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# the Record

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
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## DGMS Supports Major Research In Organ Grafts

A major research project aimed directly at developing new knowledge which will make possible transplantation of skin, kidneys and other tissues and organs of the body from one human to another, will be conducted by Dr. Dennis B. Amos, soon to become Professor of Immunology at Duke University. The work will be supported by a grant of \$138,947 from the Division of General Medical Sciences.

### Twins Are Exceptions

Attempts at organ transplantation in humans, except in the rare cases of identical twins, have been generally unsuccessful.

"Tissue transplantation today is in the position of blood transfusion before Landsteiner," Dr. Amos said, in explaining the focus of his planned research program. He plans to search for simple methods of determining the factors which produce graft rejection.

Dr. Amos believes that antigens may be present in one tissue and not in another, or that different hostile factors may be present in

(See *GRAFTS*, Page 4)

## Dr. Wyndham D. Miles Appointed to New Post Of Historian for NIH

Dr. Wyndham D. Miles, Historian with the National Archives, has been named to the newly established post of NIH Historian, Office of Program Planning, OD. The appointment was effective June 11.



Dr. Miles

In his new position, Dr. Miles will act as the NIH liaison officer with Dr. George Rosen, Professor of Health Education at Columbia University.

Dr. Rosen was recently awarded a planning grant by the National Institute of Mental Health in preparation for making a study of the development of American medical research over the past 25 years with NIH as the focal point of interest.

Dr. Miles joined the staff of the National Archives in March 1960. In November of that year he was detailed to the U.S. Navy as Historian for the Polaris Project where he served until coming to NIH.

From 1953 until 1960 he was a  
(See *HISTORIAN*, Page 4)

## Dr. Price Named PHS Deputy Chief; Dr. Sessoms Succeeds Him at NIH

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the appointment of Dr. David E. Price, Deputy Director of the National Institutes of Health, as Deputy Director of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Price's successor as NIH Deputy Director is Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Associate Director for Collaborative Research, National Cancer Institute. His appointment will be effective August 1.

Dr. Price succeeds Dr. John D. Porterfield, who on July 1 became State-wide Coordinator of Health

## Tumor-Inducing Agent Identified as SV-40

Simian virus 40 has been found to be the agent responsible for the induction of tumors in newborn hamsters injected with extracts of rhesus monkey kidney cell cultures.

A year ago, Dr. Bernice Eddy and coworkers, Division of Biologics Standards, reported the induction of tumors in newborn hamsters by injection of rhesus monkey kidney cell cultures.

In this initial work, the investigators were not able to cultivate a virus in the culture cells, nor did they observe any changes indicative of a virus when extracts of a tumor were inoculated with mouse embryo.

### Treated With Enzyme

Further investigation, however, revealed that when the hamster tumor tissue was treated with an enzyme, the cells grew out in such a way that the fluid from the tissue culture induced tumors in hamsters. Moreover, the same fluid, when added to African green (cercopithecus) monkey kidney cell cultures, gave rise to degenerative  
(See *TUMOR AGENT*, Page 3)

## Verification Forms Mailed For Credit Union Audit

As a part of a continuing audit of the NIH Federal Credit Union, the CU Supervisory Committee has mailed account balance verification forms to members whose accounts were in force as of June 7.

Any member who has not received this form should notify the CU auditor, James J. Sanders, 8007 Norfolk Ave., Bethesda 14, Md. Mr. Sanders' telephone number is OL 6-1116.



Dr. Price



Dr. Sessoms

and Medical Affairs of the University of California.

Dr. Sessoms joined the NIH staff in 1953. From 1955 to 1957 he was Assistant Director of the Clinical Center and prior to his appointment as Chief of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center in 1958, was Assistant Director of NCI.

### Responsibilities Increase

Following a reorganization, and still with the responsibility for the CCNSC programs, he was named NCI Associate Director in September 1960. He has served in his present position since May 1961.

During the past year Dr. Sessoms has had continuing responsibility for the chemotherapy program in addition to general supervision of a new Virology Research Resources Branch, established to stimulate research in the expanding area of viruses in relation to human cancer.

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Sessoms hold the rank of Medical Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps. He received his M.D.  
(See *APPOINTMENTS*, Page 5)

## Decisive Leadership Seen Prime Need During Survival Shelter Confinement

Two weeks of communal living under survival conditions—telescoped into 28 hours—has convinced Martha Snyder, Assistant for Civil Defense, Plant Safety Branch, OAM, of the need for decisive, firm leadership in the event of enemy nuclear attack.

Mrs. Snyder has just returned from the Department of Defense Office of Civil Defense Staff College at Battle Creek, Mich., where she was the NIH representative at a special course in Shelter Management Instruction.

The purpose of the course is to prepare a hard core of leaders to meet the needs of the nationwide public shelter program now under way.

The one-week course covered

many phases of a hypothetical attack upon this country, and the reactions of its inhabitants.

As one aspect of the course, Mrs. Snyder and 30 of her conferees spent more than 24 hours underground in a sealed room with minimum space, equipment, and rations.

To add to the realism of their confinement, all manner of problems and situations were introduced to the shelter inhabitants by auxiliary communications from the outside world.

Awesome newscasts, official messages, rumors, heat and power failures, stragglers requesting admittance, strange and unusual weapons, and psychological difficulties between the shelter inhabitants  
(See *SHELTER*, Page 4)

# the NIH Record

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Editor ..... E. K. Stabler

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## NEWS from PERSONNEL

**D**URING the past year the Federal Council for Science and Technology has been studying ways to improve the Government's capabilities for conducting and managing its expanding program of research and development. The issue of most serious concern to the Council was the recruitment and retention in the public service of scientists and engineers of high professional distinction.

Results of the Council study are contained in its recently completed report, *The Competition for Quality*. The report is in two parts. Part I deals with the question of salaries for government scientists and engineers and is not yet available for release. Part II, just released, makes recommendations on non-salary measures to improve the environment and incentives for research in the Federal Government.

### Environment Studied

The report is based on a detailed study of problems on environment for research, made by a permanent FCST panel composed of heads or deputy heads of government research organizations.

Chairman of the panel is Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Other members are Dr. Harve J. Carlson, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Associate Director for Institutional Relations, NIH; Dr. Richard A. Weiss, Department of Defense; and J. Lee Westrate, Staff Assistant to the President's Science Advisor.

The second report from the panel emphasizes the need for immediate and vigorous remedial measures to maintain the high professional stature of its senior scientists. This includes the need to provide the managerial and professional environment in which scientific

## Honorary D.Ms. Degree Awarded to Dr. Dunn

Dr. Thelma B. Dunn, Head of the Cancer Induction and Pathogenesis Section, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, received an honorary Doctor of Medical Science degree from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at its 110th commencement ceremony, June 12, in Philadelphia.

In February of this year Dr. Dunn was one of six winners of the second annual Federal Women's Award, and in April she received the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

competence can thrive.

In addition, the report recommends some specific steps that should be taken to establish employment policies and practices within the Federal Government more compatible with independent thought and professional attitudes.

Specifically, the report urges that scientists and engineers be accorded greater participation in decision-making and that the Government laboratory directors be given more technical responsibility and administrative authority.

### Recommendations Made

Actions are also suggested for improving public information about the opportunities and challenges offered by science and technology in the public service, and for developing within the Government short and long-term career opportunities for scientists and engineers.

Other recommendations deal with increasing flexibility of working schedules, the need for more relocation assistance for transferred employees and the requirement for government-wide policy guidelines regarding official travel and attendance at scientific meetings.

Copies of the report may be obtained by calling the Program Evaluation and Reports Section, PMB, Ext. 4568.

## NIH Graduate School Adds 12 Courses, 14 Instructors to 1962 Curriculum

The Graduate Program at NIH, conducted by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., will begin its second year of evening courses on Monday, September 17.

The Program offers 45 courses of instruction in Genetics; Chemistry; Microbiology and Immunology; Medicine and Physiology; Behavioral and Social Sciences; Mathematics and Physics; Biochemistry; and Languages and General Studies. Classes are open to all qualified persons in the Metropolitan area.

Twelve new courses have been added to the curriculum this year. They are: Principles of Genetics, Medical Histology, Organization and Authority, Basic English for the Foreign-Born Scientist, Complex Variables and Laplace Transform Theory, Introductory College Mathematics, Linear Analysis of Biological Systems, Laboratory Digital Computers, Basic College Physics, Biophysics, Comparative Biochemistry, and Neurochemistry.

### Faculty Increased

In addition, the faculty has been increased by 14 new instructors, bringing the total to 65.

Faculty chairmen for the various disciplines of instruction are: Dr. Roger Cole, NIAID, Microbiology and Immunology; Dr. Christian Anfinsen, NHI, Genetics; Dr. Robert Berliner, NHI, Medicine and Physiology; Dr. Alan H. Mehler, NIDR, Biochemistry; Dr. Hewitt G. Fletcher, Jr., NIAMD, Chemistry; Dr. David Shakow, NIMH, Behavioral and Social Sciences; Dr. John Z. Hearon, NIAMD, Mathematics and Physics; and Dr. Murray C. Brown, CC, Languages and General Studies.

The Graduate Program is approved by the State of Maryland as a non-degree program of college

and graduate level instruction, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission accepts the credits of the Program for examination and qualification purposes.

Students registering for academic credit must satisfy all prerequisites for admission as specified in the course description. Audit students, who receive full privileges of class participation but do not receive a grade upon completion of their courses, must meet the same prerequisites as the academic credit students. The permission of the Registrar is necessary for students employed full-time to carry more than two courses.

### Installment Plan Offered

Fees are \$12 per semester credit and are due and payable at the time of registration. However, arrangements may be made for payment in two installments, with one-half of the fee and a service charge of one dollar at the time of registration, and the balance by the end of the fourth week of the semester.

Registration will be held September 8 through 15 in Rm. 2B48 of the Clinical Center.

On the 8th and 15th the hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on the 10th through 14th from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Texts for the courses may be ordered through a bookstore maintained by the Foundation. All books will be delivered to the office of the Registrar.

The Graduate Program catalogue, with complete data on courses of instruction, class schedules and registration, will be available August 1 in all Institute and Division Administrative Offices, the CC Library, the CC Reception Desk, and from the Registrar, Ext. 6371.



Dr. Andrew G. Morrow (left), Chief of the Surgery Branch, NHI, is pictured here being interviewed by John D. Rice, Head of the Analysis and Evaluation Section, Career Development Review Branch, DRG, for his appearance next Saturday (July 7) on the taped show, "Citizens First," broadcast over radio station WOOK. Sponsored by the American Veterans Committee, the weekly series features NIH personalities once a month. It may be heard on Saturdays at 6:15 p.m. at 1340 on the AM frequency. —Photo by Lou Cook.



## Dr. Colbert Appointed Associate Director for Program Analysis, NIAID

Dr. James W. Colbert, Jr., Dean of the School of Medicine, St. Louis University, has been named Associate Director for Program Analysis, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In his new position, Dr. Colbert will be responsible to the Institute Director, Dr. Justin M. Andrews, for overall analysis, evaluation and coordination of Institute programs.



Dr. Colbert

He will also provide guidance to NIAID activities collaborative with industrial and other non-Federal research groups. These presently include the Respiratory Disease Vaccine Development Program and the Virus Reference Reagents Program.

A native of New York City, Dr. Colbert received his B.A. degree from the College of Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., in 1942 and his M.D. degree from Columbia University in 1945.

### Joins Yale Faculty

After internship at Bellevue Hospital and service in the Army Medical Corps, he became a member of the Yale Faculty of Medicine where he served from 1949 to 1953 as Instructor of Preventive Medicine, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Assistant Dean.

In 1949 Dr. Colbert went to Munich, Germany, as Clinical Director of the Hepatitis Research Team and Technical Director of the Hepatitis Laboratory for the U.S. Department of the Army.

Dr. Colbert is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma XI, and serves on the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System.

## TUMOR AGENT

(Continued from Page 1)

changes such as those caused by SV-40.

Dr. Eddy also found the properties of the tumor-inducing substance to be essentially the same as those reported for SV-40 in 1960 by Sweet and Hilleman: the ability to pass through filters; resistance to diethyl ether; relative resistance to heat; stability on storage at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; failure to show hemagglutination of guinea pig erythrocytes; and failure to cause illness or death when injected into

## Studies Show Rat Liver Regeneration Uninhibited by Cancer Patients' Serum

Dr. Edward D. McLaughlin of the National Cancer Institute's Surgery Branch has reported some recent findings made in an investigation of the effects of human serum on cell division in an animal test system. For his work on this problem, Dr. McLaughlin has received awards from the Student American Medical Association and the James Ewing Society.

To determine whether serum would hasten or retard cell division, Dr. McLaughlin measured its effects on the regeneration of rat liver that had been partially removed by surgery. Other investigators have shown that the rate at which new liver cells are formed after such surgery is comparable to the rate of cell division in many tumors.

Dr. McLaughlin found that liver regeneration within the test animals was inhibited by serum from healthy volunteers, pregnant women, and patients with non-cancerous diseases.

## Soviet Study Translated And Published by NIH

A new review of Soviet studies and theories on atherosclerosis has been translated from the Russian by the Translating Section, Library Branch, Division of Research Services, and published by the National Heart Institute.

The review, *Atherosclerosis—Occurrence, Clinical Forms*, was acquired by NIH during a scientific exchange mission to the Soviet Union.

Written by Prof. A. L. Miasnikov, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Science, USSR, it was originally published in 1960.

In announcing the publication of the 629-page manuscript, Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NHI Director, said, "This is a comprehensive document of significant historic interest. It testifies to some success in the scientific exchange missions between the United States and Russia.

"The publication," he added, "is being made available to those engaged in cardiovascular research in this country."

newborn mice.

The most significant correlation of the two agents was the recovery of SV-40 from kidney cell culture extracts that induced tumors in hamsters and, conversely, the failure to demonstrate the presence of SV-40 in extracts that did not induce tumors in hamsters.

Dr. Eddy's findings, reported in *Virology*, have been substantiated by other investigators.

Serum from cancer patients, however, either stimulated regeneration or failed to inhibit it. Tests were made of serum from 57 patients who had cancer in the area of the pelvis. All but five had cancer of the uterine cervix.

Results were substantially the same with serum from patients who had been clinically free of cancer for at least one year and from those who were untreated or had recurrence following surgery or radiotherapy. Tests of serum taken from five patients before and after surgery showed that removal of the cancer did not markedly alter the effect of the serum on liver regeneration.

These findings indicate that the difference between serum from normal persons and cancer patients is not related to the presence or absence of a cancerous mass, and suggest that the abnormal effect of cancer patients' serum was inherent in the patients.

The work is reported in a recent issue of *Cancer*.

## DRG Issues Summary Of Extramural Program

A new booklet, *Public Health Service Grants and Awards by the National Institutes of Health—Summary Tables for the Total Extramural Program, Fiscal Year 1961*, containing statistical tables summarizing all of the medical support programs administered by NIH during FY 1961 has been published by the Division of Research Grants.

In response to numerous requests for such information, the booklet itemizes funds of over \$440 million, reflecting NIH support in strengthening research in medical schools, universities, and hospitals; in developing research manpower in the medical and biological sciences; and in stimulating research in previously neglected areas of medical interest.

### Provides Breakdowns

Summary tables provide detailed breakdowns by type of award, sponsoring NIH program, State, and recipient institutions. Analysis tables give comparative data on the distribution of the awards.

The booklet—PHS Publication No. 883, Part III—is one of a series issued annually by DRG. Parts I and II list individual grants and awards for research, construction, and training.

The new volume differs from its predecessors in two respects: it covers one fiscal year instead of two, and it includes a new type of table giving breakdowns of awards according to dollar class intervals.

Single copies of the publication

## NIMH Supports Training Center At Johns Hopkins

A Demonstration Training Center to train visiting teams from the various States in organizing and operating community mental health training programs for psychiatric residents, has been established at the Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University Medical School. The Center is sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health and the University.

Dr. Caroline A. Chandler, Consultant in Community Mental Health, NIMH, is serving as Project Officer for the Center. Project Director is Dr. Howard M. Kern, Jr., Instructor in Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

### Operates Clinics

Johns Hopkins was selected as the site for the Center because the State of Maryland has had practical experience in developing such a training program. During the past three years, the Maryland State Department of Health and Johns Hopkins have been successfully operating a community mental health training program through a number of Maryland clinics.

Support from NIMH demonstration funds will aid a limited number of professors of psychiatry and directors of community mental health to visit the Center. In addition to a preliminary orientation, the participants in its program will make field site visits to local mental health clinics and receive briefings on administrative aspects of the training program.

### Course Is Intensive

When a State is ready to launch its own program operation, the principal psychiatrist-trainer and the director responsible for the community mental health program may enroll at the Center for a week of intensive training in the procedures, roles, and theoretical background for operating their program.

The Center's staff, the NIMH Community Services Branch, and the Regional Office Mental Health personnel will provide assistance to the States in developing their programs and in adapting the training and the consultation to fit their individual program needs.

may be obtained from the DRG Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B32, Ext. 4987. Multiple copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, at one dollar per copy.

## Dr. Young Is Appointed NIAID Assoc. Director For Grants Programs

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has announced the appointment of Dr. Martin D. Young Assistant Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, as NIAID'S Associate Director for Extramural Programs. The appointment will be effective July 16.



Dr. Young

In his new capacity, Dr. Young will serve as Dr. Andrews' representative for the Institute's research grant activities.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Young joined NIH in 1937 as Head of the LPC field station in Columbia, S.C. He became Assistant Chief of the Laboratory in April 1961.

Dr. Young graduated from Emory University in 1931 and received his M.S. degree from that institution in 1932. He was awarded his D.Sc. from Johns Hopkins University in 1937. In 1953 he received a Rockefeller Public Service Award for travel and study.

He is a member of the American Society of Parasitologists, Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, American Public Health Association, Association of Southeastern Biologists, American Foundation of Tropical Medicine, and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

## GRAFTS

(Continued from Page 1)

different kinds of tissues, and hopes to eventually be able to distinguish compatible donor-host combinations.

Basic understanding of blood groups changed blood transfusion from a hazardous and sometimes fatal procedure to a normal accompaniment of many surgical situations. Knowledge of the mechanisms of blood groups now makes it possible in most cases to avoid incompatibilities in the blood of donor and recipient.

Much is known about red blood cell antigens and their effect on transfusion reactions, Dr. Amos indicated, but science does not have the same kind of information on the white blood cell antigens or those of other tissues.

Prior to his appointment to the Duke Medical School staff, Dr. Amos was the principal cancer research scientist at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, New York.

## HISTORIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Historian with the U.S. Army Chemical Corps and from 1944 until 1953, was on the faculty of Pennsylvania State University. He has also worked as a chemist in private industry.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dr. Miles received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry from Pennsylvania State University in 1942 and 1944 respectively, and a Ph.D. degree in the history of science from Harvard University in 1955.

He is the author of numerous historical articles and the coauthor of a history of the Chemical Corps, The Chemical Warfare Service, From Laboratory to Field, published in 1959.

## SHELTER

(Continued from Page 1)

were but a few of the problems that confronted Mrs. Snyder and her fellow class members.

After her experience under simulated attack conditions, Mrs. Snyder says that although the securing of shelters and planning for their stockage seems to be a sizeable project, the "job pales when one is confronted with planning for situations raised by the probable personal responses to austere, disaster-living conditions."

Mrs. Snyder adds that "decisive, trained leadership, with functionally qualified assistance, is required for the disaster and immediate post-attack period during shelter confinement."



Martha Snyder (left), Assistant for Civil Defense, Plant Safety Branch, and Leslie Pitts, Civil Defense Training Officer, Jackson, Miss., check their radiological kit in a Shelter Pre-Habitancy Exercise preparatory to entering a survival shelter under simulated nuclear attack. Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Pitts recently were members of a class in Shelter Management Instruction at the Department of Defense-Office of Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Mich.

## Biomedical Engineering Proves Valuable In Support of Life Science Research

A report on "Biomedical Instrument Engineering at the National Institutes of Health," written by Dr. Fred Alt, Chief of the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services was published in a recent issue of *The American Journal of Medical Electronics*. The following is a condensation of this report.

As one of the programs of the Division of Research Services, the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch gives biomedical engineering support to life science investigators in the areas of research methods, instrumentation systems, and instrument development and design. In addition, some of the Institutes maintain technical development laboratories dedicated to basic research in these fields.

The Branch actually fulfills two distinct functions. The older of these historically is the fabrication, repair, and maintenance of instruments—a service continued today through the electronics, mechanical, optical, plastics, miniaturization, and glassblowing shops.

The second of these is the provision of biomedical engineering support to the NIH researcher. This service is available through the engineering sections that are an outgrowth of the original instrumentation shops.

### Activities Change

Today's engineering activities differ greatly in scope, volume, and importance from the central instrument shops of some years ago when a few engineers were assigned to assist with the design of instruments that, by their technical requirements, went somewhat beyond the training or competence of an instrument maker.

The 13 engineers and bioengineers on the staff not only design instruments to an investigator's specifications, but advise on needs, improvements, and innovations. They develop complex instrumentation systems and new approaches to research procedures, as well as new methods of controls and of measuring, recording, and analyzing data.

They have, for example, automated the chromatographic analysis of mixtures containing adrenocortical steroids, and have invented a thermal detector for determining circulatory shunts.

The large number of laboratories served by this relatively small group allows the investigator to profit from the experience the engineers gain in working on similar problems with other scientists. The engineers work in close cooperation with one another, thus assuring that the knowledge and experience of one becomes available to all.

Engineering service is provided to the NIH investigator on request, in much the same manner as a con-

sulting organization serves an individual client.

When a project is handled by contract with an outside consulting firm, the IEDB engineer may act as liaison for the NIH investigator. In many cases, the IEDB engineer works with the scientist as a member of a particular research project team.

NIH laboratories are kept informed of new developments through memoranda describing completed instrumentation or engineering projects. Lectures and papers are presented at meetings, articles are published, and an index of publications on IEDB instruments is sent on request to research organizations and commercial firms.

### Designs Available

Designs, drawings, and specifications of completed projects are available when patent requirements are met. Among the inventions and designs acquired by commercial organizations in recent years are an electronic droplet counter, a special perfusion pump, and a heart-lung bypass machine.

IEDB engineers survey the work of other biomedical engineering groups at universities, hospitals, commercial, and noncommercial organizations, and keep abreast of quick-changing developments by inspecting instrument exhibits and obtaining current information through index, bibliographic, abstracting, and information exchange services.

### Specialization Difficult

In the still uncharted areas of biomedical engineering, the selection of fields of specialization is difficult. IEDB specialty fields are biomedical analyses, physiological and clinical monitoring, automation of research processes, and high-frequency radiation, but many projects that do not now fit these categories will in time identify new specialty fields, and the Branch will be further organized according to additional specialty subgroups.

In future years, more and more fields of medical research will require the cooperation of biomedical instrumentation and electronics engineers; and engineers trained in nucleonics, fluid dynamics, chemistry, optics, or thermodynamics will be in demand. The Instrument Engineering and Development Branch has therefore an active growth program to assure satisfactory performance in its support of medical research.



## APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

degree from the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond in 1946. He did graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and received additional training at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York before joining NIH.

Dr. Sessoms is a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the American Hospital Association.

In 1957 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

### Has Wide Experience

Dr. Price, whose entire professional career has been with the Public Health Service, has had wide experience in its administration.

After a tour of duty with the Venereal Disease Division of the Service, he was assigned to the National Institutes of Health where he had a part in the early development of the Research Grants Program.

He was Associate Director of Extramural Affairs at NIH from 1950 to 1952 when he was named Assistant Surgeon General in the Office of the Surgeon General and transferred to the Service's Washington headquarters.

In May 1957, he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, and in October of that year was named Chief of the Bureau of State Services. He became Deputy Director of NIH on July 1, 1960.

### Studies at Berkeley

A native of San Diego, Calif., Dr. Price received his medical degree at the University of California School of Medicine at Berkeley in 1940, and served his internship at the PHS Hospital in San Francisco. He received his Doctorate in Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1946.

Dr. Porterfield was commissioned in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service in September 1939. During his PHS career, he has had a variety of assignments, including service in mental health, hospital facilities, and venereal disease control programs.

In 1946 he was assigned to the NIH Research Grants Program. The following year he was granted leave of absence to become Director of the Ohio Department of Health. He left that post in 1954 to become Director of the Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. He was recalled to active duty in the Public Health Service in October 1956 as Assist-

## NIAID Adds 3 to Staff Of Extramural Program

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has announced the appointments of three new senior staff members in the Institute's Extramural Programs Branch.

They are: Dr. Elizabeth Verder, who has been named Chief of the Program Analysis Section; Dr. Irving Delappe, who will be on the staff of the Training Grants and Fellowship Section; and Dr. Keith Maddy.

Dr. Verder has been associated with NIAID since 1936, as a member of the Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases and more recently as Program Analyst for EPB.

For the past two years Dr. Delappe has been Chairman of the Microbiology Panel in DRG. Before joining NIH, he worked for a number of years with both academic and commercial institutions.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Maddy served on the staff of the PHS Division of Air Pollution before coming to NIH.

## 17 From PEB Complete Air Conditioning Course

Seventeen employees of the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, have completed a 9-month course in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and were awarded diplomas June 21.

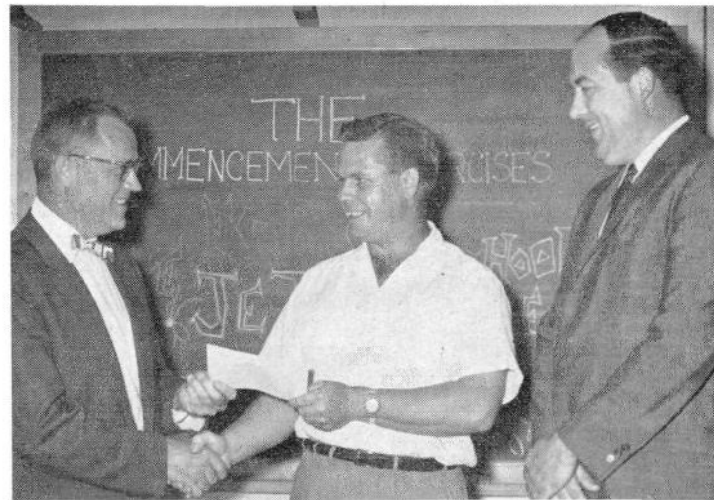
Chris A. Hansen, Chief of DRS, presided at an informal graduation ceremony in Bldg. 31.

The course, the second to be presented here, began October 3 of last year. Martin L. Jeter, Unit Head of the North Buildings Unit, PEB, was the instructor.

Members of this year's graduating class are: Orlin G. Bahr, James L. Cannon, Carroll B. Curtis, Durward C. Farson, William E. Garrett, Lloyd L. Gilbert, and Patrick L. Hinkson.

Also, Johnathan H. Kirby, John F. Kriaski, Richard E. Murphy, William E. Olson, Harry O. Osborne, Russell R. Settle, Roger J. Totten, Joseph D. Urban, Daryl L. Wigle and James R. Young.

Plans for a third course, to begin September 11, are already underway.



Harry Osborne (center), a Maintenance Mechanic in the Mechanical and Machine Shop, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, receives a diploma and congratulations from Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief, for achieving top grades in the recently completed PEB Refrigeration and Air Conditioning course. Martin L. Jeter (right), instructor and Head of the North Buildings Unit looks on.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

ant to the Surgeon General for program planning, development, and evaluation, and was promoted to the rank of Assistant Surgeon General on March 5, 1957.

Dr. Porterfield, who is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, is past president of the American College of Preventive Medicine and a charter member of the American Board of Preventive Medicine. For several years, he has been Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Public Health Association, and has served as Chairman of the

Association's Health Officers' Section, of the Mental Health Section, and of the Editorial Board. He was the Association's first representative on the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.

Dr. Porterfield also is a Consultant to the Committee on Medical Facilities of the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Services. From 1956 to 1957, he was President of the Middle States Public Health Association, and has served as Secretary and Vice President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers.

## Nathan Edelberg Named To Newly Created Post Of NIH Patents Advisor

Nathan Edelberg, a Supervisory Patent Advisor in the Legal Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army, has been named to the newly established post of NIH Patents Advisor in the Executive Office, OD.

In his new position, Mr. Edelberg will provide legal advice or assistance on NIH-wide patent problems.

The need for a full-time patent lawyer at NIH is an outgrowth of its expanding research programs and the technical and legal complexities of obtaining patents on work-related inventions.

Previously, NIH staff members utilized the part-time services of Leroy Randall, a patent lawyer in the Office of the Surgeon General. With the increased patents workload of NIH, it was found advisable for a full-time patents lawyer to be permanently stationed on the reservation.

Persons at NIH needing advice on patent problems pertaining to employee inventions or contracts may contact Mr. Edelberg at his office in Bldg. 1, Rm. 118, Ext. 4020.

As in the past, inquiries on grant patent matters should be referred to Katherine Parent, special assistant (extramural patents), Division of Research Grants, who will be responsible for consulting with Mr. Edelberg in this invention area. Miss Parent is located in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B23. Her telephone extension is 4316.

A native of Wilmington, Del., Mr. Edelberg received a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree from the University of Delaware in 1949, and an LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1957. In addition to his work with the Department of the Army, he served as patents advisor to the Army Signal Corps while on active duty at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

## Emory Awards Dr. Dyer Honorary D.Sc. Degree

Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, Director of the National Institutes of Health from 1942 to 1950 and presently Clinical Professor of Medicine at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., was one of three recipients of honorary degrees at the college's commencement ceremonies June 11.

Dr. Dyer was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

The university also conferred honorary Doctor of Law degrees upon Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, and John A. Sibley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company of Georgia.

## Mature Women Trained By NIMH to Counsel In Mental Health Field

A pilot project to train carefully selected mature women, without previous professional experience, for work as mental health counselors has been conducted by the Adult Psychiatry Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, for the past two years.

The project, reported by Dr. Margaret Rioch at the American Orthopsychiatric Meeting in Los Angeles, involves eight women selected from 49 applicants on the basis of maturity and educational background, whose children no longer need close supervision. They are being trained to provide counseling, under close professional supervision, to persons with emotional problems.

### Begins in 1960

Dr. Rioch said that the two-year program was begun in 1960 in an effort to determine whether such training could produce, in a relatively short period of time, individuals qualified for this type of mental health service.

The project was undertaken as one approach to the problem posed by mental health manpower shortages, and to increase the number of therapeutic personnel able to provide counseling to carefully selected patients who do not require more prolonged and intensive treatment.

### Utilizes Talents

Dr. Rioch also pointed out that such training would make it possible for the community to utilize the talents of mature and well-educated women whose primary task of child-rearing is over.

Dr. Rioch described the training program undertaken by the eight trainees as differing in content as well as in length from more traditional training programs for mental health professionals. The mental health counselors program, she said, was geared to developing the trainee's capabilities as a specialist in a particular technique as well as providing her with a broad theoretical and practical background.

### Serve as Apprentices

Dr. Rioch reported that after a year of training, the NIMH staff felt the trainees were prepared to perform useful therapeutic tasks as apprentices in clinics or university counseling centers where competent supervision is available and where experienced professionals could assume ultimate responsibility for the patients and clients.

In support of this, highly favorable ratings on job performance were given the trainees by their

## 'Don't Lose Benefits' Says Social Security

*The following is the first in a series of seven articles prepared by the Silver Spring, Md. office of the Social Security Administration for publication in Government and industrial house newspapers. Other articles in the series will appear in the Record as space permits.*

Back in 1940 ignorance—Social Security ignorance, that is, couldn't cost more than about \$62 a month. Today that same lack of knowledge carries a price tag up to \$200.50 for a man and wife, and as much as \$254 for a family.

We don't know, and probably never will, how many people have lost all the Social Security payments to which they might have become entitled because of either their own or someone else's ignorance of the Social Security Law. Nor is it possible to determine how many dollars this loss totals.

We do know about partial loss. A documented study revealed that more than 2% of those persons who finally applied for benefits had lost, by the time of application, an average of more than \$1,000 each. They didn't know something—their rights and duties under the Social Security Act—and when they discovered what they had lost, it was too late.

### Advises Four Steps

Don't let this happen to you.

There are four times when it is especially important to contact the Social Security Office.

- If a worker in your family dies;
- If you are disabled before age 65;
- When you near retirement age;
- When you are 72.

supervisors in the 10 community agencies in which they were placed during the first year. These agencies included a federal probation office, two juvenile courts, three clinics, a university counseling center, and a social service agency.

An important measure of the ultimate success of the program, Dr. Rioch said, was whether the trainees—who were told from the outset that the experiment carried no guarantee of future employment—were accepted and employed by clinics and other counseling agencies in the community.

Preliminary reports indicate that the program may be considered successful, as all of the trainees have received job offers, in some cases from more than one source.

A follow-up study on the program will be made for the next two years by the University of Maryland with the support of an NIMH grant.

## NINDB Estimates 6 Million in U.S. Afflicted With Defective Hearing

An estimated six million people in the United States today have some kind of hearing defect, according to a special report on disorders of hearing and speech presented by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness during the House hearings on appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for Fiscal Year 1963. Many of these six million, the report noted, are seriously handicapped by deafness and about 125,000 are totally deaf.

The report states that special hearing and speech problems are constantly increasing in the adult population. One of these is hearing loss resulting from injury to the hearing mechanism from exposure to an excessively noisy working environment. Another is the gradual atrophy taking place in the inner ear and in the auditory cortex of the brain in the aging population. These two conditions are increasing and becoming more of a national problem as the noise level in many industries increases and as the average age of the population rises.

### Associated Disorders Studied

In the study of hearing problems, investigators are also concerned about disorders such as otitis media—an infection of the middle ear, otosclerosis, conductive and perceptible hearing losses, and the interpretation of sound.

Some of the speech problems being investigated include stuttering and aphasia. Aphasia may be caused by brain damage at birth or as a result of cerebrovascular accidents, or may result from psychological problems as in the autistic child. Memory failure and other higher cerebral functions are also important to the field of speech.

In the past 20 years, considerable interest has been stimulated in basic and clinical hearing and speech research and in education and rehabilitation of persons with impaired hearing and speech.

### Advances Made

New diagnostic techniques and surgical methods have been developed; effective antibiotic drugs are now eliminating ear infections; improvements are being made in hearing aid performance; excessive noise as a cause of hearing loss is being investigated; studies are underway on congenital hearing and speech disorders and on hearing loss in school children; and rehabilitative measures are offering new hope for the deaf and speech-impaired person.

Surgery now offers several possibilities for improvement of otosclerosis—one form of deafness. Among the most notable developments in this field is the stapedectomy operation. In this operation, the stapes (the tiny bone of the middle ear) is removed and replaced with a polyethylene tube

and vein graft.

Tympanoplasty is being used to correct or help other middle ear disorders such as perforated eardrum, chronic otitis media and other infections of the middle ear. It is an extremely intricate and still largely experimental technique which involves microscopically controlled reconstruction of the middle ear. Antibiotic drugs used in conjunction with this type of surgery now enable control of post-operative infections.

In the field of speech, in non-government-supported research, an electronic artificial larynx has been developed for persons who have lost the power of speech because of paralysis or surgical removal of the larynx.

One of the largest research programs, in which studies of hearing and speech disorders play an important part, is NINDB's Collaborative Perinatal Project, which is correlating neurological disorders of infancy and childhood with events of pregnancy and labor.

### Mothers, Babies Observed

Several thousand mothers and their babies are being studied to determine, among other things, the factors before or during birth which may be a cause of impaired hearing.

The study has already resulted in improvement of tests for detecting the presence of infections during pregnancy which may account for some congenital deafness. Jaundice of the newborn infant, German measles during pregnancy, and diabetes of the mother are frequently associated with deafness of the infant. When such children die in early infancy, careful anatomical examinations are contributing to basic knowledge of the mechanisms causing hearing damage.

### Basis Research Important

Basic research in the hearing field, conducted and supported by NINDB, covers a wide range of subjects and represents an extremely important segment of the research effort. These include studies of the circulation of the inner ear, electrophysiological studies of the entire auditory system, compensatory repair, cochlear potentials, and the pathology of congenital deafness.

Other subjects under study include psycho-acoustics, the cumulative effect of excessive noise, hearing aid performance, heredi-

(See HEARING, Page 7)



## Modifications Simplify Complex Procedure In Axenic Cultivation

The axenic cultivation, i.e., cultivation in the absence of bacteria, fungi, protozoa or metazoan cells, of *Entamoeba histolytica*, the cause of amoebic dysentery or amoebiasis in an estimated ten to 20 percent of Americans, has been a problem of intense interest to investigators since the isolation of the organism by the Russian, Losch, in 1875. It was not until last year, however, that the development of a practical method of cultivating the organism in cell-free chick-embryo extract was announced by Dr. Louis S. Diamond of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In a report to the Joint Meeting of the American Society of Parasitologists and the Helminthological Society of Washington, held in Washington last month, Dr. Diamond told of modifications that simplify somewhat the necessarily complex method and allow cultivation of additional strains of the organism.

### Requires Understanding

A rational approach to therapy and control of amoebiasis, Dr. Diamond said, requires an understanding of such things as nutritional requirements, growth behavior, reproductive rate and metabolism, in short, the physiology of the amoeba.

It is practically impossible, he added, to obtain significant results from physiological studies of the organism in the presence of other living cells; the technique of axenic cultivation furnishes the prerequisite clean amoebae for such studies and for serological diagnosis, drug tests and immunological studies as well.

## Dr. Theodore J. Bauer Retires as BSS Chief

Dr. Theodore J. Bauer, Chief of the Bureau of State Services and Assistant PHS Surgeon General, retired July 1 after almost 29 years with the Public Health Service.

During his PHS career Dr. Bauer became widely known for his contributions to communicable disease control, public health laboratory methods, and the development of new methods of care for the chronically ill and aged.

Dr. Bauer has served as Chief of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., and Chief of the Venereal Disease Division in Washington. He has also held the post of venereal control officer in several other cities.

## HEARING

(Continued from Page 6)

tary hearing impairment, mechanisms of sound transmission, auditory discrimination, electrophysiologic tests, animal audiometry, and pitch judgment.

In the field of speech disorders, basic research in the vocal cord and laryngeal function, aphasia, and related areas, has provided a number of leads for further developments. New electronic techniques of sound analysis and of muscle activity have made possible the precise examination of the speech process. Through the technique of cineradiography (X-ray movies), it is now possible to observe the tongue, palate, and larynx during speech.

### Training Needs Outlined

Early in NINDB planning, certain speech and hearing research and training needs were outlined. At that time, recommendations were made which provided sound guidelines for the direction of future research and training.

The development of research in this field is adhering closely to these early recommendations, according to the special report, and a systematic basic and clinical research program is gradually gaining ground. Investigations also continue in an effort to improve various otological surgery techniques in such specific areas as instrumentation (binocular operating microscope), and anesthesia.

The choice of anesthesia, in particular, is an important area needing further study, since evidence now indicates that certain commonly used local and topical anesthetic drugs may cause irreversible damage to hearing when used for middle ear surgery. One study suggests that certain agents have a direct effect on the hair cells of the organ of Corti, usually considered the end organ of sound perception.

### Antibiotics Are Suspect

Certain antibiotics which have been useful in treatment of infectious disorders of the ear are now suspected of causing new problems of hearing loss. There is an urgent need to take a closer look at this problem, the report states.

The success of future research in solving the problems of hearing and speech, the report concludes, will depend primarily upon the competence and investigative skills of the basic scientists and clinicians being trained now for careers in research.

Mercury batteries wired in series, if inadvertently short-circuited or disposed of by fire, may explode with violence. Wrap ends with cellophane tape and discard into the receptacle for non-burnable waste.—Plant Safety Branch.

## Drs. Rubinstein, Simon Appointed to Posts in NIMH Training Branch

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointments of Dr. Eli A. Rubinstein as Assistant Chief of the Institute's Training Branch and Dr. Ralph Simon as Chief of the Program Analysis Section of the Training Branch.

In his new capacity, Dr. Rubinstein will assist in the overall operation of NIMH's large-scale extramural training grants program designed to aid qualified individuals in completing their graduate work in the mental health professions.

As Chief of the Program Analysis Section of the Training Branch, Dr. Simon will participate in the analyses and evaluation of the NIMH training grant program.

### Serves With VA

Before joining NIMH in 1958, Dr. Rubinstein served as Assistant Director of the VA Neuropsychiatric Research Laboratory in Washington.

Dr. Simon came to NIH as Executive Secretary of the Behavioral Sciences Review and the Psychological Sciences Review Sections of DRG in February 1959. He recently served as Chief of the Analysis and Evaluation Section, Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants.

## New Booklet Describes Management Intern Plan

Career opportunities in administration, offered through the NIH Management Intern Training Program, are described in a new booklet, *A Career in Administration*, issued recently by the NIH Administrative Training Committee. Various aspects of the training and their application to the management of NIH facilities and administration of its medical research are outlined in the illustrated publication.

### Provides Varied Background

The program, open to college graduates who have passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination, provides a varied background in administration through 12 months of on-the-job training in general administration and administrative specialties.

Supplementary tuition-free education courses offered through local universities, management seminars and special courses sponsored by other agencies are described, as well as specific job assignments and chances for advancement.

The booklet outlines the organi-

## Former NIDR Scientist, Dr. Elias Elvove Dies June 25 in Washington

Dr. Elias Elvove, 79, a former chemist on the staff of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, died June 25 at his home in Washington.

Dr. Elvove joined the staff of the old Hygienic Laboratory, forerunner of NIH, in 1907 and remained with NIH until his retirement in 1953. He was assigned to the Dental Institute in 1951.

During his PHS career in chemistry and chemical research, he developed a method for the analysis of the fluoride content of water accurate to 0.1 parts per million. Without this method, the studies of the relationship between fluorine and dental caries could not have been undertaken.

### Contributions Important

Among Dr. Elvove's other scientific contributions were the development of the official method of determining oxygen in the presence of nitrites, the co-discovery of the causative factor in so-called ginger paralysis, and the development of a method for removal of fluorides from water. In addition he was the author of more than 60 scientific papers.

Dr. Elvove received the Federal Security Agency Award for Superior Service in December 1951. In January 1962 he was awarded a plaque by the American Chemical Society for completion of 50 years membership in that organization.

A native of Russia, Dr. Elvove became an American citizen in 1906. He received a B.S. and an M.S. degree from the University of Kentucky and a Ph.D. degree from George Washington University.

He is survived by his wife, Elka; two sons, Joseph and Solomon; a daughter, Faiga Deckelbaum, and four grandchildren.

zational structure of the program and of NIH, including qualifications, application procedures and salaries. The summer training program in administration for third-year college students, designed to augment the regular Management Intern Program, is also briefly described.

Copies of the booklet are available free of charge from the Employee Development Section, Personnel Management Branch, Bldg. 1, Rm. 11, Ext. 2147.



Dr. Elvove

## Alkalosis Seen Superior To Acidosis During Profound Hypothermia

Findings from National Heart Institute surgical experiments indicate that alkalosis protects the heart better than acidosis during profound hypothermia.

Since profound hypothermia limits the ability of hemoglobin to yield the oxygen it carries to the tissues, some scientists have advocated increasing blood acidity to facilitate the process. Better spontaneous recovery of heartbeat has been reported when dilute hydrochloric acid was used to lower the blood pH during profound hypothermia.

### Heart Protected

In dog experiments conducted by Drs. Paul A. Ebert, Lazar J. Greenfield, W. Gerald Austen, and Andrew G. Morrow of the NHI Clinic of Surgery, alkalosis during profound hypothermia (50-60° F.) protected the ability of the heart to resume work after 30 minutes of anoxic arrest. Acidosis, on the other hand, resulted in severe depression of ventricular function following recovery from profound hypothermia. When blood flow is maintained at a high rate during profound hypothermia, the induction of acidosis would appear to serve no useful purpose in surgery.

### Oxygen Consumption Slight

The NHI scientists found that induced acidosis did not significantly increase total oxygen consumption in dogs during profound hypothermia. They suggest that the reduced metabolic demands of tissues cooled to 50° may not require activation of the hemoglobin system when high flow rates are maintained by the heart-lung machine.

Further destructive protein-digesting enzymes can be activated by increased acidity. The cellular damage which occurs in the anoxic heart has been shown to be related to the low pH which results from anoxia. Alkalosis might tend to protect against this.

The NHI report appears in *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*.

## Lovance Stewart Dies

Lovance L. Stewart, 56, Head of the Mail and Messenger Unit, Communications Section, Office Services Branch, died suddenly June 17.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Stewart came to NIH in 1934. Previously, he was employed by the Department of the Interior and during World War II served with the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Stewart lived at 1309 Farragut Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, of the home address.

## DBS CONDUCTS 3-DAY WORKSHOP



Dr. David L. Aronson (second from right) of the Laboratory of Blood Products, Division of Biologics Standards, explains an experiment to several medical laboratory technologists attending a 3-day workshop in the DBS Assembly Room on "The Significance and Interpretation of One and Two Stage Prothrombin Time." The workshop, conducted by Dr. Aronson, was one of several set up in the Washington area for the 2,000 participants in the 2nd North American Conference of Medical Laboratory Technologists, held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, June 17-22.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

## NINDB Sets Up Model Reporting Area To Compile Statistics on Blindness

A Model Reporting Area for Blindness Statistics to obtain new and reliable information on the Nation's blind, has been established by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

By cooperating with State agencies maintaining registers of the blind, the project will attempt to produce uniform statistics of incidence and prevalence of the registered blind, heretofore unavailable. To date, 11 States meeting certain specifications are participating in the reporting area.

### Pools Information

In addition to providing register incidence and prevalence statistics, the project will permit the comparison and pooling of inter-State data concerning the causes of blindness, visual acuity, and demographic and other characteristics of the blind population. Tabulations of such information will be submitted annually to the NINDB Biometrics Branch, coordinator of the project.

The first annual conference of State representatives was held recently at NIH to discuss details of the project.

Also attending were representatives of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the American Foundation for the Blind,

member States, the Division of Chronic Diseases, PHS; and delegates from interested Government and voluntary agencies.

The meeting included discussions of the need for good statistics on the blind, the purpose of the reporting area, standards for membership, the register as a research tool, and technical details pertaining to the maintenance of blindness registers.

The availability of blindness statistics is expected to be of significant value in planning and evaluating preventive or assistance programs at the National, State, or local level.

### Utilizes Data

In addition, research projects, utilizing register data, have been undertaken in cooperation with NINDB. For example, a study of survivorship and causes of death among the blind in Massachusetts is now underway, and the association between perinatal factors and blindness in children in New York State is being investigated.

For States without blindness registers, or with registers that do not meet Model Reporting Area standards, the Biometrics Branch offers consultative services to assist them in qualifying for admission to the reporting area.

## PHS Research Grants And Fellowships Total \$43 Million in May

One thousand, six hundred and ninety two research grants and 314 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling \$43,841,542 were awarded by the Public Health Service during May 1962.

Of the total, \$16,733,482 was allocated to support 681 new research grants, fellowships, and research career awards. The remaining \$27,108,060 was for the continuation of 1,171 previously approved research grants totaling \$25,557,132, and 154 fellowships totaling \$1,550,928.

The new research grants were made to 240 institutions in 44 States, the District of Columbia, and 18 foreign countries.

The new fellowships and Research Career Awards were awarded to 72 U.S. scientists and 88 scientists from other countries for study in 86 institutions in 30 States, the District of Columbia, and four foreign countries.

### Provides Fellowships

Through the International Fellowship Program the 88 fellowships provided postdoctoral research training to investigators from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China-Taiwan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela and West Germany.

The awards, coordinated by the Division of Research Grants, were made by NIH and the PHS Bureau of State Services.

## Cancer Exhibit Attracts 100,000 in 17 Days

The "Man Against Cancer" exhibit, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, attracted over 100,000 visitors in the first 17 days of its Seattle World's Fair showing.

In the first three hours after it was dedicated on May 28 it was visited by nearly 4,000 persons. A record high was reached on Memorial Day when an attendance of 12,848 was recorded.

The 100,000th visitor, Nellie Lundgren, a registered nurse from Oakdale, Calif., viewed the exhibit June 13. She received a World's Fair Trade dollar, and a memorial cup bearing a picture of the Washington State Capitol.

The exhibit will be on display in the Coliseum Building until the Fair closes in October.