergoes fatty metamorphosis and atrophy (decreasing in size and wasting away).

The degu is consistently born with a cervical thymus (located in the neck), and a mediastinal thymus (located in the upper cavity). According to the Vermont researchers, the cervical thymus can be removed quite easily without harming the animal.

"One of the great enigmas in



The little trumpet-tailed rat from the lower altitudes of the Andes Mountains in South America weighs less than 11 ounces when it is fully grown.

Birth Defects Program Begun by NICHD, CDC May Avert Tragedies

HEW has announced that it soon will begin computer monitoring of about one million births per year to provide early warnings of unusual frequency or association of congenital abnormalities.

More than 1500 hospitals in the United States will be asked to provide information to the birth defects monitoring program.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will fund the project which will be directed by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

NICHD Provides Support

The program will also involve two private non-profit organizations: the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities in Ann Arbor and the National Foundation-March of Dimes.

NICHD is providing the main financial support through a transfer of \$282,650 to the CDC for the first year of the project.

The CDC, in turn, has contracted with the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities to process data on birth defects incidence from participating hospitals across the country.

The CDC will provide the personnel and services that are required to analyze data, conduct investigations, and prepare reports.

Investigate Patterns

Early warning could avert tragedies similar to the several thousand thalidomide-deformed babies born in Western Europe and the United Kingdom in the early 1960s.

The project's aim is to detect and investigate unusual patterns in the occurrence of birth defects which may suggest environmental causes for such defects.

The need for such a system has become more apparent as pregnant women are exposed to an increased number and variety of drugs and more environmental pollutants whose effects on the fetus are not always known.

The new monitoring system will draw from the already established Professional Activity Study program of the CPHA.

Variations Analyzed

CPHA will prepare from PAS data reports on current and historic patterns of births and defects. These will be sent to the CDC to be analyzed for unexpected variations.

When an unusual pattern appears, the CDC will initiate a follow-up, working through state and local health departments and community physicians to discover what caused the increase in a birth de-

(See BIRTH DEFECTS, Page 5)

Sickness, Pain, Death—as Seen by Artists—

An artist casts an eye at his environment or society and finds what others miss. He also explores man's deepest encounters—with war, with nature, and with fate. To share this vision, he records his impression.

A recurring theme in art history involves the artist's view of man's confrontation with sickness, pain, and death.

An exhibit of such prints and drawings—dating from 1494 to the present—is on display at the National Library of Medicine through Feb. 25, 1974.

Items were chosen from the Prints and Photographs Collection of NLM's History of Medicine Division. Included are important works by such famous artists as Albrecht Durer, William Hogarth, Honore Daumier, George Bellows, and Kathe Kollwitz.

The display may be seen at the Library from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays, and 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays (closed Sundays).

A copy of an illustrated exhibit catalog is available by writing the Office of Public Information, NLM, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

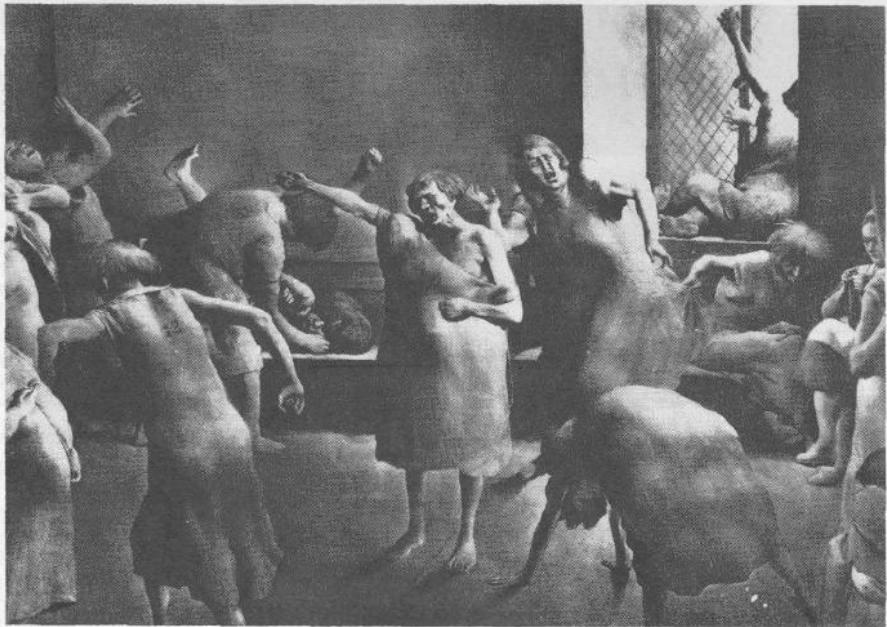


GIN LANE, etching and engraving 1820-22 (fourth state) by William Hogarth (1697-1764)—the artist has filled his indictment against the evils of gin with numerous explicit vignettes of degradation and death. The falling objects and jumbled diagonals which constantly intersect and butt against one another contribute to the jarring effect.



EXAMINATION—BRONCHOSCOPY, pen and ink drawing in 1955 by Jerome Kaplan (1920-)—Kaplan himself is the patient. He executed it without any sketching; it is simply a spontaneous emotional statement of a harsh and painful experience.

On Display at NLM



PSYCHOPATHIC WARD, lithograph ca. 1939 by Robert Riggs (1896-1970)—a powerful portrayal of psychotics accomplishes the opposite of Isen's drawings of two old women. The inmates are involved in feverish activity, but the print surface and light contributes a frozen quality to them. They are screaming, crying, laughing—but cannot be heard.



ASYLUM STUDY—CLOSED WARD I, a 1967 charcoal drawing by Harold Isen (1940-)—". . . the indomitable vitality of a human spirit caught in a decaying body."

Acupuncture Research Meeting Proceedings Published by NIGMS

Proceedings of the United States' first Acupuncture Research Conference have been published by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Copies are being distributed to more than 100 physicians and scientists who took part in the 2-day meeting at NIH last Feb. 28 and March 1, and to other interested medical investigators.

Results Promising

While the data presented in 45 research papers are preliminary, it is hoped that the proceedings will assist investigators in designing and conducting further studies to help provide definitive answers to the future role of acupuncture in American medicine.

Scientists from eight clinics reported early findings which suggest that acupuncture may be effective in treating pain from a variety of common disorders.

Some Relief Noted

Of some 400 patients treated at these clinics, two-thirds claimed varying degrees of pain relief after acupuncture treatment of migraine and other headache, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis pain due to peripheral nerve damage, and "phantom limb" pain associated with amputations.

On the other hand, comparable pain relief results were reported in other clinical studies involving a total of 600 patients treated by electrostimulation of the nerves—a technique used for many years



Six contributors to the CFC Campaign were rewarded with gift certificates donated by the Recreation and Welfare Association, Inc. Participating in the drawing are (l to r): Jerry Kerkhof, Patricia Ruben, and Kent Smith, all of NLM; James B. Davis, OAS Director and R & W president; Diane Shartsis, NCI, and L. D. Weiford, Jr., R & W manager.



Ms. Shartsis (l) presents the \$50 certificate to Aurelia Smith, DN, and \$10 certificates to Juanita Brake and Louise Hickman, both of CC. Other \$10 winners—Dr. K. Robert McIntire, NCI, Judith Anderson, St. Elizabeths, and Jimmie Driscoll, CC—were unable to attend the presentation.

We're 'Over the Top'; NIH Meets Its CFC Goal

NIH employees have overwhelmingly demonstrated their concern for those less fortunate by exceeding the goal established for the 1973-74 Combined Federal Campaign. The goal of \$179,300 (reduced from \$264,000 when NIMH was separated from NIH) has been exceeded by over \$20,000.

Over 70 percent of the employees

in the U.S. in attempts to alleviate chronic pain.

Still another study showed that 11 out of 18 patients claimed pain relief when treated experimentally by a resident physician with no previous acupuncture experience.

Needles were inserted in these patients deliberately at random, twirled occasionally as the physician talked with the patient about his illness, and left in place for 30 minutes. Duration of the relief claimed by these patients varied from a few hours to 3 weeks.

The results led the investigators to speculate that a "placebo effect" may occur with acupuncture in some patients in much the same way that pills with no active ingredients sometimes relieve pain.

Investigators Sought

For well over a year, NIH has sought to encourage qualified investigators in the application of grant support for acupuncture research.

Acupuncture, however, commanded little if any research attention in the U.S. prior to 1971, and the experience thus far is that carefully controlled studies have been very difficult to design.

This is reflected by the fact that only a very few acupuncture proposals have to date been judged highly meritorious by reviewers and likely to produce new reliable information.

have contributed to the campaign, and additional funds are still coming into CFC headquarters.

When told the good news, Dr. Stone, Director, NIH, remarked, "I am most pleased by the excellent response the NIH employees have given to this year's CFC campaign. They have effectively demonstrated their inherent generosity and social consciousness.

"Recognition should also go to the NIH employees who have directed this campaign and to the many keypersons who worked so hard to assure that each employee had an opportunity to participate."

BIRTH DEFECTS

(Continued from Page 3)

fect or disorder. All medical records will be confidential.

The CDC will prepare periodic reports describing the findings of the monitoring system and results of any special investigations. These reports will be sent to the participating hospitals.

Hospitals participating in this program submit to CPHA diagnoses, medical and surgical procedures, and other pertinent data from the medical record of every patient they discharge.

Infant records include information on sex, race, date of delivery, date of discharge, alive or dead at discharge, diagnoses, and birth-weight.

PAS hospitals account for more than one million births annually, approximately 35 percent of total births in the United States.

Only data from the PAS hospitals agreeing to participate in the system will be monitored.

The National Foundation staff will be available to explain the birth defects monitoring program to hospitals.

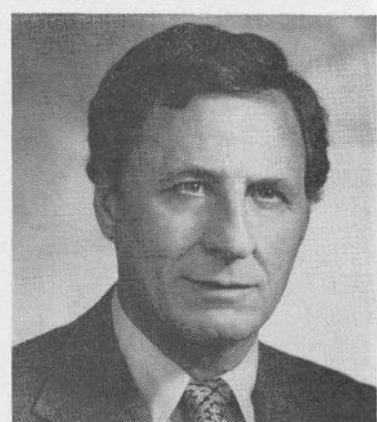
NCI Meeting on Tissue Culture Held Dec. 3-4

The National Cancer Institute will present a symposium, New Horizons for Tissue Culture in Cancer Research, Dec. 3-4 in the Masur Auditorium.

The purpose of the meeting is to further the research of two major problems in cell culture: the stabilization of cells in culture and the rapid detection and characterization of neoplastic transformation *in vitro*.

The sessions will also explore potential rapid assays for neoplastic transformation, examine their validity, and formulate new ideas concerning the nature of the transformation.

Participants also plan to honor Dr. Virginia J. Evans who retired this year as head of NCI's Tissue Culture Section.



Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, was recently awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Odontology by Goteborg University, Sweden, for his outstanding contributions to the international advancement of dental research.

Dr. J. D. Small Receives AALAS Research Award For His Rabbit Studies

Dr. J. David Small, Veterinary Resources Branch, Division of Research Services, recently received the research award of the American Association for Laboratory



Dr. Small

Animal Science at the organization's 24th annual meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The honor is given annually to the author(s) of the most outstanding paper published in *Laboratory Animal Science* during the previous year. The selection is made by the Awards Committee of AALAS.

The title of Dr. Small's paper was Venereal spirochetosis of rabbits (rabbit syphilis) due to *Treponema cuniculi*: A clinical, serological, and histopathological study.

Burlina Newman, an assistant in the department of microbiology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was co-author.

Dr. Small, a PHS Commissioned Officer, was a postdoctoral fellow in the Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Dental Research at the time the research was done.

The study was accomplished in

Drs. Popper, Almy Named To NIAMDD Council

Two prominent university professors have been appointed to the National Advisory Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases Council.

Dr. Hans Popper, a hepatic pathologist, and Dr. Thomas P. Almy, a gastroenterologist, will advise and make recommendations concerning the grants and award program of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Background Noted

Currently Dr. Popper is dean of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York. He has been a dean since 1965.

In addition, he is president of the Mount Sinai Medical Center and Gustave L. Levy Distinguished Service Professor.

Dr. Almy is professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine at Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N.H.

He is also the Director of Medicine at the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Affiliated Hospitals and a consultant in medicine at the Veterans Administration Hospital, White River Junction, Vt.

the Johns Hopkins Animal Disease Investigative Laboratory, which is supported by the Animal Resources Branch of the Division of Research Resources.

NAS to Conduct Survey Of Nonhuman Primates Under DRR Contract

Faced by the possibility that researchers may have to start breeding their own primates within the next 5 years, the Division of Research Resources has awarded a \$60,000 contract to the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Academy of Sciences.

The first comprehensive worldwide survey of its kind proposes to determine which nonhuman primates are in short supply and need to be bred for medical research.

Animals Imported

Each year, scientists in the United States use about 56,000 monkeys and apes in their attempts to better understand human health problems. They rely mostly on imported animals because of a small domestic breeding program.

According to experts, the survival of several primate species used in medical research is being threatened. The encroachment of small towns and farms in developing nations is destroying the animals' traditional tropical forest habitat.

In an effort to save certain species, many countries are placing export restrictions on primates, ranging from the night monkey imported from Colombia for malaria research, to the Rhesus monkey—the most popular primate for medical and biological investigations.

Although experts feel that present research is not in jeopardy, they believe that within 5 years scientists will have to rely heavily on breeding colonies.

Dr. Nancy Anne Muckenheim, a zoologist and primatologist, will head the primate survey. After analyzing available data, she will recommend field studies to fill in additional facts, working in close cooperation with the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources' Primate Conservation Committee.

Initial census figures will be published within one year.



Robert Wells (r), animal caretaker at NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., retired Oct. 31 after 10 years of service. Mr. Wells was primarily responsible for the care and management of animals used in research on infectious diseases. He has received cash awards for superior work performance. Dr. Herbert Stoenner, RML Director, presents a length-of-service certificate to Mr. Wells.

DR. BRADY

(Continued from Page 1)

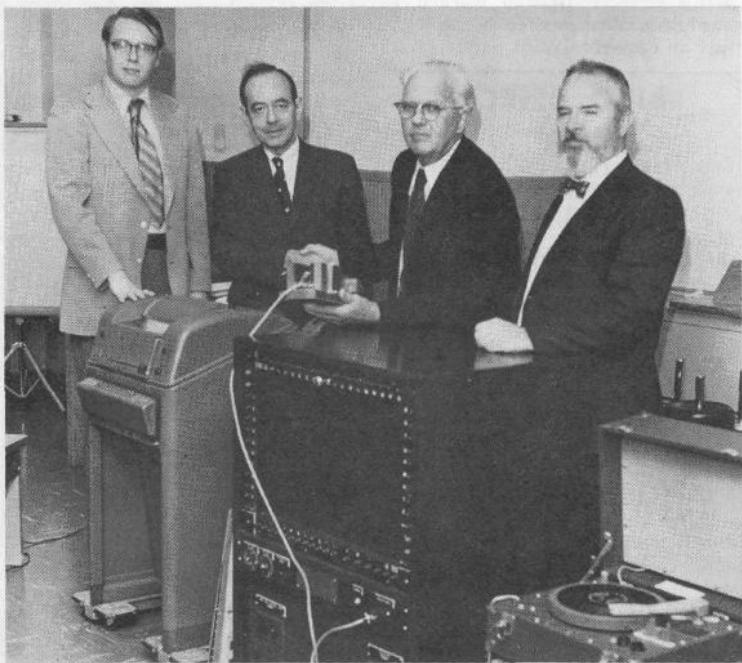
sociates were able to temporarily reverse the effects of the metabolic defect in patients with Fabry's disease through enzyme replacement therapy. This is the first enzyme replacement therapy that has yielded beneficial results.

The Gairdner Foundation awards are offered annually for tangible achievements in arthritic, rheumatic, and cardiovascular diseases, and in other medical fields.

Also receiving awards were: Dr. Denis P. Burkitt, London, England; Dr. John Charnley, Manchester, England; Dr. Kimishige Ishizaka, and Dr. Teruko Ishizaka, NIAID grantees, (see page 7), and Dr. Harold E. Johns, Toronto.



Marian W. Bell of Pittsburgh is one of five women recently named as a Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania for 1973. Mrs. Bell is a member of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council. She was honored for her contributions to numerous health-related civic organizations.



El-Co-Gate, a prototype electronic communicator for patients with speech and muscle disabilities, was presented to the Clinical Center Rehabilitation Department by a group of retired telephone company employees. It was developed by the Alexander Graham Bell Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America, under the direction of G. Ray Wilhelm (center right). Department chief, Dr. David Fried (center left) accepted the communicator which includes a teletype machine and talking books for the blind. C&P Telephone employees William Savage (left) and Leon Davis did much of the engineering for this project.

DR. SELA

(Continued from Page 1)

a number of awards for his research, including the Medal of the Cinquantenaire de la Societe de Chimie Biologique, the Otto Warburg Medal of the German Society of Biological Chemistry, and the Rothschild Prize in Chemistry for contributions towards the elucidation of the chemical basis of antigenicity.

Dr. J. E. Rall, director of Intramural Research, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, will host the lecture.

DR. EDWARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

come and employed people and would be administered through industry on an employer-employee basis.

The other part would cover high-risk and low-income people; it would be administered directly by the Government in a joint Government-people program.

Benefits for both would be the same. They would include coverage for hospital and doctor care, pharmaceuticals, and mental, maternal, preventive and child health care. Coverage would be provided for dental care of children under age 12, and in some cases, for eyeglasses.

Estimates Cost

He estimated the cost to be between 8 and 10 billion dollars more than the \$17+ billion now spent for medicare and medicaid. The program might be financed through general revenue or by a special tax.

The professional standards review law, he said, will be implemented in three stages. The first stage, now underway, develops an organizational structure for providing quality control of medical care.

Next, efforts must be made to obtain the interest and cooperation of physicians. The final stage will be to develop criteria for measuring medical care and an information system to implement the program.

Dr. Edwards' review included health manpower legislation which expires next June. Before that time he said some thought should be given to the adequacy of present facilities.

He thinks the number of medical schools should not be increased. The number of physicians will still increase as a result of existing

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

10/24—Dr. Silvana Vallerga, Italy, Section on Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Arnaldo Lasansky, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 2C02.

10/28—Dr. Dalia Gurari-Rotman, Israel and the United Kingdom, Laboratory of Chemical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9N309.

10/28—Dr. Eric L. French, Australia, Central Nervous System Studies Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Carlton Gajdusek, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5B16.

11/1—Dr. Raghbir Singh Athwal, India, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. O. Wesley McBride, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C17.

11/6—Dr. Fernando Garcia de Mello, Brazil, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NHLI, Bg. 36, Rm. 4C22.

Dr. Stone Talks on NIH Plans

Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, delivered a talk on the Programs and Plans of the National Institutes of Health at the 84th annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

NIH senior staff members also participated in the meeting which was held Nov. 4-8 in Washington, D.C.

new schools and larger classes.

Dr. Edwards pointed out that increasing the number of doctors will not solve the health manpower distribution problem either.

The Russians, for instance, he explained, have lots of physicians and still have these problems. He also noted that special funding might help attract more physicians into general and family practice.

NIH Grantees, Including Husband-Wife Team, Receive Major Research Awards

Dr. Kimishige Ishizaka (l) is O'Neill professor of medicine and microbiology, Dr. Teruko Ishizaka is associate professor of microbiology. Their joint research on immunoglobulin E or IgE may eventually prevent the development of allergic reactions.

Three National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' grantees—including a husband-and-wife research team—were recent recipients of major awards for achievements in medical research.

Dr. Thomas C. Merigan, Stanford University School of Medicine, received the Borden Award from the Association of American Medical Colleges on Nov. 6, and Drs. Kimishige and Teruko Ishizaka, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, were presented awards from Canada's Gairdner Foundation on Oct. 26.

Dr. Merigan, who is professor of medicine and head of the division of infectious diseases at Stanford, received the award for his research on interferon—a protective protein produced by body cells in response to a viral infection.

Earlier this year, Dr. Merigan and a group of British investigators reported on the successful use of interferon in preventing the common cold in volunteers.

Their study indicated that interferon might be useful as a preventive for viral infections in the future. However, at present, production costs are too high to allow practical application; efforts to lower these costs are underway.

The husband-and-wife team, the Drs. Ishizaka, were among six medical scientists to receive annual research awards this year from the Gairdner Foundation.

In 1966, they discovered a new class of antibodies, immunoglobulin E or IgE, which is probably involved in allergic reactions such as hay fever or asthma.

Their isolation and characteriza-



Dr. Merigan was honored for his research on interferon. Earlier, he and a group of British investigators reported on the successful use of that protein in preventing colds.

tion of this substance, the work for which they were honored, has provided a stimulus and key to the lower fields of immunology and allergy.

This research may eventually enable medical science to prevent the development of allergic reactions, perhaps by inhibiting the production of IgE.

Dr. Kimishige Ishizaka is O'Neill professor of medicine and microbiology at Johns Hopkins and his wife, Dr. Teruko Ishizaka, is associate professor of microbiology at the same institution.



Last Monday, Nov. 12, James B. Davis, R&W president, officially opened NIH's new self-operated postal facility. The automatic post office, located on the B1 level of the Clinical Center, will provide a 24-hour basic mailing service and is equipped with vending units, scales, coin changers, and rate maps.



Smoke pours out from under the hood of a car in the Bldg. 31 B parking lot and an NIH fireman uses a high pressure booster line to smother the blaze which involved the carburetor. An NIH'er, coming to work, reported the blaze to the NIH Fire Department which arrived at the scene less than 3 minutes



later. The fire—cause undetermined—was brought under control in a short time. After disconnecting the battery cable, firemen (r) open the car doors to let smoke out and to check the interior for any additional combustion as interested employees watch.—Photos by Ed Driscoll.

Cholera 'Toxoid' Prepared From Purified Toxin Is Tested in Matlab, Bangladesh

As the monsoon season winds down in Southeast Asia, the cholera season winds up. For the people in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) and elsewhere, this means cholera outbreaks from October until the rains begin again in May.

Currently available cholera vaccines provide only relatively short-lived protection. Therefore, for the past 8 years, the NIH cholera research effort has been devoted to the improvement of cholera vaccines.

As a part of this effort, a cholera "toxoid" prepared from purified toxin is being developed to learn whether this should be an ingredient of the ultimate vaccine.

This toxoid—developed under the auspices of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases—is now being tested in a small (270 people) controlled pilot trial in the Matlab region of Bangladesh by the Cholera Research Laboratory of the Institute of Public Health in Dacca.

The pilot study is a prelude to a large-scale controlled field trial involving at least 100,000 people—

scheduled to take place prior to the 1974 cholera season.

From these tests, scientists hope to learn whether antibody induced by this toxoid will protect people living in an endemic area against cholera diarrhea.

The Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca is supported by the government of Bangladesh, the United States, Great Britain, and Australia.

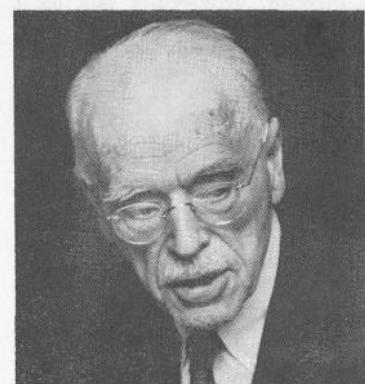
The U.S. agencies involved are the Agency for International Development, the Center for Disease Control, and NIH.

Within NIH, the Geographic Medicine Branch, Collaborative Research, NIAID, is responsible for the scientific program.



A physician from the Matlab field hospital checks an injection site—for redness and swelling—of a Hindu woman who has received cholera toxoid 24 hours earlier. The woman will be checked at regular intervals and will receive a booster 6 weeks after her initial injection.

Dr. Paul Dudley White Dies; Heart Specialist For Over Six Decades



Dr. Paul Dudley White

Dr. Paul Dudley White, pioneer in the field of cardiology, died last month in Boston at the age of 87.

Dr. White began his lifelong study of heart disease over 60 years ago when the medical specialty was still in its infancy.

He was among the first physicians to introduce the electrocardiograph, an instrument used to measure and record the electrical activity of various parts of the heart muscle.

Helped Found AHA

In 1924 Dr. White helped to found the American Heart Association, and soon his name became linked with the study of heart disease to a large segment of the American public.

He championed the cause of physical fitness, and believed that "most cardiacs can't only work but should."

Dr. White served as Chief Medical Advisor to the National Heart Institute from its inception in 1948

Draft Report Published On Consent Problems Of Research Subjects

A draft report on the special problems of consent when research subjects are children, prisoners, or the mentally infirm was published in the *Federal Register* on Nov. 16.

The report appeared in the Notices section of the *Federal Register* for information purposes only and not as a part of formal rule-making procedures.

Agencies Work Together

The draft report, titled *Research Development and Demonstration Activities Limitations on Informed Consent*, was developed by the Inter-Agency Working Group.

This group is composed of representatives of NIH, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Food and Drug Administration.

The draft document is currently under consideration in the Office of the Director, NIH. After subsequent Departmental reviews, a final proposal of formal regulations will be published in the *Federal Register*.

Before final recommendations are made, public comment is considered essential. Comments should be submitted to the Director, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

through 1955.

Dr. White received national attention in that year when he became President Eisenhower's physician following the late President's first heart attack.

In recent years, Dr. White continued to publish scientific papers—he authored over 700 during his career—wrote an autobiography, and became one of the first American physicians to visit the People's Republic of China.