Dr. Felix Retires
On October 1 as NIMH Director

The retirement of Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health since its establishment in 1949, was announced last Wednesday by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Following retirement, October 1, Dr. Felix will become Dean of the School of Medicine of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

In his announcement the Surgeon General said, “Dr. Felix has directed the National Institute of Mental Health through the first 15 years of its existence. The entire program of the Institute reflects his foresight, administrative skills, professional knowledge and his ability to articulate its technical, scientific, and humanitarian needs and achievements.

“Dr. Felix has been an extraordinarily effective leader in the development of a new national mental health agency.”

Dr. Felix

BOB-CSC Manpower Study Here Seeks To Lower Costs and Increase Efficiency

Richard L. Seggel, NIH Executive Officer, announced that a jointly sponsored Bureau of the Budget-Civil Service Commission review of NIH manpower utilization was begun July 7.

This review is being conducted by a 6-member team headed by Raphael Thelwell of the Bureau of the Budget. Other members are Thomas C. O’Brien of the Budget Bureau; Charles A. Maher, Civil Service Commission; Richard D. Phelps, Office of Management Policy, Office of the Secretary, DHEW; Dr. Richard I. Myers, Office of the Surgeon General, PHS; and Morris Levy, Management Policy Branch, Office of Administrative Management, NIH.

The review, expected to require about two to three months to complete, is one of a series that the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission are conducting in Federal agencies as part of the Administration’s program for reducing costs and obtaining more efficient utilization of manpower.

Launched by JFK

Last October, the late President Kennedy directed that these reviews be undertaken as an integral part of his program “to keep the government lean but effective.” President Johnson has continued the emphasis in this area.

The purposes of the joint review

Cornerstone Laying Attended By Science Leaders in 1939

Members of the first National Cancer Advisory Council meet at the 1938 groundbreaking for Building 6. From left they are Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director Emeritus, Columbia University Institute of Cancer Research (deceased); Dr. C. C. Little, Director Emeritus, Jackson Memorial Laboratory, and Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee; Dr. James Ewing, Director of Memorial Hospital for Treatment of Cancer Allied Diseases (deceased); Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Distinguished Service Professor of Natural Philosophy, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. James B. Conant, former President of Harvard University, now retired; Dr. Thomas Parran, then PHS Surgeon General, now President of the Avalon Foundation; and Ludwig Hektoen, Professor Emeritus, Rush Medical College (deceased).

On a sunny June afternoon 25 years ago, a group including certain leaders of medical research in this country began assembling in front of a large, new, brick building in the northeast sector of what is now the NIH reservation.

This new building, erected on land donated by Mrs. Luke I. Wilson from the estate of her late husband, was the fourth to be constructed in the complex that is now the National Institutes of Health.

The structure was unique in that year of 1939, with its physical plant, its equipment and facilities designed solely for scientific research in a specialized field of science. Its equivalent could not be found anywhere in the world.

The review, expected to require about two to three months to complete, is one of a series that the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission are conducting in Federal agencies as part of the Administration’s program for reducing costs and obtaining more efficient utilization of manpower.

Policy Change for Research Grants Effective July 1

The Division of Research Grants has announced a new policy, effective July 1, that will eliminate annual termination dates, identify a total project period not to exceed seven years, and provide a general level of support as an integral part of an approved project.

In the past, PHS-supported research project grants have generally been limited to a one-year period within which funds awarded must be obligated or expended. When support was continued for another year, grantees were permitted to carry over as additional funds a maximum of $5,800 of the unexpended funds from the previous year. Any balance in excess of the maximum “carryover” was refunded to the PHS.

Grant Terms Indicated

Under the new policy, the first Notice of Research Grant Awarded for a new or renewal project will reflect 1) the total project period, 2) the amount of the initial grant for the approved project estimated as sufficient for the first portion (generally 12 months) of the total project period, and 3) estimated amounts for direct costs for the remaining years of the approved project period.

The project will thereafter be supported through continuation grants negotiated annually to provide an award which, together with funds already available from pre-

Policy Change for Research Grants

Dr. Endicott to Appear on Open End Program July 21

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the National Cancer Institute, will be one of a 7-member panel of experts to appear on David Susskind’s 2-hour Open End program next Tuesday, July 21, at 9 p.m. on WETA, the educational TV station, Channel 26. The subject will be “Sure Cure for Cancer: How Soon?”

(See DR. FELIX, Page 1)

(See CORNERSTONE, Page 3)

(See MANPOWER, Page 8)

(See POLICY CHANGE, Page 6)
Sanitarians Study Use of Paper Sacks Instead of 'GI' Cans for Trash Removal

"Taking out the trash" is a necessary nuisance in most every home, but at NIH, where solid waste material from animal rooms, laboratories, and patient-care areas is voluminous and often infectious, the problem of removal is an even greater one.

To eliminate some of the problems that exist, two sanitarians, Warren V. Powell and James M. Cox of the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, conducted a field trial project on the Clinical Center's tenth floor to determine the efficacy of using paper sacks as trash receptacles instead of the metal "GI" galvanized iron trash cans now in use.

An investigation of the present method of handling wastes began in the fall of 1961 after completion of a comprehensive survey which revealed numerous problems. The traditional GI cans weigh 37 pounds when empty and are not only difficult to move and haul but must be washed after every use and are noisy when handled.

Advantages Cited

The sturdy, leak-proof paper sacks are light weight, disposable, and keep the handling processes, and consequent opportunities for exposure of personnel, down to a minimum.

Once the wastes are deposited in the paper sacks, they are stapled shut and placed in special waste carts, located near the freight elevators. These carts are then wheeled down to the incinerator area, where they are mechanically turned over, dumping their contents directly into the incinerator. GI cans, on the other hand, have to be hauled to and from freight elevators, lifted on and off mule carts, and their contents emptied into a storage bin before incineration. The cans then have to be washed, at an approximate cost of 12 cents per can, and returned to the user.

The two-ply polyethylene-coated paper sacks have about the same holding capacity as the 32-gallon cans and are capable of supporting...

(See PAPER SACKS, Page 9)

NIH Ghana Unit Reports

JFK Library Donation

Word comes from Martin Go- rosh, Administrative Officer, NIH-NIHMR Joint Research Program in Accra, Ghana, that more than 70 percent of the laboratory and administrative personnel there contributed to the John F. Kennedy Library Fund.

The collection was administered by the U. S. Embassy and the contributions will be forwarded to this country through the Department of State.

Sixty people have completed the English course which was given in the PMB training room in Building 31. At present over 100 employees are enrolled in three classes at the Weswood Building.

Mrs. Helen Morse, the instructor, reports that the course is scheduled again in the late fall. The classes will be made up from the backlog of nominees who were not accommodated in the earlier courses.

HEALTH-EDUCATION FILMS

The second film in the series being sponsored by the Employee Health Service in cooperation with the Employee Development Section, PMB, as announced in the June 15 Record, will be on the subject of mental health. The film is entitled "Anger at Work." It will be screened today in the CC auditorium at 11:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Dr. Harold A. Greenberg, Chief of Clinical Care, NIMH, and Mental Health Consultant to the Employee Health Service, will introduce the film at the CC showing.

Based on the interest expressed by employees, the program has been extended to include two off-campus buildings, as follows:

Robin Bldg., Conf. Room B, Thurs., July 16, 11 and 11:55 a.m. Westwood Bldg., Conf. Room A, Fri., July 17, 1 and 1:45 p.m.

Carol Corso, a registered nurse from the 10 East Nursing Unit, demonstrates the paper sack disposal system recently tested in field trials in the Clinical Center. In this instance soiled dressings are first placed in a small sack before being deposited in the large polyethylene-coated sack which will be stapled shut when filled and then incinerated.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

List of Latest Arrivals

Of Visiting Scientists

6/1—Dr. Edward A. Carmichael, Great Britain, Research in the Medical Neurology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. W. King Engel, NINDS, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10N316.

6/12—Dr. Osamu Yonemitsu, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 226.

6/15—Dr. Bunsiti Simizu, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Tropical Virology. Sponsor: Dr. Ned H. Wiebenga, NIAID, Bldg. 5, Rm. 5.

6/18—Dr. Sixtus Hynie, Czechoslovakia, Research in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N117.

6/25—Dr. Nobuo Izumiya, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 226.

6/25—Dr. Siro Senoh, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 226.

6/30—Dr. Miki Akino, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Cellular Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Kaufman, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2D06.

7/1—Dr. Rafael Ortega-Mata, Spain, Research in the Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Albert Sjoerdsma, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N260.

7/1—Dr. Wolfgang H. Vogel, Germany, Research in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. H. Enger Rosvold, NIMH, Bldg. 9, Rm. 126.

7/2—Dr. Andries van Zyl, South Africa, Research in the Clinical Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jacob Robbins, NIMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N315.
Surgery Not Necessary
Six Children of Indian Family Have Inborn Heart Defects

By Tony Anastasi

As a result of extensive tests conducted here, six American Indian children of the same family—two with unique heart defects—have been assured by NIH physicians that they do not require surgery.

The six children, ranging in age from nine to 16, spent a week at the National Heart Institute, undergoing heart diagnosis and catheterization.

They were referred to the Institute by a Public Health Service physician, Dr. John Serrage of the Sisseton (North Dakota) PHS Indian Hospital, who found that all had heart murmurs.

The Public Health Service is responsible for providing medical services for American Indians. A PHS nurse at Sisseton, Mrs. Mar­cia Clifford, accompanied the children here.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Heart Institute's Cardiology Branch, performed diagnostic tests on the youngsters as a part of a research study now being conducted in the NIH Clinical Center. The children have no other brothers or sisters. He found that two of them have a rare heart disorder.

Combination Called Unusual

"I've never seen this particular combination of defects before," Dr. Braunwald said. "These two have a combined heart defect—an unusual type of narrowing of the arteries supplying the lungs and a small hole about the size of a quarter in the wall separating the two upper chambers of the heart."

He said that the four other children all have insignificant murmurs, and that none of the six would require surgery.

The children with holes in their heart walls do not require surgery since the openings are not putting any extra burden on their hearts, Dr. Braunwald explained.

In these children, he said, the hole is in the muscular wall (septum) separating the heart's two receiving chambers, or atria. This is not as serious as a defect in the wall separating the heart's main pumping chambers (ventricular septal defect).

Heart murmurs are not necessarily associated with cardiac abnormalities. They are noises present in the heart in addition to the normal "lub-dub" sounds. Many people have "innocent" heart murmurs which are not related to heart irregularities.

Genes Determine Structure

"Although usually sporadic, congenital heart disease occasionally runs in families, as demonstrated by this family," Dr. Braunwald pointed out. "Familial instances of congenital heart disease emphasize the importance of genes in determining the structure of the heart. When multiple cases of congenital heart disease occur in one family, the same defect is usually present in all affected members."

In making his diagnosis of the children, Dr. Braunwald's team used three types of catheterization (examining the heart by passing a thin tube into a vein or artery and then into the heart).

They employed left-heart catheterization, right-heart catheterization and angiography, an X-ray examination of the heart by following the course of a fluid which has been injected into the heart and traced by X-rays.

The children, members of the Sisseton Sioux Tribe, commented on the catheterization process. One said, "You feel the needle and the tube but it doesn't hurt."

The youngsters are now on vacation from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding School at Wah­peton, N. Dak.

Dr. Johnson

Martin Young Succeeds Johnson As Director of Gorgas Memorial Lab

Dr. Martin D. Young, former Associate Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been appointed Director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Republic of Panama. He succeeds Dr. Carl M. Johnson who became Director Emeritus July 1.

Announcement of Dr. Young's appointment was made by the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc. Dr. Young, one of the world's leading authorities on malaria and tropical diseases, retired last April from the Public Health Service after 27 years of service (see NIH Record, April 7).

For the past 10 years, Dr. Johnson has guided the activities of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, an international center for research on tropical diseases. He will now devote full time to research at the Laboratory, where he will direct the Departments of Experimental Pathology and Clinical Studies.

Dr. Johnson first joined the Gorgas Laboratory in 1934, after receiving a doctorate degree in science at the Johns Hopkins University. He later received the M.D. degree at Stanford University.

Lab Member Since 1934

He has been a member of the Laboratory continuously since 1934, except for the period from 1945 to 1951 when he was studying medicine. Dr. Johnson has been a Health Officer for the Canal Zone (1951-52), and a Pathologist for the Board of Health Laboratory, Canal Zone (1955-54).

Dr. Johnson's research has covered many phases of tropical medicine, especially Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, intestinal parasites, yellow fever, and disease vectors. Most of Dr. Young's research on malaria was conducted at Columbia, S. C., where he was head of the field station of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy before coming to NIH in 1961.

His research there was concerned with all phases of malaria, particularly the use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosphilitis. During this period he contributed important knowledge of malarial drug resistance.


Cornerstone

(Continued from Page 1)

and acknowledged the generosity of Mrs. Wilson in donating the land.

He noted that the bill authorizing NCI had made legislative history by being the first bill officially endorsed and sponsored by every member of the Senate. It was also unanimously approved by the House of Representatives.

"Such unanimity," said Dr. Par­ran, "illustrates the fact that the health of the people is not contro­versial."

140,000 Deaths Yearly

Sen. Homer T. Bone of Wash­ing­ton, who introduced the bill in the Senate, told those gathered for the cornerstone ceremony that the scourge called cancer was killing 140,000 persons in this country every year—a condition that had spurred the legislators to action.

Referring to the threats of war that were rumbling in Europe that summer of 1939, the Senator fur­

then focused attention on the prob­lem of cancer as he said, "... if there be justification for prepara­tion for war, there is certainly even greater justification for the modest expenditures which we pro­pose to continue the work of com­batting this destroyer of human life. . . ."

Documents in Cornerstone

Later in the program, photo­graphs and documents were placed inside the cornerstone with the in­tent that they be uncovered 100 years later to enable the future generation to chart firsthand a cen­tury's progress of cancer research.

Among the documents was a copy of the NCI bill and final Act, staff biographies and records, sta­tistical reports on cancer published by the Bureau of the Census, and NCI publications.

That was the nature of the day twenty-five years ago.

The completion of Building 6 served to bring together the widely scattered staff of the Institute. Some had been working in downtow­n Washington, some at the Clinical Research Center in Balti­more, and others were already here in Building 1.

A large group came from Har­­vard University in Cambridge, Mass., where a Public Health Serv­ice unit had been engaged in tumor research for several years.

Some of these members of the original NCI scientific staff are still at NIH, most of them still with NCI. They include Dr. Howard A. Andervont, George O. Jar­rels (now with OD), Harold A. Kerr, Dr. Joseph Leiter, William J. McEleney (now with DRS), Dr. Harold P. Morris, John J. Murphy, Dr. Roger W. O’Gara, Adrian Per­rault, Dr. Murray J. Shear, and Dr. Harold L. Stewart.

The late Dr. Wilton R. Earle was also in this group. Other members of the original staff still with the Institute are Elizabeth P. O’Malley and Catherine V. Porter.

A group of NCI research Fel­lows soon joined the staff. These included Dr. Walter E. Heaton, NCI; Dr. C. Donald Larsen, DRG; Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, OD; and Dr. Julius White, NCI.
Dr. Felix

Cleveland R. Chambliss

Named Ass't Chief of Plant Safety Branch

The appointment of Cleveland R. Chambliss as Assistant Chief of the Plant Safety Branch, Office of Administrative Management, was announced recently by George P. Morse, Branch Chief. As Assistant Chief, Mr. Chambliss will share in the responsibility for the operation of the Plant Safety Branch, particularly in the areas of protection, security, guard force, fire protection, and Board of Claims.

Prior to joining PSB, Mr. Chambliss was Hospital Administrative Officer for Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he served in various administrative capacities. During his tenure at Freedman's Hospital, he directed and participated in numerous activities and programs in safety, civil defense, claims, and fire prevention.

Academic Background Cited

A native of Charleston, W Va., Mr. Chambliss received his B.S. degree in business administration from West Virginia State College and his M.A. degree from Northwestern University. He earned a law degree from Georgetown University.

Mr. Chambliss is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the courts of West Virginia.

Dr. Miller, Hilmo Join NIGMS Training Branch

Dr. Dorothea Starbuck Miller and Dr. Russell J. Hilmo have been appointed Scientist Administrators with the Research Training Grants Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Dr. Miller will be concerned with program initiation, and with review and administration of training grants in genetics and anatomical sciences. She will also serve as Executive Secretary of two training committees.

Responsibilities Noted

Dr. Hilmo will be responsible for the planning and development of the Institute's graduate training programs in biochemistry. As Executive Secretary of the Biochemistry Training Committee, he will be concerned with the review, analysis, evaluation and processing of applications and the administration and evaluation of the grants awarded.

For the past year Dr. Miller has been Assistant Program Director for Undergraduate Science Education Programs with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. From 1945 to 1963 she was on the faculty of the University of Chicago.

From 1953 she served there in the dual capacity of Professor Research Associate in Zoology and Assistant Dean of Students, Division of Biological Sciences. Born in Iowa City, Iowa, Dr. Miller received both the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Serves in NIAMD

Since 1948 Dr. Hilmo has served with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. For the first eight years there he was engaged in enzymology studies, and since 1956 he has been primarily concerned with nucleic acid biochemistry.

In 1954 he received the Public Health Service Superior Accomplishment Award for the general excellence with which he carried out his responsibilities. As a native of South Dakota, he received the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biochemistry from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Putnam Appointed

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has appointed Dr. Frank W. Putnam, Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, University of Florida College of Medicine at Gainesville, to the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council for a term ending September 30, 1966.

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of NIAMD, Dies Here

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases since 1952 and one of the Nation's outstanding authorities on arthritis and rheumatic diseases, died of a heart attack last Wednesday in the NIH Clinical Center. He was 58.

Dr. Bunim came to the NIH from the New York University School of Medicine where he was Associate Professor of Medicine and Chief of Clinical Investigations of the Study Group on Rheumatic Diseases.

As Clinical Director of NIAMD, he directed research and evaluated therapy in the various forms of arthritis and the connective tissue diseases.

Introduces Prednisone

He pioneered the use of synthetic cortisone-like drugs for arthritis, and in 1954 introduced the first effective synthetic anti-rheumatic corticosteroid, prednisone, marking a milestone in rheumatoid arthritis therapy.

Dr. Bunim and his associates found that this new agent possessed important advantages over the naturally occurring steroid hormones, cortisone and hydrocortisone.

These advantages were so important clinically that the newer synthetic steroid hormones—still under constant development—have largely replaced cortisone and hydrocortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and allied disorders.

In 1963 Dr. Bunim was appointed to the Expert Advisory Panel on Chronic Degenerative Diseases of the World Health Organization.

Heads U.S. Team

Last May he headed a 5-man team of American rheumatologists who visited rheumatology centers in the Soviet Union, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway. He presented a scientific paper on arthritis at the All-Union Rheumatological Conference in Moscow, a scientific session convened especially for the American delegation by the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences.

Dr. Bunim was actively associated with the American Rheumatism Association and was its President from 1958-1959. He was also an active member of many scientific societies and served as Chairman of the First International Con-
Whedon Cites Joslin's Legacy to Research at Opening of Joslin Lab

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was the principal guest speaker at the recent opening of the Elliott P. Joslin Research Laboratory of the Diabetes Foundation in Boston.

Mrs. Endicott Peabody, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, joined Dr. Howard F. Root, President of the Diabetes Foundation, in welcoming diabetes experts and other visitors who attended dedication ceremonies of this memorial to the late Dr. Joslin. The facility is the world's largest research faculty devoted solely to diabetes research.

Dr. Whedon spoke on "Dr. Joslin's Legacy to Diabetes Research." Paying tribute to Dr. Joslin's "single-minded devotion in the study and treatment of diabetes for seven decades," he said:

"More than 50,000 patients drew strength from his professional skill, always tempered with understanding for their unique problems."

Dr. Whedon traced the progress against diabetes made by Dr. Joslin and his associates of the famed "Deaconess Group." He cited advances such as newer and earlier diagnosis and pointed to a deepening knowledge of the disease itself, which has contributed to the well-being and longevity of diabetic patients.

While hailing this progress, Dr. Whedon nevertheless warned of the widespread incidence of diabetes and its underestimated impact on the population.

Referring to statistics which show there are about 3 million known diabetics in this country, he said, "Because of their hereditary endowment, about 6,125,000 other persons in this country are potential diabetics who are expected to develop the disease during their lives."

To meet this challenge, Dr. Whedon stressed the continuing need for additional research on diabetes. Urging quality rather than quantity, he defined the type of research especially needed as "alertly inquisitive, resourceful, meticulous and vigorous."

Laboratory Role Important

"The Joslin Research Laboratory will obviously play a most important role in this effort," he said.

Citing noteworthy Institute studies, Dr. Whedon emphasized that diabetes is a major concern of NIAMD, and noted the strong supporting role played by the Institute through its research and training grants.

Other participants in the ceremonies were Dr. Rachmiel Levine, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, New York Medical College; and Dr. Howard F. Root, President of the Diabetes Foundation, Inc.

Orientation Program for Over 200 New CO's To Be Held Tomorrow

Dr. Luther L. Terrry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and other PHS officials will participate in an orientation program at the Clinical Center tomorrow afternoon (July 16) for more than 200 new commissioned officers who reported for duty at NIH this month.

About half of these young physicians, selected from a large number of well qualified applicants, will spend at least two years in training here as Clinical Associates or Research Associates.

Shannon to Give Welcome

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, will welcome the group, and Dr. Murray A. Diamond, Chief of the PHS Office of Personnel, is scheduled to explain "What It Means To Be a Commissioned Officer."

Dr. Ruth E. Dunham, Medical Officer in Charge of the PHS Out-Patient Clinic, will discuss the medical care program for the commissioned officer and his dependents.

Following an informal coffee break, Dr. Jack Masur, Clinical Center Director, and members of his staff will hold a special orientation for Clinical Associates to acquaint them with the specific functions of all CC departments which provide supporting services for NIH clinical research programs.

Simultaneously, Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, Director of the NIH Research Associates Program, will orient the Clinical Associates.

Parenthood is a process by which a pediatrician gets the money restaurants used to get—Changing Times.
Dr. Sherman Appoints

Drs. Bowery and Ganz

To Extramural Staff

Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Programs,* has announced the appointment of Dr. Thomas G. Bowery as Extramural Operations and Procedures Officer, and Dr. Aaron Ganz as Staff Specialist for Training.

In his position, Dr. Bowery will function as the focal point, within this group, for raising the funds and training the staff required for OD leadership or participation in the area of grants administration.

Responsibilities Listed

He will be responsible for helping to insure consistent application of grant policies among NIH Institutes and Divisions, the Office of the Surgeon General, and other PHS Bureaus.

As Staff Specialist for Training, Dr. Ganz will assist Dr. Sherman in the broad area of NIH extramural research training activities. His responsibilities will include policy and program development, and budget review and analysis. In addition he will coordinate the operational aspects of the fellowship training grant and research career program activities of the Extramural Divisions.

Dr. Ganz will also represent NIH on appropriate PHS, DHEW and interdepartmental groups with responsibilities in the training and fellowship areas.

Dr. Bowery was one of the first appointees to the Grants Associates Program, inaugurated in 1962 by DRG as a means of providing the PHS with a continuous flow of professional personnel into extramural grants administration.

Following a year of diversified training, Dr. Bowery was named Special Assistant to the then NIH Associate Director for Research Grants, Dr. Martin M. Cummings.

From January 1963 to October 1965 Dr. Bowery, as Research Associate Professor and then as Research Professor, was Director of the Pesticide Residue Laboratories of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, responsible for coordinating six programs in pesticide residue research conducted for the North Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station.

During this period, Dr. Bowery was also the recipient of two NIH grants and served on the DRG Toxicology Study Section.

As Research Assistant Professor from July 1951 to December 1952 he headed the Pesticide Residue Laboratory at the University of Florida. From September 1948 to June 1951, he served as Research Associate in Chemistry for the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station in New Brunswick, and from June 1946 to September 1948 he was a Research Fellow at Rutgers University.

Joins NIH in 1962

A native of Bellevue, Pa., Dr. Bowery received his B.S. degree from Michigan State University and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Rutgers University.

Dr. Ganz joined NIH in 1962 as Executive Secretary of the Research Career Award Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The following year he became Head of the Research Career Section, NIGMS, serving there until his appointment in Dr. Sherman's office.

Prior to that Dr. Ganz was Instructor (1950-52), Assistant Professor (1952-55), and Associate Professor (1955-62) in the Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Medical Units, Memphis. He was a summer research participant (1952 and 1954) in the Child Health Institute Names Dr. Kaufman To Training Position

Dr. Ann D. Kaufman has joined the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development as Training Specialist, Fellowship Programs. She will be primarily concerned with the planning and implementation of the Fellowship Programs and the Research Career Program.

Prior to joining NICHD, she was Acting Fellowships Officer and Acting Dermatology Program Director in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Kaufman received the B.A. degree (1949) from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with honors, the M.S. (1951) and the Ph.D. (1953) degrees from Cornell University in insect physiology and insecticides chemistry.

Her membership organizations include Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Iota Sigma Pi, and the Entomological Society of America.

Dr. Hastings, Authority On Artificial Organs, Joins Heart Institute

Dr. Frank W. Hastings, an outstanding researcher in the field of the implantable artificial human heart, has been named Special Assistant to Dr. John R. Beem, NIH Associate Director for Program Planning. The appointment was announced by Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute.

Dr. Hastings will assist Dr. Beem in stimulating, initiating, and coordinating nationwide research in development of artificial organs for replacing the heart, kidneys, and lungs.

His responsibilities will include conceiving and fostering pioneering research in many scientific areas, including disciplines not previously used, to explore the problems of organ replacement.

In addition to Dr. Hastings' significant contribution in the design and development of an artificial heart and other man-made internal organs, he has performed important research in areas such as arthrosis, skin, and urethral valves. He is the author of many scientific papers on artificial devices which can totally or partially replace diseased natural organs.

Serves Miners' Group

Prior to his appointment, Dr. Hastings was Chief of Surgical Service of the Miners Memorial Hospital Association Hospital at Wise, Va., since 1961. He occupied other positions with the association in Kentucky from 1956 to 1961. Earlier he was in private medical practice in Chatom, Ala.

Dr. Hastings is a member of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the Wise County Medical Society, Wise, Va.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Hastings was graduated from the B.S. degree from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He received his M.D. degree from Syracuse University College of Medicine.

Air Force Band to Give Concert Here July 23

The third in this season's series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented on Thursday, July 23, at 7:30 p.m. by the United States Air Force Band.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited. Patients will have priority in seating.
Dr. Sirotkin Appointed Special Asst in NIMH Extramural Programs

Dr. Phillip L. Sirotkin has been appointed Special Assistant to the Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, it was announced recently by Dr. Robert H. Felix, Institute Director.

In his new position, Dr. Sirotkin will serve as chief advisor to the Associate Director, Dr. Raymond Feldman, in the planning and development of new programs and the evaluation of ongoing programs.

He will be responsible for evaluating the status and development of mental health services of local, State, and regional organizations and the probable effect on States and local areas of the Institute’s extramural programs.

Prior to becoming a consultant to NIMH in February, Dr. Sirotkin was a special consultant to the Office of Human Resources and Social Development, Agency for International Development.

From 1960 to 1963, he was Executive Assistant to the Director of the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Serves in Army

Born in Moline, Ill., Dr. Sirotkin attended Wayne State University from 1941 to 1943 as a McGregor Foundation Scholar. The following year, he served as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army.

He later attended the University of Chicago as a Walgreen Scholar and a Carnegie Fellow, and earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in political science in 1947 and 1951.

In 1950, Dr. Sirotkin joined the staff of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., where he became Assistant Professor of Political Science and earned the Wellesley College Research Award in 1957.

That same year, he was appointed Assistant Director of the Mental Health Project of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to develop the first national health training and research program in WICHE.

He later held the post of Associate Director for Regional Programs, WICHE, before joining the California Department of Mental Health in 1959.

Dr. Sirotkin is a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Society for Public Administration, the American Political Science Association, and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Council on Social Work Education.

Dr. Sirotkin

Presence of Tumor Can Now Be Proved By Safe, New Test in Doctor’s Office

A simple new test for the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma, a secreting tumor that causes a potentially curable form of high blood pressure, has been developed by scientists of the Public Health Service. The test is safe, reliable, and easy enough to be done in any doctor’s office.

Drs. Karl Engelman and Albert Sirotkin of the National Heart Institute report that tyramine injections produce a much greater blood-pressure rise (pressor response) in patients with pheochromocytoma than in normal subjects or patients with essential hypertension.

Pheochromocytoma is a tumor that arises in the adrenal glands. It usually produces and releases in the blood large quantities of catechol amines, especially norepinephrine.

These powerful stimulants and blood-vessel constrictors are primarily responsible for the symptoms often attending the disorder: hypertension, headaches, anxiety, excessive sweating, elevated metabolic rate, elevated blood sugar, and increased heart rate.

Diagnosis Termined ‘Ticklish’

Because many of these symptoms resemble those of hyperthyroidism, essential hypertension, or diabetes, pheochromocytoma can pose a ticklish problem in differential diagnosis.

The most reliable diagnostic test for pheochromocytoma is measurement of catechol amines and their metabolites in the urine, but this cannot usually be done as an office procedure.

The histamine pressor test currently in clinical use is not always accurate and may cause severe side effects.

The tyramine pressor test, devised in the NIH Experimental Therapeutics Branch, appears to circumvent these difficulties.

The test begins with injections of saline (to insure that the patient’s blood pressure is not responding to the needle or psychological factors). After blood pressure has stabilized at pre-injection levels, 250 micrograms of tyramine is administered. (A microgram is one-millionth of a gram.)

If this does not raise blood pressure by 20 mm./hg or over, the dose is increased to 500 and, if necessary, to 1,000 micrograms. If any of these doses raises blood pressure by more than 20 mm./Hg, the patient probably has pheochromocytoma. The diagnosis should be confirmed by tests for urinary catechols and metabolites.

Tyramine Administered

In these studies, a dosage of 1,000 micrograms of tyramine most effectively singled out patients with pheochromocytoma from among normal or hypertensive subjects.

In patients with pheochromocytoma, this dosage raised blood pressure by an average of 42 mm./Hg. In contrast, the increase was 5 mm./Hg in the hypertensives and only 8 mm./Hg in normal subjects.

Usually, blood pressure began to rise within 45 seconds after injection, reached a peak within 1-2 minutes, and subsided within 5-8 minutes. The only symptom noted by any of the subjects was a transient sensation of heart beat in those whose blood pressure rose by more than 40 mm./Hg. The scientists observed no evidence of toxicity in more than 500 tyramine injections in 57 subjects.

Tyramine raises blood pressure by releasing norepinephrine from tissue storage sites. This pressor response is greatly enhanced in patients with pheochromocytoma probably because their tissue storage sites have become extremely well stocked, perhaps supersaturated with tyramine as a result of taking up the amine being intermittently or continuously discharged into the blood by the tumor.

These findings were reported recently at the meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research in Atlantic City.

Dr. Bunim

(Continued from Page 1)

ference on Population Studies in the Rheumatic Diseases. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Planning Committee for a third such national conference.

A native of New York City, Dr. Bunim received his B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1926 and his M.D. from New York University in 1930.

He was a Grover F. Powers Fellow at Yale University College of Medicine in 1932. In 1938 New York University College of Medicine awarded him a graduate degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

He served on the faculty of New York University from 1933 to 1952, when he was appointed the first Clinical Director of the NIAMD.

Dr. Bunim is survived by his wife, Miriam S., of the home address, 7506 Maple Ave., Chevy Chase, Md., and two daughters, Leonarda, in medical school at Harvard University Medical School; Mrs. Elizabeth Karton of McLean Gardens, Washington; a son, Michael B., of the home address, and two brothers, Dr. J. H. U. Brown, Jr., assistant with the University of Miami School of Medicine, and Irving, of New York City.

Flags on the NIH reservation, in front of Buildings 1, 10 and 31, were flown at half-mast in mourning for Dr. Bunim.
Dr. Ross C. MacCardle, NCI Cytologist, Editor, Dies of Heart Attack

Dr. Ross C. MacCardle, Principal Cytologist in the National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Pathology, died June 23 at Suburban Hospital Bethesda, following an acute coronary occlusion.

Dr. MacCardle joined the National Cancer Institute in 1946 and was Scientific Editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute from 1947 to 1953.

He served in an advisory capacity for a number of medical and biological publications, and had recently been elected Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Cancer, the official publication of the International Union Against Cancer.

He was also internationally known for his studies, covering a period of more than three decades, in cell structure and function, and was recognized both locally and nationally as an outstanding teacher of physiology and histology.

Dr. MacCardle had been a professional lecturer at Johns Hopkins, George Washington and American Universities, and an associate clinical professor of anatomy at the Georgetown University School of Medicine.

Born in Bart, Pa., in 1901, Dr. MacCardle received the B.Sc. degree from the University of Michigan in 1927 and the Ph.D. from Brown University in 1932.

Teaching Positions Noted

Prior to his appointment at the National Cancer Institute, Dr. MacCardle held teaching positions at Brown University, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and at Duke University.

During World War II Dr. MacCardle was Chief of Altitude Training and High Altitude Parachute Escape Research for the U.S. Army Air Force at Wright Field. He participated there in research on the physiology of high altitude, leading to the development of high altitude oxygen equipment.

Dr. MacCardle was a member of numerous scientific organizations. He is survived by his sisters and brothers, Mrs. George F. Terry, Mrs. Clarence H. Kemery, John J. MacCardle, Howard N. MacCardle, and Clarence L. MacCardle, all of West Chester, Pa.

Science writer Margaret B. Kreig presents autographed copies of her new book, Green Medicine, to three NIH scientists with whom she conferred in gathering information about the search for new drugs from medicinal plants.

In four years of research which included hundreds of interviews with scientists here and abroad, Mrs. Kreig accompanied a scientific expedition to the Amazon and observed field botanists at work in remote parts of Mexico.

From left: Dr. Jonathan L. Hartwell, NCI; Mrs. Kreig; Dr. Fred Elmadjian, NIMH; and Dr. George J. Cosmides, NIGMS.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Blythe has had the opportunity of exploring one of his major interests: the dental rehabilitation of cancer surgery patients. In this he has worked closely with NCI investigators.

On June 30, Clinical Center department heads gathered for a morning coffee hour in the Doctors' Lounge to wish Dr. Blythe good luck in his new post. As a remembrance from the staff, he received a solid gold retractable toothpick.

In making the presentation, Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, commented that the gold toothpick might well become as symbolic a parting gift to members of the dental profession as the gold-headed cane is to medical doctors.

Prior to joining the Clinical Center staff, Dr. Blythe was Chief Dental Officer of the PHS Hospital in Norfolk, Va. A Dental Director in the Commissioned Corps, he has been associated with the PHS since 1938. He is a native of Indiana and a graduate of Indiana University School of Dentistry.

Cancer Research Group Appoints Dr. Blumberg

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, formerly Chief of the Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed Associate Director for Clinical Research and Senior Member of the Institute for Cancer Research, 7701 Burholme Ave., Fox Chase, Philadelphia, according to a recent announcement.

While at NIAMD, Dr. Blumberg conducted research on inherited biochemical variation and its relationship to susceptibility to disease.

PAPER SACKS

(Continued from Page 2)

up to 80 pounds of wet refuse, and their cost is about 13 cents each.

Other pieces of equipment designed for the trial are a simple metal sack holder on wheels in each room and a canvas sling which assists transfer of the heavy sacks to the Dumpmaster cart.

The field study was initiated on January 20 and was completed at the end of June. The preliminary results show the paper sack to be satisfactory in most respects. Wider, shorter sacks and new sack holders were designed to eliminate problems which arose, and other "bugs" are being ironed out.

Further investigations covering the transportation and incineration aspects of the system are under way. It is hoped that the system will be expanded gradually to a reservation-wide basis.

MANPOWER

(Continued from Page 1)

will be to: 1) test the effectiveness of manpower controls at NIH, and to suggest improvements; and 2) recommend possibilities for further improvement in the utilization of manpower.

It will involve looking at such things as: 1) how NIH determines which programs are most essential; 2) methods used to determine manpower requirements for programs; and 3) efforts to achieve improved use of manpower through better processing procedures, work methods, and organization.

Mr. Suggel stated that this program should produce valuable suggestions for improvements and economies, and expressed his desire that all NIH staff cooperate fully with the Bureau of the Budget and the CSC.

Dr. Yagoda, Expert in Cosmic Ray Research, Dies in Auto Accident

Dr. Herman Yagoda, 56, an authority in cosmic research formerly with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was killed in an automobile accident June 27 near Bedford, Mass.

At the time of his death, Dr. Yagoda was serving as the staff of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories which he joined after leaving NIH in 1958.

Dr. Yagoda's pioneering work on cosmic ray particles gained wide recognition during an association with NIAMD which began in 1941. His early work at the Institute's former facility, the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory, concerned the toxicity of materials used in industrial processes.

Develops Detection Method

To date, industrial contaminants, Dr. Yagoda used a unique analytical detection method which he had previously developed and patented. Known as the "confined-spot" test, this unique research tool is now used in qualitative and semi-quantitative analyses.

Research on atmospheric contaminants subsequently led Dr. Yagoda to work on cosmic radiation and the effects of high-energy radiation damage. Approaching problems of cosmic research from a biologically-oriented point of view, he pioneered practicable methods of monitoring cosmic radiation.

Dr. Yagoda continued studies of this nature after joining the Cambridge Laboratories. Last year he received the Guenter Loeser Memorial Award for distinguished work in cosmic radiation.

In addition to his widow, the former Dorothy Cohen, Dr. Yagoda is survived by two daughters, Beryl and Janet Marion.