Dr. Lotzkar Is Appointed Associate Director of Dental Health Division

Dr. Stanley Lotzkar has been named associate director of the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

His appointment was announced by Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach, Division Director.

In his new position, Dr. Lotzkar will be concerned with the manpower and resource development activities of the DDH.

An important aspect of these activities is the development of projects to increase the supply of dentists and of personnel in related dental health fields.

Administers Grants

He will also administer grants programs to enable dental schools to teach more effective utilization of auxiliary personnel and programs for assessing the Nation's dental and allied dental manpower.

Dr. Lotzkar received his D.D.S. degree from New York University in 1950, and was commissioned that year in the Public Health Service.

(See DR. LOTZKAR, Page 6)

Dr. Dixon Named Chief, Cancer Toxicology Lab

Dr. Robert L. Dixon, formerly associate professor of Pharmacology at the University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, has been named chief of the Laboratory of Toxicology, National Cancer Institute.

He will direct investigations of the toxic effects of potential anticancer drugs in animals, the particular organs affected, and the degree of toxicity of various drug doses.

He and his colleagues will attempt to define the mechanisms of drug-induced toxicity. Treatment regimens will be tested to produce the greatest therapeutic effect at the least cost in serious side effects.

Research in Dr. Dixon's laboratory will be closely integrated with the NCI program in the development of new anticancer agents and ongoing clinical pharmacologic and toxicologic studies.

(See DR. DIXON, Page 5)

Dr. Charles F. Bridgman, University of California at San Diego, project director of the Tutorial Environment System, shows Henry T. Hinnant, NLM, how to use his senses of sight, hearing, and touch to follow a TES study plan.

By Paul Kelly

A compact specialized automated classroom of the future has been introduced at the National Library of Medicine. The specially constructed Tutorial Environment System enables a medical student to sit at a console and an entire study plan unfolds before him—utilizing his senses of sight, hearing, and touch.

Seated before an array of modular cabinets combined with a control console, the student or doctor can push buttons, twist knobs, and press switches to issue commands to the machine.

From this one position he activates high fidelity speakers, back-projection viewing screens, and even an oscilloscope, to view a motion picture of a brain being dissected. The film is backed up by microscopic and projected slides, tape recordings, drawings, models, and even a real brain for direct examination.

Also available at the student's fingertips are several plastic-encapsulated specimens of brain tissue along with brain castings made from a material which closely resembles the human brain in tissue, weight, and color.

The automated system was developed by the School of Medicine of the University of California under contract to NLM. Early guidance was provided by the National Advisory Committee for the Neurosciences Study Program, a group of 46 nationally known scientists and technical specialists in the fields of neurosciences, communication, and education.

The Tutorial Environment System is available to medical students, physicians, and scientists during the Library's regular hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tapes and film-loaded cassettes permit the user to see and hear (See TUTORIAL, Page 5)

Quarterly Notice of NIH Meetings to Be Issued

The first issue of a new quarterly, Notice of NIH Conferences, will be published next month by the Office for Research Analysis and Evaluation, Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Virginia L. Blackford, chief of the Microbiology Sciences Unit, Scientific Evaluation Section, DRG, is coordinator for the Notice.

Dr. Blackford said that each issue will contain a detailed schedule of program-related meetings sponsored by NIH components.

Entries will be indexed chronologically and in alphabetical order.

By Katie Broberg

India, whose food troubles include malnutrition and starvation, may soon be able to produce its own inexpensive proteins instead of relying on costly protein gifts from the United States.

Dr. Sheila Pereira, a pediatrician and one of India's leading nutritionists, made this prediction while speaking before staff members of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

An associate professor of Pediatrics and head of the Nutrition Department at the Christian Medical College and Hospital in Vellore, India, Dr. Pereira is the principal investigator of an NIH-sponsored nutrition research project in India.

The project is supported through P. L. 480 funds administered by the Fogarty International Center.

NIAMD has conducted nutrition research among populations with nutritional deficiency diseases in such countries as India, (See INDIA, Page 5)

Dr. Sheila Pereira, head of an NIH-sponsored nutrition research project in India, reviews lecture notes with Dr. Benjamin T. Burton. In her first visit to the U. S., she spoke to the NIH staff on India's malnutrition problems.
Elections to determine the question of exclusive representation for non-supervisory employees of the Library Branch and the Medical Arts and Photography Branch of the Division of Research Services have been scheduled for Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the request of Lodge 2419, American Federation of Government Employees.

The elections will determine whether or not Lodge 2419, AFGE, shall be recognized as the exclusive representative of all non-supervisory employees in units proposed for the Library Branch and the Medical Arts and Photography Branch.

Secret Ballot

The elections will be conducted by secret ballot on Oct. 14. The election for non-supervisory employees of MAPB will take place between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. in Room B2L415, Bldg. 10.

The election for non-supervisory employees of the Library Branch will be held between 2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. in Room B1L101, Bldg. 10. The polling places have been chosen because of the convenience of these locations. Eligible employees may vote on their own time or on official time.

In both elections the ballots will give each eligible voter a choice between representation by Lodge 2419, AFGE, and no union. All eligible employees are encouraged to vote in order that election results will reflect accurately the wishes of the majority.

For the election to be valid, either of the following criteria must be met: (a) a representative vote by a minimum of 60 percent of those employees present at the time of the election and eligible to vote, or (b) more than 50 percent of the employees eligible to vote must cast ballots for one choice.

Information concerning the election will be posted on appropriate bulletin boards. Election results will be announced late in October after tabulation of the ballots.
The relevance of scientific investigation of the physiology of reproduction to the solution of problems of overpopulation was emphasized by Dr. Griff T. Ross recently at the annual meeting of the Laurentian Hormone Conference in Quebec.

Dr. Ross, head of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Service, delivered the Second Gregory Pincus Memorial Lecture to open the meeting.

He reported on studies of the plasma level of pituitary and ovarian hormones during spontaneous and induced ovulatory menstrual cycles. Methods for measurement of protein and steroid hormones were developed by the Endocrinology Branch, NCI.

Use of these techniques, Dr. Ross said, should make it possible to manipulate pituitary and ovarian functions to control ovulation in normal and infertile women and to assess the roles of these hormones in several diseases.

The Pincus Lecture is given each year in memory of the late Dr. Pincus, who was a founder of the Laurentian Conference. He was an early pioneer in oral contraception.

3 NIH Employees Finish NIPA Fellowship Study

Three NIH employees recently completed a year of graduate study under a National Institute of Public Affairs Fellowship.

They are Joseph Brown, a Program Management Specialist, NIDR; Kirk Donovan, a Grants Management Officer, BEMT; and Robert Walkington, a Public Health Advisor, NLM.

Mr. Brown studied at Indiana University, while Mr. Donovan and Mr. Walkington studied at the University of Virginia and Princeton University. All three were chosen in a national competition.

The NIPA program is only one of a number of long-term educational opportunities open to NIH personnel. Similar opportunities are Princeton University's Education Program for Federal Officials at Mid-Career, and Harvard University's Seminar on Science and Public Policy.

In addition, employees may be enrolled in a University without competing in an award program and receive support from NIH under the Government Training Act.

Further information about these programs and other training opportunities may be obtained from your B/L/D Personnel Officer.

NIH Experts Stress Hospital Protection At Annual ASIS Seminar, Sept. 16-18

By Krin Larson

Information Intern

George P. Morse, chief of the Protection and Safety Management Branch, OAS, answers a question about total hospital protection.

“Very few hospital administrators understand the concept of total hospital protection. Consequently, most have little idea that they are losing trillions of dollars in equipment and manhours. Many feel it is the necessary cost of doing business, and pass it on to the patient.”

Thus did Dr. Murray A. Diamond, a former Assistant Surgeon General, describe the status of hospital protection in a keynote address on the second day of the 15th Annual Seminar of the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), held Sept. 16-18, in Washington, D.C.

Workshop Held

A full-day workshop on hospital protection was conducted on Sept. 17 by the ASIS Hospital Protection Committee. George P. Morse, chief of the Protection and Safety Management Branch, OAS, is chairman of the national committee and moderated the workshop.

Dr. Diamond, now Executive Director of Tofts Hospital, New Orleans, began the workshop by outlining a 6-prong approach to hospital protection. His plan included areas frequently overlooked as part of hospital protection.

Spurred by the presence of the five Hospital Protection Committee members and by six specialists, hospital administrators and security officers from around the country posed questions. A sufficient number of aspects of protection were covered to suggest that at least those present understood the full meaning of hospital protection.

NIH Experts Present

The specialists included John R. Leach, Safety Officer, Lloyd R. Stewart, Emergency Preparedness Officer, and Ralph A. Stork, Acting Protection Officer, all of the Protection and Safety Management Branch; L. Earl Laurence, Executive Officer, and Mare O. Semler, Radiation Safety Officer, Nuclear Medicine Department, both of the Clinical Center; and Whitmell G. Summers, Jr., Architectural Hardware Consultant.

Among the topics were the development of a master key system, appropriate procedures to follow in a bomb scare, and the preparation of a manual on total hospital protection.

Three other subjects were covered extensively. Discussion of the role of hospital security forces during a civil disorder showed a growing awareness on the part of hospital administrators of several protection problems previously not faced.

A representative of the U.S. Secret Service felt the whole idea of a hospital trying to protect itself during civil disturbances was inconceivable. He argued that the defense of a hospital should be a community affair because a hospital is a community resource.

Despite this attitude, the men recognized that often in a crisis the police are too busy in other areas to respond to specific institutions.

Generally, those present agreed that the hospital should strive to be prepared for any disorder that interferes with not only its services and protection, but its very survival.

Dr. Laki, NIAMD, Tapes Broadcasts to Hungary

Hungarian-born scientist Dr. Koloman Laki, chief of NIAMD's Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry, recently taped four 15-minute broadcasts on biological aspects of space flights for Voice of America.

The programs, recorded at Dr. Laki's home in Carderock Springs, Bethesda, are being beamed to audiences in Hungary.

With Dr. M. Bartalos, geneticist of the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, and program moderator Dr. I. Lenart, U.S. Information Agency, Dr. Laki conjectured that the space flights will pay rich dividends for the life sciences and may accelerate research in a number of areas of biological sciences.

In 1966, Dr. Laki participated in the 4th Annual Budapest International Fair (NIH Record, June 14, 1966), where his work was included in an exhibit of the many ways in which Hungarian-Americans have contributed to U.S. development.

His main research interest has been in the mechanisms of blood clot formation. He was the first to discover the mode of action of thrombin, one of the two enzymes that act on the soluble blood protein fibrinogen to produce insoluble fibrin strands, and, consequently, blood coagulation.

A second important topic was professionalism in the hospital protection field. College courses in hospital protection were seen as one way to improve professionalism. The type of people, both by experience and personality types, to choose for protection personnel was also discussed.

How to relate to approximately 8,000 hospitals in this country was a topic vital to the future work of the Hospital Protection Committee.

Association Action Urged

Most present thought it best to work through the existing hospital associations, rather than solely with individual hospitals. One representative suggested that the associations could impress hospital administrators with the importance of protection programs.

The associations are not only a way to simplify the many suggestions an administrator receives. They also could provide administrators with knowledge of the protection information available through the ASIS.

The ASIS has only recently become interested in the possibilities in the hospital protection field. Two years ago the Hospital Protection Committee was formed.

The ASIS began in 1955 as a professional society of security representatives from industry, business, and government. Its 1970 seminar is planned for Boston.

R. L. Davis, Wesley Medical Center, Wichita, Kans., presented the general view that hospitals should be ready to protect themselves in civil disturbances.
Dr. H. L. Stewart Retires
As Branch-Lab Chief;
With NCI 30 Years

Dr. Harold L. Stewart retired last month from his posts as chief of the National Cancer Institute’s Pathologic Anatomy Branch and chief of the Laboratory of Pathology.

With NCI since its founding over 30 years ago, Dr. Stewart’s responsibilities included research on experimental tumors in animals. He also performed diagnostic services for Clinical Center patients, and supervised a training program for residents.

He pioneered in methods to induce cancer of the stomach and intestines in experimental animals by injection or feeding of carcinogenic chemicals.

His induction of stomach cancer in mice, following administration of 1, 2, 5, 6 dibenzanthracene, provided the first animal tumor model system for the study of gastric cancer research in the United States, established at the National Cancer Institute’s Pathologic Anatomy Branch.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart look over the album filled with photographs of his friends at NIH. The album was presented to his retirement party.

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Stewart was a Research Fellow and pathologist there (1929-37), and a Research Fellow in Preventive Medicine (1937-38) and Applied Biology and Chemistry (1938-39) at Harvard University.

He began his career in cancer research in 1937 as a pathologist for the first Federally sponsored laboratory for cancer investigations in the United States, established at Harvard University by the Public Health Service.

In 1939 Dr. Stewart became the first chief of the Laboratory of Pathology, and in 1954 he was named branch chief.

Dr. Stewart received the DHEW Distinguished Service Award in 1966 as “one of the top figures in cancer research in the United States.”

Dr. Stewart is the author or co-author of more than 185 scientific papers.

He will serve as part-time consultant to NCI.

Gerontologists at 8th Internat’l Congress
Urged to Make Old Age More Meaningful

Experts at the 8th International Congress of Gerontology were urged to “dream a little, brainstorm, and exchange large ideas,” to ensure that any further extension of life expectancy would not only be quantitative but qualitative.

With these remarks, John B. Martin, DHEW Commissioner on Aging, welcomed the nearly 1,900 representatives from 41 nations attending the recent Congress.

During the 5-day Congress, presided over by Dr. Nathan Shock, chief of the NICHD Gerontology Research Center, international gerontologists delivered 542 invited and volunteer papers.

Next Congress in USSR

The next International Congress will be in the USSR in 1972 under the presidency of Dr. D. F. Chelotarev, Institute of Gerontology, Kiev.

Using an experimental format, the Congress devoted time to small discussion groups organized around some 60 special topics.

These discussions, focused on specific research problems, were designed to permit more workers in specific areas to engage in face to face discussion.

Two plenary sessions looked at current trends and future directions in gerontology. The first included biological, psychological, and social theories; the second, a critique of current practice in geriatrics.

Aging appears to represent a loss of information from the human organism, and further advances in longevity can probably be obtained by fundamental interference with this timing mechanism, according to Dr. Alex Comfort, London, England. He called on gerontologists to make concerted efforts to find ways to modify the rate of aging.

Dr. H. Thomae, Bonn, West Germany, discussed new trends in gerontological research directed toward a cognitive theory of the aging personality.

Dr. Shock chats with Dr. D. A. Jdanov, Moscow, USSR, as they arrive for a tour of the NICHD Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore.

Two important issues in social gerontology have been resolved, said Dr. George L. Maddox of Duke University. He reported that the institutional structure of urban, industrial society (originally thought to cause many problems) has been found to be viable for the elderly.

Interaction Important

Second, competent social interaction makes an important contribution to the sense of well-being among older persons, Dr. Maddox noted.

The second plenary session began with a report by Dr. W. Ferguson Anderson of Glasgow, Scotland, that current trends in geriatrics are to keep elderly people healthy and happy in their own homes as long as possible. To accomplish this, he said, comprehensive community services must be provided.

In addition to their sessions, participants took time out for scientific tours, including a visit to the NICHD Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore and the Social Security Administration.

Blood Resource Program
Described in Booklet
Issued by Heart Institute

A 33-page, illustrated booklet, The Blood Resource Program, which describes the program’s goals and activities, has been published by the National Heart Institute.

The program, initiated in 1966 by Congressional order, will survey the Nation’s blood resources and their utilization in terms of present and foreseeable needs.

A second goal is to meet a rising demand for blood products through improved technology that will allow more sufficient production, storage, and distribution.

The publication discusses the relationship of NHI, other NIH institutes, and other agencies to the Blood Resource Program.

Single copies of the booklet are available, upon request, from the Office of Heart Information, NHI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. Paul Davis, Clinical Physiology Branch, GRC, discusses methods used to study thyroxine metabolism and thyroid hormone secretion rate changes in the aging for visitors from the 8th International Congress on Gerontology.

Dr. Mushinski Awarded
A Travelling Fellowship
By Harvard Med. School

Dr. Frederic Mushinski, a biochemist in the Laboratory of Biology, National Cancer Institute, has been awarded a William O. Moseley Travelling Fellowship by the Harvard Medical School.

He will spend one year, beginning tomorrow (Oct. 1), in the laboratory of Professor Gunter von Ehrenstein, Director of Molecular Biology, Max Planck Institute for Experimental Medicine, Goettingen, Germany.

Dr. Mushinski will study advanced techniques of protein synthesis and amino acid sequence studies on secreted proteins from mouse plasma cell tumors, collaborating with Dr. von Ehrenstein, an expert in the field of amino acid sequence analysis.

The Fellowship was established to afford graduates of the Harvard Medical School the opportunity to broaden their knowledge and experience in distinguished laboratories abroad.

Prior to receiving his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1963, Dr. Mushinski was awarded a B.A. degree from Yale in 1959.

He joined NCI as a research associate in the Laboratory of Biology in 1965 after an internship and fellowship in the Department of Medicine of Duke University Medical Center.

Dr. Mushinski was awarded a William O. Moseley Travelling Fellowship by the Harvard Medical School.

A Travelling Fellowship

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A Travelling Fellowship by the Harvard Medical School.
Dr. Louden Named Chief, Div. of Dental Health
Community Programs Branch

Dr. Thomas L. Louden has been appointed chief of the Community Programs Branch in the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training. The announcement was made by Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach, DDH Director.

Dr. Louden will be responsible for the Division's activities on community programs for the control and prevention of oral disease. He will also coordinate Branch functions that relate to Public Health Programs.

Held Regional Posts

For the past 4 years Dr. Louden has served as the regional dental consultant in Charlottesville, Va. When the Bureau of Health Manpower was established in 1967, he was also named associate regional health director for the Bureau.

During 1962 to 1965 he was chief of the Program Operations Section and deputy chief of the Disease Control Branch, DDH. Here, he developed an oral cancer detection program.

Dr. Louden will be concerned with community programs for the control and prevention of oral disease.

Dr. Louden entered PHS in 1969 when he was appointed dental consultant to the Heart Disease Program in the Division of Chronic Disease.

He earned his D.D.S. at the University of Pittsburgh and his M.P.H. at the University of Michigan.

DR. DIXON

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Dixon's research has been in areas of drug metabolism, perinatal pharmacology, drug-interactions, and cancer chemotherapy. He has published over 40 scientific papers.

Dr. Dixon received his B.S. degree in Pharmacy from Idaho State University, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Pharmacology from the University of Iowa.

He was in the Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology from 1963 to 1965.

INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

parts of South Africa, Egypt, and Pakistan. Dr. Benjamin T. Bur­ton, associate director for Program, NIAMD, is project officer of the Vellore research.

Dr. Pereira explained that Vellore is one of two interrelated projects administered by NIAMD in South India. The other is located at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore.

Seek Disease Prevention

Laboratory development of protein-rich food supplements to prevent kwashiorkor (protein deficiency diseases) among preschool children in India is the main concern at Mysore.

Dr. Pereira said the Mysore effort has developed a series of protein concentrates from indigenous plants such as peanuts, soy, coconut, sesame, and cotton seed.

The Vellore project, she explained, enables clinicians to test the results of the Mysore research. Presently, Mysore-developed protein blends are being given to kwashiorkor patients in Vellore hospitals.

Large scale feeding tests in both controlled and uncontrolled village populations are also being made to evaluate food supplements in the diet of weaning and school age children.

Dr. Pereira said the malnutrition problem begins early in an Indian child's life. Most infants are breast fed until one to 2 years of age, but at age 9 months, weaning foods, such as cereals containing wheat, are added, and form a large percentage of the protein in the diet.

Unfortunately, like many vegetable proteins, wheat lacks the high biological quality found in animal protein, such as milk, meat, and eggs. Such food supports normal growth in children and serves as the main source of protein in the human diet.

Thus, when a child is 3 years old, his normal height and weight gain often begins to decline because the diet is insufficient to maintain regular growth.

The Vellore investigators turned to fortifying wheat with the amino acid lysine, the most limiting amino acid in the incomplete wheat protein.

Lysine enrichment, according to these experiments, will increase significantly the height of children fed on an enriched wheat diet as the main source of protein.

On the other hand, the Indian nutritionist said that locally produced fish flour, which many nutrition experts claim will help eliminate malnutrition in overpopulated countries, produced equivocal results in clinical trials.

Such sources of fish protein added to diets of children convalescing with kwashiorkor did not induce normal blood protein patterns unless recovery had first been initiated with feedings of skim milk protein.

Injections Suggested

Single, large injections of vitamin A in oil have been suggested as a prophylactic measure for children threatened with endemic vitamin A deficiencies.

However, Vellore studies are showing that such therapy for chil­dren on marginal diets has no value in treating eventual vitamin A deficiency.

But adding seasonal green vegetables to the diet protected against an excessive fall in serum vitamin A levels during the rest of the year.

These Indian children are participating in one of the clinical trials to evaluate protein supplements added to their diets to prevent kwashiorkor.

TUTORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

nerve impulses as presented on the oscilloscope, a play-back of a video­tape showing a dissection recorded earlier in the year—and even a book shelf nearby containing standard texts for easy quick reference.

Although currently programmed for studies in the neurosciences, TES can be reprogrammed for any curriculum area regardless of complexity.

TES is not intended to supplant medical faculty with technological gadgetry. Rather, according to Dr. Charles F. Bridgman of the University of California at San Diego, Project Director, "the system will reinforce and perhaps compress the learning experience but must be seen in the perspective of an adjunct to the efforts of an excellent faculty working with carefully selected students."

He added that seven production models are nearing completion for use by the University in San Diego this fall.

During the next year, NLM visitors will be asked not only to work TES as a student might, but also to help in evaluation of its effectiveness. Walking through the display, which covers some 250 square feet and is located just off the Publications Room beyond the NLM lobby, each visitor will first see a 15-minute color film explaining TES, its concepts, and methods.

The visitor will then sit down at the console and actually operate the system using the study guide provided. An event recorder will follow his moves and help in later evaluation of the system.

As the visitor leaves the display, he will be asked to "talk" his reactions into a phone where they will be automatically taped. For those who would rather write impressions and opinions, there will be a printed form available.

Dr. Pereira stated that the products developed by Mysore and Vellore will also serve as models for similar efforts in developing regions of the world.
Dr. Geoffrey M. Jeffery, Malaria Expert, Retires; With PHS 25 Years

Dr. Earl C. Chamberlayne (I), special assistant to the Director, NIAID, wishes Dr. Jeffery well at a farewell gathering in Dr. Jeffery's honor.

Dr. Geoffrey M. Jeffery, chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy since 1967, retired this month after 25 years in the PHS Commissioned Corps. Dr. McWilson Warren has been appointed acting chief of the laboratory.

An expert on malaria, Dr. Jeffery will join the National Communicable Disease Center Malaria Eradication Program as chief of the Central America Research Station in El Salvador.

Isolated Donaldson Strain

Dr. Jeffery's experiments resulted in finding exoerythrocytic stages of Plasmodium falciparum in the liver of man. He was also responsible for isolation of P. ovale (Donaldson strain) from an officer who had served in the South Pacific—the first documented record of this species being brought to this country by returning American troops.

Dr. Jeffery's studies of Vivax malaria further confirmed the effectiveness of adequate treatment in eliminating infectivity to mosquitoes. His improvements in laboratory techniques have done much to advance knowledge about malaria in both humans and animals.

Worked in Malaria Control

Dr. Jeffery received the D.Sc. degree in Parasitology from Johns Hopkins University in 1944. Later he worked as a biologist in a malaria control program sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority. He has been affiliated with NIH since 1948, when he was assigned to the Malaria Research Laboratory in Milledgeville, Ga.

He transferred to a malaria research laboratory in Columbia, S. C., before coming to the NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy here as assistant chief in 1963.

Among Dr. Jeffery's professional honors are the Bailey K. Ashford Award from the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the USPHS Commendation Medal.

In 1965 he received his M.P.H. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

After 5 years as dental officer in the U.S. Coast Guard, Dr. Lotzkar served as clinical director of several studies on dental care.

While assistant clinical professor at the University of Kansas City School of Dentistry in 1961-62, he investigated methods which might be used in training undergraduate dental students in the care of physically-handicapped patients.

Formerly chief of the DDH Resource Analysis Branch, Dr. Lotzkar has been with the Division since 1962.

Cytosine arabinoside, approved as a prescription drug by the FDA for the treatment of acute leukemia, will be discussed at a meeting sponsored by the National Cancer Institute at NIH on Oct. 10.

The session will be held in the Jack Masur Auditorium in the Clinical Center starting at 9 a.m.

Scientists in the chemotherapy program headed by Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, NCI Scientific Director for Chemotherapy, will describe the drug's role in adult and childhood leukemias.

Results of experimental and clinical studies of the drug's use in treating acute leukemia will be summarized here before the drug is released for general use.

Methods and schedules of administration and problems of toxicity, chiefly damage to the bone marrow with resulting infection and hemorrhage, will also be covered.

Cytosine arabinoside is one of a class of chemicals known as the arabinosides first reported in 1951. It was synthesized and reported active against animal cancers in 1961.

Further testing and its production in quantity resulted from cooperative efforts by industry and government. NCI-supported cooperative groups have clinically evaluated the drug since 1964.

Complete remissions, or temporary disappearance of all evidence of disease, occurred in a number of patients with myelocytic (pertaining to the bone marrow) and lymphocytic (pertaining to the lymph glands) forms of acute leukemia.

Acute myelocytic leukemia, occurring primarily in adults, has previously shown little response to drug therapy.

Award from the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the USPHS Commendation Medal.

He also has been a member of

The Malaria Commission of the Armed Forces Epidemiology Board and of the World Health Organization Expert Panel in Malaria.

The conference was sponsored by the National Graduate University, a research center for Government contract administration.

It includes such topics as development and changes in grant policy, consistency in administration of university research projects, grants versus contracts, fiscal aspects of grants, responsibilities of grant officers, patents, copyrights, and reports.

Dr. Sherman Speaks

Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Deputy Director, addressed the opening meeting.

The development and use of grants in Government activities was discussed by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In addition, two Division of Research Grants scientists administrators—Dr. S. Stephen Schiaffino, chief of the Research Grants Review Branch, and Dr. Donald T. Chalkley, special assistant to the Director—addressed panel meetings.

Dr. Schiaffino spoke on how grants are awarded. The panel which he addressed covered the eligibility of grantees, guidelines and regulations, preparation and evaluation of proposals, and budget negotiation.

Dr. Chalkley discussed types of grant programs. The panel at which he spoke included such topics as proposals for research, training, construction facility, and student loans.

4 NIH Scientists Speak At Meeting on Facets Of Grants Administration

Oct. 10 NCI Meeting Set To Discuss Cancer Drug

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the Malaria Commission of the Armed Forces Epidemiology Board and of the World Health Organization Expert Panel in Malaria.

For 3 months this summer 68 students from 16 colleges participated in the Normal Volunteer Program at the Clinical Center. Of some 125 applicants interviewed in the spring, only about half were selected for a variety of studies conducted by NIH clinicians. Normal volunteers come to the CC throughout the year, but usually the group is largest in the summer. Delbert Nye, chief of the Normal Volunteers Section, is standing right of 52 normal volunteer students; Fred Wright, assistant section chief, is standing left.
World Population Needs Access to Resources, Seminar Speaker Claims

"We've got to think of people as human beings when we talk about solving population problems," said Dr. Roger Revelle, Director of the Harvard Center for Population Studies.

Dr. Revelle was the second speaker in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development population seminar series.

Our greatest concern, he noted, is insuring a future where an expanded world population retains access to the natural resources necessary for a happy life, rather than a mere existence.

Attaining this end will require an alteration in the destructive behavior patterns of man that have eroded the quality of our environment.

It also will require, he added, effective farming of the world's 8 billion acres of arable land to insure a palatable diet above the subsistence level.

Marine life, the oceanography authority pointed out, will be a good source of protein, but never a source of calories to feed the world's population.

Finally, the ideal approach to the population problem will offer all human beings the opportunity to choose the size of their families.

Coercion in family planning, in Dr. Revelle's view, is dehumanizing and deplorable.

Dr. Revelle said the world has enough arable land to meet food production needs for the next 30 to 40 years. The main concern now is with the quality of the environment—our most important resource.

Beauty, cleanliness, and simplicity, he said, are necessary for man's happiness.

Behavioral patterns and growing affluence may be more responsible for eroding our environment than actual population growth. For example, between 1940 and 1965 the population of the United States increased 46 percent.

Edith M. McCoy, Widow Of NIH Director, Dies

Mrs. Edith M. McCoy, 83, widow of a former Director of the National Institute of Health, died Sept. 13 in Wheaton. She resided in Chevy Chase.

Her husband, Dr. George W. McCoy, became Director in 1915 of the Hygienic Laboratory, renamed the National Institute of Health in 1930. Considered the nation's greatest authority on leprosy, he served as Director until 1937.

During Dr. McCoy's tenure, Mrs. McCoy traveled with him and assisted with several important studies he conducted here.

Yet, during the same 25 years, visitor days in our national parks increased 1100 percent and the burning of sulphur dioxide-producing fuels increased 500 percent.

Dr. Revelle also called the large-scale use of pesticides a serious threat to the environment and expressed concern over pollution of the oceans.

Dr. Revelle, internationally known for his investigations of the physical nature of oceans, has devoted much of his time in recent years to the problems of developing countries.

These problems, he said, are primarily of limited space and inadequate resources. He proposed helping these countries by establishing lower birth rates.

OAS Establishes Five Sections to Direct Research Contracts

The administration and negotiation segments of the Research Contracts Branch, Office of Administrative Services, have been combined, and five new Research Contract Sections established.

The branch is now composed of an Office of the Chief with the five sections, each responsible for planning and directing an alphabetical portion of all research and development contracts.

Bus Service Scheduled Between NIH-Airports

A daily bus service between NIH and the National and Dulles airports has been announced by Donald R. Cushing, chief of the Plant and Office Services Branch, ODA.

These buses stop at Bldgs. 31-A and 10 on a regular schedule, 7 days a week. No reservations are required.

The present schedule is:

- **National Airport**
  - Leave NIH: 5 minutes and 35 minutes after the hour (6:05 a.m. to 12:05 a.m. daily)
  - Travel time, one hour minimum
  - Fare, $2.25 per person one way
  - On the hour and half hour (5 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily)

- **Dulles Airport**
  - Leave NIH: 5 minutes and 35 minutes after the hour (6:35 a.m. to 12:05 a.m. daily)
  - Travel time, one hour minimum
  - Fare, $2.75 per person one way
  - On the hour and half hour (5 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily)

For additional information concerning this service, please call the Bldg. 31 Receptionist, Ext. 66320.

Edith Jones Meets Challenge of Visitors From 41 Countries at Dietetic Congress

What happens when one manages a meeting where most of the delegates are from other countries? A lot that is interesting, challenging, and at times humorous, observed Edith A. Jones. She is chief of the Clinical Center Nutrition Department.

During the week of Sept. 8 to 12, Washington was the scene of the Fifth International Congress of Dietetics and the 52nd annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association. Almost 8,000 delegates from all over the world attended.

Miss Jones served as general chairman of the Congress and chairman of the International Committee of Dietetic Associations. She presided over several general sessions.

Speakers at the Congress, whose theme was Dietetics in a Changing World, included Dr. Leon Goldberg, research professor of Pathology and Toxicology, Albany Medical College of Union University, who discussed food additives.

Speakers Noted

Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, Director of the American Hospital Association, gave the opening address on Health in a Changing World.

Dr. Robert I. Levy, head of the Section on Lipoproteins, Molecular Disease Branch of the National Heart Institute, also addressed the Congress.

To overcome the language barrier, programs were simultaneously translated during the meetings in French, German, Spanish, and English.

At other times, however, Miss Jones met a number of non-English speaking delegates from 41 foreign countries. To solve the problem of helping the international visitors understand dietetic parlance, she coached the interpreters, drew pictures when needed, or used sign language. She did much talking with her hands, she admitted.

Delegates Visit CC

Many delegates visited the Clinical Center, where Merme Bonnell, chief of the Patient Dietetic Service, greeted them. A staff of interpreters helped her overcome possible language difficulties.

Miss Jones also arranged for a visit of 450 delegates to the White House, where they were greeted by Mrs. Patricia Nixon. Upon receiving an invitation from Miss Jones to visit the Clinical Center, the First Lady expressed the hope that she could.
Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

9/2—Dr. Ana Maria Lennon, Chile, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1A27.

9/2—Dr. Nadao Kinoshita, Japan, Chemistry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry G. Gelboin, NCI, Bldg. 36, Rm. 5E24.

9/2—Dr. Yaacov Michaeli, Israel, Intramural Research. Sponsor: Dr. Richard C. Greulich, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 105.

9/3—Dr. David Gershon, Israel, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall J. Nirenberg, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6D20.

9/3—Dr. Harriet E. Gershon, U.S.A., Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. Baruj Benacerraf, NIAID, Bldg. 10, Rm. 11N309.

9/3—Dr. Yumiko Nagai, Japan, Section on Peptide Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John J. Pisano, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D15.

9/8—Dr. Harold V. Wyatt, United Kingdom, Immunology Section. Sponsor: Dr. B. Borrow, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 2C28B.

9/11—Dr. Izhar H. Qureshi, Pakistan, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ulrich Weiss, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. B122.

R&W Service Center Opens In New Location in Bldg. 10

The new R&W Service Center, including the Post Office and card and film desks, has opened officially in Rm. B1-C-06, Bldg. 10. The official opening ceremony will take place on Oct. 14.

Phone numbers for these services will remain the same: Ext. 61252 for the film desk, and Ext. 62909 for the Post Office.

NIH Symposium and Exhibit, Oct. 6-9, Features New Research Equipment

"Gas Liquid Chromatography—Amino Acid Analysis" will be the subject of the opening session of the Symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation to be held Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 p.m. in the Jack Maus Auditorium in the Clinical Center.

The 4-day scientific meeting will coincide with the 19th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit. The exhibit is one of the Nation's largest displays of newly developed equipment for use in medical research. Seventy-three manufacturers will participate, displaying equipment valued at nearly one million dollars.

Dr. A. J. Sheppard, Food and Drug Administration, will preside over the symposium's opening program. Several aspects of amino acid analysis will be discussed.

Topics in subsequent sessions will include freezing and freeze-drying living cells, data processing techniques for instrumentation, and biological energy sources.

Other session chairmen include Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD), and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC). Sessions on Monday will be sponsored by: Dr. John J. Pisano, (NIH); Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD); and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC). Sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday will be sponsored by: Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD); and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC). Sessions on Thursday will be sponsored by: Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD); and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC). Sessions on Friday will be sponsored by: Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD); and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC). Sessions on Saturday will be sponsored by: Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD); and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC).

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The scientific public is invited.

Dr. John Heller Awarded Scandinavian Medal

Dr. John R. Heller, Special Consultant for International Programs, National Cancer Institute, has been awarded the Medal of Honor of the Scandinavian Cancer Union.

Dr. Heller received the medal in recognition of his contributions to the development of cancer control programs at the annual meeting of the Union in Stockholm, Sept. 24 to 26.

The Union is a federation of cancer organizations of five Scandinavian countries.

Dr. Heller was Director of the NCI from 1948 to 1960. Upon retirement he became President and Chief Executive Officer of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center until 1963.

He has been a special consultant on International, Medical, and Scientific Affairs of the American Cancer Society since 1964.

Dr. Heller assumed his present post at NCI in 1965.

Dr. Levy Named Head, Drug Metabolism Section, Cancer Research Center

Dr. Carl C. Levy, National Cancer Institute, has been named head of the new Enzymology and Drug Metabolism Section, Laboratory of Pharmacology, at NCI's Baltimore Cancer Research Center. Formerly, he was with the Dermatology Branch, NCI.

Dr. Levy and his colleagues will develop enzymologic techniques for clinical and laboratory study of the effects of cancer drugs and their metabolites on the growth regulation process of normal and malignant tissues.

They will also develop and evaluate enzyme preparations against cancer in animals.

Dr. Levy came to NCI in 1962. He received his B.S. from C.C.N.Y., an M.S. from Brooklyn College, and his Ph.D. from Rutgers University. He was a postdoctoral fellow at both Yale and Tufts Universities.