

Dr. MIDER. This is running right now about 25 to 30 a year. They may not stay more than 3 years, and they may not be 5 years beyond their degree.

Mr. DADDARIO. You are talking about young people recently trained who can offer something to you, and you can offer something to them, and from whom you do get an opportunity to build up your own staff.

Dr. MIDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. Without it being a serious number.

Your policy of encouraging teaching strikes me as being a particularly good objective. Do you find this is something that these men want to do and which gives them the opportunity to do the teaching they desire? Is this your reason for doing it rather than anything else?

Dr. JACOBS. Yes; and there are various devices for doing this. Some of them as mentioned in the text have faculty appointments at local universities. This is true of many of the scientists at NIH. They also travel to other cities to give lectures or seminars. We have people who hold appointments at the local medical schools and who may conduct rounds in them as a part of their general clinical research effort. They may have a research program associated with the medical school and conduct rounds there and teach at the same time.

This other program mentioned here under No. 3, program for training associates in the medical and biological sciences, this consists mostly of what we call research or clinical associates who are brought in from the medical schools and spend 2 or 3 years with us after internship. This is a kind of graduate teaching on the part of the investigators at NIH. To have a preceptorship with one of these young men is a stimulating experience for the scientist and it takes the place of the graduate student he might have were he in a university situation.

Frequently, also, we have young people who do not have a doctorate, but are interested in getting a doctorate degree and they do work under people at NIH who have faculty appointments in local universities who then serve as their research professors.

As a matter of fact, that is the way I got my degree and a number of years later somebody else got her degree under a similar arrangement with me serving as her professor. So this is a continuing kind of thing, and we do have at NIH a program on which I have brought you a little booklet called the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences. This is a scientist-supported endeavor started by scientists at NIH who were interested in teaching, and it conducts courses on the grounds at NIH and these are now linked up with a local university for credit, so there are a number of mechanisms by which this is accomplished.

Mr. DADDARIO. Good.

Dr. JACOBS. National Institute of Mental Health (now part of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration).

The basic character of the NIMH research program as well as the broad nature of its mission is to prevent and treat mental illness and to foster the mental health of the people. The intramural research is limited and makes no attempt to cover either all psychiatric research or all the behavioral and biological sciences relevant to mental illness. The field as a whole is supported by the extramural research grant and training programs, as well as by foundations, universities, the