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About 70,000 youths are being hired throughout the country—288 of them at NIH—under the Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth.

Last summer they were called “YOCS” (Youth Opportunity Corps), and they were in a program which barely had time to get off the ground.

This summer participants are called Summer Aids, and NIH is ready for them.

The young people between the ages of 16 and 22, all certified as “economically disadvantaged” by the U.S. Employment Service, will receive on-the-job training and learn about job opportunities.

One-half of the Aids will work in laboratories, learning basic lab and animal care techniques. A third will work in administrative offices. The remainder will work in maintenance, crafts, supply (See SUMMER AIDS, Page 8)

Savings Bond poster is pinned up on a bulletin board in Bldg. 31 by Cathy Absher, secretary in the Plant and Office Services Branch. This branch is responsible for placing posters and notices in buildings on the reservation. (See CANVASSERS, Page 1)

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Communication Barriers
Topic of L.P.N. Meeting

Overcoming barriers to normal communications between nurses and their patients was the main topic discussed at the annual Licensed Practical Nurses Symposium held recently at the Clinical Center.

The panel included Barbara Ford, who discussed various types of hearing defects and how nurses may cope with them. Also, Eula Johnson demonstrated a unique slide method developed by the Heart Nursing Service used to aid communication with Greek speaking patients.

Specialized designed picture cards for patients who have anyropathic lateral sclerosis, a disease which affects the muscles of the tongue and extremities, were demonstrated by Elsie Garris. The nurses' role in communicating with patients following laryngectomies was presented by Ophelia Harding. She pointed out that nurses should try to anticipate the needs of those patients who are unable to speak after surgery. The symposium concluded with a TV tape, "You Can Speak Again."

Outstanding science students, winners in the 28th Annual Science Talent Search, conducted by the Science Clubs of America, toured NIH and discussed their research interests with scientists on the reservation. The Clinical Center Special Events Section arranged the tour and the interviews.

Inter-Assembly Council Reorganizes; Discusses Plans at First Meeting

The newly reorganized Inter-Assembly Council of the NIH Assemblies of Scientists held its first meeting in Wilson Hall April 10.

Under the new organization the participating Assemblies are proportionately represented according to the number of intramural scientists in the respective Institutes.

Actions which took place at the first meeting included:

1. Approval of a letter to DHFEW Secretary asking that security clearance procedures be relaxed with respect to temporary employees of NIH (consultants, study panel members) who are in nonsensitive positions.

New Committee Sought

1. Approval of a letter to DHEW Secretary asking that security clearance procedures be relaxed with respect to temporary employees of NIH (consultants, study panel members) who are in nonsensitive positions.

2. Setting up a committee to examine the possibility of establishing a program of in-service training and counseling for technical support staff and related areas.

3. Setting up a committee to examine the possibility of establishing an on-going program of symposia and seminars in social consequences of scientific research, and the responsibilities of scientists with respect to such consequences.

4. Establishment of a committee to make recommendations to improve the integration of the services of the Division of Research Services with the working scientist.

The chairman of the IAC for 1969 is Dr. Henry Metzger, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Dr. John Pisano, National Heart Institute, is vice chairman.

Naricanagu Ambassador to Present Art Prizes

The Ambassador of Nicaragua, Guillermo Sevilla-Saco, will present prizes to the winners of the 11th Annual NIH Art Exhibit on Monday, May 19, at 4 p.m. in the Clinical Center lobby.

Ambassador Sevilla-Saco is an honorary chairman of the exhibit which opens on the day of the awards ceremony.

Paintings, graphics, watercolor, drawings and sculpture by members of the R&W Association and their families will be on view.
Dr. Carl Brewer, DRR, Takes Part in Meeting On Science Teaching

Dr. Carl Brewer, chief, General Resources Support Branch, was a participant at a 5-day Antioch College conference, sponsored by the Sloan Foundation, to explore new methods for teaching science. GRSB is part of the Division of Research Resources, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

Seek Appropriate Goals
Finding scientific goals appropriate for today's society was also discussed.

College students—graduate and undergraduate level—attended part in the conference, along with scientists, sociologists, philosophers, and poets.

Another subject discussed was the dilemma faced by colleges that find students increasingly interested in bettering society but less interested in learning about the sciences.

Dr. Brewer said that many of the participants claimed scientists had involved themselves in activities not in the best interests of society, such as biological warfare, nuclear weapons, and environmental pollution due to pesticides.

"Particular Obligation" Cited
"Students felt," said Dr. Brewer, "that scientists, because of their special endowments, had a particular obligation either not to misuse their discoveries, or have others misuse them."

"Finally," Dr. Brewer stated, "the 'under-thirty' group set up a dialogue between themselves. Out of this came a project to focus on the specific issues connected with growing world problems. Students would organize projects to deal with these problems, affecting them in positive ways, thus satisfying their sense of social responsibility."

Cancer Inst. Wins Prize For Annual Publication

A National Cancer Institute publication, Progress Against Cancer 1969, won second place in the Blue Pencil Award of the Federal Editor Awards Association 1969 Publications Contest. The award was presented to Norma Columbic, editor.

The category for her publication was under Technical Publications issued annually. The pamphlet has been issued for the past 3 years.

The booklet explained the treatment of cancer and the prospects of advanced programs of biomedical research, NIH is one of the agencies on the schedule of numerous WHO Fellows.

Several are likely to be in training here at any given time, moving on to other training assignments or returning home after a few weeks or months.

The usual Fellowship is awarded for approximately a year of study. WHO has provided Fellowships thus far to approximately 25,000 doctors, nurses, sanitarians.

(See WHO FELLOW, Page 7)

Symposium to Examine Medical, Legal Aspects Of Organ Transplants

The current medical and legal status of organ transplantation will be examined during a symposium sponsored by the Maryland Academy of Sciences and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The conference, which is open to the public, starts Saturday, May 24, at 9 a.m., in Kraushaar Auditorium, Goucher College.

Although many specialists in the field will attend, presentations will not be too technical. According to Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director, and chairman of the conference, papers will be understandable to any "intelligent interested person."

Dr. Whedon will chair the initial session on "The Medical Aspects—Where We Are Now." Other NIH speakers are: Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director, National Heart Institute, and Dr. Alfred M. Sadler, Jr., and Blair L. Sadler, NIAMD.

Francis B. Burch, Attorney General of Maryland, will deliver the keynote address at the luncheon. He will stress the need for inter-professional cooperation.

A round table discussion on controversial public issues will conclude the symposium.

3 NICHD Investigators Win Award For Study On Acute Fetal Hypoxia

Drs. Leon I. Mann, James W. Prichard, and David Symmes, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, were given the second place President's Award for research on acute fetal hypoxia, a condition of sudden oxygen deficiency in the unborn.

The $1,000 award was presented to the NICHD team April 30 at the annual meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Changes Predictable
Recognized for making "unprecedented observations of complex bodily changes during fetal hypoxia," the three were also cited for interpreting these changes to predict the onset of brain damage caused by a lack of oxygen to the brain.

Hypoxia is an important cause of death in unborn and newborn infants. Of those surviving, many suffer permanent brain damage. There is evidence that even brief periods of oxygen deficiency may cause some brain damage resulting in reading difficulties, behavior problems, and mental illness.

Studies of the central nervous and circulatory systems in 29 pregnant ewes (female sheep) and their unborn young during hypoxia by Dr. Mann and his associates revealed a cause-effect relationship.

The scientists found that changes in heart rate and rhythm—either an abnormal slowing or quickening of the heart's action—consistently preceded the diminishment of brain waves.

These interrelated changes, according to Dr. Mann, represent early warning signals of the onset of hypoxia, and detection could prevent permanent brain damage.

Balvinder Singh, WHO Fellow From India Talks Mathematics With NIH Computer

Balvinder Singh, on assignment at NIAMD, examines a computer printout as Dr. Mones Berman, Mathematical Research Branch, explains a detail of an amino acid study in which Mr. Singh is participating.

By Jim Rice

A casual passerby seeing a young man at the computer console in the ninth floor of Building 31 may look twice, for here is a turbaned representative of the ancient and mysterious East pondering upon the ways of modern computers.

He is Balvinder Singh, a World Health Organization Fellow on assignment as a guest worker with the Mathematical Research Branch of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Mr. Singh was awarded his WHO Fellowship from his home country, Government of India, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Radiation Medicine Centre, Tata Memorial Hospital, at Parel, Bombay.

Knowledge Passed On

The travelogue calls Bombay the "Gateway to India." Judging from the unfolding career of Mr. Singh, that island-city on the Arabian Sea also is a gateway to the world and to a progressive future for India, a nation of some 500 million people.

After returning home, many WHO Fellows, either as academic teachers or in their everyday work, pass on to others the knowledge they acquired abroad.

They contribute to the strengthening of health services in their countries by introducing new concepts, methods, and techniques, starting new activities and improving existing ones.

Because of its many diverse and advanced programs of biomedical research, NIH is one of the agencies on the schedule of numerous WHO Fellows.

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Francis B. Burch, Attorney General of Maryland, will deliver the keynote address at the luncheon. He will stress the need for inter-professional cooperation.

A round table discussion on controversial public issues will conclude the symposium.

D. Willard H. Eyestone, chief of the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, BEMT (II), receives the Kansas State University Distinguished Service Award for veterinary medicine. Dr. John Lott Brown, vice-president for academic affairs, made the presentation during a recent symposium. It is the highest honor the University can present to its alumni.
Medical School Faculty
Pivot of U.S. Resources
For Research, Education

During the 1966-67 academic year, the 87 fully-accredited medical schools in the United States reported a total of more than 20,000 faculty. Approximately 70 percent of these faculty were members of clinical medical departments.

This data is from a publication recently issued by NIH.

NIH Supports Roster
Since medical school faculty constitute the pivotal resources of the Nation for medical research and education, NIH has supported a full-time medical school faculty roster developed and maintained by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The roster is supplemented by statistics on part-time faculty and supporting personnel.

The publication, Resources for Biomedical Research and Education, Report No. 26, "Full-Time Medical School Faculty Fiscal Year 1967," is based upon data derived from the roster.

Nearly half of the faculty were under 40 years of age, and more than four-fifths were under 50.

Within 3 years after completing training (residency for M.D.s, the doctorate for Ph.D.'s) about 75 percent of the M.D.'s and 84 percent of the Ph.D.'s had received their first faculty appointment.

94 Percent Held Doctorates
About 94 percent of the faculty for whom degrees were reported held a doctorate—nearly 62 percent held an M.D. only, about 26 percent held a Ph.D. or its equivalent.

More than 5 percent held both the M.D. and the Ph.D.

Among faculty approximately 80 percent had received postdoctoral support, while only 43 percent had received predoctoral support.

Forty-four percent of all fellowship and training awards came from NIH.

During this period the schools on the AAMC roster also reported 66,000 students.

One half of the student body were medical students, 6 percent were interns, 24 percent were residents and the remaining group were graduate and postdoctoral students in the basic sciences or clinical specialties.

Law Student-Teacher Ratio
On the average, there were 3.27 students for each faculty member.

The report also gives analyses of the numbers of faculty by department, specialty, and degree at individual medical schools, and the extent of faculty participation in NIH training programs.

The report was prepared by the Office of Resources Analysis, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Copies are available on request from that office.

Drug Reaction Discussed
At NIGMS Symposium

Effects of age, sex, and hereditary factors on the metabolism, safety, and effectiveness of drugs were discussed at a meeting last week by 120 of the nation's leading pharmacological scientists.

The pharmacology-toxicology symposium was sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Symposium papers dealt with drug metabolism in newborn infants, interaction of mothers taking certain drugs; drug interactions in man; the influence of enzyme induction on sexual development and drug-drug and drug-disease interactions.

Scientists explained why newborn infants, pregnant women, elderly persons, and persons with various diseases, genetic constituions, and under environmental pressures may differ in the way they receive therapeutic benefits, no benefits, or adverse reactions from drugs.

Participants Listed
Participants included Dr. Marjorie Horning, Baylor University; Dr. Chonetsosia, Stanford Research Institute; Dr. Joseph Buckley, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. H. Conney, Burroughs Wellcome Company; Dr. Tom Miyi, Purdue University, and Dr. John A. Oates, Vanderbilt University.

Drs. Horning and Motoma described how certain drugs are metabolized by pregnant women.

Dr. Buckley explored the effects of stress and long-term medication on the response of different persons to drugs, and Dr. Conney covered various facets of enzyme induction.

The influence of environment on drug metabolism was explained by Dr. Miyi, and Dr. Oates told why drugs may sometimes be less effective when taken in combination.

Participants in the roundtable discussion which concluded the seminar were Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, National Heart Institute; Dr. Roland W. Estabrook, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School; Dr. Bo R. Holmstedt, Karolinska Institute; Dr. Harold C. Hodge, University of Rochester; Dr. Oates, and Dr. Edward A. Carr, Jr., University of Michigan.

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NICHID, FIC Sponsor Conference on Environmental Influences on Genetic Expression

Photos by Charles Gailis

Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, welcomes a break to drink coffee and meet and speak with the conferees.

"Environmental Influences on Genetic Expression" was discussed at a recent conference cosponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the John E. Fogarty International Center.

The conference, attended by scientists from 21 nations, was headed by Dr. Norman Kretchmer, Stanford University, and Dr. Dwain Walcher, Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Walcher was formerly associate director of NICHD.

Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, NICHD Director, noted that the conference paralleled the mission of the Institute in its concern with human development.

Like many endeavors of the Institute, Dr. LaVeck pointed out, the conference was "an attempt to bridge the gap between behavioral and biological sciences and between such disciplines as embryology and pediatrics... and those who study the process of maturation and aging..."

LaVeck Addresses Conference

Dr. LaVeck referred to the controversy on the possibility to boost I.Q. through remedial schooling. Intelligence, he observed, is an excellent example of environmental influences on genetic expression.

Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Director of the Fogarty Center, told the scientists the Center was established to "advance and extend knowledge in the sciences through international development and cooperation."

LaVeck pointed out, however, that many conferences are "too centered on the question of environmental influences on genetic expression.

NIH Chemists Honored, Named Fellows by AIC

Eight NIH scientists were among the outstanding chemists and chemical engineers honored at a special meeting of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on April 29.

Among those who were presented Fellows' Certificates were: Drs. Floyd S. Doft, Filadelfo Irreverre, Roman Kulwich, Makio Murayama, and Jesse N. Williams, Jr., all of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Also, Dr. Carl D. Douglass, Division of Research Resources, BEMT; Dr. J. Palmer Saunders, National Cancer Institute, and Dr. Frederick H. White, Jr., National Heart Institute.

L-asparaginase Exhibits Unusual Toxic Effects

New evidence of severe toxicity associated with the use of the anticancer drug L-asparaginase was reported by National Cancer Institute scientists to the 5th annual meeting of the American Society for Clinical Oncology, Inc., recently in San Francisco.

The reports of unusual toxicity and serious morbidity during clinical pharmacological studies were made by Drs. Charles M. Haskell, Brigid Leventhal, Jerome Block, and George P. Canellos.

The investigators concluded that although L-asparaginase does not cause the bone marrow suppression effects associated with most anticancer agents, it appears to have a wide range of toxic effects on other organs, including the liver, kidneys, blood-clotting systems, and the brain.

Fifty-five patients—over half of whom had acute or chronic leukemia—were treated with the drug. Several problems not reported before developed as a result of the therapy:

a) Abnormally slow blood-clotting in 16 of 20 patients studied.

b) Renal failure, or uremic poisoning, in 2 of 35 evaluable patients.

c) Inflammation and hemorrhage of the pancreas in 5 patients.

d) Central nervous system abnormalities in more than half of the evaluable adults, but none in the children. The usual abnormality was moderate to severe depression associated with personality disturbances.
Dr. Larsen, DRG, Cited
By Society of Chemists

Dr. C. Donald Larsen was presented with a citation from the Council of the American Society of Biological Chemists during the FASEB meeting last month.

Dr. Larsen has been executive secretary of the Physiological Chemistry Study Section of the Research Grants Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, since 1959. He will be retiring in September after 30 years at NIH.

At a testimonial dinner in Atlantic City, attended by study section members, he was presented with a framed plaque in the shape of a molecular structure of a sterol.

It commemorates his work on the chemistry of sterols for which he received worldwide recognition in the 1930's.

Joined NCI in 1939
Dr. Larsen came to NIH in 1939 as a research fellow in the National Cancer Institute. He joined DRG in 1955 as executive secretary of the Biochemistry Study Section, RGRB.

In 1953, on an AID assignment in Peru, he helped develop plans for a Peruvian financed medical research program.

He has attended International Biochemistry Congresses in Tokyo and Moscow and international cancer meetings in Rome, Sao Paulo, and London. He has also visited project sites in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Japan, and most countries of Western Europe.

Use of Audiovisual Aids In Medical Education To Be Conference Topic

A 3-day National Conference on the Use of Audiovisuals in Medical Education will be held August 6-8 at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham.

Co-sponsored by the Division of Physician Manpower, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, the conference will bring together 300 to 500 people representing medical and osteopathic schools, hospitals, Federal health agencies, and professional organizations.

The object of the seminar, according to Dr. Frank W. McKeen, PDM Director, is to "cope with the tremendous disparity that exists among medical educators in their knowledge and utilization of audiovisual aids as an educational tool."

NCI Teams Report Treatment Studies Of Hodgkin's Disease and 2 Sarcomas

Studies on treatment of advanced Hodgkin's disease were reported by National Cancer Institute scientists at the 60th annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research held recently in San Francisco.

Also reported was a study of lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma—using a combination of drugs similar to those used in the advanced Hodgkin's disease study.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., Arthur Serpick, and Paul P. Carbone reported that with a 4-drug combination, patients with advanced Hodgkin's disease had approximately four times the rate of complete remission—temporary disappearance of all evidence of disease—usually achieved in this type of cancer.

Combination Treatment Better

Moreover, the disease-free period produced by the combination of the four anti-cancer drugs—vinblastine, procarbazine, prednisone and an alkylating agent—averaged longer than 20 months, in contrast to a 2- to 3-month respite that usually follows single-drug treatment of this cancer of the lymph system.

Dr. DeVita reported that of 43 patients studied, 35 had achieved complete remissions ranging in duration from 2 to 42 months. Half of the 35 patients were still in complete remission more than 20 months after their therapy ended.

Eighteen of the 35 complete responders remained in complete remission at the time of the report. Twenty-nine of the 35 were alive and well. For the 17 who relapsed, the median interval before relapse was 11 months.

Remission Rate Improved

Dr. Serpick, Stanley Lowenbraun, and DeVita found that a similar 4-drug combination produces a 40 percent remission rate in lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma patients. This was a significant improvement over the 15 percent previously attained using single agents.

Average length of complete remission was 11.7 months for the seven lymphosarcoma patients studied—five of whom are still surviving.

The three patients studied with reticulum cell sarcoma have maintained complete remission for more than 30, 42, and 42 months.

The average survival time from the beginning of therapy was 30 months for the lymphosarcoma patients achieving complete remission and more than 38 months for the reticulum cell sarcoma patients.

Usually patients with such widespread disease do not survive beyond 12 months, and the average survival time for patients with Hodgkin's disease is only 27 months.

The studies on both advanced Hodgkin's disease and lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma are continuing to further explore these preliminary results.

New Hope for Patients in Early Stages of Hodgkin's Disease may be found in preliminary results of a 4-year evaluation of "preventive" radiotherapy.

This study is aimed at improving the established 50 percent "cure" rate achieved by intensive radiation therapy in patients whose disease is localized when diagnosed.

Dr. Ralph E. Johnson, Jean R. Herdt, and Louis B. Thomas reported that of 102 patients with early Hodgkin's disease treated since 1965 by the new approach, 97 are alive at the present time.

Most of the 97 were treated more than 2 years ago and have remained well and without evidence of Hodgkin's disease since their initial treatment.

Normal Nodes Treated

The techniques used include preventive radiation therapy delivered to apparently normal lymph nodes. The rationale for this approach, Dr. Johnson explained, is the observation that Hodgkin's disease often recurs in apparently normal nodes where the initial diagnostic tests failed to reveal the presence of tumor spread.

Current radiotherapy of localized Hodgkin's disease is based on a concept of disease which progresses by orderly spread from one nodal site to adjacent nodes. However, Dr. Johnson said that subsequent recurrences in non-adjacent sites have been observed with sufficient frequency to require re-evaluation of the present concept and related plans of treatment.

He added that the best remission rates achieved in the present study resulted from irradiation of all lymph node areas in patients with apparently localized disease.

Jack S. Josey Appointed To NIGMS Adv. Council

Jack S. Josey has accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council. The appointment was announced by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NII.

Mr. Josey received his B.S. degree in petroleum engineering from The University of Texas in 1938. He is vice-chairman of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, president of Josey Oil Company of Houston, trustee of the Hermann Hospital Estate, and member of the Houston Salvation Army Board.

Mr. Josey is also a member of The University of Texas Development Board, and the University of Texas Foundation.
AIN Honors Dr. Mason

For Career In Nutrition

Dr. Karl E. Mason, Nutrition Program Director in Extramural Programs, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been named a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition, an honor reserved for three AIN members each year who have had exceptional careers in the field of nutrition.

Recognized for his “distinguished career in teaching, research and administration in the fields of nutrition, anatomy, and physiology,” Dr. Mason was officially extended the honor at the annual AIN banquet held April 16 in Atlantic City, N.J.

His early studies on nutritional factors in reproduction, and his work leading to the discovery of factors in reproduction, and his work leading to the discovery of vitamins emphasizing nutrition.

Active in AIN Since 1928

Also cited was, Dr. Mason’s teaching approach, which dealt with the study of anatomy from the viewpoint of dynamic physiology emphasizing nutrition.

Dr. Mason has been active in the affairs of the AIN since his charter membership in 1928. Prior to this he earned a B.A. degree from Acadia University, Nova Scotia in 1921, and received his Ph.D. degree from Yale University 4 years later.

An anatomy instructor at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, he left 15 years later with the rank of associate professor to become professor and chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

While there, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Acadia University in 1949. He moved to his present position at the NIH in 1966.

The recipient of many honors including the Mead Johnson Award for research related to vitamin A metabolism, Dr. Mason is an active member of many professional societies and served as President of the American Association of Anatomists.

The Affirmative Action Plan

For EEO Distributed Today

NIH employees will find details of the new Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity at NIH are (from left): Samuel M. Hoston, Director, Equal Opportunity Staff, DHEW; Dr. Calvin L. Gibson, NIH EEO Officer; William H. Wiggins, Secretary, Washington Area Metal Trades Council; Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director; Hoover Rowell, an NIH employee representing Lodge 2419, AFGE, and John M. Sangster, Director, NIH Office of Personnel Management.

Taking part in the signing ceremony of an Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity at NIH are (from left): Samuel M. Hoston, Director, Equal Opportunity Staff, DHEW; Dr. Calvin L. Gibson, NIH EEO Officer; William H. Wiggins, Secretary, Washington Area Metal Trades Council; Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director; Hoover Rowell, an NIH employee representing Lodge 2419, AFGE, and John M. Sangster, Director, NIH Office of Personnel Management.

Dr. Maurice Sedeuilh

Touring U.S., Canada

Dr. Maurice Sedeuilh, medical officer in charge of public health administration, European Regional Office of the World Health Organization, is making a 7-week tour of the United States and Canada.

Dr. Sedeuilh’s trip is being arranged by the Foreign Students Education and Manpower Education Branch of the Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

During his visit, he will study the use of computers in medicine and public health and the effects of urbanization on health.

WHO FELLOW

(Continued from Page 3)

ans, and other health personnel from about 175 countries and territories.

Each World Health Assembly has emphasized the importance of international collaboration in the training of health personnel.

Mr. Singh received his B.Sc. in physics, chemistry, and mathematics from the Government College at Ludhiana and joined the Radiatio Medicine Centre in 1964.

He soon found himself engaged in the analysis of results of protein turnover studies. This work led to a primary emphasis on bio-mathematics and, inevitably, to an interest in computers and the mathematical language to which they respond.

Improves Proficiency

Sent to NAM, he is improving his proficiency in analysis of metabolic data by participating in studies of the Mathematical Research Branch.

Here Dr. John Z. Hearon heads a staff of mathematical and theoretical researchers who coordinate not only with Institute investigators but also with other medical scientists at NIH and abroad (see NIH Record May 3, 1968).

Mr. Singh, working under the supervision of NAM’s Dr. Mones Berman, employs the computer program known as SAAM (Simulation Analysis and Modeling). This program formulates mathematical models of biological systems as a basis for advancing understanding of research on these systems.
Note the mesmerist (seated), who may be Mesmer, directing the universal fluid in the tub with his fingers. The fluid also was directed by an iron rod as the men on either side are doing. Mesmer imparted his secret to certain others in the mesmerist societies so that they too could heal the sick. Also note the cleric at right.