Dr. Earl Stadtman Wins NAS Microbiology Award

Dr. Earl Stadtman, chief, Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Heart and Lung Institute, was presented with the National Academy of Sciences Award in Microbiology. He was honored "in recognition of outstanding contributions in the field of microbial biochemistry."

The sum of $5,000 was given to him at ceremonies held yesterday, April 27, in the Great Hall of the Academy Building in Washington, D.C. Dr. Stadtman, the second recipient to win the award, was chosen by fellow members of the Academy.

Dr. Stadtman has frequently been cited for his basic studies of complex control mechanisms. He developed an integrated theory to explain how these mechanisms regulate chemical reactions occurring simultaneously within any given cell of the body at any given time.

His studies of cell metabolism are important to the understanding of how a balance is maintained between the breakdown of food stuffs to yield energy plus simple building blocks on one hand, and the energy-yielding metabolic processes occurring simultaneously within the cell.

Dr. Stadtman is the director of the Laboratory of Biochemistry at the Bethesda, Md., Bethesda Naval Hospital. His research is in two main fields, and supervises a permanent staff of laboratory technicians who have had four years of training by the U.S. Navy.

The two major fields of Dr. Stadtman's work are the understanding of how a balance is maintained between the breakdown of food stuffs to yield energy plus simple building blocks on one hand, and the energy-yielding metabolic processes occurring simultaneously within the cell.

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Capable, Small Computer Leaves NIH for Haven
In the Weather Bureau

Radio Programs Stress Pharmacology Research

“This Drug Age,” a series of weekly Tuesday evening half-hour radio programs developed by the Armed Forces Radio Broadcast Center and National Institute of General Medical Sciences, will continue the discussion on the use of drugs, stressing pharmacological research.

The series is broadcast at 8:30 p.m. over radio station WAMU-FM, 88.5.

Programs covered such topics as: weather and their effect on man; the medical and psychological reasons for taking drugs, and the legal and ethical problems involved in prescribing drugs.

On Tuesday, May 5, the program will be entitled “The Pharmacist.” Listeners will hear Dr. Edward Feldman, director, Scientific Division, American Pharmaceutical Association, and Milton Skolaut, who, July 1, will be appointed Director, Pharmaceutical Services, Duke University Hospital.

Mr. Skolaut was formerly chief, OC Pharmacy Department.

“Pharmacology and the Federal Government” is the topic for the Tuesday, May 12 broadcast.

Taking part in the discussion will be Dr. Bryon B. Clark, director, NIGMS Pharmacology-Toxicology Program; Dr. John J. Burns, vice-president for Research, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., and Dr. Leon I. Goldberg, professor of Pharmacology and Medicine, Emory University.

Programs are available to National Education Radio Network stations, Armed Forces Radio Service outlets, and the Voice of America.

and more versatile computers in Bldg. 12, it was possible to place remote terminals in the Westwood Building. Now DRG can enter jobs and process data from off the reservation.

And the Model 40, too small to support these terminals, was released to the Weather Bureau.

The General Schedule Annual Salary Rates for 1970

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The new pay raise will be reflected in the check of April 28.

The retroactive payment will be paid some time in May, according to the Office of Financial Management.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER OFFERS LAB TRAINING COURSES

The Laboratory Division of the National Communicable Disease Center issued a schedule of laboratory training courses in Atlanta, Ga. from July 1970 to June 1971.

Classes vary from 6 days to 4 weeks.

Application forms may be obtained from Training Office, Laboratory Division, NCDC, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.
Gebhard Gsell Retires; With NCI for 22 Years

Dr. Harold L. Stewart, then chief of pathology at the NCI, praised Mr. Gsell as an expert in histopathology. He began his career with the Laboratory of Pathology in 1928 "just for an adventure." He has received several awards from the National Academy of Sciences, including the Distinguished Service Award in 1950, and has been named to the National Advisory Board of the Chemical Society of Washington. Gsell has visited his home town in southern Germany a number of times. However, since 1954 he has developed his photography into a full-time specialty. He and his sister are building a house in Wangen, a town near the border of Switzerland and Austria.

Gebhard Gsell came to America in 1928 "just for an adventure"—42 years later he is returning to his home town in southern Germany to enjoy his retirement.

Mr. Gsell has served in the Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, for the past 22 years. He began his career with NCI as a technician in the fields of histopathology and photomicrography.

However, since 1954 he has developed his photography into a full-time specialty. A member of the Biological Photographic Association, Mr. Gsell has received several awards from that organization for outstanding work.

Honored for Photography

In 1963 he was honored by NCI for the superior quality of his photography. In presenting the award, Dr. Harold L. Stewart, then chief of the Laboratory of Pathology, said that each of Mr. Gsell’s photomicrographs could be described as "a special work of art."

"All his work bears the stamp of an expert," Dr. Stewart said. "Scientists in this country and abroad have written praising his illustrations in the material published by the National Cancer Institute."

He also commended Mr. Gsell for his ingenuity in design and labor-saving photographic apparatus.

Mr. Gsell attended the Akademisches Gymnasium in Ehingen, Germany where he studied biology, physics, and chemistry. Following his graduation, he was persuaded by friends who lived here to visit the United States. He planned a 2- or 3-year stay. That stay stretched into a 42-year residency highlighted in 1935 by processes by which these building blocks are assembled into more complex cell constituents on the other hand.

These control mechanisms are vitally important to the entire organism as well as to the individual cell.

Dr. Stadtman is noted also for discoveries concerned with mechanisms of energy transfer in biosynthetic processes, studies on the biochemical function of vitamins and their coenzyme derivatives in intermediary metabolism, and for his explanation of the pathways involved in the breakdown of complex molecules.

Dr. Stadtman was also chiefly responsible for originating the idea of building an anaerobic chamber—a facility designed to provide an oxygen-free environment for carrying out his research and other biological studies. This chamber, established in Building 3 in 1967, was an NIH first.

Dr. Stadtman received both his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of California. He has been with NIH since 1950, and has received many honors and awards. His latest awards include the DHEW Distinguished Service Award, DHEW Superior Service Award, and the Hilger Medal of the Chemical Society of Washington.

Hamilton Putnam Joins NIGMS Advisory Council

Hamilton S. Putnam has been named to the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council. Mr. Putnam is president and treasurer of a public relations agency. Since 1948 he has been executive director of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

He was administrative assistant to the late U.S. Senator Styles Bridges, naturalization as an American citizen.

Prior to joining NIH, Mr. Gsell trained in histopathology under the late, renowned Dr. J. H. Globus in the Laboratory of Neuro-pathology at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City. He served as chief technician in that laboratory from 1936 to 1948.

Mr. Gsell has visited his homeland a number of times. However, when he returns there again this May, it will be one-way only.

He and his sister are building a home in Wangen, a town near the border of Switzerland and Austria where he was born and spent his boyhood.

Before he left Mr. Gsell was honored by friends and co-workers at a retirement party.

Bond Drive Opens May 1; Vice Chairmen Alerted To Benefits of Savings

The benefits of buying U.S. Savings Bonds were stressed at a recent meeting here by Sol Elson, HEW Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

The meeting to spur the efforts of Institute and Division Vice Chairmen was the initial step in the Bond Drive at NIH which opens this Friday, May 1.

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, NIDR Director and NIH Bond Drive Chairman, presided.

Richard L. Seggel, NIH Associate Director for Administration, spoke on the importance of the Drive and of the canvassers who serve under the direction of the 1/D Vice Chairmen.

That canvassers should be familiar with the fundamentals of the campaign was advocated by Mr. Seggel.

Sell! Don’t Pressure

"Urge them to sell, not to pressure the employee," he said.

"If we have good, conscientious, well-informed canvassers this year, the NIH Bond Drive is bound to be an outstanding success."

Mr. Elson emphasized the need for every NIH employee to be fully

Pharmacy, Veterinary Schools Participate in Grants Program

For the first time schools of pharmacy and veterinary medicine are participating in the BEEMT grants program.

These schools were made eligible under the Health Manpower Act of 1968. Other—health professions schools were also awarded institutional grants.

These grants will permit schools to increase both faculty staff and student body.

'ood buy!'

Mr. Elson reminded the Vice Chairmen of the new 5 percent interest rate bonds now earn when held to maturity of 5 years 10 months.

He emphasized the advantages of the Payroll Savings Plan where you "pay yourself first."

Finch Heads Committee

HEW Secretary Robert H. Finch is Chairman of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee and Chairman of the HEW Campaign. Mr. Elson is the Secretary’s alternate on the committee.

Jay Ogden, Coordinator of the HEW Bond Drive, accompanied Mr. Elson and was presented to the meeting.

Ways to implement the drive were outlined by Herbert C. Christoferson, NIDR executive officer and Vice Chairman of the NIH campaign.

I/D Vice Chairmen are: Jerry Prevital, OD and ADA; Christine M. Morris, DDS; Raymond M. Jones, DDS; Constance Gall, NOLL; Murn K. Fauthett, DRG; Ray Blackburn, BEMT; Mary E. Stone, DCBT; Genevna Larson, NAMD; Kirk Bridges, NIH; Dr. Richard Onnata, FIN.

Also, Fred Lush, NCI; Dorsey Boyd, NIAID; Norman H. Smith, NLM; Earl Laurence, CC; James G. Hill, NIB; Charles DiGiacinto, NICHD; Daniel McDougall, NIMH; MS; Winston Mani, NIEHS, and Chester Leslie, NINDS.

The Bond drive ends June 19.
Calm Tempo of Lois Chang's Life Today Belies Her Exciting Escape from China

It's a long way from a temporary airport on the grounds of the Temple of Heaven in Peking to the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, but Lois Chang has made the transition.

Her story starts over 20 years ago, when the Communists were shelling Peking. Lois Chang, teaching in that city, had obtained a passport for the United States.

To slow the approach of the Communists in the Peking suburbs, the Chinese Nationalists destroyed the airport outside the city and erected a temporary airstrip on the grounds of a Buddhist temple.

With the influx of refugees from the North who camped on the temple grounds, the clamor for tickets grew louder, Mrs. Chang admits that she "had given up all hopes of ever leaving the city."

However, officials sold tickets to those with worthwhile reasons for leaving the country—she wanted to study in the United States. Finally, early in January, she flew to Shanghai.

There she remained one month. Because "the Communists did not reach Shanghai until May, there were few refugees then," Mrs. Chang explained.

Arrives in 1949

The final part of the trip was made on the General Gordon, a warship converted to a passenger ship after World War II, which arrived in San Francisco in February 1949.

As the daughter of an Episcopal minister, Lois Chang had lived in many places. Born in Foochow, China, she spent part of her childhood in British Columbia, and later in Shanghai. She graduated from the Catholic University in Peking.

In 1950, Mrs. Chang received her Master's degree in Library Science after attending Washington University and Rosary College.

She was working in the Library of Yale University when she met and married Dr. Yao Teh Chang.

Dr. Earl Beck to Head U.S.-Japan Program Section in NIAID Branch

Dr. Earl S. Beck was recently named head of the U.S.-Japan Program Section of the Geographic Medicine Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Beck will coordinate activities in the Program. These include planning and supporting research on diseases of special importance in Asian countries.

In his previous post as assistant chief of NIAID's Vaccine Development Branch, he was responsible for the Institute's rubella vaccine program.

Dr. Beck taught at the University of Connecticut, Pennsylvania State University, and Ohio Northern University. Later he worked as a microbiologist with the Biological Laboratories at Ft. Detrick, Md.

He joined the Division of Research Facilities and Resources as a scientist administrator in 1965, and a year later came to NIAID.

Dr. Beck received his B.S. degree from Muhlenberg College, an M.S. from the University of Connecticut, and his Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University.

He served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946.

She later worked at the Georgetown University Library until 1955 when her daughter was born.

Mrs. Chang has been with NLM since 1961. She is now a librarian in the Cataloguing Section of the Technical Services Division.

She originally worked with Chinese medical publications. However, as she explains, "since about 1966, Chinese works have not been allowed out of Communist China, although some do come from Formosa and Hong Kong. I now catalog English publications, too."

Mrs. Chang's husband is with the Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, NIAMD. He was one of the first scientists to grow rat leprosy bacilli in tissue culture and is now trying to grow human leprosy bacilli.

An American citizen since 1961, Mrs. Chang has never been back to the Chinese mainland. Her two brothers in this country are university professors. She has only rare contact with her two sisters who remained in China.

Mrs. Chang, who originally worked with Chinese medical publications, now works primarily with English material.

Dr. Davies reported the formation of Poly I:C in 1957.

Norman Talal of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch are collaborating with Dr. Samuel Baron, NIAID, in a series of studies using Poly I:C.

These researchers have discovered a method that theoretically could be useful in treating patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. Lupus usually affects women of childbearing age causing skin rash, fever, pleurisy, and often fatal kidney disease.

Dr. Steinberg said the treatment for human lupus would be based on recent research with a strain of New Zealand mice that naturally develop a lupus-like disease that has been used as a research model for human lupus. These mice carry a murine leukemia virus which had been thought important in causing the disease.

Antibodies Form

When NIH researchers gave Poly I:C to the New Zealand mice from the time of conception, they found that the mice were dying more quickly in spite of interferon levels adequate to protect against murine leukemia viruses. Poly I:C was causing formation of antibodies in these mice.

This discovery triggered the use of cyclophosphamide—a drug that kills sensitized cells. Cyclophosphamide given 24 hours after Poly I:C led to the death of cells sensitized by Poly I:C and reduced the formation of antibodies directed against nucleic acids.

These are the cells considered important in accelerating the course of the disease.

Combined Poly I:C-cyclophosphamide therapy worked even in older New Zealand mice already ill with kidney disease.

Thus, the possibility exists that it could unmask lupus in persons who are predisposed to the disease but do not yet have it, according to Dr. Steinberg.

This theoretically could arise from the widespread use of Poly I:C to treat viral infections. Steroid hormones and other drugs might be brought to bear on the unmarked lupus disease.
Cancer Research Papers

NIH Scientists Present Cancer Research Papers
At Meeting in Phila.

National Cancer Institute scientists presented 45 papers on aspects of cancer research and treatment at the 61st Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research on April 9 to 11 at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia.

Dr. Abraham Cantarow, association president, gave the presidential address. The NCI researcher's topic was "The Role of the Association in a Changing World."

Dr. Paul H. Levine and a team of NCI scientists reported on results of the antigen-antibody tests for herpes-type virus (Epstein-Barr or EB virus) among patients with Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system usually affecting young adults.

This is the same virus associated with Burkitt's lymphoma, a cancer that occurs most often among African children.

Blood Serum Samples Used

For the study, blood serum samples were obtained from 105 patients treated at NCI-63 with Hodgkin's disease—42 with other cancers of the lymph system. Normal serum samples were used as controls.

By indirect immunofluorescence tests, investigators detected larger amounts of antibody levels to EB virus in the blood serum of patients with Hodgkin's disease than those with other types of lymph cancer, and in normal controls.

Those patients treated for Hodgkin's disease had higher levels of antibody than newly diagnosed untreated patients. Among the untreated patients, those with more advanced disease and whose tissue samples showed fewer white lymphocyte type cells, had higher levels of EB antibody than patients with less advanced disease.

Survival outlook was also related to EB antibody level in blood specimens of Hodgkin's disease patients.

In a 2-year follow-up study, seven patients with low levels of EB antibody at time of admission to NCI were alive and free of disease symptoms without continued therapy. Nine of the 20 patients with high EB antibody levels had died.

All patients with early clinical stages of disease and low EB antibody levels were surviving; three of six patients with comparable clinical stage of disease, but higher antibody levels, died.

Antibody Levels Compared

Levels of antibody to other types of herpes virus did not appear related to presence or absence of Hodgkin's disease.

When all the blood samples were tested for antibodies to four other herpes viruses, no differences in antibody level between patient and control groups were found.

Although the number of patients in the study is small, findings suggest that Hodgkin's disease should be viewed as possibly induced by EB virus.

However, data on Hodgkin's disease and Burkitt's lymphoma do not rule out the possibility that the virus is an incidental passenger to both diseases.

Other NCI Researchers Noted

The NCI researchers working with Dr. Levine were Drs. Dharan B. Ablain, Costan W. Berard, Paul P. Carbone, and Deward E. Waggoner.

At another session, Drs. Harold T. Wensel and Herbert J. Rapp, NCI Biology Branch, described a technique which allows them to transfer tumor immunity among an inbred strain of guinea pigs.

This method may help scientists learn how to transfer immunity to cancer patients to help them fight their disease.

Their technique confers immunity by injection of cells from immunized animals into the hearts of animals not immunized. The injection was usually well tolerated.

The line of guinea pigs used by the researchers, like human beings, is capable of developing delayed hypersensitivity reactions on the skin which can be read in 24 hours, as contrasted with weeks or months for other tests.

The investigators said similar techniques might be adapted for cancer patients by perfusing tumor-immune cell fractions into the arteries surrounding tumors.

Other NCI scientists presenting papers were Dr. Donald L. Morton and Dr. Heine Hansen.
Dr. Joseph C. Hwang has been appointed health scientist administrator in the Perinatal Biology and Infant Mortality Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

He came to NIH in 1965 as a member of DRG's Grants Associates Program and, later, was appointed senior evaluation scientist for Parasitology and the Microbiological Sciences.

Prior to his NICHD appointment

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Hwang Named to NICHD Post as Administrator

Charles C. Shinn Named To Communications Post By Director of DRS

Dr. William B. DeWitt, DRS Director, has announced the appointment of Charles C. Shinn as Visual Communications Project Officer. Mr. Shinn was formerly chief, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services.

He will act as a consultant on visual communications and assist in developing visual material for HEW, other Federal agencies and groups with special interests in such material.

Mr. Shinn was a PHS consultant during the early planning stages of the Clinical Center.

Among his PHS projects was the designing and illustrating of the report Air Pollution in Donora, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shinn prepared visual materials for programs presented to the White House and to Congress. He also worked on audio-visual training studies with the Air Research and Development Command, USAAF.

In announcing Mr. Shinn's duties Dr. DeWitt emphasized the importance of this new type of professional audio-visual counselling service at NIH.

Charles C. Shinn received his B.S. in zoology and a Ph.D. in entomology from the University of Birmingham, England. He was attending physician at Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C. in 1964.

In 1964 Dr. Hwang was awarded an NIH Fellowship which enabled him to conduct research on the effects of malnutrition among children in Central American countries.

He was chief of the Scientific Evaluation Section, Office of Research Analysis and Evaluation, DRG.

Before joining NIH, Dr. Hwang was senior research parasitologist with the USDA in Beltsville.

He has also served as adjunct professor in the Biology Department at American University, and as medical parasitologist at Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C.

In 1964 Dr. Hwang was awarded an NIH Fellowship through Louisiana State University for research on the effects of malnutrition among children in five Central American countries.

Dr. Hwang received his M.S. in zoology and a Ph.D. in entomology from the University of Maryland.

Dr. Clifton Appointed To NIAMD Council

Dr. James A. Clifton has been appointed to a 3-year term on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council.

Dr. Clifton is professor of Medicine and vice-chairman of the Department of International Medicine, University of Iowa.

He was attending physician at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Iowa City from 1952 to 1965. Since then he has served as consultant to the hospital.

Dr. Clifton, recently elected president of the American Gastroenterological Association, was on the editorial board of Gastroenterology from 1964 to 1968.

He is an NIH consultant on the Gastroenterology and Nutrition Training Grants Committee, serving as committee chairman.

Diagnostic Ultrasound Can Provide New Highly Useful Tool to Speech Scientists

Diagnostic ultrasound can be a highly useful tool to the speech scientist, according to researchers at the University of Wisconsin. Their studies were supported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

This technique can provide the investigator with information on various physiological aspects of the vocal tract during speech without the use of devices in the tract itself.

It can provide unique information in many respects, is safe, and plays no encumbrance on speech production.

Provides New Possibilities

Used separately or in combination with other monitoring techniques, diagnostic ultrasound can provide new research possibilities in both normal and pathological speech physiology by measuring various physiological parameters within the head and neck during speech production.

Clinical studies were made over a 3-year period using diagnostic ultrasound to provide information on the configuration and motion pattern of the vocal tract in normal and abnormal speech production.

The process, similar to sonar ranging, uses a piezoelectric crystal to both generate and detect the sound field.

One instrument (A-scope display) was used to measure the pharyngeal wall depth, and another (B-scope display) to scan the trachea, make time-motion study of the moving lateral wall, and conduct Doppler monitoring of vocal-fold velocity.

Significant advantages of ultrasonic diagnostic tests are safety, rapidity, and that they involve no discomfort to the patient.

In certain instances ultrasounds was shown to provide much of the same information as radiography without the radiation hazards which have limited its use.

Techniques Explained

The technique of A-scope display is valuable primarily in locating the lateral pharyngeal wall.

The B-scope display, which presents a two-dimensional view, is used in the Time-Motion study to outline the neck wall, thyroid, and trachea, identify moving interfaces, and permit measurement of the extent of such motions, which is of utmost importance in studies of speech physiology.

Also the B-scope when combined with Doppler ultrasonic procedures is valuable during the velocity and displacement of the rapidly moving vocal fold not readily accomplished with other methods.

The work by C. A. Kelsey, F. D. Minifie, and T. J. Hixon, University of Wisconsin, was reported in the Journal of Speech and Hearing Research.

Lucy Alexander Retires, Ends 20 Years Service In Fed’l Government

Lucy B. Alexander, secretary to Robert L. Ringler, Deputy Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, is leaving NIH after 20 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Alexander came to NIH's Financial Management Branch in 1951, and later worked in the Division of Research Grants.

Prior to this she worked in the D. C. Public Library and served as a communications officer in the Navy Department from 1942 to 1946.

She was in the Division of Research Services from 1961 to 1962 and then joined NIH where she remained until her retirement.

Mrs. Alexander and her husband, who will soon retire from the Montgomery County Police Department, plan to move to Myrtle Beach, S. C., where they are building a house.

Mrs. Alexander cuts the cake at her farewell party. NHLI Director Theodore Cooper presented her with a gold, heart-shaped pin.

Bibliographies at NLM, Available on Request, Now Include 91 Titles

Twenty-two new bibliographies on such current topics as toxicity of pesticides to man (11-69) or medicine in Vietnam (70-19) are now available at the National Library of Medicine.

Most of the citations listed covered the period from January 1967 through December 1969, but a few are through March 1970.

A list of the 91 Literature Search titles now available may be obtained by writing to the Literature Search Program, Reference Section, NLM, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Single copies of the bibliographies may be requested by number and title from the same source.

Other new bibliographies are adverse effects of oral contraceptives (70-2); control of obesity by diet (70-16), and psychopharmacology in geriatrics (70-15).
Cites Need to Participate

Dr. Marston urged the biomedical community to welcome the present "rather agonizing reexamination of the nature and level of support" for research and to participate actively in it.

If scientists do not, he said, "the distortions and outright mistakes that are being perpetrated may stand in the way of the very goals we seek in the names of science and humanity."

He included in these goals "the future progress and even the survival of mankind."

Dr. Marston observed that future historians will consider this era as a time when biomedical research was held up as a model for causes such as education, organization and delivery of health services, and the salvaging of the environment.

And for this reason, Dr. Marston continued, the historians may understand that "... some of us became confused or angry or frustrated by what we perceived as at least a failure to take this fact of success into account."

Dr. Marston predicted that if the nation is ready to cope seriously with major long-range domestic problems, bioscientists are ready to change emphasis where indicated, and mobilize new resources in order to achieve major national objectives.

Stresses Bioscientist Role

But bioscientists, Dr. Marston said, are not "... economists or sociologists or political scientists or politicians... We should be asked to serve primarily in our areas of expertise."

Dr. Marston discredited a widely held "myth" that scientists "if they really wanted to" could solve social problems as easily as they have others, such as decoding DNA.

Those who believe this myth ask "If scientists can build an atomic bomb why can't they use the same approach to cure cancer?" he said.

This thought is based on confusion between the nature of the advancement of fundamental knowledge and the nature of engineering or technologic feats.

The biomedical scientist's realistic time scale and the unpredictability of acquiring new basic knowledge is often interpreted by nonscientists as arbitrary or indifferent, Dr. Marston observed.

Brands Charges False

Dr. Marston also branded as false other charges that have been made opposing the support of science. These include the views:

That biomedical science has distorted the nature of medical schools because faculty members are unresponsive to the urgent needs of their institutions; that the quest for new knowledge and its translation to future generations has been "oversold;" and that biomedical research is not relevant to the health of the world's people.

"These generally false accusations must not go unchallenged," he declared.

"More knowledge, not less, is requisite to improve future health service to university progress, and to the education of future generations."

For the future, knowledge and wisdom in the area of health is almost totally dependent on the basic research conducted by the scientific community, he observed.

Throughout history, he said, investment in the future rather than attention to immediate problems has required exceptional leadership, tolerance, foresight and dedication. "These qualities," Dr. Marston noted, "are not lacking among the research community and the friends of biomedical science."

GUAM

(Continued from Page 1)

60 Wisconsin Physicians Take Part in Continuing Med Education Programs

Sixty practicing physicians in Wisconsin will soon have continuing medical education programs designed to meet the requirements of their individual practices.

The programs are a result of a $106,455 contract awarded by the Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT, to the University of Wisconsin. The one-year contract will attempt to define continuing education needs of each physician and develop mechanisms for meeting them.

A previous study by the University of Wisconsin suggested that educational needs may be aided through the use of professional practice profiles combined with a computerized bank of medical knowledge.

In the present study, each physician will be given a profile of his professional practice, followed by tests from a computerized bank of questions most frequently encountered in his field.

Finally, an individualized program of continuing education will be designed by a full-time educational consultant in the University's Department of Postgraduate Education. The project director will be Dr. Thomas Meyer, Chairman of that department.

Illustrated Book Explains Structure of Nervous System, Cell Processes

An illustrated book, The Fine Structure of the Nervous System, The Cells and Their Processes, for students and research workers, has been published by the Hoeber Medical Division, Harper & Row.

It was written by three scientists, including Dr. Henry deF. Webster, head, Section on Cellular Neuropathology, Laboratory of Neuroanatomy and Neuroanatomical Sciences, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The other scientists are Dr. Alan Peters, Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy, and Chairman of the Department, Boston University School of Medicine, and Dr. Sanford L. Palay, Bullard Professor of Neuroanatomy, Harvard Medical School.

Now, Guam's largest industry is supporting the Navy and Air Force bases on the island.

And tourism is growing. Guam has a number of large hotels, occupied for the most part by honeymooners from Japan.

Skin diving and fishing are popular sports, and the villages and countryside are always in bloom with lush tropical flowers —Dr. Brody's photographs attest to that.
Report Explores Ways Biomedical Engineering May Aid Health Care

Biomedical engineering inevitably will play a greater role in the Nation's efforts to devise better methods for delivery of health service, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences concluded in a recently issued publication.

The 65-page report, Biomedical Engineering Development and Production, explores ways to effectively coordinate available resources for research, development, production, and distribution of medical devices.

The report is the product of a year-long exploratory study of potential contributions to be made in biomedical engineering by educators, financial and manufacturing, and marketing institutions in the Chicago industrial region.

The NIGMS-sponsored study was carried out by the Biomedical Engineering Resource Corporation, a not-for-profit organization formed under auspices of the Governor of Illinois' Science Advisory Council.

Findings Apply Elsewhere

While the findings deal specifically with the Chicago area, they are applicable to other regions.

Laboratory automation is necessary to speed and improve the reliability of laboratory testing as a basic tool of research and discovery. According to Dr. James F. Dickson III, NIGMS's director for biomedical engineering programs.

Automation also reduces unit costs of patients' tests and time spent in the hospital for tests.

Dr. Dickson said the Chicago study was done to find ways to surmount problems which retard the successful pursuit of medical instruments systems development, from their initial concept through successive stages of research and production.

Cancer Drug, Mithramycin, For Inoperable Testicular Tumors, Wins FDA Approval

A drug long under study for the tumors and certain other conditions related to cancer will soon be available to physicians.

It is called mithramycin and it will be marketed under the trademark Mithracin by the Pfizer Laboratories Division, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. Approval of the drug by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration was published officially in the Federal Register.

The drug was discovered by Pfizer scientists, and developed in collaboration with the Cancer Chemotherapy Program of the National Cancer Institute. It is an antibiotic derived from a soil organism of the Streptomyces genus.

Mithracin is a highly complex chemical substance requiring special handling in shipping and storage.

It will be supplied as a freeze-dried preparation for intravenous injection that must be stored at refrigerator temperatures below 10 degrees Centigrade.

Mithracin will be available to specialists treating cancer. For indigent patients, Pfizer will provide the drug free of charge.

Testicular cancer occurs relatively infrequently, accounting for about 750 deaths a year in the United States.

As in the case of most drugs of this kind, Mithracin is effective in eventual deployment to the health care scene.

Among problems considered in the study were: enabling legislation and licensing procedures, supply of risk capital, assignment of patient rights, and provision of required professional and technical manpower.

Single copies of the report may be obtained from the Information Office, NIGMS, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Because of exceptional devotion to their work and for suggestions to improve operations procedures and standards, the Computer Operators, Computer Center Branch, received a Special Achievement Award from Dr. Arnold W. Pratt, DCRT Director (standing, left). These employees collectively averaged more than 120 man-hours of overtime per week. Computers are manned 24 hours a day, hence, the awards were made in two shifts, and many of the operators were not present for the photo.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

4/1—Dr. Franz Oesch, Switzerland, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John W. Daly, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 227.

4/1—Dr. Violette C. Sutherland, U. S., National Center for Prevention and Control of Alcoholism. Sponsor: Dr. Jack H. Mendelson, NICHD, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.

4/3—Dr. Shri Pati Shukla, India, Intermediary Metabolism Section. Sponsor: Dr. Bertram Sackett, NICHD, Gerontology Research Center, Baltimore, Md.