those both with and without apparent organic heart disease. The authors emphasize the fact that therapy can consist of a modification of attitudes and emotional states, as well as of the indicated drug therapy.

Margolis


The authors studied the velocity of propagation of the peripheral pulse wave in 12 normal subjects and 10 patients with localized stenosis or occlusion of an artery of a lower extremity. For their investigations they used an apparatus which permits the registration of an electrocardiogram together with the oscilometric curve of an extremity. In normal circulation the main (physiologic) delay of the pulse wave of the lower extremity takes place in the segment between the heart and femoral artery, and is succeeded by an increase in velocity toward the periphery. In patients with peripheral vascular disease a delay of the pulse wave can also be observed below a peripheral point of obliteration, probably due to a decrease in tone of the arterial wall.

Pick

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RESEARCH GRANTS-IN-AID
APPROVED

Forty-nine grants-in-aid to institutions for research studies have been approved by the Board of Directors on recommendation of the Research Committee of the Scientific Council. These awards are in addition to the Established Investigators and Research Fellows previously announced. An additional twenty applications have been approved and will be supported if funds are secured. Affiliated heart associations have been requested to consider supporting some of these.

The awards follow:

Continuing Grants-in-Aid

University of Georgia School of Medicine, Augusta, effects of the adrenolytic agents on the intact cardiovascular system of the anesthetized dog when administered in the presence of sympathomimetic agents, by Raymond P. Ahlquist.

Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, nature and cause of the vasoconstriction which appears in the course of perfusion of isolated organs, by Harold D. Green.

University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, development of methods for detection of altered pathways of blood flow through kidneys of intact dogs under various experimental conditions, by C. Riley Houch.

Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans, cytochemical and histochemical approaches to renal physiology, with particular reference to electrolyte reabsorption in congestive failure, by Nathaniel B. Kurnick.

Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, myocardial metabolism, by Victor Lorber.

Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans, hemodynamic and iron storing function of ferritin, with particular reference to the kidney, by H. S. Mayerson.

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, further development and use of the artificial kidney as a therapeutic and investigative tool in cardiovascular and renal disease, by John P. Merrill.

Cornell University Medical College, New York, relationship between increased activity of the adrenal cortex and posterior lobe of the pituitary gland and fluid and electrolyte retention in edema, by Robert F. Pitts.

Harold Brunn Institute for Cardiovascular Research, San Francisco, relationship of changes in plasma and tissue sodium to the development of 'shock' in myocardial infarction, by John J. Sampson.
Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, response of the pulmonary vascular bed to hemodynamic alterations in the systemic circulation by James V. Warren.

Albany Medical College, Union University, Albany, chronic physiologic aspects of atrial and ventricular septal defects; chronic physiologic aspects of mitral and aortic valvular insufficiency, by Harold C. Wiggers.

Committee on Anticoagulants of the American Heart Association. Chairman, Irving S. Wright.

**New Grants-in-Aid**

American Council on Rheumatic Fever, for cooperative research study of the relative effectiveness of ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of rheumatic fever and the prevention of rheumatic heart disease. Chairman, David D. Rutstein.

Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, immunophysiology of rheumatic fever, by Jerry K. Aikawa.

Harvard Medical School, Boston, fundamental hemodynamic aspects of chronic circulatory congestive failure, by James K. Alexander.

La Rabida Jackson Park Sanitarium, Chicago, mode of action of hyaluronidase in causing increased vascular permeability and the nature of its inhibition by adrenal steroids and other compounds, by Earl P. Benditt.

Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, to study in vivo the microscopic changes in the circulating blood and the reactions of small blood vessels in patients with heart disease and thromboembolism receiving anticoagulant therapy, by Edward H. Bloch.

Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, exploring the nature of endocarditis in dogs with arteriovenous fistulas as well as obtaining more information on factors influencing the susceptibility of dogs to this disease, by J. Richard R. Bobb.


Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, controlling factors in the renal maintenance of sodium balance, by Walter H. Cargill.

Cornell University Medical College, New York, effects of drugs on the action potential of heart muscle, by McKeen Cattell.

Fels Research Institute, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, for the use of the Fels oxygenator in experiments on hypothermia, congestive heart failure and neonatal asphyxia, by Leland C. Clark and Frank Gallon.

Pathological Institute, McGill University, Montreal, for studies tracing the fate of labelled cellular elements in atherosclerotic lesions in rabbits fed cholesterol, by G. Lyman Duff.

Ochsner Foundation Hospital, New Orleans, measurement of blood flow by recording changes in the electrical conductivity of various tissues, by Thomas Findley.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, contribution of exercise to the genesis and perpetuation of congestive heart failure, by Alfred P. Fishman.

University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, etiology of rheumatic fever using tissue culture techniques, by Lloyd Florio.

Harold Brunn Institute for Cardiovascular Research, San Francisco, metabolism of cholesterol, by Meyer Friedman.

University of British Columbia, Faculty of Medicine, Vancouver, B.C., the role of the adrenal gland and the kidney in the maintenance of “self-sustained hypertension” in the rat, by Sydney M. Friedman.

University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, etiologic and pathogenic mechanisms in rheumatic fever as revealed through studies of basic relationships of immunologic, endocrinologic, and biochemical events to pathologic processes related to those responsible for rheumatic disease, by Robert A. Good.

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, hemodynamic factors affecting electrolyte metabolism and the renal excretion of electrolytes; the effects of administered solutes on the formation of tissue fluid and the flow of lymph, by Allan V. N. Goodyer.

Children’s Hospital, Boston, methods for grafting of blood vessels, by Robert E. Gross.

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, biochemical pathways by which cholesterol and fat are synthesized and
metabolized in the body. The action of hormones upon the biosynthesis of cholesterol and lipids, by Samuel Gurin.

University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, the relationship of the adrenals, pituitary, kidneys and dietary constituents to the development and pathogenesis of parabiotic hypertension, by Charles E. Hall.

University of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City, pharmacology, physiology, and biochemistry of the heart, by Stewart C. Harvey.

Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, identification of the conduction system of the heart, by George M. Hass.

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, hypertension, cholesterol and arteriosclerosis, by John H. Heller.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, factors that regulate extracellular fluid volume in the normal and edematous subject, by Alexander Leaf.

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, revascularization of the heart, by Ferdinand F. McAllister.

Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, Chicago, for separation and identification of blood plasma proteins and other plasma components by ionography (electrophoresis on paper), by Hugh J. McDonald.

University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, cardiac metabolism, as related to epinephrine-induced arrhythmias and tachycardia, by Mark Nickerson.

Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N. H., further development and application of electrical impedance methods to the measurement of various cardiac and circulatory problems, by Jan Nyboer.

New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, New York, experimental studies on methods for the interruption of the cardiac and pulmonary circulations by refrigeration and with a new type of oxygenator, by John J. Osborn.

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, metabolic basis and treatment of heart failure, by William T. Salter.

Institute for Enzyme Research, Madison, oxidative enzymes of heart cyclophorase (mitochondrial preparation) and the effect of drugs and pathologic conditions on the energy-yielding reactions, by D. Rao Sanadi.

State University of New York Medical Center at Syracuse, New York, for the study of the nervous control of water and electrolyte excretion by the normal kidney, by Otto W. Sartorius.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, evaluation of the role of the kidney in the pathogenesis of heart failure, by Jonas H. Sirota.

Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, Dallas, steroids and sodium in relation to hypertension. Steroids in relation to toxemia of pregnancy. Serum emulsifying forces in relation to atherosclerosis, by Louis Tobian, Jr.


Harvard Medical School, Boston, relationship of the adrenal to hypertension, by George W. Thorn.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS SOCIETY

The American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis will hold its 1951 annual meeting on November 5 and 6 at the Hotel Knickerbocker in Chicago. Abstracts will be received until June 1. Dr. Nelson W. Barker, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., is Program Chairman.
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The Participation of Hepatalrenal Factors in Experimental Renal Hypertension, Ephraim Shorr
The Blood Volume and Volume of Extracellular Fluid in Experimental Hypertension, Eduardo Braun-Menendez
The Role of the Adrenal Cortex in the Pathogenesis of Experimental Hypertension, Hans Selye
The Mechanism of Hypertension Due to Desoxycorticosterone, Eduardo Braun-Menendez
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Some Observations on Renal Vascular Disease in Hypertensive Patients Based on Biopsy Material Obtained at Operation, Reginald H. Smithwick and Benjamin Castleman
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The Effect of Sympathectomy upon Mortality and Survival Rates of Patients with Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease, Reginald H. Smithwick
The Management of Hypertensive Patients: Observations on the Pertinence of Life Situations, Attitudes, and Emotions to Variations in the Course of Essential Hypertension and to the Occurrence of Associated Symptoms, Harold G. Wolff and Stewart Wolf with the collaboration of Beatrice B. Birke, Herbert S. Ripley, William H. Dunn, and Edward M. Shepard
Recent Experiences with the Pharmacologic Treatment of Hypertension, Robert W. Wilkins
Some Effects of the Rice-Fruit Diet in Patients with Essential Hypertension, Carleton B. Chapman
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Departments of Physiology and Anatomy, and the Joint Nutrition Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial
Research and the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

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The authors have written a truly definitive work, a fundamental contribution to medical knowledge. Using pellagra as a point of departure, they have subjected the entire field of nutritional disease to a searching investigation. They study exhaustively the effects of chronic malnutrition on the structure and function of body organs. They demonstrate, textually and pictorially, the actual pathological changes, and correlate these with the clinical status of the patient. Their remarkably extensive material is drawn largely from the clinic, and sections on treatment are included.

This book takes issue with current concepts of nutritional disease. The authors have renounced not only the generally held view that nutritional disorders are mere aberrations due to dietary deficiencies, but even the concept of tissue-specific effects of vitamins and other food factors. In a truly critical study of the biology of disease, they emphasize that each disease entity must be understood as a total disorder of the entire body organism.

The implications of this monumental work are so widespread as to affect the entire field of medicine. By rejecting the organ theory of disease and stressing instead the importance of disturbed physiological regulations, the authors have been able to investigate many of the paradoxes long recognized in clinical and experimental medicine: They have challenged prevailing concepts not only of nutritional disease, but of all disease.

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