U.S.-U.S.S.R. to Continue Collaboration; Agree on More Joint Health Projects

At the conclusion of its second annual meeting March 30, the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee for Health Cooperation signed a memorandum and strengthened collaboration in three major areas: heart disorders, cancer, and environmental health.

Besides re-emphasizing the importance of the three areas in which collaborative efforts have already been started, the new agreement suggests that a program be developed on the organic basis of schizophrenia.

Other areas of potential collaboration mentioned in the document are: arthritis, occupational health, delivery of health services, and medical communications.

The document was signed by Dr. Dmitri D. Venediktov, Deputy Minister of Health, for the U.S.S.R., and by Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health Policy, for the United States.

The signing ceremony took place (Continued on Page 5)

Scientists Attribute Low Hepatitis Rate To Screening Program

Scientists at the Clinical Center recently reported a fivefold decrease in hepatitis following surgery. Officials at the Center’s Blood Bank say the decrease resulted from only using the blood of voluntary donors who have been tested for a hepatitis-associated antigen (HB Ag)—believed to be part of the hepatitis virus.

Posttransfusion hepatitis has been a risk for patients who receive multiple blood transfusions during surgery or for other reasons.

In earlier research, investigators showed that patients receiving blood from commercial sources have an increased incidence of hepatitis.

Blood containing HB Ag also frequently produces the disease, studies indicated.

As a result, the CC and other blood banks halted the use of commercially obtained whole blood which may have been purchased from drug addicts and others who have had contact with the hepatitis antigen. They also initiated a program (See SCREENING, Page 7)

DHEW to Honor 3 NIH Staff Members; Ceremony to Mark 20th Anniversary

Three NIH staff members will be honored at the Department Annual Honor Awards Ceremony tomorrow (April 11) in the Department Auditorium.

HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger will present the Distinguished Service Award to Elizabeth A. Chase and Distinguished Service Medals to Jessie M. Scott and Dr. Robert L. Bowman.

Dr. John F. Sherman, Acting NIH Director, will assist the Secretary in presenting the awards.

The awards ceremony will be combined with a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Department. Members of Congress and former HEW Secretaries have been invited to attend.

Miss Chase, special assistant for Legislation, BHME, will be cited for "her outstanding career and contributions to the development of health manpower legislation."

An Assistant Surgeon General and the Division of Nursing DI-

Sec'y Weinberger Presents Top Award to Dr. Sherman

Dr. John Foord Sherman, NIH Acting Director, will be given the National Civil Service League Career Service Award at a banquet on Friday evening, May 4, at 7:30 in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger plans to present the award to Dr. Sherman. All employees are invited to attend the banquet and ceremony.

For ticket and reservation information call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, OPM, Bldg. 31, Room 1C-19, Ext. 64978.

Drs. Egeberg, Venediktov, and Edwards (1 to r) look over an agreement for continued health collaboration signed on March 30 at Stone House.
Tougaloo College Science Students Meet
Our Newest Nobel Laureate, Visit Labs

Dr. Robert Adelstein, NHLI, demonstrates a disc gel electrophoresis test for the science students during their tour of the Clinical Center. The students (l to r) are Jonathan Dean, Gene Gaines, Monroe Randle, Dorothy Sallis, and Vannetta Pitt. Dr. Adelstein heads the Section on Molecular Cardiology.

Thirty-three science students from Tougaloo College, a predominantly black liberal arts institution near Jackson, Miss., visited the NIH campus on March 19 and 20 in conjunction with activities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Students Ask Questions
At a reception for the group, Dr. Christian Anfinsen, NIAMDD, winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Chemistry; Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, and other NIH scientists met with the students and answered their questions.

Dr. Geraldine Woods, an NIGMS scientist administrator, invited the students and their science faculty advisors to NIH. The staff was visiting the college because of the Institute’s Minority Access to Research Careers Program.

Members Finance Trip
The students, members of the college’s Health Careers Club, helped finance their Washington trip with fund-raising activities in addition to their club dues. Partial support for the trip was provided by a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation.

The students also toured medical and science facilities at Howard University, the Goddard Space Flight Center, and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory before returning to Tougaloo.

Dr. Adelstein, Dr. Christian Anfinsen, and Dr. Geraldine Woods discuss the scientific activities of the NIH with students from Tougaloo College.
Dr. Sidney Farber Dies; Noted Children's Cancer Expert, NIH Grantee

Dr. Sidney Farber, internationally known expert on cancer in children and a longtime NIH grantee, died of heart failure in his office last month. He was 69 years old.

Dr. Farber was Director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston which he founded in 1948—the first hospital devoted exclusively to the treatment of children who have cancer.

An authority on pediatric pathology, he is credited with discovering several chemical agents which inhibit the development of leukemia and other malignant childhood diseases.

Background Described

Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Farber received his B.S. from the University of Buffalo in 1927. He studied medicine at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiberg in Germany before earning his M.D. at Harvard in 1927.

The recipient of several grants from NIH, Dr. Farber also had served on the National Cancer Advisory Council.

He was appointed by the President to the National Panel of Consultants on the Conquest of Cancer, and served on the President's Committee on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke.

Dr. Farber received many honors during his career including the Lasker Award and the Judd Award for Cancer Research in 1953.

Dr. Farber is survived by his wife, the former Norma Holzman, four children, and three grandchildren.

'YOU' Television Series Discusses Family Therapy

"YOU and Troubled Families" will be the subject of the April 16 "YOU" television program produced by DH&EW and broadcast by WETA, Channel 26, on Monday evenings at 7:30.

The family therapy role in correcting adolescent behavior problems will be discussed by the moderator, Alice Travis and NIMH psychiatrists, Drs. Roger Shapiro and John Zinner of the Adult Psychiatry Branch in the Institute's Intramural Research Program.

APB staff members appear in film sequences made especially for the TV program demonstrating a typical family therapy session.

WETA will repeat the program for its daytime audience on Thursday, April 19, at 12:30 p.m.

Programs in the series will be used in a 13-week package to be distributed nationwide to 200 commercial and educational television outlets this fall.

Paintings Brighten CC Cafeteria Walls; FAES Plans More Displays This Year

The Clinical Center cafeteria now features bacon and eggs in two places—in the morning serving line and on the wall.

"Bacon and Eggs" is one painting in an art collection purchased by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, a non-profit organization established by NIH scientists.

Their exhibit represents the first phase of an effort to create a more pleasant atmosphere in NIH cafeterias.

Donates Award

More than a decade ago, Dr. Seymour Kety, an early NIMH scientific director now with Harvard Medical School, donated an award he received to the FAES for the purchase of art.

About this time last year, the Foundation's Board of Directors agreed to use the Kety Fund to initiate an art collection. The committee formed as a result of that decision has purchased, over the last 3 months, a number of paintings (mostly graphics) now on display on the far left wall of the Bldg. 10 cafeteria.

FAES has also received many gifts, welcome additions to the collection, which has been limited by insufficient funds. Two artists have been particularly generous—Erwin Racker, professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, and Patience Johnson, personnel management specialist, receives a Special Achievement Award in recognition of her sustained "high quality work performance" from Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIGMS Director. The award was presented at a recent Equal Employment Opportunity meeting.
Packing and Crating Unit Offers a Package Deal—From NIH, With Care

The Packing and Crating staff facilitates the safe shipment of precision equipment such as this sterilizer bound for California. Before the sterilizer is packed, Milton Gross secures all movable parts to prevent damage to the machinery. After measuring the sterilizer and cutting large boards to size, William Brown, who heads the Packing and Crating Unit, fits the pieces of the crate together as Mr. Gross assembles them with an air gun. Mr. Gross then lifts the frame over the sterilizer and checks to see that the crate meets specifications. Again using the nail air gun, Mr. Brown and Mr. Gross complete the assembly of the crate, labeled "delicate instruments" to ensure safe handling. Once the crate has been sealed, Mr. Brown cuts a stencil and imprints the sterilizer's origin and destination with black spray paint.—Photos by Sharon Dorfman.

Indexed Bibliography On Noise Is Available At Hopkins Center

An indexed bibliography, Noise, was recently published by the Information Center for Hearing, Speech and Language produced by the Center.

It also covers references on noise generated by occupational and military equipment. Noise is one of seven bibliographies on hearing, speech, and language produced by the Center.

The bibliography and a complete list of its other publications are available at no charge from the Center, 310 Harriet Lane Home, Baltimore.

One of Series

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FASEB

(Continued from Page 1)

Chair by Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director.

Later, Drs. Berliner and Malone will respond to questions from the floor.

During the week of the meeting, professional representatives will be at the exhibit to answer inquiries concerning NIH support programs.

Also, literature about research grants and biomedical communication programs will be distributed at the NIH exhibit.

At the general session on Tuesday evening, April 17, Dr. Robert A. Good—a longtime NIH grantee who is president of the Sloan-Kettering Institute—will speak on Basic and Clinical Immunobiology in Perspective.

Some 40 NIH scientists are presenting papers at the meeting and participating in the second FASEB conference, which is concerned this year with Biological Transmission of Information.

This conference is organized along three main lines: Information Transfer Within Cells, Information Transfer Between Cells, and Information Transfer Between Cells and the Integrated Organism.

Three societies with closely related interests in the biological sciences organized into the Federation in 1912: the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, and the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

The American Society for Experimental Pathology was admitted to membership in 1914, the from live animals to machinery to dolly, bound for foreign or domestic the Packing and Crating Unit of the Supply Operations Branch, those packages arrive safely and efficiently.

A parcel brought to the Packing and Crating Unit in Bldg. 13 by 9:15 a.m. can be delivered to its U.S. destination that same night. Before leaving NIH, however, it is prepared for shipment to conform with regulations as well as to guarantee safe transit.

Live animals and peripherals are packed by the scientists themselves to meet individual needs. The packing and Crating staff packages chemicals and prescriptions in specially labeled containers and matches other items with appropriate crates, cardboard cartons, metal boxes, or jiffy bags.

Build 'Custom' Crates

Some unusually shaped or especially bulky items require "custom-built" crates, such as the air conditioners which soon will be taken a 3- to 6-month journey via ocean freight to labs in Bangladesh.

In addition to its regular services, the Packing and Crating Unit gives advice and assistance, when possible, to NIH employees being transferred or detailed to a distant location.

The skill and speed with which the Packing and Crating Unit readsies items for shipping on commercial transportation—surface, rail or air—facilitate the efficient exchange of needed materials between NIH and labs all over the world.


Membership of the six societies is approximately 12,000.

 Allied Health Manpower Issues Two Directories

A directory of Allied Health Education Programs in Senior Colleges/1971, has been compiled by the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions under contract with the Division of Allied Health Manpower, BHME.

The directory lists more than 2,200 training programs in 750 senior colleges.

Lists 12 Groups

The programs are grouped in 12 major occupational activities listed by location and title.

The publication, Stock No. 1741-300045, may be purchased for $5.75 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A companion directory, Allied Health Education Programs in Junior Colleges/1970, (Stock No. 1741-0030), was published in 1970. It may be purchased for $3 from GPO.

Biomedical Safety Tip

CENTRIFUGING?

FOLLOW THESE Dos and Don'ts

Too frequently the centrifuge is such a routine laboratory tool that personnel are careless or misinstructed in its proper use—yet it centrifuge can release hazardous aerosols into the air you breathe. You'll breathe easier if you follow these guidelines:

FOLLOW THESE Dos and Don'ts

Dos

1. Use a screw-capped safety cup.


3. Discard cracked or chipped cups.

4. Use a horizontal-type centrifuge.

5. Aspirate, rather than decant, centrifuged materials.

Don'ts

1. Do not overfill tubes.

2. Do not overfill tubes.

3. Decant centrifuged materials.

4. Discard cracked or chipped cups.

5. Use a vertical-centrifuge.
I. Hides are treated with chlorinated dibenzofurans—was sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences April 2-3 at Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The NIH, which is conducting research on the chemicals, conferred with other investigators in order to utilize government resources in dealing with the problems caused by their use.

Impurities Are Preventable

Because these compounds are extremely toxic, they were recently added to the list of pollutants affecting health. As impurities of industrial chemicals—rather than natural products—they are preventable or removable.

Dr. John A. Moore, chief of the Institute’s Animal Science and Technology Branch, presided at the conference.

Chlorinated dibenzofurans were first brought to public attention in 1957 when widespread disease afflicted young chickens in the poultry industry.

The most obvious symptoms were ascites and edema, so the disease was called water-belly or chick-edema. This condition was associated with fat used in preparing feed.

Component Identified

The fat was a reprocessed product collected from animal hides to be used in the tanning industry. Hides are treated with chlorinated phenols as a preservative, and chlorinated dibenzofurans were later identified as the toxic component in the fats.

Recent studies confirm that some chlorinated dibenzofurans and dibenzofurans are present in some polychlorophenols. Chlorophenols are widely used for such diverse purposes as fungicides, antibacterials, termite control agents, and as starter or intermediate products in the synthesis of other compounds.

Effects Noted

In some instances, these chemical compounds appear to be associated with the occurrence of chloracne in people, liver disease in several species, chick-edema in birds, and teratogenic or other toxic effects in the fetus.

Chloracne, a form of dermatitis seen in workers from plants which make chlorinated phenols, has markedly decreased since industrial Makrofines have reduced dioxin contamination levels.

The proceedings of the conference on chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans will be published this August in the fifth experimental issue of the NIEHS journal, Environmental Health Perspectives.
Do Not Use Etiologic Label for Noninfectious Agents

Dr. Herbert E. Striner and William E. Rhodes have joined the Office of Planning and Evaluation, BHME.

Drs. Striner, Rhode Join BHME's Planning Office

Drs. Striner, former dean of the College of Continuing Education, The American University, has been named chief of Planning and Policy.

Drs. Striner, former director, Developmental Programs Division, Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, U.S. Office of Education, has been appointed chief of the Evaluation Staff.

Drs. Striner received his Ph.D. from Syracuse University.

Previously he served in such positions as director of Program, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research in Washington, D.C., Washington director of the Urban Studies Program, and senior economist with the Stanford Research Institute.

Drs. Rhode received his Ph.D. in political science and public administration from Michigan State University. He has held various positions with the Westinghouse Learning Corporation, AID, and the Peace Corps.

At one time he was assistant professor of Political Science, Syracuse University.

Researchers at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine have found that heredity accounts for over 92 percent of the variations in cholesterol levels in squirrel monkeys. This study is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

Dr. Thomas B. Clarkson, chairman, Laboratory Animal Medicine, and principal investigator, began his study after finding consistently high and low levels of cholesterol in certain monkeys fed on a high cholesterol diet.

To measure suspected genetic influence, the scientists established a program to selectively breed these monkeys and test the offspring.

Two monkeys with very high levels—hyperresponders, and two with low levels—hyporesponders, were allowed to mate at random with 10-12 females each.

The 26 infants born were weaned at 3 to 4 months of age. The infants and mothers were then placed on a high cholesterol diet and classified according to their cholesterol levels as either hyper- or hyporesponders.

Offspring Studied

The research team found that the offspring of two parents with the same response were the same type as the parents—either high or low.

Monkeys with parents having opposite responses developed intermediate cholesterol levels.

To determine the extent of genetic control of cholesterol in the offspring, the team calculated the relationship between the cholesterol levels of the progeny with their parents' average levels.

From this data they were able to establish that over 92 percent of the variation in plasma cholesterol in these monkeys was controlled by genetic factors.

Dr. Clarkson noted that his team could make accurate predictions of which animals would be hyperresponders by measuring cholesterol levels at the time of weaning.

"If this response can be established in humans, it could provide a simple indicator early in life of persons prone to developing high cholesterol levels," he said.

The difference in cholesterol levels of the two types was extreme, Dr. Clarkson explained. Hyperresponders had mean cholesterol levels over three times higher than hyporesponders when both types were fed the same high cholesterol diet.

When the monkeys were switched to a low cholesterol diet, the levels fell—but the hyperresponders still had levels two and one-half times those of their hyporesponding peers.

Others on this research team were Drs. Hugh B. Lofland, Jr., Bill C. Bullock, and Harold O. Goodman.

Wearing sunglasses and driving at night can be a deadly combination.—D.C. Traffic Safety Reporter.
Dr. Marchesi Receives 17th Parke-Davis Award

Dr. Vincent T. Marchesi, associate pathology professor at Yale University School of Medicine, will be presented the 17th Parke-Davis Award on April 19 by the American Society for Experimental Pathology for his outstanding research in the basic cellular mechanisms of disease.

The award, which carries a thousand dollar honorarium, is presented annually to an ASEP member under 40 “who has contributed most to the conquest of disease.” Most of his studies were conducted at NIH where Dr. Marchesi served first as a PHS commissioned officer in the Macromolecular Biology Section of the National Cancer Institute.

Later he was chief of the Section on Chemical Pathology in the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases from 1968 to 1972.

Dr. Marchesi’s studies of the structural proteins of the mammalian cell membranes have contributed to the understanding of the interactions between blood cells and blood vessel walls as well as the basic processes involved in neoplasia.

Detect by present methods and to infection by other viruses.

In an effort to further decrease the frequency of posttransfusion hepatitis, Blood Bank scientists are evaluating a radioimmune assay.

In this more sensitive test, HB Ag is detected by radioactive marker. Although it takes longer, preliminary results indicate that this method detects hepatitis virus missed by couterelectrophoresis.

If this proves true, the radioimmune assay will be used to screen all blood donors and counterelectrophoresis will be employed only when the time for the newer test is not available.

Diet Plays Positive Role In Atherosclerosis Study With Rhesus Monkeys

A low-fat, low-cholesterol diet has a positive effect in reversing atherosclerosis in Rhesus monkeys. The diet also decreases the frequency and severity of the fatty deposits in the artery walls.

This research was undertaken by National Heart and Lung Institute grantees at the University of Chicago. The investigators suggested that their findings might apply to humans; monkeys are commonly used as substitutes for humans in atherosclerosis studies.

Can Plaque Be Reversed?

Dr. Draga Vesselinovitch, assistant professor, Department of Pathology at the University’s Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine, stated that “the important question as to whether the atherosclerotic plaque can be reversed has received comparatively little study in man or experimental animals.

“Most previous workers have considered this to be an irreversible disease, especially when it becomes severe.”

Dr. Vesselinovitch said that her studies plus earlier studies at the University of Iowa have provided evidence that “at least to some degree even advanced stages of the disease can be reversed if low serum cholesterol levels are sustained for a long period of time.”

Aortas Found Diseased

During the first 18 months of the Chicago project, four groups of Rhesus monkeys (17 monkeys) received a diet containing 2 percent cholesterol, 12.5 percent coconut oil, and 12.5 percent butter fat. All four groups of monkeys had the same high serum cholesterol level at the end of the period.

When the investigators autopsied group I (five monkeys) at 18 months, they found severe atherosclerosis in the animals’ aortas. The aorta, leading directly out of the heart, is the principal artery carrying blood to the rest of the body in all mammals.

Large Area Involved

The aortic fatty deposits involved 81 percent of the surface area. Microscopic study of standard sections of the aorta revealed 70 percent incidence and a 37 percent severity rating.

In the succeeding 18 months, monkeys in groups II and III (five monkeys in each group) were fed low-fat, low-cholesterol diets of monkey chow supplemented with 5 percent corn oil.

Group IV (two monkeys) were continued on the high-fat, high-cholesterol diet given to all the monkeys in the first 18 months.

The investigators found that group IV maintained almost the same high serum cholesterol level for the entire 36 months. Microscopic study of group IV revealed 95 percent gross aortic lesions, 80 percent frequency, and 51 percent severity.

However, when they examined groups II and III, the investigators found that the serum cholesterol levels had declined to quite low levels of 122 and 148 milligrams percent respectively by 36 months.

These two low-fat, low-cholesterol groups had 46 and 31 percent of the surface areas of their aortas covered by lesions when examined grossly.

Rating Basis Explained

Microscopic study showed 56 and 47 percent frequency ratings and 19 and 14 percent severity ratings, respectively.

These microscopic frequency ratings were based on the study of three sections each from the aorta of each animal and two additional sections from large branches of the aorta. The severity ratings employed a scale commonly used by pathologists based on different degrees and types of fatty deposits.

Dr. Vesselinovitch reported the results of her study at the meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.

This research was directed by Dr. Robert W. Wissler, Donald N. Pritzker Professor, Department of Pathology, and Director of the University’s Specialized Center of Research on Atherosclerosis. The SCOR is supported by grants from NHLI.
Basic Research to Advance Medical Knowledge Discussed by 5 Scientists at NIGMS Seminar

The value of basic research to advance medical knowledge was discussed by scientists at a seminar commemorating the 10th anniversary of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, held March 21, in the Masur Auditorium.

The prestigious scientists who addressed the meeting were: Dr. Philip Handler, President, National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Joshua Lederberg, professor of genetics, Stanford University; Dr. Norman G. Anderson, director, Molecular Anatomy Program, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Dr. Lewis Thomas, dean, Yale School of Medicine, and Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director from 1955-1968.

Dr. Shannon, who is professor of biomedical sciences, Rockefeller University, stressed the importance of NIGMS's research in contributing to the success of all health studies at NIH, including cancer and heart disease.

In discussing Federal support for biomedical science training, Dr. Shannon thought the Institute's support of non-biocientific enterprises.

Dr. Handler reviewed the reasons and purposes for creating NIGMS. He emphasized the effects of the Institute's support of non-categorical biomedical research and training, describing results as a "dramatic upgrading...of our research institutions all across the land."

Dr. Lederberg, a Nobel laureate, described NIGMS's 10 years as a remarkable decade for biomedicine. He contended that these "enormously expensive" issues "are all founded on the basis of incomplete biological, biochemical, embryological and genetic information."

Dr. Anderson described how knowledge from basic medical fields combined with that from physical sciences—notably nuclear gas diffusion technology and medical findings drawn from naval weaponry research—to develop the diagnostic ultracentrifuge, making it possible to separate molecular components of disease from body fluids.

Dr. Anderson explained that only basic research can fuel applied research and development. He termed American basic research the country's foremost resource, "exceeding in value, present and potential, any other resource we possess or could purchase."

Dr. Shannon noted that many current problems such as food additives, environmental chemicals, and leaded gasoline have resulted from "fragmentary knowledge and ignorance of their risks" to man and his environment.

He contended that these "enormously expensive" issues "are all founded on the basis of incomplete biological, biochemical, embryological and genetic information."

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Dr. Thomas observed that "the cost of medical care is at its highest—and the technology the most difficult—during times when we must work with incomplete understanding of disease."

He cited the development of elaborate and expensive facilities, all of which abruptly ceased to operate with the discovery of preven-

Dr. Shannon talks about present and past research with Dr. Robert Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science.

and analgesics with particular emphasis on chemical structure, analgesic activity, and dependence liability relationships.

Born in Glen Falls, N.Y., Dr. Eddy received his M.D. from Cornell University Medical School in 1911, and practiced medicine in New York City until 1916. After 13 years of teaching at a number of universities, he joined NIH as a principal pharmacologist and became chief of the Section on Analgesics, Laboratory of Chemistry, in 1951.

Since 1960 Dr. Eddy had been a consultant for the Section on Medicinal Chemistry, NIAMDD.

In discussing Federal support for biomedical science training, Dr. Shannon thought the Institute's support of non-biocientific enterprises.

Rule Change Made in Photography Contest

Over the years, you have taken a picture at NIH that you think represents campus activity in any way?

If so, why not submit it to the R and W Camera Club and the NIH Record's photography contest (no color please). In connection with this, the rules committee has proposed a change in the contest rules.

The time limitation of one year for pictures has been eliminated. Pictures may now be submitted no matter how long ago they were taken.

Reminder—all photographs must be consistent with the subject "The National Institutes of Health."

Pictures may be brought to the NIH Record office at any time—Bldg. 31, Room 2B-03. For further information, call Ext. 62125.

Entrants better hurry—the deadline is April 30.