WHO Issues Guide for International Exchange Of Transplant Organs

Each year thousands of persons die who could have benefited from organ or tissue transplantation.

Since the resources of a single area or country are frequently inadequate to provide the needed well-matched tissues, at least eight organ-sharing programs have been launched which cross national or regional lines.

Thirteen World Health Organization consultants—a number of them supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases—have drawn up guidelines for establishing cooperative transplantation programs.

The guidelines include the following recommendations:

- HL-A types (histocompatibility antigens) and ABO blood groups of patients requiring transplants should be determined by the reference laboratory of a region or by a local laboratory under general supervision of the reference laboratory. Standardized typing techniques should be used throughout the region served by the program.
- Typing data and other relevant information (See TRANSPLANT, Page 4)

Buildings 35-36-37 Win Kuhn Trophy for Design

This crisp winter scene outlines the symmetrical beauty of Buildings 35, 36, and 37 which won the 1969 Oliver Owen Kuhn Cup for NIH. It was awarded by the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Chamber of Commerce, and marks the third time NIH has won this trophy.

The National Institutes of Health was awarded the Oliver Owen Kuhn Cup for 1969 by the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Chamber of Commerce for its new research complex, Buildings 35-36-37.

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, accepted the cup at ceremonies held last Thursday (Jan. 29) at the Bethesda Country Club. It was presented by T. Girrard Lee, head of the architectural jury that made the selection.

This is the third time NIH has been so honored. In 1954 it received the trophy for the Clinical Center, and, in 1961 for Bldg. 31. The cup is held for one year, and then passed to the next winner.

Award certificates also were presented to both the architectural firm which designed the buildings—Smith, Hinshman and Grylls Associates, Inc., and the builder, Blake Construction Company.

The planning and construction of the research complex was administered by the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, with the assistance of the NIH engineering staff.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch dedicated the research facilities last Nov. 18 before an audience of more than 500 invited guests.

The first recipient of the trophy was Luke L. Wilson, who was awarded the cup posthumously in 1938 for donating the original tract of land on which NIH is located.

Gadgets Displayed at the NLM Exhibit

Do Nothing to Cure 'All Human Illness'

Medical quackery, with its many "pseudo-medicine," and its extravagant patent medicine claims on labels, posters, and almanacs, is featured in an exhibit at the National Library of Medicine.

Entitled "Nostrums and Machines of Medical Quackery," the exhibit includes such devices as the Micro-Dynameter, a machine supposedly able to diagnose scores of major diseases by measuring electric currents as you grip the metal cylinders.

Another, the Violetta, is essentially an ignition coil system, which its makers claimed has "successfully treated 86 ailments: ranging from abscess, through birth marks and heart disease to writer's cramp."

The first U. S. patent dealing with therapeutic matters was granted to Elisha Perkins in 1796 for his metallic tractors, also on his hat, a million-year-old elephant tooth discovered at Olduvai.—National Geographic Society photo.

Dr. Louis Leakey, Noted Anthropologist, to Give NIH Lecture Feb. 11

Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, Director of the Centre for Prehistory and Palaeontology in Nairobi, Kenya, and one of the world's foremost anthropologists, will deliver the next NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 8:15 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium of the Clinical Center.

In his lecture, "The Evidence of the Evolution of the Family of Man (Hominidae) in Africa from Miocene Times Onward," Dr. Leakey will discuss some of his findings in more than 40 years' work in this field.

Born in Africa of English missionary parents, Dr. Leakey was raised with children of the Kikuyu tribe, and learned that language before he grew to understand English.

He was tutored by his parents until he was 16, attended public school for 2 years in England, and then enrolled in Weymouth College
NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reported without permission. Pictures are available on request. The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NIH Record Office Bldg. 31, Rm. 2B-03. Phone: 49-62125

Editor Frances W. Davis
Assistant Editor Fay Laviera

Staff Correspondents
Bari Attis, NINDS; Robert Avery, NCI; Lloyd Blevins, NICHID; Thomas Bowers, CC; Katie Broberg, NIAMD; Art Burnet, HFMES; Joan Chase, DCRT; Helen Doying, DRR; Florence Foelak, BEMT/OD; Sue Hannon, NIDR; Marie Heinz, NIAID; Marjorie Hoagland, NIMH; Elizabeth Y. James, NIEHS; Paul Kelly, NLM; Robert Knieckerbocker, DRS; Laura Mae Kress, DAHM; Evelyn Lazzari, DN; Jan Logan, FIC; Elizabeth Y. James, NIEHS; Paul Kelly, NLM; Robert Knickerbocker, DRS; Laura Mae Kress, DAHM; Evelyn Lazzari, DN; Jan Logan, FIC; Carolyn Niblett, DDH; Marion Oakleaf, DRG; Fran Peterson, DBS; Richard Schroder, ADA; Anne Tisiker, NHI; Wanda Wardell, NIGMS; Beverly Warran, DERF; Eleanor Wesolowski, DFM.

Patient Welfare Fund Receives Over $4,500

More than $4,500 were contributed by employees to the NIH Patient Welfare Fund during the Christmas season, according to John Roach, fund administrator, and chief of the Clinical Center Social Work Department.

Although employees contribute throughout the year, the peak of donations is usually reached during the Christmas season via the "Davis Plan," named after James R. Davis, who originated the idea of donating money to the fund instead of sending Christmas cards.

Donations are used to help patients and their families.

Huebner to Receive Science Medal From President Nixon

President Richard M. Nixon will present 1969 National Medals of Science on Feb. 16 to Dr. Robert J. Huebner and five other scientists at White House ceremonies.

Dr. Huebner, chief of NCI's Viral Carcinogenesis Branch, was cited for his outstanding research on the possible link between viruses and cancer in man and animals.

Institutional Environment Seminar Begins March 9

A Seminar on Institutional Environment is being sponsored by the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, March 9 to 11 in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall.

It will be held from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; on the last day the seminar will end at 12 noon.

Papers on engineering, biological problems, and hazard control and general and hospital sanitation will be presented by members of the Branch.

It will be of interest to all laboratory personnel.

Invitations to attend may be obtained through Vinson R. Ovitt, ESB chief, Ext. 60085.

Ylida Novik to Present Recital at CC Feb. 19

In addition to being a concert pianist, Miss Novik is also a member of the Montgomery College faculty.

Ylida Novik, internationally known concert pianist, will give a recital on Thursday, Feb. 19, in the Clinical Center's 14th floor assembly hall.

Her numbers will include the Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 13, by Franz Liszt, and Six Dances in Bulgarian Rhythm, by Bela Bartok.

The Hungarian-born pianist has played at recitals and workshops in the U. S. and abroad. This month Miss Novik will be featured at a concert with the National Gallery of Art Orchestra.

She is a faculty member of Montgomery College, a contributing critic of the Washington Evening Star, and piano editor of American Music Teacher.

Arnold Sperling, chief of the CC Patient Activities Section, has announced that NIH employees, their families and friends are invited. However, patients will have seating priority.

NIH Golf Association Wants New Members

For its fifth season the NIH Golf Association is looking for new members. Those wishing to join may leave their names and phone numbers with the R&W office, Room 1A-18, Bldg. 31.

Last year NIHGA consisted of 12 teams totaling about 180 members. The distaff side has its own league.

Weekly competitive nine-hole matches are held with a four-man team. The season is divided into two rounds. At the end of the season the winners meet the Sod-Busters in an 18-hole play-off for the league championship.

Three 18-hole outings are also held during the season.

Precocious 11-year-old Jonny Berry discusses his plans to construct an artificial placenta with Dr. Frank Falkner, NICHID's associate director of Planning and Evaluation. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, NICHID Director, whose interest was aroused by a letter from Jonny, a 6th grader at the Bannockburn Elementary School. Dr. Falkner said Jonny "shows a lot of promise."
William Bowman Retires, Will Devote Full Time to Preaching and Pastoral Duties

Every other Sunday William Bowman Jr., an NIH offset press operator in the Printing and Reproduction Section, ODA, who retired on Friday, Jan. 23, travels to a small town and delivers a sermon in a Baptist church.

For Mr. Bowman is an ordained minister, and has been since 1950. His preaching and pastoral duties have kept him almost as busy as a minister in a metropolitan parish.

He preaches at the Olive Baptist Church in Washington, and the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in Orange—both towns are comfortable riding distances away from Washington on roads that meander through the Virginia countryside.

William Bowman, who is receiving a gift and congratulations from Fred Capanini, head of the Printing and Reproduction Section, has approving letters about his space sermons from Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

at the Internal Revenue Department, from there he went to Commerce, Naval Weapons, and then NIH.

On his last day here at a farewell party given by his Branch, Mr. Bowman compared his life to a 3-act play.

On retirement—what Mr. Bowman called the "last act"—he will devote full time to the ministry.

"I will stay in the Washington area," he stated, "I want to fight some of the crime in the District, that's my goal."

Every year, for many years, Mr. Bowman has used part of his vacation to attend the Summer School for Town and Country Ministers, sponsored by the Virginia Council for white and Negro ministers, "I like to preach to other faiths and different denominations. When it comes to serving it irks me when I'm limited to one religion," the minister stated.

In looking forward to his full-time ministerial duties, the erudite Mr. Bowman quoted the Apostle Paul in his letter to the Philippians, "I forget those things that are behind and reach forth unto those things that are before . . . ."

Forsyth Honors Late Dr. McCann

The Forsyth Dental Center in Boston has honored a former National Institute of Dental Research scientist, the late Dr. Harold McCann, dedicating its new research laboratory to him.
Dr. Eichhorn Named to Editorial Advisory Board of Chemistry Journal

Dr. Gunther L. Eichhorn, Gerontology Research Center, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been named to the Editorial Advisory Board of Advances in Chemistry.

The journal, published by the 115,000-member American Chemical Society, reviews chemical literature.

Dr. Eichhorn, who is in the Laboratory of Molecular Aging, Office of the Associate Director for Intramural Research Programs, is known for his work on the biological effects of metal ions.

Before coming to NICHD’s Baltimore-based Center, he was an associate professor of Chemistry at Louisiana State University, and later at Georgetown University. Dr. Eichhorn earned his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois.

He is also on the editorial board of the new journal, Bioinorganic Chemistry.

Test of Cells From Amniotic Fluid Aids Prenatal Detection of Pompe’s Disease

Scientists have been able to diagnose Pompe’s disease, another of the rare inherited metabolic disorders, in an unborn child. The diagnosis, made by examining cells from the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus, represents a further step in the prenatal detection of inherited diseases.

Such diagnoses enable parents to make an informed decision on whether a pregnancy should be therapeutically terminated. This is legal only in States where abortions are permitted when there is substantial risk that the child will be born gravely defective.

DR. LEAKEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. William E. Powers

To Direct NCI Program For Radiation Activities

Dr. William E. Powers has been appointed program director for Radiation, Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Powers was formerly professor of Radiology at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.

The NCI supports therapy training programs, research centers, cooperative clinical investigations, research projects, and special fellowships in the radiation area.

Dr. Powers will assist radiation therapists in NCI programs, and will develop and expand other programs.

He received his M.D. degree from the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

In 1952 Dr. Powers joined the Edward Mallinckrodt Institute of

Pregnancy Terminated

In the case in which the enzyme was barely detected, the parents elected to terminate the pregnancy. After abortion, no enzyme activity was found in the liver, spleen, kidney, or cultivated connective tissue cells (fibroblasts) from the fetus, confirming the diagnosis of Pompe’s disease.

The researchers believe that examination of amniotic fluid can reliably detect the presence of Pompe’s disease.

They noted that the examination of uncultured amniotic fluid cells which makes possible rapid diagnosis has also been successfully employed by other investigators in identifying Tay-Sachs disease. And, they reported that neither

the health of the mother nor the infant has been impaired by fluid sampling in over 150 cases monitored in a program to manage genetic “high-risk” pregnancies.

Drs. H. L. Nadler and A. M. Messer, Department of Pediatrics, Northwestern University and Children’s Memorial Hospital, Chicago, reported their findings in The Lancet, Dec. 13, 1969.
RML Booklet Describes Rickettsias Research

From its beginning in a shack, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory has grown into a modern research complex that has become a focal point for studies on infectious diseases.

This laboratory, a part of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the largest unit in NIAID's intramural program, is the subject of a 10-page brochure.

Entitled Rocky Mountain Laboratory: A Brief History of Its Growth and Research Activities, the booklet describes the study of diseases in nature—in particular, the rickettsias. Rickettsias are microscopically small, they live and multiply only in living tissue or body fluids containing tissue cells.

Transmitted to man by arthropods—mosquitoes, lice, fleas, mites, ticks, and sandflies—the organisms cause typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and related diseases.

The brochure may be had from NIAID's Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 7A30, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

A film on the research battle against spotted fever is also available for loan to civic and educational groups and television stations. "The Story of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever" depicts early efforts to develop a vaccine and control this once highly fatal disease.

The 29-minute film may be obtained from the National Medical Audiovisual Center in Chamblee, Ga.

Continued Need for Donors Reported by CC Blood Bank

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 352 units of blood were received from NIH donors in December, and CC patients received 1,233 units of blood.

One donor, Dr. James E. Mosimann, DCRT, joined the Gallup Donor Club. More blood is needed. Call the CC Blood Bank, Ext. 64500, for an appointment to donate blood.

Hardier Marine Worm Supplements Squid As Useful Tool in Neurological Research

The squid, prized by biophysicists for its giant nerve fiber, is being supplemented by cheaper, more hardy, marine worms in research at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The squid, prized by biophysicists for its giant nerve fiber, is being supplemented by cheaper, more hardy, marine worms in research at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The result is increased convenience and a saving in money and travel time.

Both the worm (Myxicola infundibulum) and the squid are useful because they contain a giant-sized axon, a single nerve fiber one-fiftieth of an inch thick, which can be easily manipulated and applied to neurological research.

The worms are more desirable, however, because they live much longer (3 months versus a few days for squid in captivity) and are cheaper to obtain.

Useful in Research

Although now in short supply, Myxicola can be studied in any laboratory, even those far inland, and may be useful in training students in neurological research.

The squid's giant-sized axon has been an important research subject ever since 1942 when Drs. Kenneth S. Cole and H. J. Curtis used it to make the first direct reading of the voltage difference (potential) between the inside and outside of a nerve membrane.

The size of the squid axon—100 times larger than human nerve cells—made possible the insertion of one electrode into its core, while another rested on the nerve's external surface.

Because of its usefulness in helping reveal the electrical and chemical processes involved in nerve impulse transmission, the North Atlantic squid, and its larger Chilean cousin, have become treasured by neurologists and scientists throughout the world.

NINDS's Laboratory of Biophysics, headed by Dr. Cole from (See MARINE WORMS, Page 6)

English Parasitologist Arrives on Reservation As a Fogarty Scholar

Professor P. C. C. Garnham, an eminent parasitologist from the Imperial College of Science, Ascot, England, arrived at NIH recently to begin 6 months' residence as a Fogarty Scholar.

Professor Garnham will devote a portion of his time in the laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases working on the last remaining unknown feature of the life history of Plasmodium, the parasite causing malaria.

Will Conduct Seminars

He will also write and conduct several seminars during his stay.

Professor Garnham has worked in tropical medicine and parasitology for more than 40 years.

He was with the Colonial Medical Service in East Africa, and later become a Reader in the Department of Parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He retired in 1968 as professor and head of the Department.

Professor Garnham has received the Darling Medal and Prize, the Companion of St. Michael and St. George, the Bernhard Noch Medal, the Gaspar Vienna Medal, and the Manson Medal. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1967 Professor Garnham was elected president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He is also serving on the World Health Organization Expert Panels on Malaria, Plague and Parasitic Diseases.

His massive work, Malaria Parasites and Other Haemosporidia, published in 1966 has already become the standard in its field.

The last case of smallpox in the United States occurred 20 years ago. Yet the USA spends over $200 million a year just to maintain a state of preparedness against the disease.—WHO Facts.
GADGETS
(Continued from Page 1)

display—a pair of small metal rods purposed to effect a cure by being drawn across the body.

Another contrivance is the Oscillocast, touted as the last word in the diagnosis and treatment of hundreds of diseases.

This machine was the brainchild of Dr. Albert Abrams of San Francisco. Upon his death in 1924, the American Medical Association in its Journal dubbed Abrams "the Dean of all 20th Century Charlatans."

The nostrum—"a medicine of secret composition, recommended by its preparer but usually lacking general repute"—is represented in the NLM exhibit by a wide range of preparations, from Kickapoo Indian Medicine to Pulmonic Syrup, and by many vivid postcards, trade cards, and billboards promising miraculous cures to the sick and disabided.

As late as 1957 the use of mails for medical quackery was at its highest level. It was estimated in 1966 that medical quackery annually cost Americans more than $2 billion. Still today, medical quackery is thought to take a large toll in wasted dollars and frustrated hopes for health.

The gadgets and machines of all sizes and shapes, borrowed from the Smithsonian Institution, the California Department of Public Health, American Medical Association, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Museum, and others, testify to the unscrupulousness of the medical quack.

Man Susceptible to Quacks

Over the years, man's primitive craving for the supernatural, his credulity, and the many diseases to which he is prey have combined to make him susceptible to the potions and devices of the medical quack.

The exhibit, in the NLM lobby, is open to the public 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. It will be on display until April 24.

Robert A. Carroll Named To Branch Chief Post

Robert A. Carroll, Office of Engineering Services, has been named chief of the Construction Engineering Branch. Mr. Carroll had been acting chief for several months.

He came to NIH in 1960 as chief of the Construction Section, Plant Engineering Branch, until a reorganization in 1968.

Before coming to the reservation Mr. Carroll held engineering management positions with the U.S. Navy, Army Corps of Engineers, and private industry.

A giant nerve fiber has been extracted from one of the Myxicola worms, and Leonard Binstock inserts a cannula into the axon to replace cellular material with known chemical substances in preparation for studying the electrical properties of the nerve fiber. Dr. Robert E. Taylor, head of the NINDS Laboratory of Biophysics, observes the work.

NCI Holds Conference On Drugs BCNU, 5-FC

A national conference on BCNU and 5-FU compounds that temporarily control some forms of cancer, was sponsored last week in Washington, D.C., by the National Cancer Institute's Chemotherapy Program. It was the first of a series of meetings to communicate the latest research findings on cancer drugs to practising physicians.

BCNU or 1,3-bis (2-chlorethyl)-1-nitrosurea is one of the most promising of the new drugs which have been developed by the Chemotherapy Program.

Compounds Cross Barrier

It is one of a new class of compounds called nitrosoureas which are remarkable for their ability to cross the blood-brain barrier. Clinical testing has shown BCNU to be useful in the therapy of advanced Hodgkin's disease (a cancer of the lymph system).

5-FU or 5-fluouracil is an anti-metabolite or modified metabolite that is erroneously accepted as a nutrient by cells, particularly cancer cells, subsequently blocking their growth. Its temporary usefulness in some cases of gastrointestinal cancer and breast cancer, and its toxicity, have been recognized since the mid-50's.

Drug Treatment Defined

Speakers reviewed their long experience with 5-FU and defined its present place in the treatment of those common cancers.

The conference presented findings by Dr. George Higgins on longer, symptom-free periods achieved in cancer of the large intestine when 5-FU is given after surgery, contrasted with results achieved by surgical treatment alone. Dr. Higgins is with the VA Hospital in Washington, D.C.

which could supply Myxicola, and they now send us about 5 dozen worms a month."

Investigators at many other institutions, including the University of Maryland, University of Iowa, and the Johns Hopkins University, are also now using the Myxicola.

"Our main fear," says Mr. Binstock, "is that there will be a rush for worms and our supplier will run out of them. But we expect other suppliers will begin collecting them."

"The amazing thing is," Mr. Binstock continued, "the worm has been around but either nobody knew about the suitability of the large central nerve fiber (except the authors of the book) or else they didn't consider its possible use. I found it because I was looking for an alternative for the squid axon which would be available to work on in the laboratory here."

NIH RECORD February 3, 1970
**The NTH Record**

**February 3, 1970**

**Page 7**

**NIAMD Studies Section**

In Phoenix Expands its Epidemiological Research

Studies that have yielded several unexpected findings about arthritis, diabetes, and gallbladder diseases are being upgraded through the establishment of a new Southwestern Field Studies Section in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

This Section, announced by NIAMD Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon, replaces the Clinical Field Studies Unit within the Epidemiology and Field Studies Branch, and will provide for modest expansion of epidemiological research.

**Studies Indian Health**

Dr. Thomas A. Burch has been named section chief, and Dr. Peter H. Bennetts, associate chief. The section is headquartered in Phoenix, Ariz., and conducts its research among the Indians living in the area, especially the Pima Indians of the Gila River Reservation.

The investigations throw light on the causes of a number of diseases prevalent in the U.S. population, and at the same time aid Indian health problems.

The tribes cooperating in the research represent stable populations on which much basic health data already has been assembled.

**Earlier Ideas Shattered**

Earlier studies among the Blackfeet, living in a cold, mountainous area of Montana, and the Pimas, who inhabit a dry, desert area, shattered the notion that rheumatoid arthritis (the widespread, crippling form of the disorder) is more common in a cold climate.

On the contrary, the Pimas were found to have a lower rheumatoid arthritis than the Blackfeet. It was suggested that there may be two types of arthritis—acquired and inherited.

As Dr. Burch and staff began to assemble additional health data on the Pimas, they further discovered that this tribe has the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported for any population group—a rate 15 times that of the U.S. population in general.

**Seek Underlying Reasons**

Subsequently, diseases of the gallbladder, including inflammatory conditions and gallstones, were found several times more common among the Pimas than other groups.

The researchers now are seeking to determine the underlying reasons for these extraordinarily high occurrences of arthritic and metabolic diseases. The answers may lead to control and prevention of some of mankind's most painful and debilitating disorders.

**Two Remedies for Tooth Loss Revealed: Transplants or Bone and Plastic Teeth**

Two studies with different approaches to the same problem—tooth replacement—were reported at a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston.

Both investigations were supported by the National Institute of Dental Research.

One report revealed the success of bone and plastic tooth replacement in baboons, the other progress in prolonging tooth transplants.

Because the plastic is inert, there is none of the rejection response which develops when natural teeth from other individuals are transplanted. Although natural teeth are rejected more slowly than most tissues, they rarely last more than 4 years. After an initial period of apparent acceptance their roots slowly resorb and disappear so they loosen and fall out.

In contrast, some of the plastic teeth have given good service as long as 10 years without causing inflammation, abscesses, or any signs of toxicity.

However, gum tissues do not attach to plastic teeth in the exact same way as to normal teeth. Therefore, Dr. Hodosh has tried to improve attachment in a variety of ways.

Dr. Hodosh believes the addition of treated, grated, anorganic bone seems to give the best results.

A maxillary left first bicuspid tooth replica polymer implant in a Papio baboon was placed 5½ months prior to the implantation of the second maxillary left bicuspid implant.

**Basic Hospital Library**

**Exhibit Set Up by NLM**

The National Library of Medicine has prepared an exhibit of textbooks, reference books, and journals suitable for a basic hospital library.

The literature, occupying a minimum of space, and costing a relatively small amount, is effective for most of the bibliographic needs of hospital physicians in diagnosing clinical problems.

On Thursday, Feb. 5, the exhibit, entitled "A Basic Hospital Library," will be shown to D.C. hospital library supervisors at a workshop sponsored by the D.C. Regional Medical Program.

On Feb. 6-9, the exhibit will be shown at the Congress on Medical Education in Chicago. Eventually, it will be made available to Regional Medical Libraries, Regional Medical Programs, and other groups.

**Dr. James M. Stengle, chief of the NHLI National Blood Resource Program, has been designated secretary-treasurer of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis. The recently formed Society for scientists and physicians interested in these areas will encourage research. It will meet for the first time July 29 to Aug. 1 in Montreux, Switzerland.**

**Dr. Shulman thinks that, despite eventual rejection, tooth transplants would be practical if they could be made to last for an average of 8 years instead of the 4-year average survival expected today.**

To enable the body to accept the transplant for a longer period, he is altering the donor tooth. He is also conducting studies to determine whether tissue typing might slow down the rejection reaction.

Methods for suppressing the body's immune reaction are not being considered because their serious side effects are not justified for tooth transplants.

In laboratory tests, Dr. Shulman reported, practically all the soft tissue on the tooth's surface can be removed by soaking the tooth first in one enzyme (hyaluronidase) and then in another (collagenase). This process does not appear to damage the cementum, the hard tissue coating the tooth root.

The pulp also is removed by standard dental procedures just after the tooth is extruded. Before it is transplanted, Dr. Shulman immerses the tooth in a strong fluoride solution to increase its resistance to dissolution by the rejection process.

In time, however, the tooth is dissolved or resorbed. Dr. Shulman immersed monkeys at the New England Primate Center in Southborough, Mass., supported by the Division of Research Resources, BEMT.

**Division of Nursing Issues Books**

Two books focusing on nursing manpower were recently issued by the Division of Nursing, BEMT.

They are: Source Book for Community Planning for Nursing in South Dakota ($2), and Planning for Nursing in the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area ($1).
Dr. Julius Axelrod Wins Modern Medicine Award

Dr. Julius Axelrod, chief of the Section on Pharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical Science, National Institute of Mental Health, has been named one of the 10 recipients of the 1970 Modern Medicine Award for Distinguished Achievement.

Dr. Axelrod was honored "For an elucidation of intermediary metabolism of catecholamines important to sympathetic nervous activity in health and disease."

Known internationally for his research contributions, Dr. Axelrod's primary interest in recent years has focused on the biochemistry of the sympathetic nervous system and the pineal gland.

Proverb: To Keep Molars Intact Don't Sweet Snack

Feb. 1-7 has been proclaimed National Children's Dental Health Week. NIDR joins the American Dental Association in urging you to ensure your children's "smile power." Teach them to care for their teeth.

"Young is when you have bubble gum. When you are middle-aged, you are cleaning up after other people's gum. And if you are old, you have false teeth, and you better not chew any bubble gum."

That is one of the "dardest things" a child said to Art Linkletter when asked to explain the difference between being young, middle-aged, and old. It is a sad commentary on our dental state when a child associates false teeth and old age.

Teeth Should Last Lifetime

Your teeth were meant to last a lifetime—and they will, if you take care of them. Research conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research seeks new and improved ways to help you do this.

For example, NIDR research has shown that frequency of eating sweets is more important than the total amount consumed.

So try to discourage nibbling of sweets by offering good substitutes—like fruit, potato chips, or nuts.

Offer sweets to children as dessert at mealtime—when you are assured they will be able to brush their teeth afterwards.

George Warner Presides Over Nursing Workshop

George W. Warner, chief of the Student Loan and Scholarship Branch, Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, BEMT, presided over a recent Workshop on Federal Support for Hospital Schools of Nursing, held in Cleveland.

Sponsored by the Cleveland Area League for Nursing, the workshop reviewed provisions of the Nursing Student Loan and Nursing Scholarship Programs. This was followed by a general discussion on applications for fiscal 1971.

These programs assist full-time students to achieve nursing careers by providing long-term, low-interest loans and by awarding scholarships to students with financial need.

Approximately 80 participants, representing 45 hospital schools of nursing, took part in the workshop.

Brenda Swanson Chosen For Training Program

Brenda Swanson, a library technician at the National Library of Medicine, will attend the spring semester of the University of Maryland School of Library Services. She was selected for this program by NLM's Training Committee and a committee of the University's Student Recruitment Program.

The aim of this Project is to improve library education opportunities, especially for minority group students. Mrs. Swanson's training, supported by NLM, will be on a part-time basis.

NLM is the first Federal agency to develop such a program with the University of Maryland. The library plans to send an employee to the University's summer session and several employees to its fall term.

Mrs. Swanson, who is with the Technical Services Division of Library Operations, joined NLM in 1964. She received her B.A. degree in Sociology from North Carolina College.

Dr. Julius Axelrod Wins Modern Medicine Award

Dr. Julius Axelrod, chief of the Section on Pharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical Science, National Institute of Mental Health, has been named one of the 10 recipients of the 1970 Modern Medicine Award for Distinguished Achievement.

Dr. Axelrod was honored "For an elucidation of intermediary metabolism of catecholamines important to sympathetic nervous activity in health and disease."

Known internationally for his research contributions, Dr. Axelrod's primary interest in recent years has focused on the biochemistry of the sympathetic nervous system and the pineal gland.

Proverb: To Keep Molars Intact Don't Sweet Snack

Feb. 1-7 has been proclaimed National Children's Dental Health Week. NIDR joins the American Dental Association in urging you to ensure your children's "smile power." Teach them to care for their teeth.

"Young is when you have bubble gum. When you are middle-aged, you are cleaning up after other people's gum. And if you are old, you have false teeth, and you better not chew any bubble gum."

That is one of the "dardest things" a child said to Art Linkletter when asked to explain the difference between being young, middle-aged, and old. It is a sad commentary on our dental state when a child associates false teeth and old age.

Teeth Should Last Lifetime

Your teeth were meant to last a lifetime—and they will, if you take care of them. Research conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research seeks new and improved ways to help you do this.

For example, NIDR research has shown that frequency of eating sweets is more important than the total amount consumed.

So try to discourage nibbling of sweets by offering good substitutes—like fruit, potato chips, or nuts.

Offer sweets to children as dessert at mealtime—when you are assured they will be able to brush their teeth afterwards.

George Warner Presides Over Nursing Workshop

George W. Warner, chief of the Student Loan and Scholarship Branch, Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, BEMT, presided over a recent Workshop on Federal Support for Hospital Schools of Nursing, held in Cleveland.

Sponsored by the Cleveland Area League for Nursing, the workshop reviewed provisions of the Nursing Student Loan and Nursing Scholarship Programs. This was followed by a general discussion on applications for fiscal 1971.

These programs assist full-time students to achieve nursing careers by providing long-term, low-interest loans and by awarding scholarships to students with financial need.

Approximately 80 participants, representing 45 hospital schools of nursing, took part in the workshop.

Brenda Swanson Chosen For Training Program

Brenda Swanson, a library technician at the National Library of Medicine, will attend the spring semester of the University of Maryland School of Library Services. She was selected for this program by NLM's Training Committee and a committee of the University's Student Recruitment Program.

The aim of this Project is to improve library education opportunities, especially for minority group students. Mrs. Swanson's training, supported by NLM, will be on a part-time basis.

NLM is the first Federal agency to develop such a program with the University of Maryland. The library plans to send an employee to the University's summer session and several employees to its fall term.

Mrs. Swanson, who is with the Technical Services Division of Library Operations, joined NLM in 1964. She received her B.A. degree in Sociology from North Carolina College.