

States, and industry. The intramural program provides NIMH with a critical mass of excellent investigators who carry out substantive research not so readily accomplished in the overburdened university and medical school departments.

A limited but meaningful and effective exchange exists between NIMH and university scientists.

Through fellowships and clinical and research associate appointments (comparable to those at NIH), promising young men are brought to our laboratories for a 2- or 3-year period of research training, after which they return to universities. A number of senior investigators spend a year or more as visiting scientists working with our staff. The work-assignment procedure makes it possible for experiences which will ultimately strengthen our program. New laboratories sometimes are established so that they can make use of other governmental facilities. For example, the Addiction Research Center at the NIMH Clinical Research Center in Lexington, Ky., and the Division of Special Mental Health Research Programs at St. Elizabeths Hospital make use of the unique resources of the institutions with which they are associated.

The intramural program may contract with other laboratories in studies supplementing our own research. For example, scientists at Wayne State University studied blood samples from NIMH patients in the clinical center; and psychiatrists in Lebanon, Japan, and Taiwan carried out observations on families with a schizophrenic member which paralleled those made on similar families in Bethesda. Conversely, our psychologists evaluated certain tests given to patients treated at Yale University and at the Langley Porter Clinic of the University of California. Examples of similar relationships can be cited throughout the Public Health Service.

BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

(Now part of Health Services and Mental Health Administration)

The Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control operates laboratories for detecting toxic, infectious, or other harmful agents in man's environment; assessing their biological effects; and developing control measures. The work is oriented to continuing missions.

Some of the laboratories support field investigations. They are multi-purpose, with functions including surveillance and research combined with the management of nationwide or regional control programs and the conduct of training for government and industry personnel. The National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., for example, combines in one major facility the operation of international and national disease control programs with laboratory services essential to the support of such programs. In addition, it has research and training functions. The Cincinnati facilities of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health have a similar blend of functions.

In marked contrast, many of the Bureau's laboratories work on specific disease or environmental control problems and their location is based on the mission and availability of related scientific resources. For example, three laboratories working on controlling shellfish diseases are in coastal areas. And the Arctic Health Research Center, of