New Pharmacology Lab To Develop, Test Drugs For Treating Epilepsy

Dr. Kupferberg is running the liquid chromatograph which separates the metabolites of anticonvulsant drugs. The new lab's research is vital to NIH's epilepsy drug evaluation programs.

A Pharmacology Laboratory, directed by Dr. Harvey J. Kupferberg, has been established in the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke to speed the development and testing of new drugs for treating epilepsy.

It is part of the Applied Neurologic Research Branch, headed by Dr. J. Kiffin Penry.

Scientists in the new laboratory will investigate how anti-epileptic drugs reach the brain, how they are absorbed, metabolized and excreted, and how they work in combination or with other drugs.

Basic pharmacology—the search for new drugs—will be one of the main interests of the researchers.

Studies Vital

Their studies on how to measure the levels of new, experimental drugs in the bloodstream of epileptic patients will be vital to NIH's epilepsy drug evaluation programs.

These programs are of special interest because about 40 percent of the country's 2 million epilepsy patients are not adequately controlled by existing antiseizure medications.

According to Dr. Kupferberg, investigators will use gas-liquid chromatography in many of their studies. GLC is a standard method.

Dr. George Todaro Receives Gustav Stern Award

Dr. George J. Todaro, chief of the Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch of the National Cancer Institute, received the Gustav Stern Award during the eighth biennial Gustav Stern Symposium on Perspectives, in Virology held in New York, Feb. 7-8.

It is presented to a young scientist for outstanding accomplishments in virus research. An honorarium of $1,000 accompanies the award.

The award cited Dr. Todaro's contributions to cancer and molecular biology research; his development of the well-defined 3T3 and 3T12 mouse embryo cell lines now used extensively by cancer virus investigators, and his development of assay systems to study both RNA- and DNA-containing tumor viruses in animal cells and in human cells.

Currently, one of his major interests concerns the preparation of antibody to certain cancer virus enzymes, in an attempt to identify and characterize potential human cancer viruses.

Is Prolific Author

Dr. Todaro has authored or co-authored almost 50 publications in 7 years.

He graduated from New York University School of Medicine in 1963. After internship there in 1964, he joined the staff as an assistant professor.

In 1967 Dr. Todaro came to NCI's Viral Carcinogenesis Branch, becoming head of the Molecular Biology Section in 1969, and chief of VLLB in 1970.
Housewife Has Triplets—Is Star Student
In NICHD Program on Infertility Causes

A Montgomery County housewife with an infertility problem recently gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl—whose combined weight totaled 15 pounds, one ounce.

The housewife, whose infants were born in George Washington University Hospital, has been a participant of a research program on the diagnosis and treatment of infertility at the Reproduction Research Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Because of this problem, affecting 15 percent of couples in the U.S., she was referred to the program in 1970 by her obstetrician-gynecologist.

In an effort to determine the malfunctioning area that causes infertility, researchers at the NICHD Branch study the reproductive cycle of each patient who undergoes tests for hormonal abnormalities and anatomic defects.

**Examination Explained**

Laparoscopy — an examination of the pelvic organs with an endoscope (an instrument for inspecting any cavity of the body) — may determine some anatomic defects.

Biopsies, taken through an abdominal incision of less than one-half inch, also help to identify problems.

The housewife was in that part of the NICHD program having to do with female infertility resulting from the stoppage of the menstrual function. The Institute is also undertaking research on male infertility.

Dr. Jay Gorlin, who directed the study program in which the mother of triplets was enrolled, says his patients at $8 every morning. Most of the women are working wives and come to the clinic en route to their jobs.

The women also have their own personal counselors — Irene Morrell, nurse-supervisor for the group. Fertility drugs are administered in cycles corresponding to ovulation; the young mother underwent many cycles of treatment prior to the conception of triplets. Hers is the only multiple pregnancy that has so far occurred in this program.

Dr. Gorlin and Miss Morrell guessed that a multiple pregnancy had taken place, and arranged for sonography in a District hospital.

Sonography is a process using a recording device (sonograph) which sends ultra sound waves through the uterus on to a sonogram (chart) detecting the number of children.

This was taken at 6 weeks of gestation, and indicated three or possibly four babies. Subsequent studies distinctly showed three — X-rays at the Clinical Center here confirmed the diagnosis.

At delivery, Dr. Gorlin was with the patient’s obstetrician to aid in the birth of the triplets. The babies were born only three weeks premature.

**Weight Given**

Mark Louis, the firstborn, weighed in at 5 lbs. 11 oz. David Jay, the smallest, weighed 4 lbs. 3 oz, and last to arrive, Lisa Annette, weighed 5 lbs. 3 oz. Mark and Lisa were placed in the hospital nursery with the other full term babies, and only David went to the Intensive Care Nursery, where preparations had been made to accommodate the three infants.

The patient and her husband are elated at the successful outcome of her pregnancy, and both are extremely happy that all three babies were born healthy.

Lisa, the youngest of the triplets, flanked by her two brothers, Mark (l) and David exercises her lungs while the boys peacefully nap. All three were to stay in the Intensive Care Nursery, but only David, the smallest, was sent there for a short time.
Thelma Fletcher's Breads, Jellies, Pickles Win Ribbons at Fairs, Plaudits of Friends

By Bonnie Friedman

Mrs. Fletcher, whose co-workers in the NINDS Medical Neurology Branch enjoy the fruits of her labors, displays her prize-winning canned goods and the ribbons they have earned.

What happens when a green thumb is combined with culinary expertise? For Thelma R. Fletcher the answer is a blue ribbon—several, in fact.

Mrs. Fletcher won 26 first-place baked goods at the Montgomery County and Maryland State Fairs this year alone. Despite all the time she spends peeling, paring, slicing and dicing the ingredients for her canned goods, Mrs. Fletcher still manages to work full-time.

She is a laboratory technician in the Medical Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Mrs. Fletcher won 55 ribbons at the County Fair, including 20 first-place entries. She also won 22 ribbons at the State Fair, six of which were first place.

Each year the Montgomery County Fair awards an engraved silver tray to the participant who earns the most blue ribbons.

Three years ago Mrs. Fletcher won five ribbons at the State Fair, including 20 first-place entries. She also won 22 ribbons at the County Fair, with each one of which were first place.

For further information call B/1/D personnel offices, or Betty Kitterman, Training and Employment Development, Ext. 62146.

Statistics on Foreign-Born Ph.D.'s

About 19 percent of Ph.D.'s in the U.S. are foreign-born. Almost 15 percent are foreign citizens, and from 1965 to 1968, 43 percent of these planned to remain in this country. Mobility of Ph.D.'s.

Richardson Calls Report On Women's Programs An 'Action Agenda'
Children Chew Gum Containing Phosphate
In NIDR Study; May Reduce Tooth Decay

A school is actually giving its pupils chewing gum. The gum, which contains a phosphate, is being tested as a tooth decay preventive.

The University of Alabama in Birmingham (UAB) is doing the study with support from the National Caries Program of the National Institute of Dental Research.

Today 98 percent of Americans have tooth decay; the average child has three decayed teeth by the time he enters school and 11 by age 15. Dr. Sidney B. Finn, UAB School of Dentistry's Institute of Dental Research, is testing the effectiveness of sodium trimetaphosphate in children because studies with laboratory animals have shown that it can reduce tooth decay.

Simple Way to Prevent Decay

If it works as well in children, then dentistry would have a pleasant and simple-to-use way to help prevent decay.

Participating in the research are 600 children who live at the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind during the academic year. Both the children and their families are enthusiastic because the youngsters receive dental care and may benefit from a new preventive.

The participants enjoy free gum every school day as well as on vacations when enough gum is provided for the entire family.

Four groups of children are being compared. The first group chews a sugarless gum with the phosphate, the second, a gum containing both the phosphate and sugar, the third, a plain sugarless gum, and the fourth group receives no gum.

Dr. Rourke, has had considerable experience in studies of hospital systems stressing computer applications. He holds a B.S. in Industrial Engineering and an M.S. in Personnel Administration.

Every day each child will chew the same type of gum for at least 10 minutes after breakfast, after lunch, and shortly before bedtime.

All the children eat the same foods, an important factor because diet affects dental health.

The children's teeth are checked for decay at the start of the study and again every 6 months. Group comparisons will indicate whether the phosphate protects the teeth against decay.

Jane Wynn Hay Will Direct Regional Nursing Programs

Jane Wynn Hay, Division of Nursing, BHME, has been chosen regional nurse program director for the HEW Regional Office in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hay will consult with agencies and institutions in the New England states on improving conditions in nursing education and practice.

Coordinates 6-State Area

She will coordinate DN programs with related programs in the six-state regional area, and help determine health and welfare priorities.

Mrs. Hay, with the Federal nursing service since 1961, has been with DN for the past 4 years as the assistant regional nurse program director in the HEW New York office.

Earlier, she was with the Heart Disease Control Program and the Division of Medical Care Administration.

The Royal Harmonizers, spiritual singers, receive awards from the Canaan School for the Deaf and Blind during the Valentine theme, and a crafts workshop where children made lace and flower valentines for their mothers.

Growing Interest in Use Of Audiovisuals Noted By N. Tucker in Speech

Equating the present state of the use of audiovisuals in medical education with the Tower of Babel, Norman Tucker delivered the keynote address at the National Audio-Visual Association's Midwinter Conference in Key Biscayne, Fla., last month.

Mr. Tucker is with the Division of Physicians and Health Professions Education, BHME. He stressed the need for manufacturers of audiovisual equipment and programs to gear products to the needs of consumers.

Problems Described

"Incompatability of soft and hardware, confusion, lack of focus for clearinghouses, and standardization are but a few of the traits that have compounded this Tower of Babel," he said.

Interest in the development of multimedia approaches to health manpower education has been slow in getting started, he noted, but suddenly, in 1971, at the Media 70's Conference in Cincinnati, there was an explosion of interest. Instead of the customary 300-400 participants, 1,000 attended.

Mr. Tucker observed a growing Federal concern directed to the use of audiovisuals.

In July 1971 the Office of Audiovisual Educational Development was established in BHME to serve as a national focal point to investigate and promote the uses of these new technologies for medical education.

This Office coordinates Bureau programs in the multi-media teaching field with the National Library of Medicine's National Medical Audiovisual Center.
Program to Evaluate 3 Common Risk Factors
In Heart Disease Begins

The National Heart and Lung Institute will undertake a large-scale clinical trial to determine to what extent illness and death from coronary heart disease can be reduced by modifying or eliminating three common risk factors. NHLI's Clinical Applications Program is inviting contract proposals to develop and conduct a Multiple Risk Factor Controlled Clinical Trial.

Purpose Defined
Its purpose is to determine whether a preventive program aimed at reducing elevated serum lipids, blood pressure, and cigarette smoking among high-risk males aged 40-59 can achieve a significant reduction in heart attack and death from coronary heart disease over a 6-year period of medical supervision.

Approximately 80 percent of death and disability from cardiovascular diseases occurs among persons having one or more of these risk factors working against them.

Framingham Data Noted
Two or more risk factors are commonly present in the same individual, and those with all three risk factors are an especially high risk from arteriosclerosis and acute heart attacks.

For example, data gathered from the NHLI-sponsored Framingham Heart Disease Study show that men with one risk factor had a clinical incidence of coronary heart disease of 1.9 times the rate of men with none of these risk factors.

With two risk factors, the incidence was 3.4 times higher, and with all three factors, the incidence was 10.6 times that found among men with none.

Select Best Contractors
Contracts for the Clinical Trial will be awarded to medical investigators judged best qualified to handle and maintain the program from its start through the 6-year follow-up period.

Each center must have adequate clinical facilities for at least 600 men with high risk factors and manage at least 300 high risk participants in the study group.

They will be seen at least 4 to 6 times per year. Members of the control group will be seen once a year.

Men recruited by each center will receive medical and laboratory evaluation at the start of the program and periodically over 6 years of follow-up.

A special program relating to diet, blood pressure reduction, and reduction or discontinuation of cigarette smoking will be undertaken for one half of the participants.

The remainder will be referred back to their personal physicians or usual medical care centers.

NEW LAB
(Continued from Page 1)

Valentine Lenz, a plasterer in the Carpenter Shop, Plant Engineering Branch, ODA, retired after 30 years government service—19 with NIH. Friends and co-workers held a farewell party for him last month.

Isolation of Brain Cell 'Glue' Facilitates Tissues' Synthesis From Test Tube Cells

University of Chicago scientists have constructed embryonic brain tissue in vitro from suspensions of single brain cells during research supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

They performed this feat with cells isolated from the cerebrum of mouse embryos and with a specific cellular "glue"-type material which they obtained from cerebrum cells.

This material, referred to as cerebrum cell-ligand, links together only cerebrum cells. Other kinds of brain cells appear to produce their own specific ligands.

Two biologists, Drs. Ayon A. Moscona and Beatrice B. Garber, explain that the cerebrum cell-ligand material coats the surfaces of the cerebrum cells which produce it.

"Because of its molecular properties this material makes these cells stick together to form brain tissue," said Dr. Moscona.

Cells Identify Each Other
"Moreover, it enables cells to 'identify' each other by 'coding' the cell surface with molecular identification markers.

"This makes cerebrum cells recognize each other as being distinct from other nerve and from non-nerve cells and causes them to associate with each other to form cerebrum tissue.

"If they are mixed with cells from other tissue, cerebrum cells distinguish like from unlike and adhere only to each other."

This is the first instance of isolation of such a specific cell-binding material from mammalian cells. The possibility of obtaining them from brain cells and of "synthesizing" tissues from cells in the test tube opens up new ways of studying tissue formation and brain development.

Dr. Moscona presented these findings last autumn at an international symposium in London and have constructed embryonic brain single brain cells during research supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Aims Explained
"The aim of this work was to explain one of the most important and hitherto elusive problems in biology—how cells associate into tissues? How different kinds of cells in the embryo can assemble on their surfaces such ligands for mutual recognition and selective adhesion of cells into tissues. In fact, similar ligand materials were previously obtained by Dr. Moscona and his associates from other kinds of cells.

Has Important Implications
"Such information will contribute not only to fundamental biomedical knowledge, but may have eventually important medical implications, especially with respect to birth defects and cancer," he said.

Dr. Moscona is professor in the Department of Biology and on the Committee on Genetics in the Division of the Biological Sciences and The Pritzker School of Medicine at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Garber is assistant professor in the Departments of Biology and Anatomy.
Hebrew Medical School Attempts Studies On Treating Cancer by Immunotherapy

The National Cancer Institute is funding cancer research studies at an Israeli medical school in Jerusalem to treat the disease by immunotherapy—bolstering the body's natural defense against cancer.

The principal investigator for this research is Dr. David Weiss, chairman of the Department of Immunology, Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem.

Dr. Weiss will try to discover how the body's natural immunity is most likely stimulated by a tuberculosis vaccine extract called BCG.

**MER to Be Tested**

BCG is a living culture of tuberculosis bacteria (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) and the methanol-extracted residue to be tested is called MER.

In previous NCI studies of immunotherapy in animals, whole BCG has been used in a mixture with live cancer cells, and regression of the cancer growth has resulted.

Problems associated with the use of live bacteria—for example, development of abscesses in lymph nodes, and complications in lungs and other organs—are less severe when MER is used.

**Resistance Increased**

Dr. Weiss previously demonstrated in mice and other animals that immunologic capacity and resistance to experimentally induced tumors are increased after inoculation with MER, and the incidence of spontaneous tumors is decreased.

Now he will investigate the protective activity of MER against leukemia in mice under conditions resembling those affecting cancer patients—for instance, after the leukemic mice have been treated with irradiation or drugs.

**Objectives Noted**

The effect of MER will also be tested in mice with impaired immunologic responsiveness due to aging, irradiation, and cancer-producing chemicals.

The aim of this study is to find out the circumstances under which MER is more likely to stimulate immunoglobulin formation, and the cellular responsiveness of animals to their own tumors.

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal, senior investigator in NCI's Medicine Branch, is the project officer for this research.

She explained that to date, mice used to test MER have not been previously subject to irradiation, whereas chemotherapy as are cancer patients to whom MER may eventually be administered.

In the studies, pre-treated mice will be used in order to achieve funding cancer research studies at the National Cancer Institute in Jerusalem to treat the disease by immunotherapy—bolstering the body's natural defense against cancer.

**Solution Sought to Satisfy Teenage Desire for Snacks Without Rise in Tooth Decay**

Scientists are seeking ways for teenagers to satisfy their desire for snacks without suffering an accompanying rise in tooth decay—through a study supported by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Under a contract from the National Caries Program—in an effort by NIDR to make tooth decay preventable—a team headed by Basil G. Bibby of the Eastman Dental Center, Rochester, N.Y., will determine which common snack foods contribute most to decay.

**Snack Foods Studied**

Laboratory, animal, and human studies will be conducted to find out whether sugar-free snacks, such as potato chips, are more or less conducive to decay than sweet snacks, such as chocolate cookies.

Once snack foods have been categorized for their decay-causing potential, investigators will determine whether teenagers can be persuaded to substitute less damaging foods, and whether the change reduces decay.

The scientists will test hard and chewy candies, gums, cookies, cakes, breads, doughnuts, crackers, peanuts, and some fruits and beverages.

In the laboratory, they will determine which foods soften or demineralize enamel slabs.

To relate laboratory findings with what happens in the mouth, tooth-sized enamel slabs—worn by volunteers like an artificial tooth on a partial denture—will be compared with enamel exposed in the laboratory.

In pretesting conditions more closely resembling the human situation.

One of these studies will be carried out jointly by Drs. Weiss, Ilana Eron, and Eliezer Robinson, chairman of the Department of Oncology at Rambam Hospital, Haifa.

“In recent years,” Dr. Weiss explained, “it has become increasingly evident that the capacity of chemical and physical agents to suppress immunity is related to their cancer-producing capabilities.

“It may be that immunosuppression is an essential characteristic of cancer-producing stimuli such as irradiation or aging.

“It would follow that raising the immunity level to overcome the suppression of immunity automatically caused by a cancer-producing agent may prevent an incipient tumor from developing progressively as a malignant growth.”

Society Invites Pathologists To Join New Organization

A Society of Pharmacological and Environmental Pathologists, recently formed in New Jersey, is comprised of members from the pharmaceutical industry, the government, universities, and private practice.

The president of the society is Dr. Hans Keysser, Director of the Pathology Department, Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

Objectives include fostering the discipline of pharmacological and environmental pathology and establishing a registry of naturally occurring and induced diseases in laboratory animals.

Interested pathologists should contact Dr. Howard M. Hartman, secretary-treasurer, P.O. Box 276, Florham Park, N.J. 07932.

Four visitors watch the computer give donor information at the Clinical Center Blood Bank. Some 400 NIH employees attending an Open House Jan. 31 learned about the work of the Blood Bank and its urgent need for more donors. Levi Carter, DRS, won the 17-inch color portable donated by the NIH R&W Association. A 4-year-old CC patient drew his name from a pool of over 3,000 names of employees who had donated blood since last Aug. 1.

NLM's Exhibit Features Collection of Photographs By Dr. William Feldman

A collection of portrait photographs of distinguished American pathologists—taken by an eminent scientist whose boyhood hobby led him to improvise equipment and take his own photomicrographs—are being featured in the National Library of Medicine's educational exhibit through May 26.

Widely known for basic studies in chemotherapy, Dr. William Hugh Feldman, former staff member of the Mayo Clinic, found his favorite photographic subjects among his professional friends and colleagues.

Many of the pictures in the collection, which he recently gave to the Library, were taken during scientific meetings, in the laboratory, or in his home.

With a twin lens reflex camera, Dr. Feldman would converse with his subjects waiting for certain facial expressions, which resulted in warm and personable likenesses of the pathologists.

The exhibit, Pathology: The Study of Disease, in conjunction with the "Year of Pathology 1971-1972," is designed to acquaint the medical profession and the public with the expanding role of pathology in modern health care.

In addition to the Feldman collection, the exhibit will present portraits of antiquarians in pathologic, including Bonet, Morgagni, Virchow, and Richat. Also presented are classical textbooks and manuscripts, and first editions of modern works in pathology.

Other displays include pathologic specimens preserved by Nobel Laureate Dr. Peyton Rouss and Dr. Max Lurie.
Temporary Home Assists Patients, Families Adjust To Long-Term Disability

A modular home—a specially-designed prefabricated unit to be installed at the Stanford University Medical Center—will serve as a “temporary home” for hospital patients and their families prior to returning to their own abode.

The unit is part of a physical therapy training project supported by a grant from the Division of Allied Health Manpower, BHME.

Entitled “Family Focus,” the project will enable physical therapy students to work closely with patients and families who must make the difficult adjustments to long-term disability.

The only project of its kind in the country, Family Focus was jointly planned and will be jointly implemented by Stanford's Division of Physical Therapy and the Mental Research Institute, a private, non-profit institute based in Palo Alto.

Apart from the academic benefits, the project is expected to have a significant impact upon the patients and families involved, said Dr. John E. Bell, Director of MRI and clinical associate professor of Psychiatry at Stanford.

Dr. Bell, who teaches a course called “The Family in the Hospital,” will take part in the instruction and supervision of students in the project, along with other MRI staff members.

He emphasized the importance of the family in physical therapy. "A patient who returns home with a handicap really upsets things," he said.

The family has to take over some aspects of physical therapy which the therapist performs when the patient is at the hospital. In the past, we’ve been acutely aware that some families don’t do a very good job.

"The physical therapist can really get involved with the family and do something about this. The new program gives us this opportunity.

"By using the modular home, we can provide the family with a preview of the patient’s life at home. We will be able to help them make the transition when the patient returns home." The modular home will be set up to allow the family to engage in independent living. Adjacent, but separate from the living quarters, will be a combined staff office and observation room.

With the family's permission, students will observe rehabilitation training and family-patient-staff conferences concerned with family readjustments.
Three Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence talk things over prior to a reception given in their honor at Stone House on Jan. 26. L to r: Prof. Frank Fenner, Australia, Prof. Ragnar A. Granit, Sweden, and Prof. Rollin D. Hotchkiss, U.S.

President’s New Cancer Panel Promises Quick Start on Fight Against Disease

After the three-man Cancer Panel met with President Nixon on Jan. 31, Chairman Benno C. Schmidt introduced the two new panel members, Drs. Robert A. Good and R. Lee Clark, and also promised an immediate start on their efforts to combat cancer.

At a press conference held at the White House, Mr. Schmidt said that the President had charged the panel “to give the American public the best cancer program that American science and American medicine can provide today.”

Mr. Nixon also emphasized, Mr. Schmidt revealed, that he wanted the effort to be an international effort—both in benefits developed and in drawing upon the professional skills of scientists and doctors in all other parts of the world.

Dr. Good, a noted immunologist, is a professor of Pediatrics at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Clark is a distinguished surgeon and president of the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

In answer to a reporter’s query, Mr. Schmidt noted two areas of “encouraging progress,” acute leukemia and breast cancer.

Dr. Clark assured another reporter that they will take a very careful look at all available means of treatment. He noted that since 1955 the National Cancer Chemotherapy Program has tried around 250,000 drugs with 40 effective in treatment of some types of cancer.

What makes Dr. Good optimistic about the problem of cancer, he disclosed, is the tremendous development of basic knowledge of cells during the last 20 years. He feels that a vigorous approach will lead us to understand the causes and defenses against cancer.

Sessions on Natural Family Planning Held in Warrenton

A conference on natural family planning, sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Human Life Foundation, was recently held at Airlie House in Warrenton, Va. It was attended by researchers from medical, scientific, and social science backgrounds.

At one of the sessions during the 3-day meeting, Dr. Alan E. Treloar discussed the lack of information in the field of human reproduction.

He suggested the establishment of a central data bank for storing instant retrieval information about conception and its regulation to permit interpretation free of personal viewpoint.

Dr. Treloar, head of NICHD’s Reproduction Anthropometry Section, was lauded for his suggestions by the investigators attending the meeting.

The conference was co-chaired by Dr. William A. Uricchio, chairman, Department of Biologic, Carolina, College, and Dr. Phillip A. Corfman, director of the Center for Population Research, NICHD.

Dr. Uricchio is also a member of the Board of the Human Life Foundation, a non-sectarian research organization interested in studies of natural methods of fertility control. Its work includes the exchange of information with a number of countries.

DRS Changes Branch Name to Veterinary Resources

The name of the Division of Research Services’ Laboratory Aids Branch has been changed to the Veterinary Resources Branch.

The new name clarifies the branch’s overall mission of providing NIH investigators with veterinary resources, with living models and support systems for biomedical research.

These include research animals, tissue cultures, and microbiological media.

In addition, the branch provides

MR. SCHWARTZ

(Continued from Page 1)

Center in Greenbelt, Md., and served as chief of Program Review and Resources Management prior to joining the Office of Education.

Mr. Schwartz was assistant treasurer and chief accountant of Carpel, Inc., from 1954 to 1960. He served as an instructor in Accounting at Baltimore Institute from 1951 until 1963.

Mr. Schwartz, who is a Certified Public Accountant, received his B.A. degree in Economics from Johns Hopkins University in 1950. Honors accorded him include a 4-year Alumni Scholarship at Johns Hopkins University and the DEHW Superior Service Award.

Dr. Edward Driscoll Wins 1972 Heidbrink Award

Dr. Edward J. Driscoll, chief of the Anesthesiology Section of the National Institute of Dental Research’s Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, is the recipient of the 1972 Heidbrink Award.

This highest honor given by the American Dental Society of Anesthesiology is presented annually to an individual who has made a significant historical contribution to anesthesiology in dentistry.

Dr. Driscoll received the award at the Society’s recent meeting in Chicago.

He is recognized for his investigations in the physiology of dental patients receiving anesthesia of an ambulatory basis and for his leadership in assuring the safety of modern anesthetic procedures in dentistry.

Dr. Driscoll has also played a key role in the development and administration of the new NIH program in pain control.

He is a Diplomat of the American Board of Oral Surgery, a member of the American Society of Oral Surgery, a Fellow of the American College of Dentists, and a special consultant to the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association for Anesthesiology and Oral Surgery.

Dr. Driscoll also holds the coveted Horace Wells Club Award presented in 1967.

developmental and consultative services on the selection of research models, research animal housing and care, and techniques of animal experimentation.

The branch—in Bethesda and at the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, Md.—provides NIH researchers with facilities for the conduct of experimental surgery and the holding of research animals.

It also serves as a repository for animal strains with special heritable characteristics from which investigators throughout the world obtain breeding stock.

Dr. Brown Appointed to Council

Dr. Barbara Illington Brown, research associate professor in the Department of Biological Chemistry at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, has accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

Dr. Brown’s term will run through September 1974.