Shannon Welcomes Experts Seeking To Improve Drugs

The science that uses animals to study drugs and relates the findings to man will undergo a thorough scientific examination at an international Symposium on Comparative Pharmacology in Washington, D.C., Jan. 24-27, at the Shoreham Hotel.

Approximately 550 experts from the scientific community, the pharmaceutical industry, and the Federal Government will attend the 4 days of scientific discussions on how to improve the safety and effectiveness of drugs.

36 Papers Presented

The symposium is sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Heart Institute.

Thirty-six scientific papers to be presented at the symposium will run the gamut from lower marine life to man in examining how drugs are metabolized and in discussing their effects and interactions in various biological systems.

The symposium's major objective (See DRUG IMPROVEMENT, Page 8)

Drill Invented by Dr. Robert J. Nelsen, Now on NIDR Staff, Makes 'History'

The laboratory and study of Dr. Edward H. Angle, who first emphasized orthodontics in America in the early 1900's. Window to his back yard, simulating in this museum reconstruction, showed a pleasant view such as many at NIH enjoy today.—Smithsonian photo.

By Jim Rice

The pace of scientific research is so accelerated in our time that “history” may be an event only a few years old.

Such an event—the development in 1953 of the first practical, water-driven turbine dental drill by an inventor now on the staff of the National Institute of Dental Research—is recorded in the History of Dentistry exhibit recently dedicated at the Smithsonian Institution's new Hall of Medical Sciences.

Color Film by PHS Designed to Protect Laboratory Workers Against Infection

A 35-minute movie in color, “Laboratory Design for Microbiological Safety,” has been released by the Public Health Service for use by individuals and groups interested in the problem of protecting laboratory workers studying highly infectious materials.

The idea for the 16 mm film came from the National Cancer Institute and was furthered by Dr. Arnold G. Weilum, Chief, Industrial Health and Safety Office, Fort Detrick, Md., who prepared the script which was co-authored by Dr. G. Briggs Phillips, PHS representative to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Robert Runkle, Biohazards and Containment Section, NCI, and Derwood R. Thayer, Audiodvisual Branch, PHS Communicable Disease Center.

The film (CDC Number M-1091) is available on loan from the Communicable Disease Center Library, Atlanta, Ga., and the Biohazards Product Department, PHS Communicable Disease Center.

Dr. Nelsen

Far from being a venerable old man, the NIDR investigator, Dr. Robert J. Nelsen (father of 6) is busy supervising development of other innovations for dentistry.

John E. Fogarty, Health Crusader, Dies at Age 53


His death occurred just before the convening of the 90th Congress in which he would have been sworn in for his 14th term.

It had become virtually accepted that what Mr. Fogarty wanted in the field of public health legislation Congress granted.

From private health and many other organizations he won well over 100 awards.

Modesty Becomes Him

Mr. Fogarty laid bricks in Rhode Island before coming to Congress 26 years ago. But in the Congressional Directory, where he could say what he pleased, he only said of himself that he was "a Democrat, of Harmony, R.I., elected in 1940; re-elected to succeeding Congresses."

His modesty was exceeded only by his abilities.

As soon as word of Mr. Fogarty's death became known, the President appointed Rep. James Rice to fill the vacated seat for the duration of the 90th Congress. (See HEALTH CRUSADER, Page 4)

Remodeling of CC Cafeteria Necessitates Inconveniences

Remodeling of the CC cafeteria has led to inconveniences for patrons and a serious reduction in revenue. In addition, unfortunately, it has become necessary to reduce cafeteria services.

Effective Feb. 13, only certain menu items will be available. For breakfast: cold cereal, fruit, sweet rolls, coffee and beverages. For lunch and supper: hot soup, choice of sandwiches, salads, deserts and beverages.

As soon as word of Mr. Fogarty's death became known, the President appointed Rep. James Rice to fill the vacated seat for the duration of the 90th Congress. (See HEALTH CRUSADER, Page 4)
NEWS from PERSONNEL

BETTER COMMUNICATIONS

When President Johnson lost patience recently with fuzzy Government writing, he was not alone in his discontent. At NIH, employees were already becoming aware of the problem through the communications programs being developed by Personnel Management Branch.

Now the pace has speeded up. Since last January, as one response to the President’s appeal for better writing, two additional courses have been bringing specialized training to the NIH staff.

One is Effective Writing, a 30-hour defense of the English language against faulty structural patterns and excessive jargon. The other is Report Writing, also 30 hours, and a new approach to coherence and organization at all levels of extended formal prose.

Course Is Flexible

Geared to a variety of NIH concepts, it is flexible enough to appeal directly to the needs of any writer, whether of research, technical, or program reports. Both courses are conducted by the Communications Skills Company of Huntsville, Ala.

This expanding emphasis on the communications skills has already attracted over 200 NIH employees. They come from a great many writing and editorial positions and apply themselves with enthusiasm and skill. They are growing steadily in numbers. All this is definite proof that NIH staff members who wish to communicate, intend to be sure that they communicate it well.

As many NIH personnel know, courses in both Effective Writing and Report Writing are currently being conducted on the reservation. Another section of each will begin on Jan. 30. It will meet 2 hours a day for 15 days. Additional courses will be offered later this year. Interested persons should consult their supervisors or Institute/Division Personnel Officer.

FEDERAL WORKER LAWS

The 89th Congress passed a score of laws affecting Federal employees. Following is a brief summary of the principal new personnel laws:

- **Claiming.** A 6-year statute of limitations was established on court suits by the government to recover money erroneously paid to civilian employees or members of the uniformed services of the United States.
- **Employe Compensation.** The latest Federal Employee Compensation Act provides: (a) a ceiling of 75% of the monthly pay of the top step of GS-15 and a floor of 75% of the beginning step of GS-2 for monthly compensation; (b) continuation of benefits for educational purposes to unmarried children under age of 18 up to 23, or until they complete 4 years' education beyond high school, whichever occurs first; (c) $200 per month when full-time attendants are required; (d) a 24-month lump sum payment in lieu of continued compensation to a widow or dependent widower upon remarriage; (e) automatic cost-of-living increases whenever the Consumer Price Index has equaled a rise of at least 3% for three consecutive months over the price index of the most recent base month.
- **Health Benefits.** The maximum age limit for health benefits coverage of an employe's eligible children was extended from 21 to 22. And the government's contribution toward the cost of employe health insurance was increased by a maximum of 30c bi-weekly for a self-only enrollment and by 90c bi-weekly for self and family enrollment.

**Pay.** A 2.9% pay increase became effective the first pay period in July 1966. The highest rate upon which compensation for overtime is to be calculated was changed from the minimum rate of GS-9 to the minimum rate of GS-10. Also, the maximum rate of GS-10 is the level above which an agency head can, at his option, elect to grant compensatory time instead of pay overtime.

**Veterans.** Preference was extended to honorably separated ex-servicemen and women who have had more than 180 consecutive days of active duty in the armed forces since Jan. 31, 1955.

**Retirement.** Optional retirement on full annuity is permitted at age 55 with 30 years' service and at age 60 with 20 years' service.

“Show me a man who makes no mistakes and I will show you a man who doesn’t do things.”—Theodore Roosevelt.

**Film on Lung Disorders Shown to NIAID Staff**

A new film on chronic bronchitis and emphysema was shown Jan. 12 to all NIH staff members at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The 53-minute color movie, produced by the PHS Audiovisual Facility in cooperation with the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of New York University, demonstrated the latest techniques for the rehabilitation of patients with advanced chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema.

These disorders are among the lung-crippling conditions currently under intensive study by NIAID scientists and grantees. The Institute recently intensified the research attack with an $845,000 program of grants to scientists at 10 major medical centers.
1st RML Bldg. Is Made Into Museum-Memorial Honoring Dr. Ricketts

An old schoolhouse on the Bitterroot River in Montana, which provided one of the first working spaces for NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, will soon become a museum depicting the laboratory's early achievements.

Canyon Creek School is about a mile west of Hamilton, Mont., where the Rocky Mountain Labor-

ory, now an arm of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, occupies its present re-

search building.

From 1922, until the present labora-

tory was occupied in 1928, the school was the site of much of the pioneering work conducted by RML scientists on Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tick-borne tularemia.

It was here that a vaccine for spotted fever was developed and first used. It was here that some of the first studies were made of tick-borne tularemia as a disease of wild animals.

Renovation Underway

The Canyon Creek building has been bought by Dr. William L. Jellison, a retired RML scientist. He has now begun the renovation necessary to make the building into a public museum where the early history of research at RML will be depicted.

A number of Hamilton and Mont-
											ana individuals and civic groups, along with the Zoology Department of the University of Montana, have already offered to assist Dr. Jellison in developing the museum, a project which will cost about $25,000. Income from tourists is expected to sustain the museum after it opens.

It is planned to make the museum a memorial to Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, who worked at the laboratory shortly after the turn of the century. Dr. Ricketts made some of the early significant contributions to the study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, including

NHI to Unveil Exhibit on Circulation of Blood at San Francisco Meeting

A newly completed NHI exhibit contrasts the Galen theory of blood circulation with the "modern" Harvey concept and describes artificial aids which give today's cardiac surgeons a new armamentarium of spare parts for the heart and blood vessels.

A large center panel exhibits patch grafts for sealing congenital heart defects or surgical incisions in blood vessels. Synthetic textile tubes for replacing or bypassing severely diseased blood-vessel segments are also shown along with artificial leaflets and valves for restoring or replacing those damaged by rheumatic fever.

Blood Pumps Exhibited

Blood pumps designed to provide circulatory assistance to failing hearts and prototypes of several total replacement devices are also exhibited.

The new exhibit, entitled "The Heart and Circulation" was produced by the Exhibits Section of the Heart Information Center.

It will be exhibited at the American Academy of General Practice meeting in San Francisco in April.

Capital University Concert Scheduled Saturday at CC

The Men's Glee Club of the Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Wilbur E. Crist, will present a concert for Clinical Center patients on Sat., Jan. 28, at 7:30 p.m. in the CC auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited to attend, but patients will have priority in seating. Arrangements for this concert were made by the CC Patient Activity Section.

For art therapy that Mrs. Kwiatkowska finds especially fascinating.

Dr. Lyman Wynne, Head of the NIMH Section of Family Studies and of Adult Psychiatry, indicates that the premise behind family art therapy is that families will be assisted in perceiving through their art work internal alliances and conflicts which are not readily discernible to themselves or the therapists in verbal communication.

During the art therapy session, the family is asked to work together, for example, on a painting. How they work together is an important indication of how they function together as a family.

Fulbright Grantee

Mrs. Kwiatkowska recently returned from a six-week teaching stint in Brazil at the Catholic Universities of San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Theorizing on her second Fulbright travel grant, Mrs. Kwiatkowska conducted classes, seminars and clinical studies in family art therapy. Her first Fulbright to Brazil in 1964 was the first ever awarded for art therapy.

Trips of this nature emphasize what Mrs. Kwiatkowska finds an especially appealing aspect of family art therapy; the fact that families the world over respond very similarly to art therapy regardless of cultural and social differences.
Vaccination Certificate Forms for International Travel Revised Recently

A new vaccination certificate form went into use Jan. 1, 1967 for all vaccinations performed in the United States for international travel.

Smallpox, cholera and yellow fever vaccination certificates already issued remain valid until the expiration date of the certificate.

This revised edition includes changes in the smallpox and yellow fever vaccination certificates, as amended by the Eighteenth World Health Assembly in May 1965. All certificates printed prior to October 1966 should be destroyed.

Requirements Listed

The International Certificate of vaccination or revaccination requires the physician to indicate that either a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine, certified to fulfill the World Health Organization's recommended requirements for manufacture of the vaccine, was used. Also, the origin and batch number of the vaccine must be recorded.

The International Certificate of vaccination or revaccination against yellow fever was amended to extend the validity of the certificate from 6 to 10 years as of May 12, 1965.

Certificates Available

Yellow fever vaccination certificates already issued are automatically extended to be valid for 10 years from the date of vaccination or revaccination.

A supply of the new certificates are on sale at the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 10 cents a copy or $5 per hundred.

Tavia Gordon Named to NHI Statistical Post

Tavia Gordon was recently appointed senior supervisory statistician for field studies in geographic pathology in connection with the NHI intramural program.

His unit, as part of the Biometric Research Branch, NHI, deals principally with the epidemiological studies of cardiovascular diseases now underway in Framingham, Mass., Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

Mr. Gordon returns to NIH after an absence of six years. Prior to his present appointment he was Assistant Chief of the Division of Health Examination Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics. Before that he had served five years as a statistician with the Biometric Research Section, NHI.

Luck is the crossroads where preparation and opportunity meet.

Edna Todd Recalls NIH in 30s; Retires After 33 Years of Federal Service

By Tony Anastasi

The NIH assistant director played baseball on his lunch hour in front of “Top Cottage”; the telephone operator called employees by their first names; there was no elevator; one had to leave the building occasionally to get a breath of fresh air, away from the research animals and chemical odors, and the pay was $24 a week.

This was in the 1930s when Edna A. Todd joined the then National Institute of Health.

In 1936, she started to work at NIH, when it was located in the old Hygienic Laboratory at 25th and E Sts., N.W., in Washington, D.C. In 1938 she moved with NIH to the present reservation in Bethesda.

Miss Todd, a personnel technical assistant specializing in recruitment and placement, retired Dec. 30 after 33 years of Federal service—40 with NIH. She has worked in NIH personnel longer than any other employee.

Recalls Early Days

“We had one building completed and one parking lot when I first started,” she said. “We used to eat lunch at ‘Mr. Feathers’, as we called it, which was the cafeteria on the top floor of Building 1.

“Our usual lunch consisted of salads and sandwiches served on a board mounted on two wooden ‘horses’. Occasionally, Mrs. Wilson (donor of most of the NIH land tract) would invite us to her house for lunch,” she said.

Background Given

“Because of overcrowded conditions in those early days, our entire personnel operation—which consisted of three persons—was located with our desks in the hallway on the second floor of Building 1,” she added.

Born in Washington, D.C., Miss Todd was schooled mostly in Alexandria, Va. She graduated from Alexandria High School, attended the Washington School for Secretaries for one year, and had two years of Business School. She also studied psychology and English at George Washington University in 1945-46.

Starts As Clerk

Her first job, in 1924 as a clerk, paid $15 a week. In 1928 she jumped to $750 a year.

Her first Federal service was from 1933-36, as a clerk with the Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service. Two years after joining NIH, she worked for Dr. Harold Dorn, a pioneer in smoking and cancer studies. She also worked for Dr. Leonard Scheele, former PHS Surgeon General.

Enters Personnel Field

She settled on personnel work in 1956, where she has faithfully performed a wide range of duties ever since.

Thinking back over her long Federal career, she said, “I can’t think of any outstanding amusing anecdotes, I guess I’ve been too serious.”

Nobody yet has objected to her “serious” record of dedicated achievements.

NHI Issues New Leaflet About Varicose Veins

Varicose veins have been recognized as a form of disease since 500 B.C. They are widespread throughout the population and affect one out of every 2 women and one out of every 4 men over the age of 40.

The major factor in developing varicose veins is weakness (often hereditary) of the veins in the legs and/or the valves of these veins.

Other Factors Cited

Other factors are obesity, pregnancy, increasing age and persistent abdominal pressure from the stomach muscles—such as that caused by heavy lifting, coughing and straining.

The choice of occupation may also be a factor in acquiring varicose veins. People in occupations that require a great deal of standing are more prone to acquire them than are people with sit-down jobs.

The fact that one has varicose veins does not always have to mean discomfort. Even the worst case can be diagnosed and treated.

Pamphlet Issued

Facts about varicose veins: its causes, symptoms and treatment are presented in a new leaflet entitled “Varicose Veins—What Can Be Done About Them,” issued recently by the National Heart Institute.

The leaflet, PHS Publication No. 154, may be obtained from the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Multiple copies at $11.25 per 100 may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Infectious Diseases Lab Aims To Find Volunteers for the Study of the ‘Common Cold’

NIAD’s Laboratory of Infectious Diseases continues to need volunteers with colds for its study to combat the “common cold.”

Employees with colds are urged to contribute samplings of nasal secretions plus 2 blood samples, one at the start of the illness and one 3 weeks later. Participants receive $2 for each blood sample.

Appointments may be made by calling James Bentley or Harvey James, Ext. 65811, preferably within the first 3 days of infection.

If possible, employees are requested to schedule appointments in the morning to give investigators ample time for processing.

COLOR FILM (Continued from Page 1) and Contaminating Section, NCI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Government agencies and related organizations such as grantees may purchase copies of the film from the PHS Audiovisual Facility in Atlanta. Other interested groups or individuals should communicate with DuArt Film Laboratories, 246 W. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, in regard to purchasing copies.
The sudden and shocking death of Congressman John E. Fogarty is a tragic loss to the American people.

"John Fogarty was a true champion of the peoples' aspirations for better health. His inspired leadership in the creation and expansion of Federal programs for health research and related activities will benefit untold generations to follow.

"The state of science and medicine in this country—acknowledged as preeminent throughout the world—is largely attributable to the wise and unflagging leadership of John Fogarty over the past 20 years.

Loss Is World-Wide

"Thus, the Nation's—indeed the world's—loss of John Fogarty created a void that will be virtually impossible to fill."

Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, called Mr. Fogarty "one of God's noblemen." They had served together in the House for 25 years.

Rep. Fogarty interrupted his Congressional service in 1944 to join the Navy. He saw active service with a Construction Battalion (Seabees) in the Pacific theatre.

Recovering from a heart attack 12 years ago, Mr. Fogarty became especially interested in the National Institutes of Health and health legislation. He was known also as a skillful debater.

Frequently in recent years, he was given major credit for persuading the House to vote additional funds for NIH and other health programs that the Democratic administrations had requested.

Furthereed Research

The stocky, graying Mr. Fogarty was known around Washington as "Mr. Public Health." His greatest effort and achievements were in furthering medical research.

He said that "Nothing happened to me as a kid that made me decide medicine must be important."

Mr. Fogarty is survived by his wife, the former Louise Rohland, a daughter, Mary Louise, four brothers, William, Raymond, T. Francis and Charles Fogarty, and a sister, Margaret A. Fogarty.

Dental Decay Problems Are Explored in Booklet Issued by the NIDR

Dental decay afflicts 98 percent of all Americans at some time during their lives. Beginning in early childhood, soon after eruption of the primary teeth, this disease continues in its destructive course through permanent dentition unless preventive or restorative measures are taken.

Investigations into the causes, treatment and prevention of this universal problem are summarized in a new booklet published by the Public Health Service.

"Research Explores Dental Decay," prepared by the National Institute of Dental Research here at NIH, discusses work underway by Institute scientists and grant-supported investigators in institutions throughout the country.

It points out the wide variety of factors, such as nutrition, bacteria, oral hygiene practices and heredity, believed to contribute to the development of this disease.

Just as dental research is a collaborative task, the application of research findings in preventing decay is a partnership effort, the booklet observes. The partners include basically the scientist, the dentist and the patient.

Here at NIH, Dr. Eugene Streicher of the Lab of Psychology Section on Aging, explains to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (center) and former PHS Surg. Gen. Luther Terry a type of measurement used to determine clinical composition of nerve tissue.—Photo by Jerry Hocht.
restorative dentistry.

Present-day high speed drills developed from this original are used throughout the world. They permit increased rotary speeds, eliminate vibration, enable the dentist to prepare teeth more efficiently, and give increased comfort to the patient.

The History of Dentistry exhibits at the Smithsonian consist of period rooms and display cases that well demonstrate how today's theories can become tomorrow's therapies.

The dental exhibit is particularly noteworthy because the Smithsonian boasts one of the world's largest collections of dental objects. Gold toothpicks with mother-of-pearl handles and dentures made of ivory are among hundreds of items on display.

The new Hall of Medical Science exhibits also traces achievements in medicine and pharmacy. One of the period rooms is a full-size restoration of an 1890 American pharmacy. The Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology at 12th and Constitution Ave., where the exhibits may be seen from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Accelerated Demand for NIH Publications Keeps Information Staff in High Gear**

Starting in October a sudden surge in public demand for publications prepared by the Heart Information Center has called for emergency measures involving the entire information staff.

Principal items requested include "Hardening of the Arteries," "Hemophilia" and "Emphysema." Notices of availability appeared in Today's Health, an American Medical Association publication; the Journal of the National Education Association, and U.S. News and World Report.

Some 9,158 letters and postcards and numerous phone calls were received during the past 3 months resulting in the distribution of 57,635 publications.

Highest demand was for 14,382 pamphlets on "Emphysema," 6,066 on "Hardening of the Arteries," 11,149 on "The Living Pump," 8,563 on "Cerebral Vascular Disease and Strokes," and 2,595 for the "Handbook of Heart Terms."

Figures for January have not been assembled yet, but indications are that the demand has continued at only a slightly lower pace.

Most of the requests came from teachers and students, but a large number also were from physicians who wanted copies for their patients; from health department and hospital officials, nurses and American Heart Association contacts.

**Service to Scientists' Is Guideline for The NIH Supply Management Branch**

By Margaret Suter

In time of war, supply is often referred to as "the man behind the man behind the gun." During the day-to-day fight against disease here at the NIH, supply can just as properly be called the man behind the man behind the test tube, the titrator, the blood cell counter, the research development contractors.

It is to the Supply Management Branch that the NIH investigator for its equipment and the materials so vital to his research. Conversely, according to Branch Chief James B. Davis, service to scientists is the guideline for every supply activity.

The dedication of the SMB in supporting NIH research is pointed up in the cover story of the Oct. 1966 issue of Laboratory Management. The article, "How NIH Buys Research Equipment," describes the diversified operations of the SMB, particularly the determination at every organizational level to support service outstanding in all respects.

Outlays Near $20 Million

With annual expenditures of close to $20 million, laboratory equipment valued at $50 million and a current inventory of between 3,000 and 3,500 common use items under its control this is no small undertaking.

In overseeing this mission, Mr. Davis is assisted by Donald R. Watson, Head of the Procurement Section; Richard J. Colton, Head, Research Contracts Section, and Lewis D. Brown, Head, Property and Supply Section.

At the NIH every laboratory in each Institute or Division has an allotment or budget to purchase equipment and supplies. When a scientist needs an item that is stocked in the Central Storeroom operated by the Property and Supply Section, he simply requisitions it. A catalog in which each item is illustrated and described aids him in making his selections.

3,000 Items in Stock

With $600,000—more than 3,000 items—in stock at all times, the section has been able to achieve a 98.6 percent supply availability record. Programmed into the automated inventory control for each item is the demand factor based on the historical experience of how often the item is requested.

The computer reports are used not only to up-date and maintain current inventory but also to indicate the most opportune time to reorder from a price point of view.

When the item needed by a scientist is not in stock, he next turns to Property and Supply's Property Utilization Section. If it is not available here, his requisition goes to Procurement for purchase.

Procurement then contacts all NIH laboratories to see if any other scientists expect to order the same item soon. If so, a multiple order will be made up so as to take advantage of quantity discounts.

The Supply Management Section also authorizes selected scientists at the various institutes to make small purchases via telephone charge order (TCO). This decentralization speeds delivery and reduces the cost of handling small purchases.

75,000 Items Available

Dollar limits for TCO's range from $50 for general supplies and equipment to $100 for chemicals to $250 for radiochemicals. Items available from the Central Store are not available under TCO. Over 75,000 line items were purchased through TCO in 1966.

The third arm of the Supply Branch is the Research Contracts Section. When an Institute or Division has occasion to contract directly with a firm or agency, the Research Contracts Section has the responsibility of the supply support service outstanding in all respects.

**Registration for Spring NIH Graduate Program Slated Jan. 27-Feb. 3**

Registration for the Spring 1967 Semester of the Graduate Program at NIH will be held Jan. 27 through Feb. 3 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Saturday in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3-B-05.

Sixty-one courses will be offered in the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Genetics, Languages and General Studies, Mathematics, Medicine and Physiology, Microbiology and Immunology, Physics and Statistics.

New courses to be offered in the spring semester are New Spectroscopic Methods and their Applications, Medicinal Chemistry, Ultrastuctural Aspects of Cell Biology, Immunohematology and Blood Transfusion, Statistics for Managerial Decisions, and Time Series Analysis.

Textbooks for the courses may be purchased in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3-B-05 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

For further information on catalogs call Ext. 66371.

---

Dr. Harold M. Fullmer employs an electrophoresis separator in studies of a collagen enzyme involved in gum degeneration.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Here's Don Bradley bringing in another batch of requests to be sorted by Judy Wodford. Both are members of the HIC staff.—Photo by Lou Cook.
Helen M. Reed Retires After 33 Years With Government Agencies

Helen M. Reed, Editorial Clerk of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development’s Information Branch, retired Jan. 1. Miss Reed had been an active government employee in a variety of Federal agencies for 33 years.

She had been with the NICHD Information staff since July 1964, Miss Reed served as an Editorial Assistant, until last July, in the Technical Communications Branch.

While in that position she helped edit and prepare three major conference proceedings published by NICHD in 1966.

Before coming to the NIH, Miss Reed was with the Division of Dental Public Health and Resources Information Office (1963-64); regional DHEW Office of Education, Kansas City, Mo. (1962-63), and the Post Office Department in St. Joseph, Mo., and Denver, Colo. (1949-52).

Before returning to her hometown, Spencer, Neb., Miss Reed was honored at a retirement luncheon given by the NICHD Public Information Branch.

Dr. Axelrod Honored by University of Chicago

Dr. Julius Axelrod, Chief, Section on Pharmacology in the Laboratory of Clinical Science in the National Institute of Mental Health, recently was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Chicago.

He was cited for his research in drug metabolism on the sympathetico nervous system and the pineal gland. The University also praised his impressive record as a teacher of pharmacologists.

His Students Contribute

Many individuals who have studied with him, both from the United States and abroad, have since made important contributions in their own right, the citation noted.

Most of Dr. Axelrod’s research and training activities were done at NIH.

Dr. Axelrod is the first pharmacologist in more than 60 years and only the second ever to receive an honorary degree of the University of Chicago. The first was Nobel Prize winner Dr. Paul Ehrlich.

Dr. Axelrod joined the PHS in 1949 with the NHI and transferred to his present position at NIMH in 1955.

'Farmer' Henry Lutterlough Harvests Essential Crops for NHL Scientists

Henry Lutterlough with 27 years of NIH service behind him, the last 4 years with the National Heart Institute, might well be introduced to a TV audience of “What’s My Line” as a “Farmer for Scientists.”

His musty ceremonies have gone on to further confuse the panel of experts by informing them that Mr. Lutterlough lives in Washington, D.C., is married, is the father of one daughter and has two grandchildren, and performs a service.

The panel would get a “yes” to the question of whether or not “this is a useful service from which anyone can derive personal benefit,” although the proviso “indirectly” would be added.

The panel would also get a “yes” to such questions as, “Is this service performed outside the District of Columbia?” and “Is its performance something that requires special skill and knowledge?”

He ‘Plows No Acres’

Actually, Mr. Lutterlough plows no acres, hoe no orderly rows, nor does he wait several months for “crops” to mature. He reaps his increased yields almost right away.

The bacteria he grows in 320 liter batches increase by the billions to yield a harvestable product in from 6 hours to a week depending on the species.

Classified as a laboratory technician, he was one of the only full-time person engaged in such specialized work at NIH. Now he has about all he can do to produce enough bacteria to supply the needs of medical research scientists of the NHL. One or two other growers are similarly employed elsewhere on the reservation.

His favorite crop and the one in greatest demand is Escherichia coli or E. coli, as it is more commonly known.

Bacterium Found in Man

This bacterium, normally found in the intestinal tracts of man and other warm-blooded animals, is a favorite with investigators studying enzymes, particularly the activity of enzymes in relationship to cellular and body metabolism.

It takes about 18 hours to grow in a 320 liter batch of cells. The liquid containing the bacteria is then drawn off, centrifuged and the bacterial cells recovered from the centrifuge for use by the scientists.

During growth everything must be kept sterile or “weeds” appear, especially when a rich yeast extract medium is used. When phosphates and sugars are added “all kinds of ‘bugs’ just love it,” says Mr. Lutterlough.

Lab Technician Lutterlough’s laboratory-farm is so crowded with the giant tank, three huge centrifuges, carboys, refrigerators for cooling, and a maze of piping, that there is hardly room enough left for the small desk he uses to keep track of the paperwork.

The man-on-the-street frequently wonders why medical scientists are so interested in working with the lower plants and animals when the ills of mankind would seem much more worthy of direct attack.

They forget that all living things—man, mold, monster or mouse—are constructed of the same elementary molecules and follow similar paths of body metabolism.

Because they react to their environment in ways that are similar it is most important to study living things in their simplest forms so that previews can be obtained of what to look for in higher, more complex organisms.

“Farmer” Lutterlough can rightfully feel he has an important job to do—essential to success of the scientists he serves.

SCULPTRESS

(Continued From Page 3)

Art is used as an universal mode of communication in a new method of psychiatric evaluation.

Mrs. Kwiatkowska is in a particularly advantageous position to interpret world-wide response. A native of Poland, she has lived in France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Manchuria and Brazil. She speaks Portuguese, Polish, Russian, French, Italian and German as well as English.

Educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Geneva and the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Mrs. Kwiatkowska has published extensively in her field and is sought as guest lecturer by many universities. She is currently preparing an article on her work for publication in the first part of the year.
Nichols Writes '30' to Colorful and Exciting Career in Government

Herbert Bishop Nichols, 59, Assistant Chief for Public Information of the National Heart Institute, ended a long and colorful Federal career that spanned four decades with a simple, quiet office get-together, Dec. 30 of last year.

This was as it should be, for the tall, grey-haired Connecticut Yankee is a quiet, introspective man whose staid manner belies an exciting career that few writers in Federal Service have rivaled.

Mr. Nichols was a recorder and communicator of natural and unnotated history. His travels took him twice to uncharted regions of the Antarctic as an observer for Admiral Byrd and the Secretary of the Army; to China and Burma as press intelligence officer to Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer while U.S. Forces in China were wrestling control of the "backdoor" to Asia from the Japanese in World War II.

Earlier still he went to Panama, where he commanded an artillery battery of 14 mortars guarding the backdoor to the Canal at the mouth of the Chargrass River.

Mr. Nichols has been a science writer since his free-lancing days as an undergraduate at Harvard University and as a graduate student at Boston University.

Positions Noted

For the next 18 years, he was Natural Science Editor for the Christian Science Monitor.

In 1949 he became Special Assistant for Public Information to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, serving until 1962.

While on a year's leave of absence from USGS, he was asked to aid in the establishment of a public relations unit for the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

In 1946 he was co-winner of the George Westinghouse Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for distinguished service to science in the field of journalism.

He is a Fellow and Council member of the AAAS, a member and Past President of the National Association of Science Writers. He is also a member of the Explorers Club of New York, the Geological Society of Washington, Past President of the Bond Astronomical Club at Harvard Observatory and the Vermont Botanical Club. He was retired as a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army reserve in 1960.

Mr. Nichols came to NIH in January 24, 1967

Nichols Writes '30' to Colorful and Exciting Career in Government

Herbert Bishop Nichols, 59, Assistant Chief for Public Information of the National Heart Institute, ended a long and colorful Federal career that spanned four decades with a simple, quiet office get-together, Dec. 30 of last year.

This was as it should be, for the tall, grey-haired Connecticut Yankee is a quiet, introspective man whose staid manner belies an exciting career that few writers in Federal Service have rivaled.

Mr. Nichols was a recorder and communicator of natural and unnotated history. His travels took him twice to uncharted regions of the Antarctic as an observer for Admiral Byrd and the Secretary of the Army; to China and Burma as press intelligence officer to Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer while U.S. Forces in China were wrestling control of the "backdoor" to Asia from the Japanese in World War II.

Earlier still he went to Panama, where he commanded an artillery battery of 14 mortars guarding the backdoor to the Canal at the mouth of the Chargrass River.

Mr. Nichols has been a science writer since his free-lancing days as an undergraduate at Harvard University and as a graduate student at Boston University.

Positions Noted

For the next 18 years, he was Natural Science Editor for the Christian Science Monitor.

In 1949 he became Special Assistant for Public Information to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, serving until 1962.

While on a year's leave of absence from USGS, he was asked to aid in the establishment of a public relations unit for the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

In 1946 he was co-winner of the George Westinghouse Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for distinguished service to science in the field of journalism.

He is a Fellow and Council member of the AAAS, a member and Past President of the National Association of Science Writers. He is also a member of the Explorers Club of New York, the Geological Society of Washington, Past President of the Bond Astronomical Club at Harvard Observatory and the Vermont Botanical Club. He was retired as a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army reserve in 1960.

Mr. Nichols came to NIH in January 24, 1967

Cancer Nursing Service at CC Receives Award

CC Nursing Department's Cancer Nursing Service employees, who recently received a group award for high quality patient care, are shown here with Dr. Nathaniel Bollin and Dr. Paul Carbone, both of NCI, and Eileen Jones, Asst. Chief of the Cancer Nursing Service. Seated, from left: Dr. Bollin, Geraldine Vernon, Head Nurse Ada Hruska and Dr. Carbone. Standing, from left: Mrs. Jones, Margaret Cromer, Donald Asson, Martha Newsom, Marie Weaver, Juante Brako, Mildred Wall, Linda Hul big, Irene Poxton, Lammh Murray, Agnes Koating and Dorothy Smith. Award winners not shown are Patricia McIntire, Dorothy Stone, Mary Brown, Patricia Gilliam, Kenneth Braxton and Martin Stewart.—Photo by Tom Joy.

DRUG IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

is to facilitate information among a multidisciplinary group of scientists. Pharmacology, toxicology, veterinary medicine, primate research, zoology, biology, marine biology, physiology, entomology, biochemistry, and physics are among the scientific disciplines represented.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, will welcome the conference at the opening symposium session at 1:30 p.m. today. Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, will offer the introductory remarks, and Dr. William G. van der Kloot, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology of New York University, will deliver the keynote address, "Goals and Strategy of Comparative Pharmacology."

Extensive Studies Needed

The symposium will emphasize the need for extensive studies of drugs in animals before clinical testing, and later application to diseases in man. The animal studies are an integral part of national and international research efforts aimed at improving drug safety and efficacy.

It has been customary to use normal, healthy animals in such drug studies but the drugs eventually will be administered to the sick or handicapped. Therefore, in 1962 as Information Officer of the then DGMS, served two years as Information Officer of DEFIR, and then joined the Heart Information Center of NIH as Assistant Information Chief in 1964.

Mr. Nichols plans to continue science writing on a free-lance basis, many pharmacologists are inducing disease states in animals similar to those found in man and treating the animals with drugs.

Pharmacologists at the University of Iowa, in research supported by the NIGMS, have induced artificial kidney disease, endocrine disease, and endocrine disorders in several species and are testing the reactions of these animals to common drugs. Such research is an important step toward improving the safety and efficacy of drugs.

Drug Effects Investigated

The use of animals of simplified structure, notably such single nerve fiber marine animals as lobsters, crabs, and squid, have proved particularly useful in helping scientists learn more about the effects of drugs on the central nervous system. Marine animals such as the squid, which excretes an ink-like substance for protection, also can prove extremely useful in studying how toxic materials are excreted in man and why drugs may be excreted more rapidly in some individuals than in others.

The effects of insecticides and pesticides on marine life will be discussed by Dr. Richard Adamson of the NCI. In his paper, "Drug Metabolism in Marine Vertebrates," Dr. Adamson cites marine life exposed to industrial wastes and pesticides and toxic, tumor-causing chemicals in fish as two basic reasons for studying the disposition of drugs in marine vertebrates.

Observing metabolic processes in these forms can help determine what effects insecticides exert on marine life and what pesticide effects such chemicals may have on human populations that consume large quantities of fish and seafood in their daily diets.

Dr. Rosenthal Noted for Schizophrenia Research, Named Lab Chief Here

Dr. David Rosenthal, noted for his research in schizophrenia, has been named to head the National Institute of Mental Health's Laboratory of Psychology at the National Institutes of Health.

He succeeds Dr. David Shakow, Chief of the Laboratory for 12 years, and one of the nation's leading authorities in schizophrenia.

At NIH Since '55

Dr. Rosenthal received his doctorate in psychology at the University of Chicago in 1952. He taught at Johns Hopkins University, served at its hospital and then came to NIMH in 1955 as Research Psychologist, a post he held until his promotion Dec. 1.

Dr. Rosenthal has been widely acclaimed for his series of papers on the problem of heredity in schizophrenia, NIMH's 10-year study of the Genain quadruplets—the only case known to medicine of schizophrenic quadruplets—which he edited has had an important impact in the field.

While administering the work of some 23 scientists in the Laboratory of Psychology, Dr. Rosenthal will continue his research to determine the roles that both heredity and environment play in producing schizophrenia.

Dr. Shakow, who asked to be relieved of the post of laboratory chief, will continue his extensive research studies and writings as Senior Scientist attached to the Office of the Director of Clinical Investigations.

Dr. Shakow, who is well known for his clinical and experimental studies which systematized the diagnoses of schizophrenia, and outlined the deficits in personality that differentiate schizophrenics from normal people. An expert in the history of psychiatry and psychology in this country, he is the author, along with Dr. David Rapaport, of the book, "The Influence of Freud on American Psychology."