28 NCI Scientists To Participate in 9th Intl. Congress

The National Cancer Institute will be represented by 28 scientists on the program of the Ninth International Congress when it convenes in Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 23-29.

Of the NCI participants, 9 will lead or serve on discussion panels and 19 will lecture at the congress, held under auspices of the International Union Against Cancer.

Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, will deliver the Harold Dorn Memorial Lecture on "Site Variation of Allimentary Tract Cancer in Man and Experimental Animals as Indicator of Diverse Etiology."

Dr. Stewart is the President of the International Union and a member of its governing council.

Dr. John R. Heller, Special Consultant for International Programs, NCI, and Special Consultant on International Medical and Scientific Affairs for the American Cancer Society, will lead a panel discussion on "Voluntary Organizations."

Dr. Sidney J. Cutler, End Results Branch, notes that investigators use the concept of compatibility to the husband usually sought sex appeal at the Clinical Center auditorium a week ago. Early reports indicate that the initial response of NIH employees to visit their keymen has been encouraging.

Dr. Robert Ryder, director of the project in NIMH's Child Research Branch, notes that investigators use mean a wide variety of terms and mean little more than "good." The most common usage is that husbands and wives get along without discord and have personalities which are complementary or similar.

200 Couples Studied

At least half of some 200 young middle class couples studied at the Institute describe their marriages as "compatible," "comfortable," "balanced," "adjusted," "harmonious," or "congenial." Yet a close look at the lives of these couples suggests that these terms might be synonyms for blandness or a lack of excitement.

Couples often reported that they picked their mates mainly because they were easy to be with or pleasant to talk to. Their courtships unfolded without incident, and drifted as a matter of course to the altar with the man only rarely offering a formal proposal of marriage.

The husband usually sought security and high pay rather than an exciting challenge in choosing his profession. The wife avoided adventurous decor or menus, sticking instead to tried and true home-cooked meals.

Dental Research Focuses on Barnacle In Search for Better Bonding Material

By Hilah Thomas

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Sponsored by the Bioceramics Research Advisory Committee to the National Institute of Dental Research, the workshop was directed by Dr. Robert J. Nelson, Chief of the Institute's Collaborative Research and Special Projects. Dr. Isadore Zipkin of the Laboratory of Biochemistry acted as moderator.

Disputants Named

Discussions included Dr. Ross Negreill, Director of the New York Aquarium, Dr. Ward Pigman, Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry of New York Medical College, Dr. Sidney R. Galler, Assistant Secretary for Science of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Frank Pickel of the Evans Research and Development Corporation of New York.

Dr. William A. Zisman of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, and Dr. H.G.F. Wilsdorf of the School of Engineering, University of Virginia, represented the biomaterials Research Advisory Committee, which reviews proposals for (See BARNACLE, Page 6)

Disparity, Not Compatibility, May Be The Hallmark of a Happy Marriage

By Karen Levin

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John McGuire Retires From NIH Photo Sect., As NIH Since 1948

John McGuire of the NIH Photography Section retired Sept. 30. He came to NIH in March of 1948, and for the past 12 years has participated in the photography program. His experience has been of great value in the forming of the Photography Section.

Due to the nature of his service in photography, "Mac" has made friends with many scientists at NIH, and is known to investigators around the world. He has directed many research "firsts," as well as much of NIH history.

For the past several years his exceptional technical abilities and knowledge have been utilized in the specialization of Photomicrography.

Mr. McGuire has had a major part in establishing and serving as a consultant to specialized photography units and photomicrographic setups at NIH.

A reception was held in his honor in the Bldg. 31 cafeteria Sept. 30.

Mr. Swanson

Floyd Swanson Named CC Personnel Officer

Floyd R. Swanson was recently named Personnel Officer of the Clinical Center, it was announced by John M. Sangster, Chief of the NIH Personnel Management Branch.

Mr. Swanson was welcomed to the Clinical Center by Dr. Jack Masur, Director, at a staff meeting in late September.

Mr. Swanson succeeds Michael A. Wieczen, who is now position classified CC by Dr. Jack Masur, Director, at a staff meeting in late September.

Mr. Swanson

Model 120 Amino Acid Analyzer Class Planned

The Systems Maintenance Section of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DR5, is planning to schedule a Model 120 Amino Acid Analyzer class during the month of November.

This class will include preparation of reagents and ninhydrin operation of the analyzer, preparation of chromatograms, automatic analysis, stream divider and peptide analysis utilization, interpretation of chromatograms for correct analysis and isolation of problem areas, pH conditions, operation and maintenance of the colorimeter and pumps, and expanded scale high-sensitivity operation.

The course will consist of lecture periods as well as laboratory sessions. Areas of particular interest will be programmed into the course.

Employees interested in attending this seminar, may contact S. Meyers, Ext. 6431 for an application. It should be returned promptly.

Dr. Rushmer Named to Council

Robert Frazer Rushmer, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Biophysics at the University of Washington's School of Medicine, Seattle, has accepted membership on the National Advisory Heart Council for a 4-year term beginning Oct. 1. He was announced recently by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.
Dr. Brewer Is Appointed Branch Chief at DRFR

Dr. Carl R. Brewer has been named Chief of the General Research Support Branch by Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy Jr., Chief of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

Dr. Brewer comes to DRFR from the Divisions of Regional Medical Programs where, as Chief of the Program Review Branch, he organized and directed the review of applications to establish regional centers for heart disease, cancer and stroke.

In his new position, Dr. Brewer will administer the General Research Support Branch program which provides flexible support for health science programs. These grants, which complement other NIH awards, give the institutions great flexibility and initiative in developing its biomedical research programs.

At NIH Since '60

Dr. Brewer joined NIH in 1960 to head the Research Grants Branch of the then Division (now Institute) of General Medical Sciences. He has been with the NIH since then except for the period from January 1966 to January 1968 when he was Associate Dean of the University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston.

Prior to joining NIH, he served for 4 years as Chief of the Research Division, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Research and Development Command in Washington, D.C.

This was preceded by 12 years at Fort Detrick, Md. He previously taught at McGill University and at the University of Maine.

Affiliations Given

A native of Indiana, Iowa, Dr. Brewer received his Ph.D. from Iowa State University, Ames, in 1939. He received the B.A. degree from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and the War Department Award for Exceptional Civilian Service for World War II research activities.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Academy of Microbiologists, the American Society of Microbiology and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Lung cancer killed 47,000 men and women in 1965. About 75 percent of these deaths could have been avoided if the patients had not smoked cigarettes, according to the American Cancer Society.

CFC DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

fident that we shall meet our goals.”

He praised Institute and Division keymen who are “graciously as well as meticulously” contacting employees. “It is no easy task for our keymen, particularly since it is undertaken in addition to their regular jobs,” Mr. Whedon said. “We can ease their work load and make it simpler for all concerned by utilizing the payroll deduction plan.”

The NIAID Director emphasized that the NIH goal this year is two-fold: “To attain our total quota and to exceed the previous percentage of employee participation.”

Organizations benefiting from the combined fund drive include those affiliated with the United Givers Fund, the National Health Agencies and the International Service Agencies.

Dr. Shannon Becks Drive

In a memorandum to NIH employees, Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, stressed the “unique opportunity” that the unified CFC drive offers “to contribute once and to obtain the most good for this investment.”

He urged employees to study the material being distributed by keymen so that they “can become more acquainted and informed as to the missions and responsibilities of the more than 150 health, welfare, and social service agencies that benefit from this campaign.”

Meanwhile, NIH employees fortunate enough to have attended the Sept. 27 rally were treated to an hour-long program of sparkling entertainment. Judging from the ovation accorded the performers and comments heard at the conclusion of the show, the rally was a huge success.

One change in the program was forced by the last minute cancellation of the Trio E.S.P. when one of its members was called out of town. In its place, Tony Taylor of the Bohemian Caverns, a D.C. night spot, introduced “Rusty” Clark, a colorful, local folk singer whose appearance captivated the audience.

Evan J. Herbert of the Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, was the winner of the autographed football. Pictures taken during the program will appear in another issue of the Record.

Dr. Brewer

First Conference of the Malnutrition Panel Set For Oct. 5-7 at NIH

The first conference to be held by the Malnutrition Panel under the sponsorship of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program, in collaboration with the International Research Committee and the Nutrition Section of the Office of International Research, is meeting here Oct. 5-7.

Nutrition experts invited to attend the conference include representatives from the Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama (INCAP).

Members of the International Research Committee, which reviews the program of the International Centers for Medical Research and Training, are holding a triennial meeting today with ICMRT program directors and OIR staff. They will join the Nutrition and Infection Conference which begins tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Arnold Schaefer, Head of OIR’s Nutrition Section, will chair the first session dealing with the Effect of Infection on Nutritional Status.

Participants Listed

Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw, Head of the Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is conference chairman, will also be chairman of the second session on Diarrheal Disease and Malnutrition.

Chairman of the third session on the Effects of Malnutrition on Resistance to Infection will be Dr. Leon Jacobs, Assistant Director in charge of Scientific Coordination of Research Programs, Division of Biology Standards.

Other NIH personnel participating in the conference will be Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, Associate Director for Program Analysis and Scientific Communications, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Dr. William B. DeWitt, Associate Chief for Laboratory Resources, Division of Research Services.

The secretariat of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program, sponsors of the conference, is staffed by Dr. James E. Banta, Dr. Philip Ross and Dr. Robert L. Woolridge, all of OIR.

Dr. Holland Appointed to Council

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was appointed to the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities for a term ending June 30, 1970, it was announced recently by the PHS. The Health Research Facilities program is administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.
BARNACLE
(Continued from Page 1)

Results of Workshop on Improvement of Dental Adhesives Are Published

Proceedings of a recent workshop which brought together dental, industrial and biological investigators to discuss the development of improved dental restorative materials were published recently by the National Institute of Dental Research.

The workshop, sponsored by the Institute’s Biomaterials Research Advisory Committee, sought to exchange information on current activity, to identify areas not being explored adequately, and to stimulate greater research effort in this area.

The development of an ideal material for repairing teeth would not only result in permanent fillings but would also mean less drilling discomfort and considerable savings in time and money.

Adhesive Mechanisms Studied

One chapter of these proceedings deals with mechanisms and structures related to adhesion to teeth. It covers the effects of wetting on adhesion, displacement of liquids from solid surfaces and studies of the nature of tooth surfaces and crystals.

Another chapter is concerned with agents to promote sticking, use of rubbery plastics as adhesives and studies of some natural glues found in marine animals.

Surface measurements, the synthesis and evaluation of dental adhesives and a discussion of the history, problems, progress and future needs of research in this area are also covered.


not be limited to barnacles. As the next step, the NIDR will establish a committee to consider and coordinate various approaches to this research.

Dr. Chapman Delivers ‘Quiet Eulogy for A Dear Friend,’ Dr. Robert P. Grant

“An inspired planner, full of courage and expectation, a conscientious public servant; a man of great sensitivity, intelligence, perception and selflessness; a wonderful counselor; was to create a climate for responsible intellectual freedom and development. To this end he was himself an inspired planner, full of courage and expectation.

“Dr. Grant had vision, a man of those who will long be remembered. He knew what the glue is, even when the glue is not visible. His memory was a living example of the best this country has produced. Dr. Grant distrusted memorials, that the very last thing he would ever do is to humiliated person, serving as a living example of the best this country has produced. Nevertheless, his friends and colleagues have established in his honor the Robert F. Grant Memorial Fund, to provide scholarship aid for education and training of the kind to which Dr. Grant devoted major interest during his entire professional life. Those who so wish may send contributions to the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
New NIMH Bibliography Will Interest Mental Health Professionals

An annotated bibliography on "The Community General Hospital as a Mental Health Resource" was recently published by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Prepared especially for those concerned with establishing or improving mental health services provided by general hospitals, the bibliography covers professional and scientific publications which deal with functions, organization and staffing of such services.

**Useful in Teaching**

The bibliography also will be of interest to students and faculty members of universities which train mental health professionals.

In the last 20 years there has been a spectacular growth in the number of mental patients treated in community general hospitals. Also, many new community mental health centers are being planned around a general hospital program. The bibliography brings up-to-date relevant material on the mental health role of the community general hospital.

Single copies of the bibliography, PHS Publication No. 1484, are available from the Public Inquiries Branch, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

**HAPPY MARRIAGE**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Making routines. Arguments on the whole were avoided in order not to break the harmony of the home.

According to Dr. Ryder, the couples who considered themselves "tend to describe themselves more in terms of seriousness and effort than as do other couples, and to use terms suggesting enjoyment, fun, or affection less frequently."

"The idea conjured up is one of smoothly functioning teamwork. It seems to connote, as an ideal for marriage, that two people should form a rational relationship.

**Trend Decrined**

"Marriage sometimes appeared to these couples as a task or job, or as a piece of work to be accomplished with as much coolness and scientific objectivity as possible. Unfortunately, these couples do not seem to be getting much joy out of life."

Decrying this trend. Dr. Ryder said, "It is my impression that this is a popular ethic and one that is encouraged by some professional writing, and by the unexamined idea that compatibility is a good thing. Do we really want to encourage people to spend their lives as part of a smoothly functioning team?"

"Suppose two people's personalities fit together well. He is dominant, she is submissive. They both like pot roast and "Peyton Place." They will be good companions, a good team, a cheerful, durable unit and live happily ever after.

"On the other hand, it is at least possible that such a marriage will merely be dull.

"Are we encouraging people to form a stable system of wheels spinning around, just an efficient conveyance for traveling from the altar to the grave? It is fine to be rational and efficient in building an airplane or putting together a winning baseball team. But it is almost a contradiction in terms to depend solely on rationality in order to have a full life."

Dr. Ryder's findings were presented recently at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in New York City.

Two scientists of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, have been awarded the PHS Commendation Medal for their research on malaria. Shown with Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director (center), who presented the medals and commendation certificates on behalf of the Surgeon General, are Dr. Geoffrey M. Jeffery (left), Acting Chief of the laboratory, and Dr. McWilson Warren. Dr. Jeffery was cited for his "exceptional achievements as a leader in productive research in parasitology." Dr. Warren, who returned recently after several years at the laboratory's Far East research project in Malaysia, received the award in recognition of his work with simian malarias.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Rapid Retrieval System at CC Enables NIH Employees to Donate Rare Blood

Because of a rapid data retrieval system at the Clinical Center Blood Bank, NIH employees were recently able to provide blood for life-saving emergency transfusions of rare blood to a newborn baby in Baltimore.

Exchange transfusion of blood in infants with hemolytic disease due to Rh incompatibility has become a regular procedure. Recently at a hospital in Baltimore, a jaundiced baby was born whose mother, in addition to Rh immunization, had another unusual (Kidd) antibody.

This meant that the baby's red blood cells were being destroyed by two different groups of antibodies. The infant needed transfusion with blood that was Rh-compatible and also lacked the Kidd antigen.

Because there were no known donors in the Baltimore area, the baby's physicians called the Registry of Rare Blood Donors maintained by the American Association of Blood Banks in Milwaukee.

**Referred to NIH**

Registry officials told them that NIH employees who donate at the Clinical Center Blood Bank are typed for unusual blood factors.

Blood donated at NIH is normally used for CC patients. However, the Termatrex data retrieval system, adapted for blood bank use by the CC Blood Bank staff, makes it possible to respond in such emergency cases.

With the use of this system, the Blood Bank staff immediately located several employees with compatible blood. The first unit of blood was collected within one hour of the initial request, and Maryland State Police sped it to Baltimore. As the baby needed further transfusions, other employees were called. This occurred promptly.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Blood Bank Chief, pointed out that the Termatrex system assures NIH employees that their generosity is well directed. They are able to provide to patients of the Clinical Center and the community a life-saving service which cannot be supplied in any other way.
Dr. von Brand Lectures In German Universities On Parasite Physiology

Dr. Theodor C. von Brand, physiologist and parasitologist of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, began this week a 2-month series of lectures at German universities on parasite physiology and biochemistry. Under the sponsorship of the Deutsche Forschungsgeellschaft, the German agency which supports scientific research in much the same way that NIH does in its extramural programs — Dr. von Brand will give lectures in 10 cities.

He will also present a week-long course at Bonn University on parasite physiology. His lecture itinerary includes the Universities of Hamburg, Hanover, Berlin, Bonn, Giessen, Marburg, Frankfurt, Tübingen, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, and Munich.

Background Cited

A native of Ortenberg, Germany, Dr. von Brand is Head of the Section on Physiology and Biochemistry in the NIAID Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. He has been a member of the NIH scientific staff since 1947. The invitation to lecture in the Federal Republic of Germany is an honor recognizing his eminence as a scientist.

He received a Ph.D. from the University of Munich and an M.D. degree from the University of Erlangen. Before coming to NIH he held teaching and research posts at Erlangen, the Institute of Tropical Diseases at Hamburg, Barat College of the Sacred Heart in Lake Forest, Ill., Catholic University in Washington, D.C., and fellowships at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Johns Hopkins University.

He is a Past President of the Helminth Society of Washington and a former Vice President of the American Society of Parasitologists.

NIAID Scientists Show Men and Women React Differently to a Pyrogen

Etiocholanolone, an intermediary in the synthesis of testosterone, is known to be a potent pyrogen. Scientists, in studying its potent effect, had previously shown that etiocholanolone-induced fever is species-related. Such experimental fever had been induced in humans, for example, but not in animals.

Now, scientists from NIAID’s Laboratory of Clinical Investigations and NCI’s Medicine Branch have shown that etiocholanolone-induced fever is also sex-related.

The investigators—after injecting 69 separate, well-spaced doses (51 into 13 men, 18 into 5 women) of the steroid—measured maximum temperature rise, maximum change from the 37.5 C baseline, and 24-hour fever index for the groups.

Women Less Feverish

When they analyzed the data, they found that the women responded with significantly less fever to the standard 20 mg/ml dose. This effect was observed in spite of the fact that the women received more etiocholanolone per body weight (or surface area).

In 11 of the men, the fever was severe enough to require the administration of aspirin. No aspirin was needed by the women.

The investigators suggest that the observed differences (between the sexes) in etiocholanolone’s potent pyrogenic effect may be suppressed by the ovarian hormones in women. Or, alternately, that its effect may be related (or influenced by) the fact that men have more endogenous etiocholanolone. Studies designed to test these hypotheses are in progress.


Ninth Congress

Section, Biometry Branch, will lead the discussion of “Prognostic Criteria in Relation to Treatment.”

NCI members of other panels include Drs. John W. Berg, Clyde J. Duax, Harry V. Gelboin, Marvin A. Schneiderman, Richard A. Malgnen, Walter E. Heston and Murray J. Shear. Dr. Shear is Secretary-General of the International Union.

More than 800 Americans have registered to attend the congress. The 250 Americans who will present papers include the following from the NCI:


Over 4,000 scientists, physicians and laymen from more than 60 countries are expected to attend the congress. The union is a voluntary independent association of 95 cancer organizations in 67 countries.

The International Cancer Congress meets every four years; its last session was held in Moscow in 1962.
5 NIH Scientists Attend Congress in Germany

Among the 1,805 participants from 72 countries attending the 7th International Congress of Nutrition in Hamburg, Germany, recently were five NIH scientists.

The NIH participants were Dr. Arnold E. Schaefer, Head of the Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, and his assistant, Dr. Gerald E. Combs; Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, Associate Director for Program Analysis and Scientific Communications, NIAMD, and Dr. John G. Bieri, Chief of NIH’s Section on Nutritional Biochemistry, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology.

Dr. Schaefer Is Speaker

Dr. Schaefer presented one of the main plenary papers on “Assessment of Nutritional Status” and served as chairman of a session on “Obesity.” He also participated in a pre-conference meeting, “Administrative Aspects of Programs for the Protection of the Pre-School Child,” at Schloss Tresmbuttel, Germany, concerning administrative problems encountered in the development of programs to combat malnutrition in preschool children in developing countries.

Dr. Combs gave a paper on “Formula Foods for Preschool Children” at the congress and another at a meeting of the Food and Agriculture organization’s Expert Animal Nutrition Panel, of which he is a member.

Participants Listed

Several counselors to the Nutrition Section, OIR, participated in the congress, including Dr. W. J. Darby, who spoke on “Nutrition Research for the Future” at a plenary session and Drs. W. A. Krehl, H. J. Sauberlich, D. B. Couris and L. J. Tepty, who chaired scientific sessions.

The facilities at the University of Hamburg provided for the 35 different plenary, symposia, workshops and informal scientific sessions held during the congress. At least 350 scientists from the United States attended.

Clara O. Kendall, of CC Nursing Service, Retires

Clara O. Kendall, whose long-term hospital volunteer work led to a full-time career in practical nursing six years ago, recently retired from her position in the Clinical Center Nursing Department’s Cancer Nursing Service.

Mrs. Kendall was a Red Cross volunteer at Children’s Hospital, Washington, for many years. After her 2 children were grown she studied practical nursing and turned her avocation into a vocation. Now she plans to return to hospital volunteer work, in which she feels she has a sounder foundation than before.

She will also be active in women’s activities at Zion Lutheran Church, Takoma Park. As president of the Women’s Organization at the church for 4 years, she and a group of 35 other women raised $35,000 for the building fund. She will continue to live at her home on Colevills Road, Silver Spring.

Posey B. Howell Named Exec. Officer of DCRT

Posey B. Howell was recently appointed as the first Executive Officer of the Division of Computer Research and Technology.

Before joining the DCRT staff, Mr. Howell was Chief, Grants Management and Operations Branch, Extramural Programs, of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Previously he was Administrative Officer of that program.

Mr. Howell

From 1960-1962 he served as a Budget Analyst and Budget Officer, Office of Administrative Management, Office of the Director, NIH.

At NIH Since ‘59

Before entering on duty with the National Institutes of Health under the Management Intern Program in 1959, Mr. Howell was employed by the Agriculture Research Service as a Personnel Assistant.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Howell received his A.B. degree from the University of Virginia and is attending the American University for his M.A. in Public Administration. He served in the U.S. Army from 1954-1956.

NIMH’s Robert Mahon To Speak in Rockville

Robert Mahon of the Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, will speak at 9 p.m. Oct. 18, at the Rockville Jaycee Wives’ meeting in the Rockville Civic Center.

“How Much Discipline and When” is the topic of his speech, arranged by the Montgomery County Mental Health Association, a UGF agency.

Mr. Mahon is one of many mental health professionals who serve as unpaid volunteers in the Speakers’ Bureau. He also is Director of the Open Door, a social center for former mental patients. Mr. Mahon resides in Silver Spring.

Dr. Audu, Head of Nigerian University, Tours NIH, Discusses Health Problems

Dr. Ishaya S. Audu, Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, visited NIH on Sept. 13. Prior to a tour of several universities in this country, Dr. Ishaya S. Audu, Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, visited NIH on Sept. 13.

Dr. Audu, whose position is analogous to that of president of an American university, is sponsored by the Agency for International Development.

A film describing the NIH mission and functions was shown to Dr. Audu, and he toured the Clinical Center facilities escorted by Dr. Roger Black, CC Associate Director.

After luncheon with AID and Office of International Research officials, Dr. Audu was briefed by staff members of the OIR Nutrition Section on findings of the OIR nutrition surveys of Nigeria during 1965 with participation of a counterpart Nigerian-U.S. team.

Problems Discussed

The role of Ahmadu Bello University in resolving nutrition-related health problems and promoting increased production of more nutritious foods in Northern Nigeria was also discussed.

Later Dr. Audu visited Dr. Felix de la Cruz, Acting Chief of the Clinical Research Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, who discussed with him research on chromosomes.

Dr. Audu received his premedical and medical training in Nigeria, and graduated from the King’s College Medical School, University of London, where he won the Ware Prize in Pathology.

He held several postgraduate appointments at hospitals in Ibadan and London, as well as various appointments in the Medical Service of the Government of Northern Nigeria.

From October 1964 to September 1965, Dr. Audu was Visiting Research Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N.Y.

His research interests include vitamin E and the anemia of Kwasihiorok, as well as the osteomyelitis of sickle cell disease.

DRG Meeting to Include Tour of Primate Center

The Child Health and Human Development Program - Project Committee, Division of Research Grants, will devote part of its 2-day fall meeting, Oct. 21-22, to a workshop inspection of the jointly operated NICHD-NINDB Primate Research Center at the Naval Quarantine Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The workshop is planned to broaden the committee members’ knowledge of perinatal and reproductive biology research programs sponsored by NICHD and to improve the group’s competence in the evaluation of primate facilities associated with program-project applications.

14 in Group

Accompanying the group, including 11 members of the committee, will be the committee chairman, Dr. Roy G. Holly, Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the committee’s executive secretary, Dr. Louise Thomson, and Dr. James W. Pratt, Assistant Chief for Special Programs, DRG Research Grants Review Branch.
Patrick G. Talmon has been named Executive Officer of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan, an international facility under the joint management of U.S. and Pakistani authorities. He succeeds Robert Freise of the Office of International Research, who returned to NIH last spring after 3 years in the post.

In 1965, Talmon, an American, completed his degree at American University, joined the NIH management intern program in October 1965, and in June 1966, was appointed Executive Officer of the Office of International Research.

Program Begins in 1959

The SEATO Cholera Research Program was developed in 1959, under an agreement between the U.S. Government and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, in the wake of the spread of cholera in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The program was expanded in 1961 to include a second center in the Philippines.

Under the program, the SEATO governments will carry out studies of the cholera organism in the field and submit samples to the laboratories in Dacca and the Philippines for detailed study. The centers are managed by National Institutes of Health personnel, and an Advisory Board will oversee the program.

Dr. Albert Russell, noted epidemiologist, retires; famed for 'Periodontal Index'

An internationally renowned epidemiologist, Dr. Albert L. Russell, is retiring from the National Institute of Dental Research. He intends to continue his professional career as executive officer of the Institute's Epidemiology and Biometry Branch for over 16 years, Russell has traveled over the globe, studying factors relevant to oral diseases.

He and members of his staff have carried out these studies in a score of regions, ranging from Alaska to South Vietnam and as part of the scientific team of the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, now the Nutrition Branch of the Office of International Research, NIH.

Among his enduring contributions is the universally used Russell Periodontal Index, which fulfills a long-standing need for a standard guide in obtaining accurate and uniform data regarding the prevalence and characteristics of periodontal disease.

Dr. Russell, who is a member of the World Health Organization Expert Advisory Panel on Dental Health, has been asked by that organization to compile a manual on periodontal disease.

Recent scientific contributions by the laboratory include new information on the effectiveness of a vaccine in preventing the disease, on the duration of vaccine-induced immunity among adults in cholera endemic areas, and on the value of tetracyclines in the treatment of cholera.

Talmon Is Exec. Officer Of Pakistan-Seato Lab, Succeeding R. Freise

Dr. Talmon, right, newly appointed Executive Officer of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan, discusses administrative aspects of the facility with Charles B. Myers, NIAID Management Analysis Officer. Myers returned to NIH in late September after 3 months at the laboratory where he reviewed administrative procedures and plans. Talmon will leave for Dacca soon.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Dr. Russell

Dr. Albert Russell retired from the National Institute of Dental Research in late October, after 28 years of service. He was one of the first scientists to apply the principles of epidemiology to the study of dental diseases.

The epidemiology of periodontal disease will be used as an international guide on field practice surveys. It will furnish valuable data to everyone concerned with research in this field.

Dr. Russell plans, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, to continue some of the research activities with which he has been identified. He will also serve as consultant to the Director of the Dental Institute.

In addition to his professional contributions, his sparkling wit and compassion have made him an invaluable ambassador of good will.

Interested in People

Dr. Russell's deep interest in the people he studied in various lands is evident in the many hundreds of photographs that he has taken.

This interest has sustained him in travel which took him through earthquakes and other hardships. Dr. Russell's unfailing humor has also helped to lift the spirits of those associated with him in working under difficult conditions in remote and less developed areas of the earth.

In constant demand as a lecturer and writer, Dr. Russell displays a range of versatility that enables him to establish rapport with high school students as well as scientific assemblies in the capitals of the world.

Dr. Russell was brought to the Dental Institute by its first director, Dr. H. Trendley Dean, who was attracted by his work in early fluoride studies in South Dakota.

Dr. Russell was also one of the first investigators to study fluoride effects in adult populations. Under his leadership, the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, which he established, has added new dimensions to the studies of oral health problems.

A vast amount of new knowledge has been gained in these searches for an answer to the cause and cure of dental diseases.

Global studies conducted by Dr. Russell and his team of investigators have produced knowledge that will provide an opportunity to plan an approach to the correlation of many factors—differences in climate, industries, populations, foods, customs—and their relationship to oral conditions.

Studies Vary

Although the nutritional surveys occupy a prominent place in the activities of Dr. Russell's program, several other population studies undertaken by the branch have varied widely.

A highly effective topical fluoride treatment which demonstrated an 80 percent reduction in new dental cavities was reported recently. These findings hold promise of effective caries prevention and dramatic reduction of professional staff time required for this procedure.

Another study of possible relationship to variations in individual facial characteristics and malocclusion is being conducted. Criteria developed during this study could aid in early detection and correction, thus avoiding painful and costly orthodontic treatment at a later date.

Indicative of Dr. Russell's commitment to dental health were the comments he made at a recent seminar. "I neither like to speculate," he said, "we must find the answers to these questions."

In laying the groundwork for future epidemiological studies, Dr. Russell will continue to plan the direction of this phase of dental research for years to come.