Drs. Newell and Tjalma Named to Key Posts In Cancer Institute

Two major appointments at the National Cancer Institute have been announced: Dr. Guy R. Newell has joined the staff as deputy director and Dr. Richard A. Tjalma has been named an assistant director.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Director of the Institute and the National Cancer Program, said, "These appointments are key steps in reorganizing the National Cancer Institute to provide the new level of management leadership needed for the National Cancer Program, which has rapidly gathered momentum and is now in its second year of operation."

Dr. Newell will be responsible for day-to-day operations of both the NCI and the National Cancer Program. This will enable the Director to devote most of his time and attention to overall program development and coordination in this country and abroad.

Dr. Tjalma's responsibilities will include liaison for the Institute with the National Cancer Advisory Board and the President's Cancer Panel.

Dr. Newell holds B.S. and M.D. degrees from Tulane University, and an M.S. in Hygiene (Epidemiology) from Harvard. He comes to NCI from Tulane, where he was assistant and later associate professor and head of the Section of Chronic Diseases in the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the University's School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. He has served twice before at NCI: from 1963 to 1965 as a research fellow and in 1969. (See KEY POSTS, Page 8)

Dr. Richard A. Tjalma has been named an assistant director and Dr. Richard A. Tjalma has joined the staff as deputy director. Dr. Tjalma's responsibilities will include liaison for the Institute with the National Cancer Advisory Board and the President's Cancer Panel.

Conference participants discuss program agenda before the opening meeting of the Joint U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Committee held at NIH, July 26-27. L to r: Toshio Yomozaki, Minister of the Embassy of Japan, Washington, D.C., and official representative of his Government at the meeting; Dr. Toshio Kurokawa, chairman, Japanese Delegation; Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr., chairman, U.S. Delegation, and Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, and representative of the U.S. Government—the first time an NIH Director has served in this official capacity.

Dr. Brian Safer Given AHA's Louis Katz Prize

Dr. Brian Safer, National Heart and Lung Institute, has been named recipient of the American Heart Association's 1978 Louis N. Katz Prize in basic research. Dr. Safer is with the Institute's Molecular Hematology Branch.

The $1,500 prize is awarded each year in recognition of meritorious independent research in the cardiovascular field by an investigator under 36 years old. Its purpose is to encourage young scientists in basic research careers.

Dr. Safer's prize-winning paper, entitled Effect of Increased Hydrogen Ion on Energy Utilization and Production in Rat Heart, reports the results of studies undertaken at the University of Pennsylvania while he was working for his Ph.D. in molecular biology.

These studies suggest two possible mechanisms whereby excessive blood or tissue acidity may inhibit the contraction of heart muscle or depress its production and utilization of energy.

- Acidosis is characterized by a decrease in the activity of enzymes that normally move calcium into heart-muscle cells to maintain adequate intracellular stores of this ion. The result is depletion of an intracellular pool of calcium needed to "trigger" normal heart-muscle contraction.

- Hyperventilation makes it possible for the active transport of calcium against a concentration gradient to compete (successfully) with calcium ions for the active transport processes that normally move calcium into heart-muscle cells to maintain adequate intracellular stores of this ion. The result is depletion of an intracellular pool of calcium needed to "trigger" normal heart-muscle contraction.

Dr. Safer's award-winning paper reports the results of his studies done while under the supervision of Dr. John R. Williamson, noted biochemist.

A 5-year national plan for an expanded attack against heart, blood vessel, lung and blood diseases has been made available by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

NHLI formulated the plan with the assistance of scientists from panel and task groups, NHLI Advisory Council, the Interagency Technical Committee on Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Resources, and non-Federal and voluntary organizations with related programs.

The plan was transmitted to Congress on July 24. In a letter of transmittal, HEW Under Secretary Frank C. Carlucci noted "that the report has not been fully reviewed with the Executive Branch."

The letter also explained "... that the plan's recommendations for heart and lung research, if implemented within the approved 1974 budget levels, would result in a reduction of $46 million in other important research fields and, consequently, a potential imbalance."

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Howard Drew, Jr., Becomes Blood Bank’s Top Donor

Howard Drew, Jr., began making regular donations 4 or 5 times a year after he was given a number of transfusions as treatment for severe burns received in an Army bus accident.

He received the Soldier’s Medal for heroism for rescuing a fellow soldier from the burning wreckage of that bus (see the NIH Record, June 28, 1966).

Mr. Drew, a National Library of Medicine reference librarian, was honored by his fellow employees at the NLM Awards Ceremony, July 26.

The certificate he received cited the transfusion therapy and advances in surgery and chemotherapy made possible through his donations.

2-Year Colleges Receive Grants For Mental Health Programs

Seventeen training grants were recently awarded by the National Institute of Mental Health to help support programs for mental health workers in 2-year community colleges.

The students, who graduate with an associate of arts degree, receive practical work training in addition to their college courses in psychology, group dynamics, social work and other related subjects.

NIMH has also provided a grant to update the skills of mental health faculty. A 2-year grant was awarded to the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta for workshops and conferences.

from George Washington University in 1954, and in 1959 was awarded her M.A. degree in psychology from the same institution.

She also did graduate work in information storage and retrieval at the NIH Graduate School and several universities.

Maryland Pennell Ends 37-Year Fed’l Career

Maryland Y. Pennell, author of more than 100 articles and publications on health resources, has retired after 37 years of Federal service including 29 years in the Public Health Service.

Mrs. Pennell spent the last 6 years of her Federal career in the Bureau of Health Manpower Education as chief of the Office of Special Studies, Division of Allied Health Manpower.

A graduate of Goucher College and The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Mrs. Pennell started with the Department of Agriculture in 1936.

Eight years later she moved to the Office of the Surgeon General, Division of Public Health Methods, where she became chief of the Health Manpower Statistics Branch.

In 1964 that Branch was transferred to the National Center for Health Statistics, and Mrs. Pennell served there until she joined BHME.

U.S. Marine Band Concert Scheduled for Next Week

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, the U.S. Marine Band will give an evening concert for Clinical Center patients, NIH employees, their families and friends.

The 7 p.m. concert will be held at the patio east of the Jack Masur Auditorium, or in the auditorium in case of rain.
An initial contract has been awarded to Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles to supervise and participate in a long-term study on dissolving gallstones with chemicals. It was awarded by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. The study is expected to run for 5 years.

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center will act as the coordinating center and will also be one of the participating organizations conducting a controlled trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of chenodeoxycholic acid. The study is expected to run for 5 years. Cedars-Sinai Medical Center will be the principal investigators of 1,000 patients in nine participating study centers to be selected later on a competitive basis. Fundamental research will also be performed on the mechanisms of gallstone formation.

Studies Explained
About 2 years ago investigators supported through research grants by NIAMDD reported that long-term oral administration of chenodeoxycholic acid can result in dissolution of long-standing cholesterol gallstones. More recently, investigators at the Mayo Foundation and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center found that continued chenodeoxycholic acid therapy, for 12 to 24 months, resulted in total dissolution of stones in additional patients, and reduction in stone size in others.

Prolonged administration of this bile acid, provided it is proven free of undesirable side effects, may offer an alternative to ultimate surgery.

National Center Matches Volunteers With Needy
Three years ago the National Center for Voluntary Action was established to match up qualified persons with spare time on their hands with jobs which needed to be done in Los Angeles.

There are opportunities to work in day care centers, recreation programs, schools and hospitals, and to help man “hotlines.”

Some volunteer activities require as little as 3 or 4 hours a week and may last for only a few months.

For further information about volunteer programs, call the Voluntary Action Center at 488-2121, Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Jim Dickinson, OES, Lands Marlin Off Florida Keys
Jim Dickinson of the Office of Engineering Services, Plant Engineering Branch (assigned to the Clinical Center), and his friends are anxiously awaiting the end of the 1973 Florida Blue Marlin Tournament this fall.

Then they will know if the 240½ pound blue marlin he hooked on June 16—the largest caught off the Florida Keys Coast in 8 years—was large enough to win the grand prize.

Mr. Dickinson, a former Navy man with a long-standing interest in the sea, has been spending his vacations fishing in the Keys area for many years.

His entries in this year’s contest also include a 41-pound white marlin and 25-pound sailfish.

Researchers From NIMH Collaborate on Internat’l Study of Schizophrenia
The World Health Organization recently released volume one of the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia.

This work details the research of psychiatrists from the National Institute of Mental Health who collaborated with scientists from eight foreign countries to establish basic methods for identifying schizophrenia on an international scale.

These methods are expected to provide new clues in the search for solutions to the schizophrenia problem.

NIMH scientists who assisted in the study include: Drs. Lyman C. Wynne, John S. Strauss, William T. Carpenter, Jr., and John J. Bartko. They worked with research psychiatrists from England, USSR, India, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Nigeria, and the Republic of China.

WHO printed the first volume in limited quantities for leaders in the field and special libraries. Later this year, an abridged edition in four languages will be available from commercial sources. Further studies will be published in 1974 and 1977.

DRG Report Analyses Research Support Data
The myth that established investigators hold choice positions at the starting post in applying for research support has been exploded in a study by Dr. Carl D. Douglass, deputy director, and Dr. John C. James, chief of the Research Analysis and Evaluation Branch, DRG.

Although the number of active research projects has decreased approximately 20 percent over the past 7 years, the proportion of new investigators has remained constant, according to the study.


Reprints of the report are available from the DRG Information Office.
Upward Mobility College Offers A Chance for Advancement

Students in Class...

Upward Mobility College at NIH celebrates its second anniversary this month with a fistful of accomplishments and high expectations for more.

When UMC was announced in August 1971, it was part of an array of special programs designed to increase career opportunities and upward mobility for full-time employees holding nonprofessional jobs GS 7 and below or in Federal Wage System equivalents.

Since then, more than 750 students have registered for courses with an average quarterly enrollment of about 400 for the past academic year.

Basically, the UMC program can be used to satisfy the academic requirements of target positions and long-term career goals.

Right now, the NIH UMC program includes a cross-section of employees.

For example, a typical quarter profile would reveal a student body comprised of 30-40 percent male and 60-70 percent female; 45 percent Caucasian and 55 percent minority; an average grade level from 5.5 to 6.5, and a student body taking either two or three courses per quarter.

UMC offers a number of benefits to its students:
- NIH pays all tuition and book costs.
- In addition to regular college courses, there is a "Pre-College" program of studies.
- Most courses and services are given on the NIH campus, with extension courses offered in the Auburndale Building, and some in the Wood Building for the convenience of employees.
- Both the first quarter students will be released from their jobs three courses in each quarter until they have completed five.
- Between 50 percent and 60 percent of the courses will be "correspondence" courses, and the rest of the courses will be "in-person" courses.

UMC announcements and applications have been sent to employees meeting eligibility requirements. Applications should be submitted by Aug. 24.
Students at Work...

Offers... 

...students at work.

...its second anniversary this month.

...high expectations for more.

...1971, it was part of an array of special opportunities and upward job mobility of professional jobs GS 7 and below or in Federal... 

...have registered for courses with an average the past academic year.

...used to satisfy the academic requirements of goals.

...includes a cross-section of employees.

...would reveal a student body comprised of female; 45 percent Caucasian and 55

...vel from 5.5 to 6.5, and a student body quarter.

...offers a number of benefits to its students.

...pays all tuition and book costs.

...addition to regular college courses, UMC provides counseling, tutoring, "Pre-College" program of studies.

...most courses and services are given on the NIH reservation. Science courses are in the Auburn Building, and some classes are conducted at the West-

...Building for the convenience of employees who work there.

...after the first quarter students will be expected to take at least courses in each quarter until they have completed their program,

...etween 50 percent and 67 percent of the time students spend in class will be time from their job; the rest of the time they spend in class will their time (i.e., lunch periods, Saturdays, and time before or after work hours).

...announcements and applications have been distributed by personnel ofi...

...employees meeting eligibility requirements. Applications for the fall should be returned by Aug. 24.

Are You Eligible to Enroll?

You are if you:

• Have a high school diploma or General Educational Development Certificate but not a bachelor's degree.

• Have been a full-time Federal employee for at least one year. (This includes military as well as civilian service.)

• Are currently in a non-professional job series.

• Are at or below any of the following grade levels: GS 7, WG 8, WL 8, WS 6, WP 12.

• Have a career or career conditional appointment and currently employed full-time.
NEI Conference Focuses On Rhodopsin Research

To further interest in visual pigment studies, the National Eye Institute recently sponsored a conference on the research on rhodopsin, its chemistry and function. Rhodopsin is the light-sensitive pigment found in the membrane of the retina's rod-shaped photoreceptor cells. It is composed of a vitamin A derivative (retinal) and a protein group (opsin), rhodopsin separates into these two components when "bleached" by light, but regenerates in the dark. This unique property is responsible for the retina's ability to adapt to varying degrees of light. It is also a key step in the transformation of light energy into visual perception.

New Researchers Attracted
Better understanding of rhodopsin and its physical-chemical excitation is the goal of many studies in the visual sciences and is one of the most important areas of basic research related to disorders of the eye and visual system. The field has attracted the attention of many new investigators and in recent years new insight into the nature of rhodopsin has resulted from new approaches taken in the study of this visual pigment.

About 30 scientists representing various aspects of visual pigment studies presented papers at the rhodopsin conference. They discussed the chemical properties of rhodopsin, its location within the disc which make up the rod cell outer segments, its mode of synthesis, and the role of rhodopsin in the visual process.

The chemical events that follow the bleaching of rhodopsin are of great interest. A major question is how a single photon of light could be strong enough to power the chemical and electrical system that produces vision.

Role of Calcium Investigated

Attempting to answer the question, scientists have postulated that a chemical transmitter(s) may be involved in the amplification of a light-triggered signal. Increased attention has been given to the possible role of calcium in such a mechanism. It has been found that calcium may affect the permeability of the rod disc membrane and block the flow of sodium ions, thus altering the membrane's electrical potential.

Because rhodopsin is exclusively located in the rod disc membrane, the precise structure of the rod outer segment discs is another important question.

X-ray diffraction studies presented at the conference seem to indicate that rhodopsin is located inside the disc on the inner disc membrane. Other studies suggest that rhodopsin is bound on the outer surface of the disc.

To reconcile these findings, it has been suggested that the rhodopsin molecule is shaped as an elongated oval which penetrates through the disc.

Through a process known as freeze etching, one investigator has shown electronmicroscopic pictures indicating that a rhodopsin-like molecule is present in the disc in just such a conformation.

Another explanation is that the molecule is composed of two distinct structures: an electron-dense globe which would be visible through X-ray diffraction and a tail structure which penetrates the outer disc.

It is also worthy of note that rhodopsin apparently can move freely within the disc membrane.

Adenylate Cyclase Studied

Investigators have also directed attention to adenylate cyclase in the photoreceptor membranes. This enzyme converts adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to adenosine cyclic monophosphate (cyclic AMP) and exists in virtually every animal tissue.

In each tissue the cyclase system appears to regulate whatever physiology function it serves in that tissue. It is thought to function as a kind of intracellular communications system.

Discovery of a light-sensitive adenyl cyclase in the rod cell outer segment has made it possible to study the intracellular mechanism of light to electrical impulses.

Although a number of investigators think that the adenyl cyclase system probably plays a major role through cyclic AMP in regulating permeability of rod membrane, leading to the modulation of the electrical potential of the membrane, direct evidence of this has yet to be presented.

Other rhodopsin studies are examining the role of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the visual cell. Animal experiments suggest that these substances are essential for normal turnover of discs.

Other investigators working on the biosynthesis of rhodopsin in vivo or the biosynthesis of disc membranes in vivo using radio-labeled compounds.

Papers presented at the NIH rhodopsin conference are scheduled for publication in a special issue of Experimental Eye Research.

Dr. Karel's Rose Is a Rose Is a Rose Guaranteed to Last and Last

By Ann R. Lindsay

"It's June in January" for the many Montgomery County residents who have attended Dr. Leonard Karel's popular lectures on flower-drying to learn the delicate art of preserving summer's blooms far into the winter.

Dr. Karel, a scientist and information specialist at the National Library of Medicine, has recently recorded his extensive knowledge of this special art in Dried Flowers from Antiquity to the Present: A History and Practical Guide to Flower Drying (Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, N.J., 1978).

The book is directed "to people who love flowers and would like a sure, inexpensive way of preserving them ... to the girl who wants to preserve a corsage or to the woman who would like to keep an Easter or a Christmas or a birthday flower." One of its most attractive features is that Dr. Karel has spelled out his methods and procedures with such precision that they may be easily followed by anyone.

Because of his scientific background, Dr. Karel—after he had become deeply interested in flower drying—decided to "compare, to experiment, to observe my dried flowers over a period of months, and to keep detailed notes."

The resultant data on a variety of methods, including freeze-drying, appear in his book in both narrative and tabular form. It is possible to see at a glance the colors, drying times, keeping quality, and decorative value for scores of flowers, from roadside daisies to six species of orchids.

Dr. Karel's words are reassuring: "I have successfully dried flowers which had been kept at home in water for several days during the winter."

"I have successfully dried flowers shortly after getting them in the water-vapor-filled rooms of florists' shops."

"I have turned out beautifully dried jonquils, roses, asters, daisies, and tulips days after they had left the florist's. You can successfully dry such flowers, too."

Before his recent retirement from Federal service, John E. Fitzgerald, NIDR administrative officer, receives the DHEW Certificate of Merit from Dr. Seymour J. Keshover, NIDR Director. Mr. Fitzgerald had served in the War Production Board and the Department of Commerce before joining the PHS Bureau of Medical Services in 1947.

KEY POSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

research planning associate in the Office of the Director, and from 1963 to 1970 as assistant for Program, Viral Oncology, in what is now the Institute's Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention.

Dr. Nowell served his internship and residency at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. He has authored or co-authored 28 scientific papers.

Experimene Noted

Dr. Tjalm received B.S. and D.V.M. degrees from Michigan State University and an M.S. in Epidemiology from Harvard.

His most recent post was assistant to the Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Previously he had been a senior staff member in the section of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the Mayo Clinic; chief of the Epizootiology Research Section, NCI; assistant professor and head, Infectious Diseases Research Section, State University of Iowa College of Medicine, and a research investigator in epidemiology and infectious diseases at the PHS Communicable Disease Center in Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Tjalm has held teaching positions in veterinary medicine at Ohio State and Michigan State Universities, and the Universities of Minnesota and North Carolina.

He is the author of 19 papers and is a member of several honorary and professional societies.
HEART PLAN
(Continued from Page 1)

for development, evaluation, and demonstration of emergency medical services, including training of paramedical personnel; development and operation of mobile critical-care units and special communications systems, and coordination of these programs with community services and agencies.

Suggestions Other Areas

• Research on blood and blood disease, on medical uses of blood and on all aspects of blood-resource management.

• Development of effective programs of professional and public information and education.

The volumes, order numbers, and prices are:

Vol. I—The NIH Summary. This describes the program plan and the proposed resource allocation, and background information. DHEW publication no. (NIH) 73-515, $1.

Vol. II—Report of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council. This includes the advice of the Council. DHEW publication no. (NIH) 73-516, 75 cents.

Views Summarized

Vol. III—Report of the Panel Chairman. This summarizes the views of the chairmen of the four panels that provided scientific advice. DHEW publication no. (NIH) 73-517, 50 cents.

Vol. IV—Panel Report, in four separate parts: I. Heart and Blood Vessel Diseases, $2.20; II. Lung Diseases, $2.45; III. Blood Diseases, $2.60, and IV. Blood Resources, $2.10.

These are primarily scientific descriptions of the current state-of-the-art, the major problems to be attacked and recommended approaches and project areas. DHEW

Irving Gerrig Retires; With DRG Since 1947

Irving Gerrig, one of the last remaining original Division of Research Grants staff members, retired June 29 after more than 31 years of Federal service.

Mr. Gerrig

Mr. Gerrig joined the Division in 1947 as executive secretary to the Sanitation Study Section, founder of the environmental sciences programs. During his service with DRG, he not only witnessed tremendous growth in these programs, but played a strong and active role in the environmental science fields.

During his 27 years with the Division, he served as executive secretary to numerous study sections. Mr. Gerrig’s most recent position was with the Visual Sciences A Study Section.

publications numbers (NIH) 73-518 to 521.

Vol. V. Program Analysis, in three separate parts describing current related programs: I. The NHLI Programs, $2.90; II. National Institutes of Health Programs exclusive of the NHLI, $2.35, and III. Programs of Other Federal Agencies, $2.55. DHEW publication numbers (NIH) 73-522 to 524.

Copies Available


A limited number of single copies is available from: NHLI Office of Information, Bethesda, Md. 20014, and HEN Press Office, 330 Independence Ave S.W., Washington, D.C.

The Montana Division of the American Cancer Society has awarded fellowships to 10 outstanding high school students. The students will be working for 8 weeks this summer on research projects at NIAID’s Rocky Mountain Laboratory. By exposing talented students to research methods, the Society hopes to encourage them to follow careers in biomedical science. Three of the students, Sally Smith, Thomas Peterson, and Lori Ballard, are welcomed by Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, RML Director, and Mrs. Rudolf Geral, Ravalli County ACS Chairman.

Test Permits Physicians To Accurately Monitor Patients’ Insulin Output

University of Chicago researchers have shown that some diabetic patients who need insulin may retain the ability to secrete their own insulin.

The investigators, who are National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases grantees, have developed a new clinical test whereby physicians can accurately monitor pancreatic insulin secretion in such patients.

Some of the patients may resume limited or even normal production of their own insulin after an acute attack of severe diabetes. This will make it possible to treat these patients with a reduced insulin dosage, or, in some cases, insulin injections may even be discontinued.

Dr. Arthur H. Rubenstein, University of Chicago endocrinologist, presented these findings last month at the American Diabetes Association’s annual scientific sessions.

During the conference, Dr. Rubenstein was awarded the Association’s Lilly Award for developing and demonstrating the clinical usefulness of diagnostic tests used by the research team.

The tests measure the levels of two substances, proinsulin and C-peptide, which circulate in the blood stream. Proinsulin is synthesized in the pancreas and is ultimately split into insulin and a residue called “C-peptide.”

Until now, researchers have been unable to measure the amount of insulin the pancreas is able to produce in diabetics who have been treated with insulin preparations derived from animal sources.

The difficulties arose because of the formation of antibodies against the hormone that interferes with measurements of secreted human insulin.

When the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas, the beta cells, transform proinsulin to insulin, one molecule of C-peptide is produced for every molecule of insulin and is eventually released into the circulation.

Procedure Described

Thus the C-peptide level in the blood, which can be measured by the new test, accurately reflects the insulin output of the pancreas.

Dr. Rubenstein reported that the test for blood-stream proinsulin is useful in diagnosing other pancreatic disorders, including tumors, by indicating an abnormally high level of circulating proinsulin.

The university research team tested more than 100 subjects, including newly-diagnosed diabetics, five juvenile diabetics who had received insulin for over 5 years, and 12 insulin-treated “adult-onset”

diabetics.

C-peptide immunoactivity, the test used to measure C-peptide levels, correlated with circulating insulin levels in the normal subjects. No circulating C-peptide could be detected, however, in the newly-diagnosed and long-standing juvenile diabetics.

In contrast, varying C-peptide levels were detected in the fourth group, the 12 insulin-treated adult-onset diabetics.

Dr. John P. McGovern, University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, has been elected chairman of the Board of Regents, National Library of Medicine, for 1973-74. He has been a board member since 1970.

Dr. McGovern is chairman of Texas’ History of Medicine Department.

Dr. Peter Bungay Joins DRG Grants Associates

Dr. Peter M. Bungay has joined the Grants Associates Program for a year of training in grants administration.

Under the Division of Research Grants program, scientists are trained for administrative positions in extramural research activities.

Dr. Bungay comes to DRG from McGill University’s Medical Clinic, Montreal General Hospital, Canada, where he was a NATO Postdoctoral Research Fellow.

During 1970 and 1971, he was an NIH Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he received his Ph.D. He received his M.S. degree from Rice University in 1965.

Dr. Bungay was also the recipient of an NIH Predoctoral Traineeship at Carnegie-Mellon from 1965 to 1970.

He is a member of several honorary societies and specializes in chemical engineering and biotechnology.
Researchers Awarded Contracts for Studies On Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery

The National Heart and Lung Institute has awarded 13 contracts to researchers in hospitals, universities, and other institutions for the first phase of collaborative studies to investigate coronary artery bypass surgery.

The surgery is for improving the blood supply to blood-deprived—ischemic—areas of heart muscle and for relieving angina pectoris and other clinical manifestations of coronary heart disease.

The studies, funded by NHLI's Clinical Cardiac Disease Branch, will include a patient registry and a series of investigations in patients with ischemic heart disease.

Vein Segments Removed

Participating patients will be selected on the basis of their clinical symptoms and the results of coronary angiography—X-ray visualization of the coronary arteries.

In coronary artery bypass graft surgery, one or more segments of saphenous vein are removed from the patient's leg. One end of the graft is spliced into the diseased coronary vessel just "downstream" from the site of blood-vessel obstruction.

The other end is spliced into the aorta. The procedure thus routes blood from the aorta around the obstruction and into the relatively disease-free portion of the vessel beyond it.

This surgery is being performed upon a steadily increasing number of patients. Approximately 25,000 procedures were performed in the United States in 1972.

Although it is generally agreed that most patients with severe angina pectoris improve symptomatically after surgery, there is less consensus concerning other effects of the procedure, such as its long-term benefit and the criteria for patient selection.

The effects and the proper role of this procedure in clinical circumstances other than severe angina pectoris are not clear.

More Data Needed

There is a need for reliable and quantitative information regarding the effects of coronary artery surgery in patients with ischemic heart disease.

To aid in determining the suitability of surgery for a particular patient, data will include evaluations of the effects of the surgical and medical regimens in terms of mortality, the quality of life, and objective hemodynamic and other physiologic measurements.

In a series of meetings at NIH, the researchers are determining the criteria to be used in subsequent studies. This planning phase