Dr. Berman Heads New Math-Bio Section, NCI

Dr. Mones Berman has been named head of the new Mathematical Biology Section in the Laboratory of Theoretical Biology, National Cancer Institute.

He comes to NCI after 14 years as physicist and senior physicist in the Mathematical Research Branch of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Dr. Berman's research interest has been the theory and development of mathematical models for the study of the kinetics of complex biological systems.

Studies Metabolic Systems

He has developed methods which made possible the application of modern computer techniques to the analysis of biological systems.

With investigators at NIH and other biomedical centers he has been studying various metabolic systems in man, in particular lipoproteins, glucose, iodine and calcium, by using mathematical models.

He and Marjory F. Weiss also developed the simulation and modeling computer program — SAAM — used at NIH and at other research centers. Mrs. Weiss, a former NIAMDD mathematician, is now in the new NCI section.

Dr. Berman will plan and conduct research using mathematical and bio-physical techniques, to study transport, metabolism, and kinetics in normal and abnormal states.

He is a graduate of the Cooper Union School of Engineering in New York City and received a Ph.D. degree in physics from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Prior to his work at NIH, Dr. Berman served as a physicist for 12 years at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

He is the author or co-author of more than 60 research papers.

Dr. Berman applied computer techniques to analyzing biological systems.

The NIAID researchers who developed a lab technique using live virus that may eventually control influenza are on their way to testify before a Congressional Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment.

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William Speers, Boston Lawyer, Accepts 4-Year Council Term

William J. Speers, Jr., prominent Boston lawyer and civic leader, has accepted membership for a 4-year term on the National Advisory Dental Research Council.

He has served as life director and president of the Winchester (Mass.) Hospital and as trustee of the Forsyth Dental Center.

Faculty Fellowships Given To Minority Institutions Will Aid Science Careers

Health research scientists and teachers from 12 colleges and universities founded for black Americans have been awarded special Faculty Fellowships from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and will undertake studies to advance their careers.

The fellowships were awarded under the minority access to Research Careers Programs.

Nine of the Faculty Fellows are candidates for a Ph.D. degree and three will receive postdoctoral research training. They will study and conduct research at institutions in nine states and the District of Columbia.

The fellowships will provide stipends to defray living expenses and allowances to cover tuition and supplies. After completing their studies, the fellows will return to their home faculties to teach, conduct further research, and prepare minority group students for careers in the biomedical sciences.

Dr. Bailey Named Chief Of Branch in NIAID's Extramural Programs

Dr. Wilford S. Bailey, vice president for Academic and Administrative Affairs at Auburn University, has been appointed chief of the Parasitology and Medical Entomology Branch of the Extramural Programs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He assumed his new duties yesterday (Monday, Aug. 28).

Dr. Bailey will be responsible for the development of research in parasitology and medical entomology. He will work closely with the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council; he was a council member from 1971 until this new assignment.

Dr. Bailey received a D.V.M. degree and an M.S. degree in Parasitology from Auburn University. He received a D.Sc. degree in Parasitology from Johns Hopkins University.

He was a member of the Auburn staff since 1942, except for 2 years spent as an American Veterinary Medical Association research fellow and as a Johns Hopkins University Scholar.

He also served as associate dean of the graduate school and research professor of Parasitology, and vice president for Academic Affairs.

Dr. Bailey was a member of the NIAID Training Grant Committee and served as chairman from 1968 to 1969. In 1968 he became a member of a National Academy of Sciences committee which recently completed its study of veterinary medical education and research.

(See FELLOWSHIPS, Page 5)
Owen Scott and Robert Weber Retire From DRG

Mr. Scott admires his binoculars as guests at a retirement luncheon listen to his thanks for the gift. L to r are: Mrs. Scott, Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett, DRG Director, Jane Knapp, and Mr. Weber. Mr. Weber, also an honored guest, has not yet opened his gift.

Two grants management specialists, Owen Scott and Robert Weber, Sr., recently retired from the Division of Research Grants with a total of 60 years Federal service. Mr. Scott retired after 32 years in the Federal Government. Before coming to DRG in 1965, he served as an administrative officer in the National Cancer Institute and as executive officer in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Mr. Weber entered the Government in July 1945, and joined DRG in 1955 as an administrative assistant. While with the Division, he received two awards—a Beneficial Suggestion Award and the Superior Performance Award.

Swedish Medical Council Offers U.S. Scientists Postdoctoral Fellowships

The Swedish Medical Research Council is sponsoring three research fellowships in 1973. Qualified biomedical scientists who are U.S. citizens may apply. Training in basic or clinical sciences related to health will be conducted in a Government-supported institution in Sweden. Candidates must have a Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., D.D.S. or an equivalent degree. Research in one of the health sciences for at least 2 of the last 4 years is also required.

Return Forms by Feb. 1

Application forms may be requested from the International Fellowships Section, Fogarty International Center, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Forms must be completed and returned to FIC on or before Feb. 1, 1973. Final selection will be made at the Council's May meeting; nominees will be notified soon after.

The Swiss National Science Foundation is also offering postdoctoral fellowships for American biomedical scientists. For further information contact the International Fellowships Section, FIC.

Fed'l Employees Alerted To Provisions for Voting in Presidential Elections

The Civil Service Commission is reminding Federal employees of the provisions of a 1970 law which makes it possible for every citizen to vote in Presidential elections without regard to lengthy residency requirements or to a citizen's location at the time of the election.

Length-of-residence requirements for voting in Presidential elections have been abolished. States may still close registration for voting in Presidential elections 30 days prior to the election but may keep registration open longer.

Those who move into a State after its registration is closed may vote in person or by absentee ballot in the State where he previously resided if he was registered in that State or if he satisfies the absentee voting requirements.

Absentee Laws Noted

Each State is required to have an absentee registration procedure; anyone who will be away from his State of residence during the registration period should use this procedure to register.

Also, each State is required to have an absentee ballot procedure for Presidential elections, and registered voters who will be absent from their election districts on election day will be able to apply for an absentee ballot up to 7 days before an election.

Additional information for Federal employees is contained in Commission Bulletin 733-10 of Feb. 9, 1972.

Facts on registration and voting are also posted on official NIH bulletin boards. For further information call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, Ext. 64973.
A 'Normal Volunteer' Tells Her Story; Reveals How CC Safeguards 'Patients'

By Sue Stover
Normal Volunteer

"Just what is a normal volunteer?" Even before I left my home in Manhattan, Kansas, to come to the Clinical Center, people were asking me that question.

I tried to explain that normal volunteers were human "guinea pigs" for medical experiments, but people always seemed to get the idea that I was going to sacrifice myself to science.

That's not what happened!

When I arrived at the Clinical Center in early June, I was given a thorough examination to make sure I was really "normal."

After the physical, I braced myself for a summer of difficult experiments. As it turned out, my anxiety was completely unfounded.

Before each experiment, the investigator would explain the study. I felt free to ask questions, and I was informed of my option not to participate.

I was also reassured by the fact that all research projects involving normal volunteers are carefully reviewed. Only after the NIH administrators are certain that the study is safe and would provide information that could not be gained in any other way is the project given the go-ahead.

For the most part, the studies in which I participated were long-range and results will not be seen until more volunteers are tested.

One week after my arrival, I spent the day in bed with a drug-induced fever. Periodically the clinical investigators took blood samples so they could study any changes in blood lipids during fever.

In the second study, I was given skin and blood tests by an investigator trying to determine why a fungus present in the blood of 40 percent of the population is harmful to only a few.

Experiment Explained

The third experiment involved two 3-day diets and 2 days spent in bed.

The diet wasn't unusual—the investigators just wanted to keep track of how much iron I consumed. I was fed every 6 hours, and while the food was good, I found a large breakfast at 6 a.m. unappetizing after having had a fair-sized meal at midnight.

On the third day, I spent the day in bed with an induced fever, and every 4 hours blood samples were taken so that changes in the amount of iron in the blood could be studied.

Undergo Dietary Regimen

Not all normal volunteers were as lucky as I was—several were on long-term, strictly regulated diets for as long as 30 days, and were restricted to the air-conditioned Clinical Center.

Although it was frustrating to be confined indoors, the Patient Activity Section provided entertainment—movies, crafts, and sports. Many took advantage of the crafts workshops, or those of us who were free organized our own excursions—camping, attending off-campus shows, and bike riding.

In addition to participating in research studies, most of the volunteers arrange for "career assignments"—equivalent to part-time, on-the-job training.

Many college students become normal volunteers for the experience they can get through a career assignment, especially those interested in biology or chemistry, but this is strictly voluntary.

Assignments Listed

Others choose assignments in laboratories, the Patients' Library, data processing, and Occupational or Physical Therapy. A few even arranged to work for their congressman or a government facility.

I learned an awful lot this summer. I lost my innate fear of hospitals during the 2 months I lived like a patient. In addition, I learned about medicine, about living with people—sick or healthy.

Volunteer Doctors Needed At Georgetown Free Clinic

Volunteer doctors, including pediatricians, are needed at the Washington Free Clinic, located in the basement of the Georgetown Lutheran Church, 1556 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The clinic is open Monday through Friday evenings from 7 to 11:30 p.m. A pediatric clinic is held during those hours on Tuesday evenings.

For further information call Dr. John Whynser—905-5476—on Tuesday evenings. The clinic can be reached at the same telephone number from 2 to 11:30 p.m. on weekdays.

NHLI Awards 8 Contracts To Establish New SCORs

Eight contracts totaling $2,965,933 have been awarded by the National Heart and Lung Institute for the establishment of additional Specialized Centers of Research—six will deal with pulmonary diseases and two with arteriosclerosis.

Program Launched in 1971

The awards bring to 42 the number of SCORs established since the program was launched in 1971. Fifteen of the centers are concerned with arteriosclerosis, 17 with pulmonary diseases, five with hypertension, and five with thrombosis.

The Best Laid Plans of Animal Caretaker Results in Mouse-Like Rodent Colony

Mice make some women jump up on chairs in fear. Hamsters cause children to squeal in delight. But another small rodent, the meadow vole or Microtus pennsylvanicus, recently made money for Rex E. Overton, an animal caretaker at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont.

Mr. Overton received a Superior Work Performance Award for successfully raising meadow voles. He is presented with a check from Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, RML Director.

He also saved the Federal Government a considerable sum in the process by successfully raising these small, mouse-like rodents for research and earned himself a Superior Work Performance Award.

Willy Burgdorfer in RML's Medical Entomology and Acarology Section showed that meadow voles were much more susceptible to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever than guinea pigs.

When the need for a breeding colony of meadow voles was recognized, Dr. Burgdorfer, Mr. Overton's supervisor, asked that the necessary conditions be worked out.

Initial attempts with locally trapped Microtus were unsuccessful because the breeder animals consisted of two species—M. pennsylvanicus and M. montanus.

So similar that they are distinguished only by differences in teeth development and characteristics, these two species do not even get along together in nature.

(See Rodent Colony, Page 9)
Awards to NIH employees vary as much as the accomplishments for which they are cited. Scientists may receive a Nobel Prize or be elected to a distinguished society, or a non-professional may receive a Special Achievement Award for making a significant contribution. Each in his own way adds to NIH's stature.

Arthur Moore, chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, presents scientific photographer Don Jones with a Special Achievement Award for his improvement of an advanced photographic lighting system.

Dr. David F. Johnson, a research biochemist in the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases since 1952, has received an honorary D.Sc. degree from Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., for outstanding contributions to science. He is currently chief of the Section on Microanalytical Services and Instrumentation in the Laboratory of Chemistry.

Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Jr., NINDS Director (I), presents a PHS Commendation Medal to Dr. J. Kiffin Penry, chief, Applied Neurologic Research Branch. Dr. Penry received the award for his "successful and highly productive directed research program in epilepsy and other convulsive disorders, resulting in tangible advances in their diagnosis and treatment." Dr. John L. Sever (c), chief, Infectious Diseases Branch, looks on.

Dr. Raymond Helvig, executive secretary, Surgery A Study Section, Division of Research Grants, received The Stange Award for Meritorious Service in Veterinary Medicine for 1972. This award was presented by Iowa State University's College of Veterinary Medicine and its Alumni Association, citing Dr. Helvig for outstanding professional achievement.

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Arthur A. Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD, has been voted president-elect of the Population Association of America. Mr. Campbell, an internationally known demographer, has authored books based on the "Growth of the American Family Studies" of 1955 and 1960. He was then research associate professor at the Scripps Foundation for Population Problems, Miami U.
TV Series Offers Continuing Education To Dentists in Five Midwestern States

The MIND CONTINUING DENTAL EDUCATION SERIES includes a discussion on National Issues in Dentistry by (l to r): Dr. C. Gordon Watson, Executive Director, American Dental Association; Dr. John C. Greene, DDH Director; Dr. Jack H. Pfister, 10th District Trustee, ADA; Dr. Darrell R. Ludeman, chairman, Department of Dental Hygiene, and Director, Office of Continuing Dental Education, University of South Dakota; Dr. Charles H. Hayden, Regional Dental Program Director, DDH, HEW Region VII, and Hal M. Christensen, Director and Counsel, Washington office of ADA.

Dentists in five midwestern states keep up with the latest information in their field because of the television series developed by the MIND Regional Advisory Committee for Continuing Dental Education.

MIND is an acronym for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas.

The series, supported by the Division of Dental Health, began in February 1971 when Dr. John Zapp, HEW Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation (Health), introduced it as a "milestone for dentistry—the first regional system of continuing education for dentists."

Difficulties Noted

Postgraduate education has been a problem for those dentists who do not live near a dental school and must travel long distances to keep up with new developments.

This has been a particular problem in the five-state MIND area. North and South Dakota have no dental schools, and, although the four dental schools in the region offer excellent continuing education courses, many dentists are discouraged from enrolling in them because of the time required and travel distance.

Classes Filled

In spite of this, such classes in the region's dental schools are filled to capacity as more and more dentists participate in continuing education programs to fulfill requirements for relicensure.

In 1969 the Minnesota State legislature passed a dental practice act making continuing education mandatory, and it is only one of a number of states which have taken this step.

Courses so far have offered such features as a lecture on Office Oral Surgery in Dental Practice; a panel discussion on National Issues in Dentistry, and an armchair seminar on the latest weapon in preventive dentistry on pit and fissure sealants.

MIND, Inc., a non-profit corporate committee of 10 dental association representatives (two from each state), coordinates all resources of the region.

By organizing the educational television stations in the five states into a cooperative network, the series is broadcast to the dentists during prime time for a cost of approximately $60,000 per year— or an average of 17 or 18 cents per person, per hour.

Six New Lipid Research Clinics Join in Attack On Artery Diseases

Contracts to establish six new Lipid Research Clinics at medical institutions throughout the country—part of a Nationwide attack on arteriosclerosis—have been awarded by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The program's objective is to develop improved methods of preventing artery disease and other complications of arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries.

The Institute, at the same time, renewed contracts for other clinics it had established earlier.

These contracts bring to 13 the total number awarded since July 1971. The seven earlier contracts included six to establish clinics and one to establish a Central Patient Registry and Coordinating Center.

All of the clinics are engaged in research to prevent premature arteriosclerosis by identification and treatment of persons highly susceptible because of blood-fat abnormalities.

These clinics seek to improve the detection, diagnosis, and clinical management of hyperlipoproteinemias by giving assistance and guidance to practicing physicians.

The Lipid Research Clinics program is directed by Dr. Robert I. Levy, chief of the NHLI LipoMetabolism Branch.

J. Roatch, CC Social Work Dept., Transfers to Ariz. Medical Center

John Roatch, chief of the Clinical Center's Social Work Department and a PHS Commissioned Officer, has transferred to the Phoenix Indian Medical Center in Arizona. He will help establish a social work department there.

Mr. Roatch came to the CC in 1959 as a clinical social worker, and was appointed department chief in 1965.

NCI Gives Grants for Research Facilities in Many U.S. Sections

Grants totaling $44.9 million for construction of cancer research facilities at 17 institutions have been awarded by the National Cancer Institute. The grants range from $200,000 to $6 million. They may fund up to 75 percent of the construction costs of basic research laboratories, clinical research and animal facilities, and associated space.

Grantees must agree that facilities will be used for cancer research for at least 20 years.

FELLOWSHIPS

The research interests of the fellows include public health problems, such as inherited disorders, heart disease, and cancer.

Institutions eligible for the awards and their sponsored faculty members and students include the Nation's 95 colleges and universities, in addition to 39 additional 4-year schools with a majority enrollment of American Indian, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American, and other racial descents.

NIDR staff members receive certificates and desk pen sets upon successfully completing a course in laboratory animal care. L to r: Harry Goodman, Johnnie Johnson, Melvin Harding, Raymond Cellett, and James Mobry.
Myra Washington Feels 'We the People' Can Work Together to Better Ourselves

By Susan Miller
Summer Information Aide

Today's young American female not only realizes her role in social policy-making but she acts upon her beliefs. Seventeen-year-old Myra Washington, a summer employee at the Credit Union, is such a "young American female."

A Roosevelt High School senior, Myra, became involved when the local Omega Wives Auxiliary selected her to represent D.C. at the Cherry Blossom Girls State. This organization — for high school seniors — offers its delegates a chance to understand state government. For one week the girls form local government offices, design the political platforms, then simulate the state legislative process.

Myra is the first black delegate from the District since it started sending representatives in 1956.

While at the tri-state convention, which includes D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, Myra held the offices of Clerk, Treasurer, and President of the Senate. Her enthusiasm and involvement led the other 29 delegates to choose her as representative to Girls Nation. This week-long citizenship conference, also sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary, featured briefings and tours of numerous government buildings. Vice President Agnew welcomed Office of Special Programs, said, "These studies should improve the Nation's chances for gaining full utilization of our health manpower. "The results of these studies, which will be based on large amounts of compatible data, will help us make more effective use of the newly developing specialties of physician's assistants, nurse practitioners and dental therapists."

During the week, Myra was appointed Director of the Secret Service and a Judge of the Supreme Court. In addition to these appointments she introduced a bill to help the Nation.

The bill proposed, "to authorize the stoppage of discrimination and segregation in the country so that together 'we the people' can work to better ourselves, state and country."

She said, "If the U.S. was the greatest country in the world, how could they set an example for others if they did not enforce the rules themselves?"

Among the 102 bills submitted at the convention, only five passed the senate and Myra's bill was one of two passed unanimously. Becoming aware of her peer's opinions has been a great experience, Myra feels, to aid her in meeting and helping people at the Credit Union. She plans to continue working there during school vacations.

Dr. Carl V. Moore Dies; Served on NAAMD Council

Dr. Carl V. Moore, a member of the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council until June of this year, died suddenly on Aug. 13 while vacationing at his Irons, Mich., summer home.

The prominent physician and educator was president of Washington University School of Medicine and Associated Hospitals.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

7/31 — Dr. Reinhold P. Linke, Germany, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology. Sponsor: Dr. George Glenner, NIAMDD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3N112.
8/1 — Dr. Andrew Folds, Australia, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, Wm. A. White Bldg., St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.
8/1 — Dr. Rogerio Meneghini, Brazil, Mutagenesis Branch. Sponsor: Dr. W. G. Flamm, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
8/4 — Dr. Michael E. Jolley, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Cornells Claudemans, NIAMDD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 204.

Other Scientists Listed
8/6 — Dr. Philip S. Spiers, United Kingdom, Epidemiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Charles R. Stark, NICHD, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A08.
8/9 — Dr. Peter J. Senior, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Earl R. Stadtman NHLI, Bldg. 3, Rm. 108.
8/11 — Dr. Chi-Chiang Mao, Taiwan, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, Wm. A. White Bldg., St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Harry Doukas Named DRG Career Development Review Branch Chief

Dr. Harry M. Doukas has been named chief, Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants.

He joined NIH in 1965 as assistant chief (Fellowships), CDDB, and became acting chief of the branch on the retirement of Dr. Willis R. Boss in January 1971.

Dr. Doukas entered Federal service in 1948 as a chemist with the Department of Agriculture.

In 1955 he became head, Organic Chemistry Section of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories at Fort Detrick, Md.

Attended Georgetown U.

Dr. Doukas joined the National Science Foundation in 1958 as a physical science administrator and became program director, Graduate Fellowships in 1961.

He received his M.S. in 1952 and Ph.D. (1953) degrees in Organic Biochemistry from Georgetown University.

In 1967, Dr. Doukas was cited for exceptional administrative competence in dealing with all levels of HEW.

During his career, he has authored or co-authored 12 publications.

Seymour I. Taine Rejoins Library of Medicine as Chief, Technical Services

Seymour I. Taine has been named chief of the National Library of Medicine's Technical Services Division.

Mr. Taine has served with NLM before. From 1950 to mid-1964 he held various executive posts, including editor-in-chief of the Current List of Medical Literature, and also editor-in-chief of Index Medicus.

He left NLM to act as a WHO consultant in Geneva. After his return, he was with the National Science Foundation, and with NASA. From the latter post he came to the NIH Library as chief of the branch.

Mr. Taine belongs to a number of professional organizations including the Federation Internationale de Documentation.

Lester H. Oxendale, who recently retired from NIH, was acting head of the Quality Control Section in the Supply Operations Branch, OAS, at the time of his retirement.

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EHS Health Education Film Portrays Alcoholism

An outstanding film, "The Other Guy," will be presented by the Employee Health Service as its health education movie for September.

The EHS said that out of the hundreds of movies previewed over the years, this is "by far the most skillfully produced and directed film that we have seen."

The Blue Cross-Blue Shield-made movie approaches the subject from a purely medical viewpoint.

An individual's transition from social drinking to the disease alcoholism, and the steps taken to regain health are both graphically portrayed.

The hour-long film will be shown in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium, Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 2 and 3:15 p.m., and Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 11:30 a.m., and 12:45 p.m.

It will also be presented in Westwood Conference Room D, Thursday, Sept. 14, at 1, 2:15, and 3:30 p.m.

Naoma Huckaby Talks About Alcoholism—Calls It Neglected Major Health Problem

Alcoholism is a major health problem that has been severely neglected, explained Naoma Huckaby, alcoholism specialist in the Employee Health Service.

As principal nurse counselor for the EHS alcoholism program, Mrs. Huckaby's calm and friendly counseling on any number of problems has helped many an NIH employee. She says her greatest reward is to see the emergence of an interesting personality in a former alcoholic patient.

Mrs. Huckaby was the recipient of an NIH Special Fellowship while at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Allen Kaplan Heads New Section in NIAID

Dr. Allen P. Kaplan has been appointed chief of the new Allergic Diseases Section, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

As part of NIAID's increased emphasis on allergic disease research, the Section will study immediate hypersensitivity, particularly mediators of the allergic response in animals and humans.

Serves as Consultant

In addition to directing this research program, Dr. Kaplan will serve as a senior consultant on allergic diseases for the Clinical Center.

He received his B.A. degree magna cum laude from Columbia University and an M.D. degree summa cum laude from the Downstate Medical School.

Dr. Kaplan, an NIAMD clinical associate for 2 years, has been a research fellow in medicine of the Harvard Medical School at the Peter Bent and Robert P. Brigham Hospitals since 1969.

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Dr. Kaplan was the recipient of an NIH Special Fellowship while at Harvard Medical School.
Dorothy Reese Appointed Deputy Director, BHME Special Programs Office

Dorothy E. Reese has been named deputy director, Office of Special Programs, BHME.

Since 1955, Mrs. Reese has been associated with programs of the Division of Nursing. Previously, she was chief, Nurse Education Facilities Section, where she administered the construction grant provision of the nurse training legislation.

Her work with DN included helping several states to survey nursing needs and resources. She also acted as a hospital consultant on nursing activities.

Before joining DN, Mrs. Reese, a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1947, worked on field studies for the control of tuberculosis and venereal disease.

She also served as advisor to the National School of Nursing in Vietnam.

Mrs. Reese graduated from Temple University Hospital School of Nursing. She also earned an MPH degree at Yale University.

Before entering Federal service she taught nursing at Temple, and the State University College at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

In 1963 she became the first woman ever elected chairman of the Public Health Advisory Council of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Reese received a PHS Commendation Medal in 1971. She is the author of a training manual, How to be a Nursing Aide in a Nursing Home, and other articles on nursing.

Female Hamsters Aid Study to Evaluate Environmental Factors on Reproduction

Female hamsters are helping scientists evaluate environmental factors, such as diet, altitude, crowds, noise, and air pollution, and how they affect hormonal patterns in the animal reproductive cycle and pregnancy.

These studies, by Dr. Richard Printz, assistant professor of Anatomy, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, are supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Hamsters are a useful animal for studying reproduction because the female's cycle is short — 4 days—and regular. Also, a full-term pregnancy for hamsters is 16 days.

Dr. Printz places a hamster in an altitude chamber to study the effects of low oxygen intake on the fertility of animals. NICHD is supporting the Medical Center's research.

Dr. Printz is also studying the specific area of the brain that responds to the different environmental stimuli.

Dr. Printz is taking one environmental factor at a time, tracing the hormonal mechanism set in motion by exposure to the stimulus, then identifying the area of the brain which responds to the stimulus.

He has completed studies on four factors: high altitude, light-dark cycle, mercury, and lead.

The researcher found that reduced oxygen at high altitudes affects the reproductive cycle by blocking the release of the luteinizing hormone, the hormone necessary for ovulation.

Light Affects Cycle

Alteration of the photoperiod, or light-dark cycle, also causes disruption of the normal reproductive cycle in hamsters. Exposure to constant light causes irregularity of the cycle. In constant dark, hamsters fail to ovulate.

When a container of mercury was accidentally broken in the room where the hamsters are housed, the scientist observed that the reproductive cycle of many of the animals was lengthened.

Also, the fetuses of pregnant females exposed to the mercury developed abnormally. Dr. Printz noted that mercury exposure decreases the normal output of progesterone secreted by the ovaries. Progesterone is the hormone which supports pregnancy.

Low-calorie diets or malnutrition cause a hormonal imbalance which results in the blockage of the release of follicle-stimulating hormone from the pituitary gland, thus inhibiting growth of the ovarian follicle which contains the ovum. Maturity of the follicle is necessary for ovulation to occur.

By further investigating environmental factors, Dr. Printz hopes to reveal more of the ways environment affects reproduction.

Pulmonary Teaching Awards To 12 Schools of Medicine Help Meet Urgent Need

New Pulmonary Academic Awards totalling over half a million dollars have been made to 12 U.S. schools of medicine by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

These bring to 16 the number of awards since the program's inception in 1971.

The program is designed to help meet the urgent need for highly qualified research, teachers, clinicians, and teachers in the fields of pulmonary physiology and chronic lung diseases.

Made on a competitive basis to schools of medicine or osteopathy,

Ethnic Minority Colleges Receive Grants to Train Students; Aid Research

Two million dollars in grants to ethnic minority colleges has been awarded under the Division of Research Resources' Minority Schools Biomedical Support program.

Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, said, "This program constitutes part of the concerted effort by NIH to involve minority school scientists in biomedical research and to offer research training to minority students."

Awards were made to 38 institutions, with 66 percent concentrated among baccalaureate degree-awarding schools. This included 25 B.S. degree-conferring colleges, 10 master of science degree-awarding institutions, and three universities offering doctorate programs.

The newly-launched program will initially involve 199 faculty members, 288 undergraduates, 44 graduate students, and 1 postdoctoral student.

Applications are now being considered for possible support in the next fiscal year, effective Jan. 1, 1973.

The funds help the schools to design challenging curricula that will attract high quality students into the pulmonary fields.

The program also seeks to draw promising young teacher-investigators into academic careers in this field as well as to facilitate the exchange of training techniques.

The leasing of office space in the Landow Building in Bethesda will affect approximately 600 employees. Components of NCI, NICHD, NIH, and OAS are scheduled to move into 92,000 square feet of space in early fall.