Dr. Kenneth S. Cole Awarded New Honors For Biophysics Research

Two Noted Retired NIAID Scientists Die

Orientation for PHS Commissioned Officers To Be Held Tomorrow

New Rapid Retrieval System Is Geared To Specific Needs of DBS Research

Two Noted Retired NIAID Scientists Die

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Institute Director From 1957 to 1964

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, public health scientist and world authority on malaria, died June 29, shortly after suffering a heart attack at his Largo, Fla., home. He was 64.

As a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service for 18 years, Dr. Andrews served as Director of the NIAID from 1957 until his retirement in 1964.

Other key positions he held in the PHS included that of Director of Professional Functions, Office of Malaria Control in War Areas, Atlanta, Ga., in 1946; deputy and later officer in charge of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta (1946-1962); and Assistant Surgeon General, Associate Chief for Programs, Bureau of State Service.

Two Noted Retired NIAID Scientists Die

Dr. Charles Armstrong, Pioneer in Modern Attack on Polio

Dr. Charles Armstrong, medical officer and pioneering research scientist in the Public Health Service for 34 years, died June 22 at Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he had been a patient for 2 days.

Dr. Armstrong was chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases, NIH, from 1941 until 1948, and until only a few years ago worked daily in his laboratory at NIH, despite his formal retirement in 1952.

New Rapid Retrieval System Is Geared To Specific Needs of DBS Research

A rapid retrieval system designed to meet the specific needs of the Division of Biologies Standards research program has been developed by Aurora K. Reich, DBS Scientific Communications Officer.

The aim of the program is to give complete and timely coverage of the literature concerning biological products and related research. DBS staff members can obtain answers to specific questions regarding many aspects of the scientific, technical, and control programs of interest to the Division.

The direct-line, on-demand literature retrieval system, ELECTRO-WRITER DATA PHONE, is now in operation at the Chief's office.

David Tilson Is Named Branch Chief at DRFR

David Tilson has been named Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources by Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy Jr., Division Director.

He succeeds Dr. Francis L. Schmehl who has joined the staff of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, as Director of Research Services.

Mr. Tilson comes to the Division from the Office of Program Planning at NIH, where he was Assistant Chief for two years. In his new position with DRFR, he will super-
NEWS from PERSONNEL

VISITS TO PERSONNEL OFFICES

From time to time a question arises as to the right of an employee to visit his personnel office, talk with a management official or file a grievance.

An employee may visit his personnel office to seek advice on any matter if he believes his personnel representative can help him.

The employee does not have to explain to his supervisor his reasons for visiting the personnel office. However, since the consultations are scheduled during official hours, the employee must consult with his supervisor to arrange a time when he can be conveniently spared from his work.

On the same basis, the employee has a right to contact the Deputy Equal Employment Policy Officer with regard to discrimination and to consult with the Department Counselor on conflict of interest matters.

To be fully effective, the spirit as well as the letter of this Federal policy must be observed. Supervisors are cautioned, therefore, to refrain from discouraging or preventing any employee from visiting his personnel office or talking with any of the management officials mentioned above.

HATCH ACT SURVEY

The 89th Congress has established a group to study the effects of the existing Federal laws which limit or discourage political activities on the part of Government employees and to make recommendations for any changes considered desirable or necessary.

This group, known as the Hatch Act Commission, will interview a scientifically selected sample of approximately 1,000 Federal employees located in the continental United States. The questions to be asked will deal generally with employee attitudes toward and knowledge about the Hatch Act.

NIH employees will be contacted, but the time is not yet known. Employee participation is entirely voluntary, and any employee may decline to be interviewed without giving any reasons.

NIH Record Participation Invited In Activities of Society For History of Medicine

Scientists here who wish to join the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, or to present papers on the history of medicine at its coming fall and spring meetings, are asked to contact Dr. Jeanne L. Brand, National Institute of Mental Health, or Dr. Peter D. Olch, National Library of Medicine.

Dr. William C. Roberts, Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, was elected vice president of the Society at its recent annual dinner meeting at the Cosmos Club. Other officers are Dr. Brand, president, and Dr. Olch, secretary-treasurer.

The Society is an affiliated activity of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

Golfers Vie For Prizes In NIHGA Tournament

Fifty-one members of the NIH Golf Association, sponsored by the R&W, took part in the second tournament of 1967 held June 26 at the PEPCO Island View Golf Course.

Harry Thompson, NIMH, won the top prize with a 4-over-par 76. Other winners of gift certificates were: runners up Luther Johnson, DRS, and J. D. Brown, NIMH, who had scores of 89; Ron Horn, OD, with a 25 handicap, who won low net of 67; and Hugh Connolly, DRS, whose score for second low net was 70.

Tom Joy, DRS, earned a prize for low score among higher-handicapped golfers with a total of 93. Bill Dixon, NCI, was a close second with 96.

In the special events, John Kveddar, NCI, won the long-drive contest by an estimated 250 yards in to the wind. Ray Jones, PHS, bested the course's twelfth hole (a long par three) by hitting his tee shot 10 feet from the hole; and Dave Anderson, DRS, "continued his mastery of the high score category," winning a certificate with his 138 total.

1. When submitting a Reproduction and Distribution Services Request (Printing Requisition) to the Print Shop, be sure to keep the last blue copy for your records.

2. When requesting a new form or a revision of an old form, the PHS 2300 must be filled out in triplicate and sent in to your I/D Forms Clearing Officer.
**The NIH Record**

**The Young At Heart**

By Katie Broberg

25th of a Series

Tom Olszewski (pronounced O-SHESS-KEE) is a solid 6-footer, whose name and stature bring to mind a Notre Dame football player. But if Tom had any illusions about becoming a football player, a broken collar bone acquired during a scrimmage in his senior year in high school at Johnsonburg, Pa., was enough to convince him that another career would be more to his liking.

In 1966 he accepted a position as a Biologist in the Laboratory of Biochemical and Cellular Physiology, National Heart Institute, under the supervision of Dr. M. Blair Bowers. The laboratory is headed by Dr. Edward Korn.

**Interest in NIH Noted**

Tom heard of the National Institutes of Health, through the college placement office while attending Pennsylvania State University. However, upon graduation in 1965 with a B.S. in Zoology (a 4-year course he completed in 3 years by going to school during the summer), his plans to join NIH were interrupted by his military obligation.

It was while serving in the National Guard Active Reserve, and waiting to be called to active duty, that his attraction for life in the outdoors brought him an opportunity to work in forestry. As foreman of a chemical girdling crew, he supervised the stripping of trees of their bark, sprayed them with arsenic to cause defoliation, and then left them to dry for later cutting and shipment to a paper mill.

The call to active duty was not long in coming. Tom reported to another career would be more to his liking.

**Effects of Laser Irradiation on Cancer To Be Studied in Experiments at NCI**

The National Cancer Institute, using laser equipment developed by the U.S. Army, will conduct research study their effects upon cancer. The term “laser” is derived from emission of radiation.”

The laser instrument designed by the U.S. Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., is undergoing modifications while being installed in a cancer research area here.

The device was developed by the Army in response to a request from the NCI following more than a year’s cooperative study by the Missile Command’s laser experts and Institute scientists.

The earlier experimentation carried on at Redstone Arsenal involved exposure of both internal and external malignant growths in laboratory animals to pulses of infrared radiation from high energy lasers developed by the Missile Command. The experiments proved that the radiation

**ORIENTATION**

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**DR. ANDREWS**

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Dr. Andrews was born in Providence, R.I., and was graduated from Boston University there in 1923 with the bachelor of philosophy degree cum laude; he later earned the degree of doctor of science at Johns Hopkins University where, in 1951, he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of law.

For many years Dr. Andrews served on the faculty of Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He had also been a special member of the Rockefeller Foundation studying malaria in the British West Indies left for the Army, in 1942, as Professor of Parasitology at the University of the Philippines, and Director of the Division of Malaria and Hookworm Service for the State of Georgia.

**Chaired International Groups**

He served, in 1958, as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Sixth International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria. The following year he was named chairman of a meeting of the World Health Organization Scientific Group on Malaria Research in Switzerland, and was vice-president of the Seventh International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria in Brazil in 1963.

In 1960 he was awarded the Joseph Augustine Le Prince Award by the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in 1965 he received Brown University’s bicentennial medal for distinguished achievement in the eradication of communicable diseases.

Upon his retirement in 1964, Dr. Andrews was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal “in recognition of his outstanding competence in the planning and execution of programs on communicable and allergic diseases and specifically for his concepts and achievements in the eradication of malaria here and abroad.”

Among Dr. Andrews’ numerous memberships, he was a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Microbiology, American Public Health Association, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. In 1957, he was elected president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of the American Society of Parasitologists in 1962.

From 1952 to 1955 he was on the Board of Editors for the Public Health Reports. He also served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Parasitology and the Journal of the National Malaria Society. He was a co-author of a volume on “Problems and Methods of Research in Protozoology” and contributed more than 100 scientific articles to professional publications, on the epidemiologic phases and control of protozoan diseases.

Funeral services for Dr. Andrews were held July 1 in Bellair Bluffs, Fla., and burial took place in Gettysburg National Cemetery July 10.

**Survivors Listed**

Dr. Andrews is survived by his wife, Jean, 409 Harbor View Lane, Largo, Fla.; two sons, Dr. Donald C. Andrews of Lakeland, Fla., and Theodore H. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga.; and a stepson, Richard W. Grant, a student at Brown University. He also leaves his mother, Annie B. Tucker of Dunedin, Fla.
It Happens Every Sum

Each year hundreds of high school and college students descend on the NIH to work from mid-May through September. And each year they are assimilated into offices, laboratories and shops here without confusion and with no loss of time on the job through a team effort by members of the Personnel Management Branch.

Months of advance planning and long hours of compiling personnel files precede the Monday orientation programs in Wilson Hall at which the newcomers are introduced to the NIH. So far this year between 600 and 700 summer employees have been hired, with as many as 240 of them being processed at a single orientation. This orientation started at 8:30 a.m., and by
mer ...

30 a.m. the new workers left to report to their jobs.
Here, for the Record, Photographer Roy Perry focuses his camera on the highlights of an orientation and on some of the people responsible for its success this summer—and every summer.

Sometimes forms almost duplicate each other . . . like these being filled in by twin brothers (right) hired under the Youth Opportunity Campaign.

New employees are administered the oath of office by Charles E. Sandeen (not shown). I/D personnel officers regularly assist at orientation.

Orientation completed, the new employees leave Building 1 and head for job assignments on every corner of the NIH campus.

Following orientation, personnel files go to Dorothy Burns (in background) and Joanne Staley, Systems and Action Section, who process them for the computer.

Cameraman Roy Perry braved -20 degree temperatures to photograph 17-year-old twin brothers John F. (right) and James Schartner already at work on their summer jobs in the blood serum storage vaults of the Section on Infectious Diseases, Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB.
Dr. Hoogstraal, Tick Expert, Visits NIH, Hopes to Return to Cairo 'Very Soon'

Ticks are the reason Dr. Harry Hoogstraal has spent the past 19 years in the United Arab Republic, but politics took precedence 5 weeks ago. Now Dr. Hoogstraal is temporarily back in Washington, while the ticks remain in Cairo.

Head of the Department of Medical Zoology at the Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU)-3 in Cairo, Dr. Hoogstraal was among the 35 Americans at the installation who were evacuated with their families when war broke out in the Middle East. Most of the staff went only as far as Athens, but Dr. Hoogstraal and Captain Lloyd F. Miller, Commander of NAMRU-3, returned to Washington.

Projects Interrupted

Visiting NIH June 20, Dr. Hoogstraal said he hoped to return to Cairo “very soon” although no firm arrangements had been made then. While the Americans and other non-Egyptian employees of the installation are away, the U.A.R. government is maintaining the research facility.

In temporary charge of the post and its 200 Egyptian employees is Dr. Imam Zagloul Imam, Director of the Virus Research Center. Serum and Vaccine Institute of the U.A.R. Dr. Imam visited NIH in April 1966 as chief investigator of a PL 480 study of typhus in domestic animals. His study, a wild animal study by the NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory and NAMRU-3.

Dr. Hoogstraal, who remained in Cairo during the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1956, expressed confidence that the scientists will be allowed to return to their projects soon. In 1956, he said, activities of NAMRU-3 were reduced and then the installation closed for 2 weeks. It took 2 years to return the experiments to normal. He expects a similar course of “picking up the scientific pieces” this time. He has been with the NAMRU-3 since its establishment in 1948.

Three studies in NAMRU-3’s Medical Zoology Department are now underway in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. They include investigation of the interrelationship of ships of ticks and diseases affecting both man and animals, chiefly in Africa, Asia, and Europe; biochemical and physiological studies of certain ticks; and a study of rickettsial zoonoses in Egypt and adjacent areas.

In addition, Dr. Hoogstraal’s department is cooperating with the government of India in the production of two volumes on ticks of that country, and with the Smithsonian Institution, Rockefeller Foundation and Yale University Virus Center on a study of migrating birds in Egypt and their ticks and viruses.

MR. TILSON

(Continued from Page 1)

David Tilson is newly appointed Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch of the DRFR.

vice and administer the health research facility construction program. To date, this program has provided $412 million in matching grants to the Nation’s public and private nonprofit institutions to construct, renovate, or equip health research facilities.

Graduate of MIT

Mr. Tilson received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. He subsequently took graduate courses in economics and in social sciences at Columbia University, New York City.

In 1948, after completing advanced study, Mr. Tilson started his civil service career in the Department of the Army as an analyst and section chief in the Office of the Chief of Transportation. Two years later he transferred to the Department of the Air Force, where he served as an analyst and unit chief through 1955.

Served With AID

From 1953 through 1961, Mr. Tilson was with the International Cooperation Administration (predecessor to the Agency for International Development), first as Deputy Special Assistant for Operations in the Office of the Deputy Director for Mutual Defense Assistance Control, and then as Assistant Director in the Office of Participant Training.

In 1961 he was named Adviser to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations for AID. The following year he was appointed Director of the Science Conference Staff for AID. In this capacity, Mr. Tilson directed the staff that organized and supported United States participation in the 1963 United Nations Conference on Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, held in Geneva.

His responsibilities included organizing advisory panels of over 100 scientists; commissioning, editing, and publishing approximately 200 scientific papers; developing and representing the U.S. position on two UN Committees; and selecting, organizing, briefing, and supporting a U.S. delegation of over 100 members.

Following this assignment, he was named Director of Research in the Office of Research Analysis, AID, with responsibility for planning and administering foreign aid contract research programs in the natural sciences, social sciences, and engineering. In 1965 he transferred to the NIH.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilson and their three children reside in Falls Church, Va.
Dr. Eyestone Completes 3-Week Tour of Russia

Dr. Willard Eyestone, Chief, Animal Resources Branch, DRFR, recently completed a 3-week tour of Russia.

The Office of International Health, U.S. Public Health Service, arranged the tour under terms of an exchange agreement between the governments of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. The U.S. veterinarians met with leaders in Russian veterinary medicine to exchange information and discuss mutual interests.

The U.S. delegation visited facilities and educational systems that teach veterinary medicine at the graduate and postgraduate levels; toured institutions involved in veterinary public health activities or programs related to the sanitary control of livestock, milk, and food; and traveled to institutions and talked with individuals dealing with veterinary care of food-producing domestic animals and care of domestic pets.

Finally, before leaving Moscow on July 8, they visited veterinarian and veterinary-related institutions involved in biomedical research, comparative medicine, and the care and production of laboratory animals used in biomedical research.

Other Members Listed

In addition to Dr. Eyestone the six-member delegation included Dr. William R. Pritchard, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California; Dr. Eugene Papp, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; Dr. Arthur H. Wolff, Chief, Radiation Bio-Effects Program, National Center for Radiological Health, Rockville, Md.; Dr. Preston Holden, Encephalitis Investigations Unit, National Communicable Disease Center, Greetley, Colo.; and Dr. Gilbert H. Wine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

Achievements Noted

With development of this new tool, there came renewed study of polio which eventually, through support by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, culminated in its present control by vaccine. Dr. Armstrong was a member of several advisory committees of the Foundation from the time it was established, and was one of the first scientists named to its Hall of Fame in Warm Springs, Ga., in 1957.

Dr. Armstrong's stature among his fellow scientists was recognized when he was among the first NIH staff members elected to the National Academy of Science.

As a medical officer in the PHS since 1916, he had already served his government well as a clinician involved with medical care, a quarantin officer, and ship's doctor on a Coast Guard vessel before he turned to research in microbiology after World War I.

Research Described

His career as a research scientist was started in 1921 in the old Hygiene Laboratory—the predecessor of the present NIH.

Until his retirement in 1950, Dr. Armstrong's experimental work produced a continuing series of important discoveries in several areas of infectious disease, but especially in the rapidly developing new field of virology.

His direct solution of the problem of tetanus developing in children after smallpox vaccination is one example of his interest in the practical application of experimental findings. By basic laboratory investigation he showed that the cellular shield customarily applied to isolate the vaccination lesion as well as other direct dressings, created the ideal conditions for multiplication of the tetanus organism which was commonly present on normal skin.

When people in St. Louis were dying of encephalitis or "brain fever" in the 1930's, he was able to isolate the virus responsible, now known as the St. Louis encephalitis virus.

Dr. Armstrong followed the encephalitis discovery with the isolation in 1934 of the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis. In field studies he showed that people contracted the disease through their contacts with infected house mice. As result of his work, the disease became known in France as "La Maladie d'Armstrong."

Dr. Armstrong was born Sept. 25, 1886, in Alliance, Ohio. He received a B.S. degree from Mt. Union College there in 1910, and received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1915. He served his internship at New Haven (Conn.) General Hospital, and as a PHS officer was on duty during World War I.

Dr. Armstrong, whose wife died 2 years ago, lived in Chevy Chase, Md., with their only daughter, Mary Emma Armstrong. On his 80th birthday last September, Dr. Armstrong was honored by longtime scientific associates at a luncheon. He also received a letter from President Johnson saluting his "important contributions to the medical advances of our times."
Dr. Fred, Postdoctoral Fellow at NCI, Breeds and Shows Poodles as a Hobby

Dr. Sallie Fred, a postdoctoral fellow at the National Cancer Institute, breeds and shows miniature poodles. A.K.C. registered name of Vonderf in her application that covers her among the professionals. The word Vonderf makes one wonder anew "What's in a name?" According to Dr. Fred the second syllable is "Fred" spelled backwards, and the first is German for "dog".

When asked about the appropriateness of a German name for a kennel specializing in French poodles, Dr. Fred points out that although the breed attained its greatest popularity in France, the best sources say it was probably originated by the Germans.

Interest Longstanding
Dr. Fred has been interested in raising and training animals as far back as she can remember. Growing up in Blacksburg, Va., a rich farming community as well as the home of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, she had ample exposure to fine horses, dogs and cattle. Her interest in a specific breed of dog began over 10 years ago when she obtained a blue miniature poodle named Dixie. From the first it was apparent that Dixie was of show-dog caliber, as well as exceptionally intelligent, and Dr. Fred determined then and there not only to show her but to breed her as well.

Now the "grande dame" of Vonderf, Dixie is the mother of a "Best in Show" obedience champion. Star, a cafe au lait miniature who has points toward her championship is also the mother of a "Best in Show" winning poodle bred at Vonderf. Both champion puppies are now in California.

One of the reasons for Vonderf's success, Dr. Fred believes, is that the kennel is strictly for the ladies. Since only females are in residence, breeding is highly selective, with sires chosen from the best studs in the country.

Dr. Fred carefully studies prospective stud dogs and their pedigrees, evaluating them for desirable traits and characteristics—intelligence, personality and appearance, to name a few—which might be transmitted to offspring. Then, and only then, is a mate for one of the Vonderf poodles selected.

Dr. Fred is also an accomplished dog handler, and has shown poodles for herself as well as for others in New York, California, Georgia and several other states.

Dr. Fred's practical application of genetics at Vonderf is supported by a broad scientific background. As a matter of fact, Dr. Fred returned just recently to the NIH from California where she and her husband, Dr. Richard Fred—a PHS dentist and a medical physicist at the National Center for Radiological Health laboratory in Rockville, Md.—both received their Ph.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley.

Prior to this, Dr. Fred received her B.A. in Physics from Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., in 1959, and her M.S. in Biomedical Radiology from the University of California in 1963.

She did the research for her thesis while a postdoctoral AEC Fellow at the National Cancer Institute under the guidance of Dr. Willie W. Smith in the Laboratory of Physiology.

As an NCI Postdoctoral Fellow she is continuing her research on the effects of radiation in the same laboratory.

The Drs. Fred reside at 4507 Woodlark Place, Rockville, with their 4-year-old daughter, Toni—and the poodles.