Dr. E. P. Offutt Named To Direct the NIAMD’s Extramural Programs

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has named Dr. Edward P. Offutt, a former member of the NIAMD Extramural Programs staff, Acting Associate Director for Extramural Programs.

Dr. Offutt has been on detail with the Extramural Programs from the Division of Grants and Contracts, Office of the Surgeon General, since August 1968.

Programs Seek Knowledge

In his new position Dr. Offutt will be responsible for the evaluation and implementation of NIAMD’s research and training grants, fellowships, and career award programs. The NIAMD Extramural Programs support activities designed to increase knowledge in the areas of arthritis, metabolic disorders such as diabetes and cystic fibrosis, gastroenterology and nutrition, kidney disease and urology, hematology, endocrinology, and dermatology.

Dr. Kreshover Honored By N.Y.U. Alumni Assn.

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, received the first Annual Lecture Award of the New York University College of Dentistry Alumni Association recently.

Established to honor “prominence in the field of dentistry,” the award was presented on the Dean’s Day of the College in New York City.

Dr. Kreshover spoke on “Current Advances in Clinical and Applied Research” at the alumni association’s fall meeting.

The award reads in part: “Seymour J. Kreshover has distinguished himself as dentist, physician, scientist, teacher. His contributions to humanity in these varied roles have been copious... In 1956 he brought his skills to the National Institute of Dental Research of the National Institutes of Health.”

“Under his steady guidance, first as associate director and now as Director, the Institute has maintained and strengthened its notable program of dental research encompassing the whole range of life sciences.”

Innovative DCRT Programs Closing Gap Between Computers and Users at NIH

Bill Speary, Computer Center, “converses” with an IBM 360, through a terminal-acoustic coupler complex.

Scientists and administrators at NIH, with proper training, may soon be able to communicate with a computer from a desk phone and receive an answer within minutes, according to Joseph D. Naughton, chief of the Computer Center, Division of Computer Research and Technology.

The dial-a-computer approach, initiated here on a trial basis Nov. 18, is one of two new innovations in computer use at NIH made possible by the Center’s conversion to the new IBM 360.

The second innovation, a computer-to-computer network, is already being used in the Clinical Center, NINDS (Wiscon Bldg.), NCI (Bldg. 37), and DCRT (Bldg. 12). Plans are to have two additional computers installed at various locations by January.

As Stanley Jones, assistant to the chief of the Computer Center, points out, these systems are “gala supplements to the Center’s basic hardware computer operations which daily handle over 500 jobs.”

Both systems use telephone wires for transmission of messages between sender and computer. The methods, however, differ slightly.

Using the dial-a-computer method, messages typed on terminals (teletype machine, typewriter console, or a keyboard attached to a T.V. screen) are converted by an acoustic coupler into electronic impulses received by the IBM 360 computer.

Impulses from the computer’s reply, conversely, are converted first to sound, then to type, and displayed on the terminals. IBM 360 computers at NIH can handle approximately 50 calls simultaneously.

NIH Lecture by Dr. Tomkins Scheduled at CC Tomorrow

The NIH Lecture will be delivered tomorrow (Wednesday, Dec. 11) at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium by Dr. Gordon M. Tomkins, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Tomkins will speak on “Control of Gene Activity in Higher Organisms.”

Christmas, Hanukkah Religious Services And Festivities Planned for CC Patients

The Clinical Center Patient Activities Section has planned a list of holiday activities for NIH patients. This year festivities for two holidays—Christmas and Hanukkah—will be celebrated jointly with parties and concerts for young and old.

Religious services for patients of all denominations are also planned.

A Christmas shopper’s bingo, where winners receive gifts suitable for Christmas giving will take place on Dec. 13 and Dec. 20.

The Clifton Park Citizen’s Association will act as hosts at a children’s Christmas party on Dec. 14.

Other activities include: a Protestant carol service, Dec. 15; the annual “Holly Hop” with “live” music, Dec. 17; a Christmas-Hanukkah concert by the American University Singers and Rabbi Jacob Friedman, B’Nai Israel Congregation, Dec. 18, and visiting carolers who will tour all CC nursing units on Christmas Eve.

The traditional Christmas tree will be displayed in the CC lobby on Dec. 16. Soon after, patients and staff will decorate the tree.

(See FESTIVITIES, Page 3)
NEWS from PERSONNEL

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

Parties to observe the Christmas holiday may not be held before Dec. 17 unless, in rare cases, the Administrative Assistant Secretary, DHEW, specifically approves an earlier date.

Leave is not charged provided the parties are kept within a period of 2 hours of a regular workday.

While celebrating, employees are expected to observe the rules governing conduct in Government buildings, particularly those prohibiting consumption of intoxicating beverages in or on Government property.

CHANGES IN HEALTH PLANS

Most health plans will make benefit and premium changes for the contract term which begins this January.

Changes in benefits are primarily improvements made to close gaps in coverage and to increase benefits and premiums on a major medical program. Such changes are primarily due to new tax laws and medical inflation and are designed to meet increased costs. Premium increases are due mostly to the continued spiraling hospital and medical costs and, in some plans, to provide needed improvements in benefits.

A Civil Service Commission booklet, Information About Plan Changes Effective January 1969, will be distributed to all employees in late December.

Each employee should carefully review the information in the booklet to learn of any changes in the plan to which he is presently enrolled. Also, employees should keep this booklet, BRI 41-117, as part of their health benefits plan contract.

All premium changes will be for the pay period beginning Jan. 12, 1969. The new deductions will be made from paychecks received on Feb. 4.

By CSC regulation, employees are not permitted to change their enrollments at this time. However, the next "open season" will be held Nov. 10 to 28, 1969.

During this period, employees who are eligible to participate in the health benefits program may register to enroll and persons already enrolled may change plans, options, or type of enrollment, or any combination of these.

ORIENTATION CHECKLIST

Each new employee benefits from on-the-job orientation beyond that given in the training of the personnel office. During the first week the supervisor should cover the following:

- Organization activities and structure and the employee's place in it;
- Duties and responsibilities and performance expected;
- Standards of conduct, prohibited activities, and probationary period;
- Introduction to fellow workers and others with whom employee will have contact; this includes explanation of relationships with other employees and with supervisors.

Safeguards. First Aid

- Safety rules—how to report accidents and where to obtain First Aid;
- Hours of work, leave policies and practices, and paydays;
- Opportunities for advancement and development.

New Premium Rates for 3 Health Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Actua (Indemnity Benefit Plan)</th>
<th>Blue Cross-Blue Shield (Service Benefit Plan)</th>
<th>Group Health Association Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Option</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self only</td>
<td>$5.54</td>
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<td>Self and Family</td>
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<td>Low Option</td>
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<td>Self and Family</td>
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<td>4.24</td>
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NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Program</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 14</td>
<td>Dr. Gerald D. LaVack, Director, NIDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Mental Retardation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WRC Channel 4—Saturday</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 21</td>
<td>Dr. Paul H. Keyes, investigator, Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, NIDR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>WRC Channel 4—Saturday</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 28</td>
<td>Dr. Harold R. Englelander, chief, Clinical Trial Section, NIDR</td>
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<td>WRC Channel 4—Saturday</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 4</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Kotin, Director, Division of Environmental Health Sciences</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WRC Channel 4—Saturday</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 10</td>
<td>Dr. Felix DeLa Cruz, chief, Children's Diagnostic Study Branch, NICHID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 17</td>
<td>Dr. Carl G. Baker, Scientific Director for Etiology, NCI</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>Dr. Karl Frank, chief of the Laboratory of Neural Control, NINDS</td>
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Unclaimed Reprints Pile Up in Mail Room Because of Missing Return Addresses

MISSING A REPRINT?—Nancy Temple (1) and Steffie Susman, MPB, look over reprints which did not reach their destination because the requesters failed to give return addresses. Scientists may be able to recover a "lost" reprint by calling Ext. 64406.

A clue to the reason why a great number of requests for reprints have been unanswered has finally been uncovered—the requesters (usually NIH scientific staff) have not included their return addresses.

The postcard now used by NIH scientists for requesting reprints, Form PHS 184-1 (Rev. 11-65), was developed specifically to eliminate unnecessary work for the sender and to expedite return of material requested.

It contains a self-adhesive, return address label which the reprint author is supposed to press on the envelope in which he sends the reprint.

Completed Label Essential

The NIH mail room has an accumulation of undeliverable mail because so many persons who request reprints neglect the important step of placing their return address on the label.

However, since the remaining stock must be used up before a reorder can be placed, NIH staff members should remember that the label must be completed by the requester in order to ensure delivery of the reprints requested.

Nirenberg Celebration Movie Presented at CC Tomorrow

A movie of the NIH Nobel celebration on Oct. 23, honoring the NIH recipient, Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, will be shown in the CC auditorium tomorrow (Wednesday, Dec. 11) at 11:30 a.m.

Speakers in the film include: Dr. Nirenberg; Dr. Donald Fredrickson, NHI, Master of Ceremonies at the celebration; Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, and Dr. Robert Berliner, Director of NIH Laboratories and Clinics.

Dr. and Mrs. Nirenberg are in Stockholm, Sweden, where Dr. Nirenberg is receiving the Nobel Prize today.

FESTIVITIES (Continued from Page 1)

Santa Claus will appear at the annual Patient Christmas Open House on Dec. 19; he will provide over a 6-foot high stocking laden with gifts for each young patient.

Post-Christmas plans include a trip to Washington for children and adult patients to visit the National Christmas tree at the White House, and view holiday window displays in the downtown area.

Young patients will see the old year out at a late afternoon New Year's Eve party on Dec. 31. Adult patients will attend a New Year's party on Jan. 1.

NIH Holds Symposium On Cholera Research

A recent symposium at NIH, sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, focused on cholera toxin research, and other aspects of vaccine development.

Joint chairman of the workshop were Dr. Willard F. Verwey, University of Texas, and Dr. Charles C. J. Carpenter, Johns Hopkins University.

Purging diarrhea, a characteristic of cholera, results from a toxin liberated by cholera bacteria. Progress was reported on efforts to purify and distinguish this substance which may prove an effective immunizing agent.

A standard crude toxin, made available by NIAID, was used on the experimental work directed at defining the action of cholera in the intestine.

Researchers also reported on attempts to increase the effectiveness of cholera immunization by changing the dosage schedule and method of administering vaccine.
Monograph on Epilepsies To Provide Reference Guide for Investigators

Epilepsy, which is estimated to affect as many as two million Americans, will be better understood because of a symposium on Basic Mechanisms of the Epilepsies, held recently in Colorado Springs, Colo.

The meeting was sponsored by the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on the Epilepsies and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Papers Presented

Basic neurological scientists presented papers and discussed their research with 400 epilepsy investigators from the United States and other countries.

A monograph of the papers is expected to provide a significant reference guide to epilepsy investigators.

The papers were selected because of their contributions to the knowledge of basic structural and functional neuronal mechanisms important in the pathophysiology of seizures.

Other scientists, working in the same field as the lecturers, commented on each paper with reference to their own findings.

Studies included information about structural and functional processes governing sustained excessive activation of nerve cells and nerve tissues (which is expressed as a seizure), and consideration of intrinsic and extrinsic factors in single cells and in neuronal circuits.

Normal Functions Clarified

These studies of seizure mechanisms provide additional facts about the normal functions of the nervous system.

Epileptic disorders present scientists with a model for analyzing aspects of normal brain function.

The monograph will be published by Little, Brown & Company next September.

P. Rohlich and Cohort Named to DEHS Comm.

Recently named to the Environmental Health Sciences Advisory Committee were: Dr. Gerard A. Rohlich, Director of the Hydraulic and Sanitary Laboratory of the Water Resources Center, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Edward M. Cohart, professor of Public Health in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, School of Medicine at Yale University.

The two scientists will serve on the Committee for 4-year terms, beginning July 1, 1969, and ending June 30, 1973.

DRS Secretary, Mary Goff, Remembers Father and Family Life in First Novel

Mary Goff's sense of humor is infectious—in a reversal of their usual roles, she dictates as her boss, Tony Anastasi, attempts to take dictation.

"I wrote it for myself and my family because I felt compelled to do it, but I never dreamed of publishing it," she said. After urging from family and friends who had read the book, Mary agreed to have it published.

The book, which includes a description on coal mine disaster, was ironically scheduled for distribution the same day as the recent mine explosion in Mannington, West Virginia.

This tragedy reminded her of the time her father was trapped in a mine for 4 days and the family waited patiently outside, sleeping on the ground.

Seeks Career in Writing

Aside from her secretarial duties, she also aspires to a career in writing as an information specialist. She has already received some on the job training and plans to pursue formal training through writing courses offered at NIH.

Her evenings, when she's not writing, are occupied to a large extent with local church activities. She has been church organist, pianist, secretary, newspaper editor, and youth leader. She has also served on various committees and councils.

Aside from all this, she has to care for a husband, Nate, and three children—David, 12, Paula, 10, and Robin, 5.

Mary, however, is not the only member of her family to contribute to NIH efforts. Her brother, James Donachy, a technician in the DRS Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, helped produce and refine the lyrica spandex material used for tubing in experimental heart pumps here.

If the old radio soap operas were still around, Mary's story would give "Our Gal Sunday" some competition.

Mary Goff—more of a woman for her age, possessing the title of assistant professor of Parasitology and Bacteriology.

Coming to NIH in December 1950, he served as executive secretary for several Study Sections in the Division of Research Grants for 4 years. He was then appointed chief, Extramural Programs for NINDS, later rejoining the Division of Research Grants.

From 1956 to 1960 Dr. Offutt headed the Committee on Grants for Science and Medicine in the Smith, Kline, and French Foundation. He rejoined NIH in 1960 as Deputy Chief of the Research Grants Review Branch for DRG, and became deputy chief of the NIAMD Extramural Programs in 1961.

In August 1967 he transferred from NIAMD to the PHS Office of the Surgeon General as Director, Review and Referral Staff, and one year later requested detail to the Institute's Extramural Programs.

Dr. Harvill Appointed NIGMS Council Member

Dr. Richard A. Harvill, president of the University of Arizona, has accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council. Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH, announced the appointment.

Dr. Harvill has been at the University of Arizona since 1934. Besides teaching there, he also served as dean of the Graduate School, and dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Mary often has her lunch on the grounds of Stone House, whose scenic beauty she calls a writer's "paradise."
For Program Planning

NIDR Assoc. Director
Dr. Aaron Ganz Named

Dr. Aaron Ganz has been appointed to the newly created position of associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation; National Institute of Dental Research.

The appointment was announced by Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director, NIDR.

Dr. Ganz has been serving as chief of the Institute’s Program Planning Office since March 1968. He has been with NIH since 1962. He served as executive secretary, Research Career Award Committee, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and later, spent a year as head of the Research Career Section of NIGMS. Before coming to NIDR he was in the Office of the Director, NIH.

Dr. Ganz has served on a variety of Federal interagency committees, including the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education.

On the remaining six patients, two received moderate relief, two were not helped by the device, and two succumbed to acute heart attacks during surgery.

These results were reported at a recent American Heart Association meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. The research was performed by NIH scientists, Drs. Stephen E. Epstein, George D. Beiser, Morris Stampfer, Gerald Glick, Andrew S. Wechsler, Robert E. Goldstein, and Lawrence O. Cohen.

Also involved in the study were Drs. Nina Braunwald and Eugene Braunwald, University of California Medical Center, San Diego.

Patients who received the device had previously suffered a heart attack in which a portion of the heart muscle is deprived of its blood supply and dies. They suffered from the incapacitating pain of angina pectoris, a result of inadequate oxygen supply to the heart muscle.

Condition Reduces Activity

This condition frequently forces patients to lead sedentary lives. Severe pain may be triggered by exposure to cold, emotional upset, ingestion of large meals, and even the most moderate exercise, such as bathing.

Theoretically, angina pectoris should be improved by drugs that either increase coronary bloodflow by dilating the coronary arteries, thus bringing more oxygen to the heart, or else decrease the heart’s need for oxygen.

Since the coronary arteries of the patients were diseased by the atherosclerotic process, the ability of these vessels to dilate, and thus carry more blood, was limited.

Drugs to reduce heart oxygen requirements are usually effective, but act slowly, and do not bring about sufficient improvement.

Studies have demonstrated that heart oxygen needs are directly related to heart rate, to the contractile state of the heart muscle, and to the pressure in the pumping chambers. If these factors are reduced, the heart’s oxygen needs are also reduced.

It had been shown that carotid nerve stimulation reduces blood pressure, decreases the contractile state of the heart, and slows heart rate.

NIH scientists reasoned that electronic stimulation of the carotid sinus nerves of patients with angina would relieve the anginal pain by reducing heart work and oxygen requirements.

Transmitter Outside Body

The electrical stimulus of the device is generated by a small radio-frequency transmitter worn outside the body.

The stimulus is fed into a light disk-shaped induction coil positioned over the patient’s chest, then beamed through the intact chest wall to a receiving unit implanted just under the skin.

From there it is conveyed via wire electrodes to the carotid sinus nerves.

The carotid sinus, located where the carotid artery branches in the neck, continuously monitors blood pressure in the carotid artery.

When blood pressure rises above or falls below the normal range, the carotid sinus detects the changes and tends to bring blood pressure back within this range.

It initiates reflexes that travel via the carotid sinus nerves to the autonomic nervous system, which subsequently brings about appropriate alterations in heart rate, the strength of the heart beat (myocardial contractility), and blood pressure.

Sinus “Reads” Pressure

When the carotid sinus is stimulated by electrical impulses, the sinus “reads” the blood pressure as being above normal and thus compensates by reducing heart rate, myocardial contractility, and blood pressure.

This, in turn, reduces heart work and heart oxygen requirements, thus relieving anginal pain.

Two types of activation device are available to patients. One type is equipped with a button which, after being depressed momentarily, produces carotid sinus nerve stimulation for one minute. The button is depressed as soon as anginal pains occur, and pain subsides in seconds.

Another type is activated by an off-on switch. This type may be used to prevent pain, as well as to alleviate it, by pushing the button before engaging in activity that is expected to trigger anginal pain.

Before the stimulator device, patients were under typical drug therapy which included nitroglycerine, “long acting” nitrates, and propranolol.

Now, with the implanted device, medication is no longer needed, and patients report that they prefer the stimulator to the drugs.

The only side effect experienced is a mild tingling sensation in the neck at the site of the carotid sinus when the stimulator is activated.

Some patients say they actually

Dr. Gori Appointed NCI Associate Sci. Director

For Program Etiology

The appointment of Dr. Gio Batta Gori as associate scientific director for Program, Etiology area, National Cancer Institute, has been announced by Dr. Carl G. Baker, Scientific Director for Etiology.

Prior to his appointment Dr. Gori served as Director of the Biological Research Laboratory at Litton Systems, Inc. in Bethesda.

In his new position Dr. Gori will be responsible for a number of program analyses and planning activities.

Dr. Gori received his B.A. degree from the Liceo Stellini College, and his Ph.D. from the University of Camerino. He has also studied at the University of Rome, the University of Padua and the Dun and Bradstreet School of Business in New York.

He has written numerous publications and reports on microbiology, tissue culture, virology, and toxicology.

Dr. Gori has also had extensive experience in industrial management, both in Italy and in the United States.

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Dr. Gori has served on a number of Federal interagency committees, including the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Education.
COMPUTERS (Continued from Page 1)

The computer-to-computer method utilizes a hook-up between the Center's IBM 360's and a local IBM-20 (a smaller computer). Users feed the smaller computer program cards, punched in a code which is translated into electronic impulses and sent by telephone wire to a Center IBM 360. Results are transmitted back and printed on paper in the local computer.

At present there are some 750 computer users at NIH. The high production and low cost of the NIH computers can be attributed, in part, to two basic factors.

The first is a computer library common to three of the IBM 360's. By having all three wired to the same disks, users can call up the same information regardless of which computer they are using. The Computer Center is the only installation in the country to have such a capability.

The second factor is a system which allows each computer to simultaneously compute and print. Each computer drives two printers in this fashion. This enables the printing to keep pace with the computing. Each printer is capable of turning out 1100 lines per minute.

Since it is the printing (costing $30 an hour) and not the computing (costing $175 an hour) which usually requires most time, the system is not only time-saving, but economical as well.

Users submitting their programs by late afternoon can pick them up the next morning since the computers work 24 hours a day, 6 days a week.

Administrators are currently using computers for billing, updating personnel records, and inventory control. The Division of Research Grants uses them for keeping track of research grants by state, amount and field, while the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation uses them for calculating DH EW obligations to institutes.

Computers are also being used for records of property management, research contracts, and Central Stores operations.

Major areas of use by scientists include EKG analysis (cardiac flow and pressure), time series analysis (frequency and mean distribution patterns), construction of mathematical models, and packaging of statistical mathematical routines such as numerical patterns for the comparison of different human or animal groups.

After taking the basic FORTRAN (scientific language in computer code) course, scientists are able to do basic analogue and digital work, including correlating data from health surveys and epidemiological studies, and determining the concentration of radioactive particles in the body.

Investigators are also using computers in perinatal collaborative studies, cancer chemotherapy, and clinical pathology analyses.

To enable scientists and administrators to use computers (and to dispel the notion among some that they are mysterious and esoteric machines), the Center is providing courses free of charge.

Although the majority of these courses are for experienced programmers, a few introductory courses on the basic language of COBOL (business oriented) and FORTRAN are being offered, with winter classes beginning in February. Since the courses started in fall of 1967, more than 400 people at NIH have attended.

In addition, the Center has published a User's Guide, utilized as a model by many institutions. The guide outlines general information on computer languages, and specific directions on the mechanisms of programming for experienced users.

The Center also publishes a monthly newsletter, Interface, directed at the computer expert and layman.

With the dial-a-computer system and the computer-to-computer system, the Center expects to help NIH scientists and administrators make better use of computer services. They can be, in many cases, an indispensable research tool.

NIAID Issues Publication Describing Its Activities

A new 12-page illustrated brochure, NIAID, the Mission of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was recently released.

The booklet gives a brief history of the institute and specific examples of allergic and infectious disease research and training.

The NIAID's National Organized Research Programs are also described. These are directed toward solving the problems of transplant rejection, developing vaccines against respiratory diseases, producing a safe and effective rubella vaccine, and providing standardized research reagents needed by scientists in studies of infectious diseases.

Single copies may be obtained from the Information Office, NIAID, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
The Price of Survival,' NMAC Film, Receives Award From DHM

The Division of Health Mobilization, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, recently presented an award to the National Medical Audiovisual Center, National Library of Medicine, for its film, "The Price of Survival." The film was produced for DHM.

The award, presented by Dr. Henry C. Huntley, DHM Director, was accepted by Dr. James Lieberman, Director of NMAC, during a ceremony at the NLM.

Wins 4 Other Awards

Special commendation was given to Jack C. Kirkland, acting chief of the Production Branch, NMAC, and Robert T. Turnbull, director of the motion picture. The film won four earlier awards, including Highest Honors from the National Committee on Films for Safety, and the Blue Ribbon Award from the American Film Festival.

"The Price of Survival" was produced in three parts. Part I shows the reactions of a hospital staff and local citizens to a disaster; Part II portrays the preparation and planning necessary to correct the hospital's disaster plan, and Part III illustrates a successful test of the improved disaster plan.

Dr. Sokolowski Joins National Library of Medicine, for its Health Administration, recently

Dr. Myron Sokolowski has joined the National Library of Medicine, for its Health Administration, recently

Dr. Sokolowski received his Ph.D. degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo, in 1966, in the Department of Biophysics. He remained there as a post-doctoral fellow until his entry into the U.S. Army later that year. He was an officer stationed at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., for 2 years.

Dr. Sokolowski is presently enrolled as a second year student in the Law School, evening division, at the University of Maryland.

He is interested in the physical chemistry of biopolymers, including the structures of the k-e-m-d class of proteins and certain enzymes, protein association-dissociation phenomena, analytical ultracentrifugation, and optical rotatory dispersion. He is also interested in the interaction of science and the law.

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Dr. Sokolowski Joins Grants Assoc. Program

Dr. Myron Sokolowski has joined the Grant Associates Program of NIH, administered by the Division of Research Grants.

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The Division of Health Mobilization, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, recently presented an award to the National Medical Audiovisual Center, National Library of Medicine, for its film, "The Price of Survival." The film was produced for DHM.

The award, presented by Dr. Henry C. Huntley, DHM Director, was accepted by Dr. James Lieberman, Director of NMAC, during a ceremony at the NLM.

Win 4 Other Awards

Special commendation was given to Jack C. Kirkland, acting chief of the Production Branch, NMAC, and Robert T. Turnbull, director of the motion picture. The film won four earlier awards, including Highest Honors from the National Committee on Films for Safety, and the Blue Ribbon Award from the American Film Festival.

"The Price of Survival" was produced in three parts. Part I shows the reactions of a hospital staff and local citizens to a disaster; Part II portrays the preparation and planning necessary to correct the hospital's disaster plan, and Part III illustrates a successful test of the improved disaster plan.

Dr. Sokolowski Joins Grants Assoc. Program

Dr. Myron Sokolowski has joined the Grant Associates Program of NIH, administered by the Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Sokolowski received his Ph.D. degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo, in 1966, in the Department of Biophysics. He remained there as a post-doctoral fellow until his entry into the U.S. Army later that year. He was an officer stationed at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., for 2 years.

Dr. Sokolowski is presently enrolled as a second year student in the Law School, evening division, at the University of Maryland.

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Dr. Roy Hertz Receives Claude Bernard Award From Univ. of Montreal

Dr. Roy Hertz, chief of the Reproduction Research Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently received the Claude Bernard Visiting Professorship Award and Medal from the University of Montreal.

Dr. Hertz visited the University's Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery Oct. 29-30 and made four presentations.

The University is endeavoring to increase the scope of the Institute's postgraduate teaching in medical research by inviting prominent scientists to discuss their investigations and demonstrate their techniques.

During his visit, Dr. Hertz spoke on the development of "amphetamine" hormonal control of synthesis of specific proteins in the female genital tract; the nature of steroid hormone antagonisms, and the nature and treatment of Choriocarcinoma and related trophoblastic tumors in women.

James Goff Heads New Dental Program at BHM

The Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Manpower, has recently launched a program, headed by James L. Goff, on how to utilize the full potential of dental laboratory technicians.

Mr. Goff will be responsible for promoting improved educational programs for dental laboratory technicians in training institutions. Also, he will evaluate current programs, and provide consultation services to educators, professional societies, and dental laboratories.

Prior to his retirement from the Navy, Mr. Goff headed the Statistics Section of the Navy Dental Corps headquarters in Washington.

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director (left), offers his congratulations on Employee Suggestion Awards to: Louise A. Buchmeyer for a change in format of NIH telephone directory to make emergency numbers more readable; Dr. Robert F. Goldberger for inventing a device used in slicing polyacrylamide gels, and Howard F. Brubach for devising a method of removing dust during drilling operations in the laboratory.

Dr. Hasselmeyer, NICHD, Named Visiting Professor, Yale's School of Nursing

Dr. Eileen Hasselmeyer, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been appointed Annie W. Goodrich Visiting Professor at Yale University School of Nursing in New Haven for the current academic year.

For the past year Dr. Hasselmeyer has been serving as acting director of the Perinatal Biology and Infant Mortality Branch, NICHD. She holds the rank of Nurse Director in the Commissioned Officer's Corps of PHS.

Dr. Hasselmeyer was the recipient, from 1959 to 1962, of a Commonwealth Fellowship awarded through the National League of Nursing.

She served as a Special Fellow of NIH from 1962 to 1963.

In 1962, she was awarded the American Nurses' Foundation's first developmental grant which was used for investigating the sensory needs of premature infants.

Chamber Music Concert To Be Given on Dec. 12

The Chamber Orchestra of German Pediatricians will give a concert of baroque music on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Professor E. Melkus will conduct the group of 28 string players in a program featuring Bach, Vivaldi, and Mozart. Members of the orchestra will perform as soloists in concerts for various instruments.

The orchestra, founded in 1960, has also played in Japan, Thailand, India, and Mexico.

This display rack for publications in the hallway of Building 31 is part of a DHHS-wide program to inform employees of the many services offered by agencies of the Department other than NIH. Katie Broberg, NIAMD information specialist, is shown beside it. Employees are taking publications from the rack at the rate of about 700 a week. It is maintained by the NIH Office of Information.

The NIH Recreation and Welfare Association is sponsoring the free concert; tickets are not required, and all are welcome.