Dr. Gross to Give 30th NIH Lecture On October 20

Dr. Jerome Gross, Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Associate Biologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, will present the 30th NIH Lecture on November 20, at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. The lecture, titled “Tissue Remodelling Mechanisms in Amphibian Metamorphosis,” will focus on a principal structural element, collagen.

As the major protein of connective tissue, collagen is indispensable to the proper functioning of the body. Knowledge of the precise manner in which it is built up and broken down will contribute to a better understanding of the processes that regulate growth and form in living systems.

Internationally recognized for his contributions, Dr. Gross has for the past 20 years been in the forefront of research on collagen chemistry and the biology of connective tissues.

Federal Campaign Opens Here With Kickoff Rally; NIH Goal Is $154,700

The Combined Federal Campaign opened here last week with NIH keymen and campaign workers attending a Kickoff Rally in the Clinical Center auditorium, Sept. 28.

“Give Once, Give Today, Give the Payroll Deduction Way” was the slogan of campaign workers whose job will be to encourage employees to meet this year’s NIH goal of $154,700.

President Appoints Dr. William Stewart, NHI Director, as PHS Surgeon General

Dr. William H. Stewart, 44, appointed Director of the National Heart Institute, will become Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Confirmed last Thursday by the Senate, he succeeds Dr. Luther L. Terry as PHS Surgeon General. Dr. Terry retired Oct. 1 to become Vice-President of the University of Pennsylvania. (See NIH Record, Sept. 23.)

White House Conference On Health Rescheduled

The White House Conference on Health, previously scheduled for November 30 and December 1, has been moved ahead to November 5 and 6.

In the change in conference dates was announced by President Johnson when he named the members of the Executive Committee for the conference.

Members of the committee are: Marion Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Chairman, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. George James, Commissioner of Health, City of New York; Dr. Donald Harting, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; and Dr. Leon Innes, Commissioner of Health, City of New York.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. W. H. Green.

Dr. Gross

Ass’n of Management in Public Health to Meet Oct. 18-20 in Chicago

The Association of Management in Public Health will hold its annual meeting October 18-20 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Ill.

Featuring at this year’s meeting will be Representatives John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, and Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin. They will speak on the topic, “From Research to the Consumer,” during the 2:30 p.m. October 19 session in International Ballroom A of the Conrad Hilton.

Additional information on the meeting may be obtained from John C. McDougall, Assistant to the Director for Operations, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, on Ext. 65481.

This picture shows a portion of the writers attending the Science Writers’ Seminar here as they heard Dr. David R. Davies (left), of NIAMD’s Laboratory of Molecular Biology, lecture on “The Three-Dimensional Structures of Natural and Synthetic Nucleic Acids.” Seated next to him is Dr. Maxine Singer of NIAMD’s Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, who chaired the opening panel session. On the table in front of Dr. Davies is a model illustrating the structure of DNA as devised by Watson and Crick.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.
NHI Employee Groups Use 'Davis Plan' Of Donating to Patients' Welfare Fund

Each year at this time many NIH employees, individually and in groups, participate in the "Davis Plan" to provide an extra measure of happiness for patients in the Clinical Center.

In lieu of mailing Christmas cards to their colleagues, participants send to the Patients' Welfare Fund the amount of money they would ordinarily spend on cards and postage.

Initiated several years ago by OAM's Supply Management Chief, James B. Davis, this plan has become a tradition among several employee groups. Staff members of NCI, DBS, and NIDR, as well as virtually everyone in SMB, report that it is a rewarding experience to be able to help provide Christmas remembrances for patients who would not otherwise receive any gifts.

Allowances Provided

Throughout the year, the Patients' Welfare Fund also provides financial assistance to needy patients by providing small weekly allowances to cover personal necessities. The Fund contributes money, too, in emergency situations, such as to enable the mother of a child facing major surgery to come to NIH and remain nearby during the critical postoperative period.

The Patients' Welfare Fund is maintained entirely by voluntary support to provide assistance to patients who have no other source of aid. Government funds are not usable for this purpose.

In the past few years, however, contributions have barely covered yearly expenditures. Only those with a definite need have been helped, and the amount has been minimal.

Individuals who wish to make donations, so that more patients may be helped, are requested to send checks payable to Patients' Welfare Fund in sealed envelopes by inter-office mail to the Social Work Department, Clinical Center, Room 1-N-250. Cash may be sent to Tube Station AU-1, addressed to the department.

Dr. Morris Is Appointed To County Draft Board

Dr. Harold P. Morris, Head of the Nutrition and Carcinogenesis Section, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI, has been appointed a member of Montgomery County Draft Board No. 33 in Silver Spring.

A longtime resident of Montgomery County who has participated in county civic affairs for many years, Dr. Morris served two terms as President of the Montgomery County Civic Federation. He came to NCI shortly after its establishment in 1937 and is a Past President of the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH and a member of the Board of Directors of the NIH Credit Union.
700 From 56 Countries Visit the CC in 9 Months; Many Are Well Known

Top health officials of the U.S.S.R., Spain, and Rumania toured the Clinical Center recently as the total number of foreign visitors to NIH mounted to more than 700 for the first nine months of the year.

The three high-ranking officials are Dr. Boris D. Petrovsky, Minister of Health of the U.S.S.R.; General Camilo Alonso Vega, Minister of the Interior, Spain (whose duties include Public Health); and Dr. Voinea Marinescu, Minister of Health, Rumania.

Dr. Petrovsky, a cardiovascular and cancer surgeon, was appointed Soviet Minister of Health shortly before his visit to NIH. He was accompanied by Dr. Boris A. Petrov, Chief Surgeon of the Moscow City Scientific Research Institute of First Aid, and Dr. Vladimir V. Vinogradov, Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow.

UN Delegate is Escort

The three were escorted by NIH Dr. Dmitri D. Venedictov, medical member of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

The visitors displayed high interest in open-heart surgery as performed in the CC's Surgical Wing, and in computer processing of patients' clinical pathology reports.

The Soviet minister was greeted on arrival at the Clinical Center by Dr. Luther L. Terry, then PHS Surgeon General; Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director; and Dr. Robert M. Farrier, CC Associate Director. At luncheon, the NIH Director, Dr. James A. Shannon, and other leading NIH administrators joined the group.

Masur, Farrier Conduct Tour

The visiting physicians were conducted through the Clinical Center by Dr. Masur and Dr. Farrier. Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, discussed cardiac surgery in the surgical wing. Dr. George Z. Williams, Chief, CC Clinical Pathology Department, demonstrated automatic data processing in his department.

Dr. Seymore Perry, Acting Chief, NCI Medicine Branch, explained techniques for isolating a patient in the "Life Island," where the patient may live for several weeks in a virtually germ-free plastic housing, without external human contact.

Earlier, Joseph F. Murtaugh, NIH Program Planning Chief, spoke on the organization and role of the NIH, and the Soviet surgeons saw a Russian-language film (See CC VISITORS, Page 6).

CFC CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

Health and Human Development, is NIH Campaign Chairman for this year's drive. Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is Vice Chairman.

Dr. Harting led off the rally by telling his audience, "I know that many of you will be giving up precious time to insure the success of our drive. Yet, we all know . . . that with our efforts can bring comfort to the underprivileged."

CFC Covers 150 Agencies

Dr. Harting was referring to the fact that one gift from an employee can benefit more than 150 local, national, and international health, welfare, and social agencies covered under the Combined Federal Campaign.

Groups who will benefit from the drive include agencies affiliated with the United Givers Fund, the International Service Agencies, and the National Health Agencies.

Other officials who spoke to campaign workers were Rufus J. Miles Jr., Assistant to the DHEW Secretary for Administration; M. Allen Pond, Assistant Surgeon General for Plans; and Dr. Murray Brown, Chairman of the PHS drive and Chief of the Division of Occupational Health.

Army Band Entertains

Entertainment for the rally was provided in a spirited fashion by the Second Army Band from Ft. George G. Meade under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer Woodman.

The campaign began government-wide on Sept. 27, and it ends Nov. 5. Keymen will begin making their rounds today and tomorrow in an effort to exceed the NIH goal as quickly as possible.

NINDB Issues Pamphlet On Shingles Research, Advice on Treatment

Each year an estimated 160,000 Americans suffer with shingles, a painful inflammation of the nerves. A new publication of the Public Health Service warns of complications that can result from shingles, most common of which is lingering pain. It advises victims of the disease to see their doctors.

Shingles is caused by a virus and most scientists believe the responsible virus is the same one which causes chickenpox. This theory is supported by the fact that exposure to chickenpox is often followed by a case of shingles, and vice-versa.

Some doctors explain the occurrence of shingles without apparent exposure with the theory that a dormant chickenpox virus in the body becomes active again as shingles.

Treatment Limited

While there is no specific treatment, a variety of lotions and drugs can be prescribed to relieve the immediate pain. Treatment with gamma globulin during the first two days of the disease or treatment with immune serum taken from patients just recovering from shingles has been reported to be effective in some cases.

Ineffectiveness in other cases may be due to different types of the protective value found in different batches of gamma globulin.

As described in the pamphlet—"Shingles (Herpes zoster)—Hope through Research"—the shingles begins with pain occurring beneath the skin along the path of the infected nerves. At this stage, it is often mistaken for other disorders.

Later, a red blister rash appears on the skin surface along the same nerve path.

The pamphlet, prepared by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, suggests that particular attention be given shingles rash appearing on the face. If the rash affects the eyes or ears, specialists (ophthalmologists or otologists) should be seen.

Research Continues

More research is needed for more effective treatment and prevention of shingles. NINDB-supported investigators are presently growing human nerve cells, infecting them with the virus, and studying the effects on the nerves in an effort to reach this goal.

Single copies of "Shingles—Hope through Research," PHS Publication No. 1508, may be obtained free of charge from the Information Office, NINDB, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Quantity orders are five cents a copy or $.25 per hundred and may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Civil Service Employees Retiring Before Dec. 1 Voted Annuity Increase

President Johnson last week signed legislation providing increased retirement benefits of a little more than 6 percent to those employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement System who retire before Dec. 1, 1965, the effective date of HR 8469. Earlier legislation (PL 87-792) provided for an additional increase of 2 percent for employees retiring before Dec. 31, 1964. Consequently, employees retiring before Dec. 1, 1965 can gain an annuity increase of about 8 percent.

Those retiring between Dec. 1, 1965 and Dec. 31, 1965 will receive only a 2 percent increase. Persons retiring after Dec. 31, 1965 will be eligible for only a 1 percent increase.

Advantages Noted

Employees who are eligible for retirement may want to consider the advantages of retiring before the effective date of HR 8469. This would be particularly advantageous to those who are approaching compulsory retirement.

Employees are eligible for optional retirement if they meet one of the following minimum combinations of age and service: (1) Age 62 with 5 years of service; (2) Age 60 with 30 years of service; (3) Between the ages of 55 and 60 with 30 years of service but on a reduced annuity of 1/12th of 1 percent for each full month the employee is under age 60 (1 percent per year). These employees must have been employed under the act for at least 1 year within the 2-year period immediately preceding separation on which annuity is based.

With respect to service, a minimum of five years of civilian service is required before any annuity benefits may be paid.

Compulsory retirement is required when an employee has completed 15 years of service and attains age 70.

Retirement counseling is available and may be arranged by calling I/D personnel offices.

The other Institutes represented by the 17 panels included the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Heart Institute and the National Institute of Mental Health. The Conference was conducted by a committee consisting of Dr. Joseph E. Rall, NIAMD, Director of Intramural Research, Chairman; and the four panel session chairmen, assisted by J. N. Stafford, Assistant Chief of the NIH Office of Research Information.

Mr. Staton

Staton Leaves for CDC Audio-Visual Facility

Joseph A. Staton, a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1953 and Executive Secretary of the NIH Grants Associates Program since Oct. 1, 1963, recently transferred to the PHS Audio-Visual Facility of the Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta, Ga.

He will participate there in a year’s training program to prepare for his work as an Associate in Biomedical Communications. His predecessor during the training period will be Dr. James Lieberman, who is the Director of the Audio-Visual Facility.

As Executive Secretary of the Grants Associates Program, Mr. Staton was under the NIH Personnel Management Branch and assisted PMB in the accomplishment of other professional objectives.

First Job Is Consultant

His first assignment after joining the Commissioned Corps was as a PHS Education Consultant to the United States Operations Mission in Lebanon, where he also served on the faculty of the American University in Beirut as lecturer on public health education.

On completion of the Lebanon assignment Mr. Staton joined the Clinical and Professional Education Branch of the Clinical Center as Assistant to the Chief in 1955. He was made Deputy Chief in 1959.

A native of Greenville, N.C., he received the A.B. and B.S. degrees from East Carolina College in Greenville and the M.P.H. from the University of North Carolina.

Gamma Globulin Found Ineffective Against Serum Hepatitis

Members of the Clinical Center Blood Bank staff reported on studies which involved 167 patients undergoing open-heart surgery at a recent meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks.

All patients undergoing open-heart surgery at the Clinical Center between October 1963 and January 1965 who had no prior hepatitis or recent transfusions, and who survived surgery for six months, were studied to determine the value of immune serum globulin (gamma globulin) as a prophylaxis against serum hepatitis.

Statistics Cited

The followup of these 167 patients was complete: 84 had received 10 ml. of gamma globulin on the day of surgery and again a month later. There were 11 cases of hepatitis in the treated group and six cases in the control group.

There were no differences in infection period for these groups of patients and an earlier series, and the severity of the illness was comparable in all groups.

Other workers gave gamma globulin a week after transfusion and reduced the incidence of hepatitis with jaundice. When gamma globulin is given before transfusion, or as in the NIH studies, at the time of transfusion, it is ineffective.

These studies were done by Dr. Paul V. Holland and Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, CC, and Dr. Richard Rubinson and Dr. Andrew G. Morrow of the National Heart Institute.

From 1947 to 1949 Mr. Staton was Director of Health Education for the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association.
Dr. John Heller Returns To NCI as Consultant On Internat'l Activities

Dr. John R. Heller, former Director of the National Cancer Institute and recently Chief of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, has returned to NCI as Special Consultant on International Activities. The appointment was announced by Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, who succeeded Dr. Heller as Institute Director in 1960.

Dr. Heller The steady growth of international cooperation in cancer research has taken an increasing share of Dr. Heller’s attention since he entered the cancer field as NCI Director in 1948.

He participates in many international medical and scientific meetings, including the quadrennial sessions of the International Union Against Cancer, and is active in the work of the Committee for the Worldwide Fight Against Cancer sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

Lectures Abroad

He also lectures at medical schools and research institutions abroad, and consults with foreign scientists and research administrators visiting the United States.

The National Cancer Institute is participating in several types of international activity. These include collaborative research projects in certain countries financed by counterpart funds, and a program of exchanges and collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union for research on cancer chemotherapy screening techniques and carcinogenesis, and the collection of statistical data on cancer incidence and the results of therapy.

Dr. Heller was born in Fairplay, S.C., and received the B.S. degree at Clemson College in 1925. He received the M.D. degree at Emory University School of Medicine in 1929 and was awarded the honorary degree of D.Sc. by Clemson in 1958.

NIH Service Noted

After serving as Public Health Clinician and Administrator, Georgia State Department of Health, 1930-31, Dr. Heller became a Public Health Service venereal disease clinician in Arkansas, 1931-32, and Venereal Disease Control Officer, Tennessee State Department of Health, 1932-34. He was Commissioned in the U.S. Public Health Service in 1934 and was Chief of the Division of Venereal Diseases, 1945-48.

Mr. Carr Named to NIAMD Program Contract Post

William A. Carr, Executive Officer for the Office of Grants and Research Contracts, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, recently was appointed Program Contract Officer for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

In his new position Mr. Carr will be responsible for developing and administering the technical and administrative aspects of NIAMD’s research contracts program, and will be the administrative liaison with the Office of International Research on PL 480 research projects.

Contracts Aid Research

The utilization of research contracts is one of several means whereby research falling within NIAMD’s province is fostered and financed. One of the more active areas of such research during this year will be the improvement of artificial kidneys, used as a substitute for kidney function in patients with kidney failure, and further development of this and other methods for maintenance of such patients.

The contract-supported research in this area will be oriented towards applied research and technical development of simpler, safer, more effective and more economical ways of supporting life despite the loss of kidney function with primary emphasis on artificial kidneys.

Formerly with NIH

From 1957 to 1959 Mr. Carr was Chief of NIH’s Research Contracts Section, and has had broad experience in handling government contract operations.

He returns to NIH from NASA, where he had served since 1959 in various contract positions both at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. and at Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md.

Mr. Carr, a native of West Virginia, received a B.S. in 1951 from the University of Maryland, where he majored in business administration and economics.

At a preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee, the President called upon the committee members to “set new goals for achievement in the field of health” and urged them to make the forthcoming conference not only a national gathering but an international forum which will call in international experts and deal with world health needs.
CC VISITORS
(Continued from Page 2)
concerning NIH.

This program for the Soviet minister is typical of those arranged for all distinguished visitors to NIH, according to Dr. Masur.

Other such visitors during 1965 have included the leading public health officials of Belgium, Malagasy, Thailand, and Sweden, and the Assistant Director General of the World Health Organization.

The Clinical Center Directors, assisted by Dorothy P. Horlander and members of the Special Events staff, tailor the schedule of each visitor to his own interest. Thus every institute and division at NIH has aided in disseminating knowledge of research techniques and results through personal contacts.

As random examples, foreign visitors during September have been interested in parasitology (Brazil), mental retardation (Japan), hospital planning and administra-

The Minister of the Interior of Spain, General Camilo Alonso Vega (right), and the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, the Marquis de Merry del Yo, are greeted in front of the Clinical Center by Dr. Robert M. Faylor, CC Associate Director (left).—UPI Photo.

istration (Sweden), carcinogenic agents in air pollution (Poland), surgical urology (Turkey), pharmaceutical developments (Israel) and pediatric cardiology (Korea).

The foreign visitors during 1965 have come from 56 countries.

Meanwhile the flow of American visitors to NIH continues at a high level. More than 2,200 visits have been scheduled by the Special Events staff during 1965.

These are in addition to visits arranged by researchers and other officials at NIH for their own professional colleagues. The most distinguished American visitor was, of course, President Johnson, who came to NIH on August 9 to sign into law the Nation’s Health Re-
Construction Begins on 3 New Buildings

Construction work has begun on two new laboratory buildings and a cafeteria building (See NIH Record, April 20) located on the west side of the NIH reservation.

The construction contract was awarded to the Blake Construction Co. of Washington, D.C., for nearly $16.8 million by the General Services Administration. The completion date is set for the end of 1967.

Occupancy Explained

One of the laboratory buildings (No. 36) will be occupied jointly by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Mental Health. The other building (No. 37) will be used by the National Cancer Institute.

Both buildings will consist of architectural cast stone and glass facades set on red brick bases. The red brick maintains the traditional theme of the present reservation buildings, while the architectural cast stone expresses modern building techniques.

The laboratories are designed for horizontal expansion to meet future space requirements. All areas are arranged so they can be programmed to any room size on a module of five feet at a room depth of twenty feet. The areas are also backed up to utility cores that contain all required mechanical and electrical services for laboratory usage.

The new NCI building will provide an additional 127,067 square feet of usable floor space, while the NIH-NINDB building will provide 113,262 square feet. Each building will house approximately 700 personnel.

Cafeteria Seats 500

The Cafeteria Building (No. 35), centered on a red brick terrace, will be the focal point of the site composition. A large overhang will be utilized on this one-story building to shade the aluminum framed glass walls which overlook the wooded terrain. Seating capacity in the cafeteria will be 500.

Since the contractor has his own access road off Old Georgetown Road, no disruption of normal traffic is anticipated.

Study Sections in DRG Increased to Meet Rise in Grant Applications

Study sections in the Division of Research Grants have been increased by 3 to a total of 55 to handle an expanding workload in research grant applications.

During their current round of meetings, the study sections will consider the first of Fiscal Year 1966 research grant applications and review 4,406 competing proposals, compared to 3,510 submitted for the same review period in FY 1965.

Simultaneously two DRG fellowship review sections have been divided into A and B groups to handle an increase of nearly 1,000 fellowship applications in FY 1965 over FY 1964.

The action brings to 55 the number of research grant study sections, and to 10 the fellowship review sections in the DRG.

Divided Sections Named

Study sections divided into A and B groups involve Cell Biology, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, and General Medicine.

Dr. Katherine B. Warren, Executive Secretary of the Cell Biology Study Section since 1961, will continue to serve both units of that group until another Executive Secretary is named.

Dr. Helene D. Breeden, formerly with the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been named Executive Secretary of the Environmental Sciences and Engineering B Study Section. Irving Gerring, Executive Secretary of the section since 1957, will continue in that capacity for Section A.

Dr. Paul L. Green named Executive Secretary for the Child Health and Human Development Program Project Committee, has been named Executive Secretary of the General Medicine B Study Section. Dr. Wilton Fisher, who was named Executive Secretary of the section in 1963, will continue to serve Section A of the group.

Dr. Hester Appointed

Fellowship review sections divided into A and B groups involve Behavioral Sciences B and Biochemistry and Nutrition B.

Dr. James J. Hester, a former faculty member of the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Behavioral Sciences B Fellowship Review Section. Dr. Otto M. Reid will continue to administer Section A.

Dr. Robert L. Ingram of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences has been appointed Executive Secretary of Biochemistry and Nutrition B Fellowship Review Section. Dr. Marie L. Hesselbach will continue to administer Section A.
Conferece Seeks More Efficient and Economical Hemodialysis Equipment

Experimental approaches to a more economical and efficient artificial kidney are contained in a transcript of a conference called to stimulate interest in problems involved in research and development of hemodialysis equipment.

The Conference on Hemodialysis (blood purification with the aid of an artificial kidney) was recently sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Heart Institute.

More than 40 scientists, including nonmedical members of the scientific and engineering world as well as medical experts on the use of artificial kidneys, participated in the sessions.

The principal problem in hemodialysis research and development is finding ways to simplify and reduce the cost of artificial kidney treatment for patients with chronic kidney failure.

One new approach, still in a highly preliminary and experimental stage, is a direct outgrowth of the Federal Government's program for desalting sea water.

Scientists now are perfecting extremely fine hollow fibers, originally designed to enhance the desalinization process, for possible use in the artificial kidney.

These permeable fibers, used as "capillary membranes," may be employed in the future to improve dialysis by greatly increasing the membrane permeability surface area while reducing the amount of blood circulating out of the body into the artificial kidney.

Theoretically, such an approach would make it possible to so miniaturize the artificial kidney as to make it, if not implantable, at least more portable.

This and topics such as improvements of the basic design of the dialyzer, composition of bath fluid and fluid circulation, problems in perfusion of dialyzer physiologic personnel in all of the health fields, and for more hospitals and other health facilities so that the benefits of the research will make the skills and dedication of our professional people can be made more readily available to all who need them.

Dr. Stewart is the author of more than 30 papers which have earned him a sound reputation in epidemiology and geographic pathology, in public health statistics and in the planning and organization of health units. He was Staff Director of the report, "Physicians for a Growing America," the so-called Bane Report, in 1960.

Studies carried out in 1961 in Great Britain and the Scandinavian Countries in U.S.S.R. in 1962 and in Geneva in 1965 have made him an authority on the delivery of health care and on the classification of disease in Western Europe and in Russia, as well as in the United States.

He was a member of the study group on mission and organization of the Public Health Service in 1964 and a member of the President's Task Force on Health in 1964.

In DHEW Secretary's Office

Prior to his appointment Aug. 1 as Director of the National Heart Institute, Dr. Stewart was Assistant to the Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Stewart held the rank of Assistant Surgeon General and has been a Commissioned Officer of the PHS since 1951. His other assignments have included: Head, Epidemiology Unit, Thomasville, Ga. (1945-46); Resident in Communicable Disease Center; Chief, Heart Disease Control Program; Chief, Division of Public Health Methods; and Chief, Division of Community Health Services.

Born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1921, Dr. Stewart attended the University of Minnesota 1939-41. He received his M.D. degree from Louisiana State University in 1945.

Dr. Stewart interned at Philadelphia General Hospital (1945-46) and served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps until 1948. For a short time thereafter he was on the staff of the Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic in St. Louis, Mo., and served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps until 1950.

He is a member of the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart and their two children reside at 9108 Ewing Drive, Bethesda, Md.

Human Growth Hormone Is Subject of Booklet, Exhibit by NIAMD, NPA

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has prepared a booklet to accompany its new exhibit on the Human Growth Hormone (HGH).

Displaying the considerable progress in research on HGH that has been made by investigators during the past 10 years, both booklet and exhibit are products of a collaborative effort by the NIAMD and the National Pituitary Agency. The agency operates under a contract from the NIAMD for the collection and distribution of HGH for clinical research and basic research purposes.

The booklet discusses the collection, processing and chemistry of HGH, and the differential diagnosis of hypopituitarism, hypothyroidism, familial short stature, primordial dwarfism, nutritional dwarfism, chondrodysplasia, and other disorders associated with short stature in which the mechanism of growth defect is established.

Outline Presented

An outline of experimental methods and results of HGH therapy in a number of hypopituitary dwarfs by several investigators is also presented.

The hormone is extracted from human pituitary glands obtained at autopsy, purified, and administered to hypopituitary dwarfs and to patients with other types of short stature participating in clinical research studies, in an effort to stimulate growth and to observe related metabolic effects.

Other research is aimed at elucidating the mechanism of the pituitary gland necessary to development of methods of synthesis of this important hormone.

The exhibit made its debut in June at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in New York City. It will be shown at the Chicago meeting of the College of American Pathologists, October 15-22.

President Appoints Dr. William Stewart

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Keatha K. Krueger, NIAMD Scientific Communications Officer, examines a copy of the "Proceedings of a Conference on Hemodialysis."—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

This phenomenon of one of the hospital participating in NINDS's Collaborative Perinatal Research Study shows an infant at the University of Oregon Medical Center having his heart beat checked by a long stethoscope just one minute after birth. Heart rate is one factor in the so-called "Apgar score" that helps identify high-risk infants needing special attention.—Univ. of Oregon Medical Center photo.

Employee Health Service To Show Epilepsy Film

The Employee Health Service will present "Not Without Hope" as its October health education film.

The 23-minute, color film creates an awareness of the problems and obstacles of epileptics through the dramatic story of a pretty, little girl.

It reveals public and medical contributions in case findings, diagnosis, and treatment, and stimulates public understanding and acceptance of epileptics—an attitude which will enable them to assume their rightful place in society.

Showings of the film are scheduled in the Clinical Center auditorium on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; North Bethesda Office Center No. 2, Conference Rm. 115, Oct. 14, at 1:30 p.m.; North Bethesda Office Center No. 1, Conference Rm. 202, Oct. 14, at 2:30 p.m.; and in the Westwood Building, Conference Rm. A, Oct. 15, at 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.

Noted Brazilian Scientist Visits NIH Laboratory

Professor Aristides A. P. Leao, a neurophysiologist at the Institute of Biophysics, University of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, visited the NIH Laboratory of Neurophysiology during September.

Prof. Leao was in the United States as a representative of the Brazilian Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas to the recent Smithsonian celebration in Washington.

On previous visits here, he collaborated with Dr. Wade Marshall, Chief of the Neurophysiology Laboratory, on findings about the physiology of the central nervous system.