Dr. Kennedy Will Direct NIH Program Planning And Evaluation Office

Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., recently was named Director of the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, NIH, by Dr. James A. Shannon in one of his last official acts as NIH Director.

The Office which Dr. Kennedy will head performs continuing evaluation, NIH, by Dr. James A. Shannon in one of his last official acts as NIH Director.

The Office which Dr. Kennedy will head performs continuing study, analysis, and planning as an aid to NIH program development, policy formulation, and administration. It is organized to support and advise the NIH Director and his executive staff.

Appointment Praised

"I am in hearty agreement with this appointment by Dr. Shannon and am happy that Dr. Kennedy will be on my staff . . . ," said Dr. Robert Q. Marston, new Director of NIH.

The Office of Program Planning and Evaluation has responsibility in four key areas. Its activities include studies and evaluations of the external factors and trends important to NIH activities and to the future of biomedical research and training.

The Office also analyzes legislative developments of interest to NIH.

(See DR. KENNEDY, Page 6)

The Marstons at Home: A Happy Family With a Multitude of Diverse Interests

The Marston family enjoys the natural beauty surrounding their patio. Rob and Wes take advantage of a lovely old tree to observe more distant points, while Ann fondles the family pets.—Photos by Ralph Fernandez.

By Marc Stern
Office of Information, OD

"It was a contrast of happiness and concern."

That was Dr. Robert Q. Marston's immediate reaction when DHEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen selected him as the ninth Director of the National Institutes of Health.

"I was very happy to be selected to head NIH, but I was worried about the impact this appointment would have on the companion agency," Dr. Marston said in an interview as he prepared to begin duty as Director, succeeding Dr. James A. Shannon, who retired Aug. 31.

Employee Health Presents Prize Film on Oral Cancer

Next week, Employee Health Service will present the award-winning film "Early Detection of Oral Cancer," at the CC auditorium, and other locations.

The movie, produced for the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Manpower, shows a cytological examination for detecting mouth cancer, and also explains the role dentists play in the detection. It will be shown at: CC auditorium, Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m.; Westwood Bldg., Conference Room A, Wednesday, Sept. 11 at 1:30 and 2:15 p.m.; Barlow Bldg., Room 11C-05, Thursday, Sept. 12 at 12 noon and 1 p.m.; and the Tower Bldg., #1, Room 213, Friday, Sept. 13, at 12 noon, 12:30, 1, and 2 p.m.

Dr. MacNichol Is New Head of NIND And Eye Institute

DHEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen recently announced the appointment of Dr. Edward Ford MacNichol, Jr. as Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases.

He also named Dr. MacNichol, who was professor of Biophysics at The John Hopkins University, Acting Director of the newly established National Eye Institute.

Dr. MacNichol was sworn in by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, in his office yesterday (Sept. 3) at 9:30 a.m.

He succeeds Dr. Richard L. Masland who has joined the staff of Columbia University as professor of Neurology and Director of the Neurological Institute of the University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In announcing the appointment, Secretary Cohen said, "Dr. MacNichol is an internationally known neuropathologist with knowledge and skills in the many special areas of interest to the Institute. His understanding of the problems and opportunities of medicine and his broad research experience will serve as an integrative force in the diverse fields of responsibility of NIND and the National Eye Institute."

(See DR. MACNICHOL, Page 5)
**NIH Library to Present Course for Investigators**

The NIH Library Bibliographical Services Section will present a course for NIH investigators on how to effectively use the Library's information resources, including computerized systems.

The course was developed because of the growth, and specialization of scientific literature.

A workshop session, primarily on the use of MEDLARS, will be held for those who have attended a previous session.

Information on the next course may be obtained by calling BSS, Ext. 61156.

- Each $100 voluntary contribution provides an additional yearly annuity of $7 plus 20 cents for every year you are over 55 upon retirement.
- Voluntary contributions earn interest of 3% compounded annually, and can be withdrawn at any time before retirement.
- If death occurs before retirement, the voluntary payments, with interest, are paid as a lump sum death benefit.
- Restrictions in making such contributions are:
  - They cannot be deducted from salary.
  - They may be made only in multiples of $25 and the total may not exceed 10 per cent of basic salary received for civilian service since August 1, 1920.
- If you are interested in making additional payments to the Retirement Fund, file an application on Standard Form 2804 with the Civil Service Commission. You can obtain these forms from your I/D personnel office.

**Dr. Kreshover, Director of NIDR, is Chairman of Combined Federal Campaign at NIH for 1969.**

Kreshover outlined future plans for the CFC drive here. He described promotion efforts and other services to be provided in support of the keymen.

These include “Sam, the Hamster,” who comes out of the research laboratory as a symbol of service to appear on much of the CFC copy on posters, billboards, and memoranda.

**1969 CFC Drive at NIH Needs All-Out Support, Chairman Tells Keymen**

Need for all-out support of the 1969 Combined Federal Campaign was stressed by Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover at a meeting of NIH keymen held this afternoon in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Kreshover, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, is Campaign Chairman, and Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director of the National Heart Institute, is Vice Chairman.

Emphasizing the importance of keymen to the success of the campaign, Dr. Kreshover said:

“The success or failure of the Combined Federal Campaign at NIH rests in no small degree upon you and your fellow key workers. Nothing, and I wish to emphasize this, nothing that any of the rest of us may do can equal in impor-

**One-in-a-million. Which one? Both!**

Sandra Schoeffer is the pretty nurse at the CC, who is often regarded by patients as “one-in-a-million” as she offers them comfort and aid. The other one-in-a-million? The chance that a full grown cornstalk bearing a ready-to-eat ear of corn would be found growing on a bright green lawn in back of the CC. No wonder both have their share of second looks.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.
Study Analyzes Reasons Women Avoid Graduate School, Science Careers

NIH recently conducted a study analyzing women’s career decisions and their expectations for graduate study. These investigations and their results are included in a report “Women and Graduate Study,” Resources for Medical Research, Report No. 13.

Barriers Noted

Traditional, family, and economic barriers were cited as reasons why college women with science degrees do not go on to graduate school.

Also, women avoid biomedical careers because it is difficult to combine family duties with such a demanding career. Others consider such a career an impediment to marriage. Often, women who enter science fields find it expedient to change their career plans.

Among the recommendations that might bring greater numbers of women into the health sciences were the following:

- Encourage young female students with scientific aptitudes to study and prepare for courses in the sciences;
- Increase the number of stipends awarded to women;

Other Recommendations Listed

- Develop child-care centers, grant allowances to cover home and child-care expenses, and make available part-time graduate training in medical areas;
- Allow women to work on a part-time basis during the period of family responsibilities;
- Do away with the concept that women must choose between career and domesticity.


Dr. Robert J. Schuellein Named to NIDR Post

Dr. Robert J. Schuellein was named acting chief of the Periodontal Diseases and Soft Tissues Program, National Institute of Dental Research. The assignment was announced by Dr. Seymour J. Kressover, NIDR Director.

Dr. Schuellein, who will be assisted by Dr. Norman W. Littleton, will administer a program on research and research training support on the etiology of periodontal diseases and other soft tissue disorders.

A former associate professor of Genetics at the State University of Iowa, Dr. Schuellein received his B.S. from the University of Dayton, and both his M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

“Do’s and Don’ts” of Lab Rules Set Forth by Jack Leach

Jack Leach has recourse to hundreds of books on laboratory safety in his office library. To him, this technical reference material is as exciting as a mystery thriller—an infinitely more important!

At NIH an eminently practical job is headed by a man with a soaring imagination. The combination makes for an irresistible force that just about sweeps aside all immovable objects.

The man is John (Jack) R. Leach and his job is NIH safety. He is chief NIH Safety Officer with a staff that includes safety engineers Donald H. Nusbaum, George S. Miles, Leroy D. Resnick, and William S. Flanagan.

Normally, Mr. Leach is a calm man, but there is one subject that just might ruffle that calm. That subject is maintaining safety in NIH laboratories. There, he is adamant about the protective measures that should be taken to ensure this safety.

Recently, Mr. Leach promulgated a number of forthright guidelines for instructing employees on how to assess and deal safely with laboratory experiments.

“A laboratory staff, from senior investigator to the newest of young technicians, should be oriented to safeguard against these hazards.”

He explained that each laboratory has a supervisor, and most Institutes and Divisions have safety committees whose members work in conjunction with NIH safety officers assigned to them.

The committee members serve as communicating links between their laboratories and the Safety Office. They are drawn from technologists, administrators, and investigators, and act as an essential “safety network.”

Mr. Leach went on to explain that the NIH Safety Office is anxious to assist and cooperate with all laboratories on questions dealing with safety.

“It is important to examine the risks in certain research problems,” he noted, “Identify its hazards, measure its potential, and safeguard against these hazards.”

This brought up the subject of one of his strongest laboratory dislikes.

“Amongst the host of laboratory hazards,” he said, “is the practice of mouth pipetting. It is a technique learned early in a man’s laboratory career. It’s simple, it’s easy, and it’s wrong!”

“The practice may have started in a high school laboratory and turned into a habit. There, all the students imbibed was harmless saline solution. At NIH it might be a mouthful of some pathogenic agent. The practice should be discouraged.”

Mechanical pipetting may be more tedious, he said, but it is an infinitely safer practice. All mouth pipetting will be prohibited by the National Cancer Institute in its Emergency Virus Isolation Facility (Building 41).

Accidents Analyzed

If a laboratory accident should occur, an objective analysis of what may have caused it is important, Mr. Leach explained, not in order to fault-find, but to fact-find. The accumulated facts can be helpful in preventing further lab accidents.

He went on to say that the majority of accidents at NIH arose from “unexotic” procedures, but that even a slight accident may have a serious consequence. For instance, a finger prick from a
**Malignancy May Respond To an Early Diagnosis, NCI Pamphlet Reveals**

Current research shows that there is a greater chance of survival for patients with cancer of the bladder if there is an early diagnosis of the malignancy. A pamphlet, Cancer of the Bladder, recently released by NIH, reports: "Cancer of the bladder, diagnosed at an early stage, affords a greater chance of survival for patients with cancer of the bladder than for those whose disease is discovered later."

Although one of the rarer types of malignant disease, bladder cancer strikes most frequently between ages 50 and 70, and three out of four victims are men.

Of the patients whose tumors are localized when treatment is started, 68 percent are alive and well 5 years later. Surgery is the most frequent treatment, but other methods are used in some cases.

**Detection Techniques Discussed**

One diagnostic technique under study would use a test to detect cancer cells in the urine that are sloughed off from the interior bladder wall. A similar technique used is credited with a reduction of nearly 50 percent in deaths from uterine cancer within the last 30 years.

Another new detection technique utilizes the ability of tumor cells to absorb an antibiotic called tetracycline; the cells are then fluoresced under ultraviolet light.

A new method of treatment under investigation involves peeling off the affected bladder mucosa. Preliminary research indicates that it quickly regenerates without increased risk of cancerous infiltration.

The case of bladder cancer is occupational exposure to a chemical compound, betanaphthylamine, used in the aniline dye industry. An association with smoking has also been reported in several studies. Smoking appears to reduce the body's ability to break down tryptophan, an amino acid found in proteins.

**Virus Isolated From Mont. Sheep Appears To Be Cause of Progressive Pneumonia**

Investigators at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, have isolated a virus which they believe causes a chronic pulmonary disease of Montana sheep known as progressive pneumonia.

The agent closely resembles the maedi virus, which was shown in 1958 to cause a similar disease in Icelandic sheep. The virus has been isolated in tissue culture from the lungs of seven sheep affected with either natural or experimental progressive pneumonia and from filtrate of affected lung which caused the disease experimentally in sheep.

Among the slow viral diseases of animals are several which bear resemblances to certain little understood chronic, degenerative diseases of man and may serve as useful models for their study.

Like the maedi virus, this agent is readily maintained in tissue culture, inactivated at 66 degrees C, and is ether-sensitive.

Progressive pneumonia, first described in Montana sheep in 1923, affects primarily older ewes and is characterized by slowly progressive loss of weight, increasingly severe respiratory distress, and death after an illness of 3 months to more than a year's duration.

**Classification Uncertain**

Proliferation of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell) in the lungs and thickening of the partitions between the alveoli are seen on histological examination.

Although classification of this disease is uncertain, the investigators say, some of its features are suggestive of lymphoma.

The scientists who conducted the studies at RML were: R. C. Kennedy, Drs. C. M. Eklund and W. J. Hadlow, and Carlos Lopez (now at the University of Minnesota).

Experiments are now in progress to determine whether the virus is actually the cause of progressive pneumonia. These will attempt to induce the disease in healthy sheep inoculated with the agent.

**DCRT Brochure Offers Training Courses at NIH**

A brochure announcing computer training courses for programmers, systems analysts, and managers, has recently been issued by the Computer Center, Division Computer Research and Technology.

The majority of the courses, taught by DCRT personnel, are for programmers with some experience.

The courses are designed to assist them in training their own personnel to use the computer effectively.

Further information may be obtained from the Documentation Office, Ext. 65431, Bldg. 12, Rm. 2245.

**Seymour I. Taine Named Head of NIH Library**

Appointment of Seymour I. Taine as NIH Librarian was recently announced by Dr. William B. DeWitt, Acting Director of the Division of Research Services.

Mr. Taine succeeds Jess A. Martin, who has accepted a position as director, Health Sciences Library, and associate professor of Medical Librarianship at Temple University.

Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Taine was chief of the Information Services Branch, Scientific and Technical Information Division, NASA.

Previously, Mr. Taine served as program director, Federal Science Information, Office of Science Information Services, National Science Foundation, and as consultant for the World Health Organization. From 1949 to 1964, he was employed at the National Library of Medicine and its predecessors, the Armed Forces Medical Library and the Army Medical Library.

During his final 2 years at NLM, Mr. Taine served as chief of Bibliographical Services, and the last 6 months as acting associate director for Intramural Programs.

Mr. Taine received a B.A. degree in Chemistry from New York University in 1941 and attended N.Y.U. College of Dentistry for 2 years. In 1947, he received an M.S. degree in Library Science from Columbia University.

Mr. Taine has written more than 20 professional papers.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Taine's predecessor, had been chief of the NIH Library since 1963.

During his tenure Mr. Martin reorganized the Library from five to three sections, implemented an automated data processing system, and made major contributions to the concept and design of the new library.
DR. MACNICHOL
(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. MacNichol has been at The Johns Hopkins University since 1949. He has been a teacher of biophysics, neurophysiology, and electronics, and has supervised both graduate students and postdoctoral training programs.

Is Outstanding Researcher

An outstanding researcher, Dr. MacNichol has become an internationally recognized authority on vision research. He has published a number of scientific papers on the electrophysiology of vertebrate and invertebrate eyes and on the measurement of pigment in single vertebrate photoreceptors.

A co-author with Dr. MacNichol on several articles on vision physiology was Dr. Haldan Keffer Hartline of Rockefeller University, winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

In conjunction with his scientific investigations, Dr. MacNichol has developed well-known specialized instruments for biological research. These include low-noise high-impedance amplifiers, photostimulators, special displays and signal processors for electrophysiology, and microspectrophotometers for studies of photoreceptors.

Teaches at MIT

Dr. MacNichol received the A.B. degree in physics from Princeton University in 1941. For the next 5 years he was a staff member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory where he worked on automatic radar range tracking devices, relay radar and missile guidance systems.

In 1947-48, he was a graduate student at the Eldredge Reeves Johnson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania. At that time, the field of electrophysiology was in a period of rapid growth, and Dr. MacNichol was an important contributor to the development of instrumentation which is widely used today. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree from The Johns Hopkins University in 1952.

Societies Listed

Dr. MacNichol is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, and a member of Sigma Xi, the American Physical Society, the Biophysical Society, and the American Physiological Society.

He also has served on the U.S. National Committee of Pure and Applied Biophysics, the Armed Forces National Research Committee on Vision, the National Institutes of Health Visual Sciences Study Section, and as Chairman of the Board of Scientific Counselors of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

THE MARSTONS
(Continued from Page 1)

Shown in the living room at their West Drive home are Dr. and Mrs. Marston and their three children, Ann, Wesley, and Robert.

The Marston family was able to take advantage of the opportunity to take university courses in English literature, music, and art. She has maintained a special interest in each of these fields.

Dr. Marston is not too busy to devote considerable time to their three children: Ann, 17, Robert, 15, and Wesley, 6. A recent family vacation included camping and sailing in the Caribbean area. Rob, who is an Eagle Scout, built a long canvas canoe with his father's help. Young Wes assisted them during the several weeks the project took.

Attend Summer School

All three youngsters attended summer school. Ann, a senior at Walter Johnson High School, and Rob, who enters 10th grade there this month, took the same world history course. Having completed this course, Ann will have time to take physics and Rob now has a taste of high school work. Wes participated in choral music classes for 6-year-olds.

Ann and Rob share an interest in horses and music. Both have trained their own horses. Ann enjoys playing the piano, and Rob plays classical guitar.

Ann's career is likely to be in veterinary medicine, but she is not sure of her specific plans yet. Rob says it is possible he will become a physician. While making up his mind he is spending much time in sports. He was active on the track, cross-country, and soccer teams in junior high, and is going out for football this fall.

Laugh Clown Laugh

Wes' career plans at this time reflect his interest in becoming a clown. He enjoys wearing a pair of oversize shoes that a professional clown once used. His hobbies of rock collecting and animal watching may eventually lead him into a science, however.

The Marstons have a dog named "Polly" and a cat named "Tiu" who enjoy a reasonably peaceful coexistence.

Music, reading, leisurely dinners on their patio, and family ping-pong are favorite activities of the doctor and his wife in Bethesda.

Weekends provide opportunities for water sports at the family home in Tappahannock, Va., or on the bay.

A favorite game of all the Marstons is ping-pong. Here, Dr. and Mrs. Marston and Ann watch young Wes prepare to serve to Rob.
Drs. Davis, Lieberman, Murray Appointed To Rank of Assistant Surgeons General

Three Public Health Service Commissioned Officers were recently appointed Assistant Surgeons General, the second highest rank accorded to Commissioned Officers in the Service.

They are: Dr. Dorland J. Davis, of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Dr. James Lieberman, Director, National Medical Audiovisual Center (Atlanta, Ga.) and associate director for Audiovisual and Telecommunications, National Library of Medicine, and Dr. Rodrick Murray, Director, Division of Biologies Standards.

Commissioned in 1939

Dr. Davis became a commissioned officer in 1939. He was appointed to the Division of Infectious Diseases, forerunner of the Communicable Disease Center (Atlanta, Ga.), and the Laboratory of Communicable Disease Control Laboratory. He served as assistant chief of the Laboratory from 1949 until he became Director of DBS in 1956.

In 1954 he was named chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, and in 1956, scientific director of the NIAID. Dr. Davis became Institute Director in 1964. He received his B.S., summa cum laude, from the University of Illinois, and an M.D. degree and Doctor of Public Health degree in epidemiology, both from Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Davis received the Edward Rhodes Stitt Award of the Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. in 1955, and in 1967 was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

First in History

Dr. Lieberman's promotion to flag rank is the first such appointment in the field of medical communication in the uniformed services.

Dr. Lieberman attended Cornell and received his M.P.H. from the University of Minnesota in 1947. He also holds a degree in veterinary medicine.

He was commissioned in the U.S. Public Health Service in 1948, serving in the Kansas City District Office. Later, he was assigned to Washington as liaison officer to the Navy Department's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

In 1954 Dr. Lieberman was named epidemiologist in the New York Health Department and also served briefly as consultant to WHO in Geneva.

In 1955 he was transferred to the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta where he had principal responsibility for developing an education program in epidemiology.

Dr. Lieberman participated in the development of the first Graduate Degree Program in Biomedical Communication through an arrangement with Georgia Institute of Technology, Emory University, University of Nebraska, and Tulane University.

In 1965, Dr. Lieberman received the Meritorious Service Medal of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Murray has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1947, when he joined the Biologies Control Laboratory. He served as assistant chief of the Laboratory from 1949 until he became Director of DBS in 1956.

In January 1969 he begins a one-year term as president, American Society of Parasitologists.

Seven DRS Employees Receive Cash Awards for Suggestions

Seven employees of the Division of Research Services recently received Employee Suggestion Awards, totaling $160, for their suggestions to increase efficiency of operations and to correct potential safety hazards.

The awards were presented to: Peggy Root, Office of the Director; Norman Hilderbrand, James W. Wright, James Cleer, Kenneth Wadell, Nealand Hunt, and Carl S. Farmer, all of the Plant Engineering Branch.

The awards were presented to: Peggy Root, Office of the Director; Norman Hilderbrand, James W. Wright, James Cleer, Kenneth Wadell, Nealand Hunt, and Carl S. Farmer, all of the Plant Engineering Branch.

Government Code of Ethics

Any person in Government service should:

Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit.

Summer employees at the Division of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C., gain valuable experience for future careers.

(Front row, l. to r.): Phyllis Thomas, Brenda Watson, John Renfro, Claude Lamb, Donald Howe, and Ervin Dorsey. (Second row): Wayne Smith, Clay Harrell, William Sivitz, Garcia Sampson, Richard Frank, and Michael Wall. (Third row): George Oliver, Wilton Drake, Samuel Cléments, James Macomson, and Gus Tucker. Not present when the photograph was taken were Roxanne Boyette and Suzanne Schlitzkus.

Dr. Theodor C. von Brand, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been elected an honorary member of the German Society of Parasitology.

A certificate of membership was presented to him in a recent ceremony at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington by Minister Freiherr von Stackelberg.

Noting that Dr. von Brand's work (particularly on the metabolite processes in protozoa and helminths) opened a new area of parasitology, the certificate cites his approximately 200 scientific publications as "contributing decisively towards the establishment of a broad basis for the (study of) biochemistry of parasites."

Dr. von Brand gave a 2-month series of lectures at German universities in 1965.

In January 1969 he begins a one-year term as president, American Society of Parasitologists.

The awards were presented to: Peggy Root, Office of the Director; Norman Hilderbrand, James W. Wright, James Cleer, Kenneth Wadell, Nealand Hunt, and Carl S. Farmer, all of the Plant Engineering Branch.

Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr. has held several important posts here since joining NIH in 1950.

in 1950. There he conducted investigations in kidney and electrolyte metabolism until 1960, when he became Assistant to the Director of Laboratories and Clinics, NIH.

In 1962 he was named Special Assistant to the Director, NIH, for Scientific Communications.

Dr. Kennedy received his B.S. degree from Catholic University in 1940, and M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1943.

He is certified as a Specialist by the American Board of Internal Medicine and is a member of the American Federation of Clinical Research and the American Physiological Society.

During World War II he served in the U.S. Army's Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Government Code of Ethics

Any person in Government service should:

Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit.
Locked Library Cubicles
Now Ready for Special Short Term Projects

Thirty locked cubicles in the NIH Library are now available for assignment to NIH personnel who wish to use Library literature for special short projects.

These cubicles, for individual study will be assigned for periods up to 2 weeks, but assignments cannot be made for continuing projects.

Resources Available to All

Employees may bring their own materials or take advantage of the Library’s resources.

Books and journals held overnight in the assigned locked carrels should be charged at the Circulation Desk. These cubicles will be checked each evening by Library staff, and any volumes not charged will be removed.

No food or drink is permitted in the Library or cubicles.

Applications for locked carrels should be directed to Chief, NIH Library, Bldg. 10, Rm. 1L-25G.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

7/15—Dr. Nguyen Bich Thoa, Vietnam, Section on Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin J. Kopin, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3N262.
7/16—Dr. Kin-ichi Sugae, Japan, Laboratory on Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ernst Freese, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10D05.
7/19—Dr. Antonio Groppetti, Italy, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeth’s Hospital.
7/19—Dr. Kalman Perk, Israel, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John B. Moloney, NCI, Bldg. 6, Rm. 816.

August Visitors
8/1—Dr. Asger M. Frandsen, Denmark, Division of Dental Health. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Suomi, BHM, San Francisco, Calif.
8/2—Dr. Vaclav Trecka, Czechoslovakia, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Gillette, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N78.
8/3—Dr. Gerhard G. Hahmelew, West Germany, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 390.
8/15—Dr. Masao Tadokoro, Japan, Section on Renal Mechanisms. Sponsor: Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N214.

Dr. Peter Bennett Named To Arizona Clinical Unit

Dr. Bennett will help direct the Sacaton Clinic, a research unit attached to the Division of Indian Health Hospital.

Dr. Peter H. Bennett was recently appointed associate chief of the NIAMD Clinical Field Studies Unit in Phoenix, Ariz. The appointment was announced by Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

This Unit, headed by Dr. Thomas A. Burch, maintains a research unit attached to the Division of Indian Health Hospital in Sacaton, Ariz. Dr. Bennett will also help direct the activities of the Sacaton Clinic.

Dr. Bennett came to NIH as a Visiting Fellow in 1963. During his fellowship tour, he served as a clinical associate in the Clinical Center’s arthritis service.

He also participated in an arthritis survey of the Pima Indians at Sacaton.

In 1964, he returned to the Epidemiology and Field Studies Unit as a Visiting Associate. He continued his studies of the epidemiology of rheumatoid diseases and diabetes among the Southwest Indians.

In follow-up studies on the diabetes prevalence found among the Pimas, Dr. Bennett has reported on glucose tolerance characteristics of the Indian populations.

Arthur J. Hawksworth, Webster Smith Receive Awards for Suggestion

Dr. J. Hawksworth and Webster Smith, Office Services Branch, were recently presented an Employee Suggestion Award of $150 each for a proposal that will save NIH over $9,000 annually.

The two communications specialists suggested a rubber stamp device to be used in billing costs for changes on branch numbers of existing telephone systems.

O. L. Grabiner, NIH Suggestion Coordinator, is forwarding the winning suggestion to the DHIEW with the recommendation that it be considered by the General Services Administration for government-wide application.

NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Program Moves to Bldg. 12-A

Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, recently announced that the NIH EEO Program has moved from the Westwood Building to Building 12-A, Rm. 1050, and the new telephone extension is 66301.

Goals of the Program are threefold:
• To provide equal opportunity in employment for all qualified persons.
• To prohibit discrimination in employment because of sex, race, color, creed or national origin.
• To promote the full realization of equal employment opportunity through a positive and continuing program.

For the past year, prior to his recent appointment to a full-time post as Special Assistant to the NIH Director, Dr. Gibson directed the program on a part-time basis as chairman of the NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Planning Council.

Practices Studied

These practices have employees have studied employment practices here, and is currently making recommendations to the NIH Director for positive action to achieve the goals listed.

Members of the council also serve as representatives of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in their respective Institutes and Divisions, where there are any employees available to any employee who wants to discuss a problem of equal employment opportunity or to present a complaint of discrimination.

Dr. Gibbons pointed out that his office will now be in a central location convenient to the majority of NIH employees.

Errett Straley, co-chairman of the EEO Council, will remain at his present location in the Westwood Building, Rm. 435, Ext. 87390.

Dr. C. Lowe Appointed NICHD Associate Dir., Intramural Research

Dr. Charles U. Lowe has been appointed associate director for Intramural Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, replacing Dr. Alfred Coulombre who is returning to laboratory research in the National Institute of Neurological Diseases.

Dr. Lowe comes to NICHD from the University of Florida where he served as professor of Pediatrics and director of the Human Development Center. He was responsible for the establishment of the Center...
contaminated syringe and needle set could easily lead to infection. He reiterated, "don't take things for granted in a lab."

Prompt reporting of every accident also is essential. Failure to do so, he said, may jeopardize workmen's compensation.

He proudly asserted that in the new NIH laboratory buildings—29A, 36, and 37—features were incorporated to provide maximum safety. Building 29A, already open, is the Division of Biologies Standards' annex. Building 36 will take care of the laboratories of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and the National Institute of Mental Health. National Cancer Institute will be in Building 37.

Safety features in these buildings include the installation of safety showers and eye wash fountains for prompt treatment of chemical spills, fire-proof walls, and horizontal fire-escapes—corridor-like arrangements that run around the periphery of the buildings.

Safety Aids

"Our safety measures at NIH are such that they will assist, not inhibit, laboratory procedures," Mr. Leach asserted.

Such simple procedures as using disposal cans properly, and not pouring toxic substances down sinks add to laboratory safety. He noted that the NIH Fire Department should be called to rid labs of substances that should not go into disposal cans.

"Safety programs are being developed to best suit each Institute or Division," Mr. Leach explained.

Posters that dramatize the important message of laboratory safety clearly state the rules that should be followed in NIH laboratories.

Displayed in the Safety Office, and in most all laboratories, are signs that in color and design would be quite at home in a coffee-house. An off-best (color it shocking pink) sign admonishes everyone to "Turn it Off." The poster opens up revealing what to turn off (electrical equipment, compressed gas, bunsen burners, etc.). The illustrations are as startling as the color, and the point is made.

A yellow, orange, and brown sign illustrates a crank-type phone—that's the only old-fashioned thing about it. Its screaming headlines say "Call for Help!" The inside folder gives two telephone numbers that will take care of 15 emergencies. They include explosions, leaking gas cylinders, flooding or chemical spills, and loose animals.

When he was asked what other safety equipment he considered important in a laboratory, Mr. Leach mentioned personal protection equipment, such as safety glasses, face shields, or respiratory equipment. He further suggested evaluating materials for their flammability or toxicity.

Two Documentary Films on Drug, LSD, to Return For Evening Showing at CC Auditorium Sept. 18

Because the two documentary films about the drug, LSD, have received such favorable comments, they will be shown again on Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Films to Be Discussed

This will enable teenage and adult family members and friends of NIH to view them and participate in discussions about the drug.

The first film, "LSD-25," is concerned with the drug scene and its impact upon youth. The second, "Beyond LSD," deals with the causes leading to drug abuse and the lack of communication between teenagers and the generation over 30.

Following the two 25-minute films, questions and comments may be directed to a panel of specialists moderated by Dr. John M. Lynch, chief of the NIH Employee Health Service.

Panel members include: Dr. Matthew P. Dumont, acting chief, Center for Studies of Metropolitan Mental Health Problems and psychiatric consultant of the NIH Employee Health Service; Dr. Robert C. Peterson, executive secretary, Center for Studies for Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and Benjamin Mets, narcotics agent, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice.

Direct detection of poisons produced by bacteria in food is now possible. The method developed by FDA is technically simple and can measure as little as one part of toxin in 200 million parts of food.