Dr. Philip Farrell Named  
Chief, Neonatal, Pediatric  
Medicine Branch, NICHD

Dr. Philip M. Farrell has been appointed chief of the Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine Branch, Intramural Research Programs, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. Farrell will direct programs on the diagnosis, treatment, and fundamental mechanisms of disease in infants and children.

Role of Branch Described

The research includes investigations on the biochemical regulation of organ differentiation, on metabolic and nutritional aspects of growth and development, and on the basic causes of certain inborn errors of metabolism.

A major role of the branch will be the development of the NICHD inpatient pediatric research program in the newly constructed ward and nursery facilities located in the D wing of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Farrell’s research interests have focused on the etiology of hyaline membrane disease and on lung lecithin synthesis as it relates to the disease.

Hyaline membrane disease is a frequent disorder of prematurity delivered newborns, occurring in the first few hours of life and characterized by progressive collapse of the lung air sacs and consolidation.

Privacy Act Clarifies New Responsibilities For Fed’l Employees Working on Records

NIH assumed new responsibilities for protecting the privacy of individuals on Sept. 27, the date the Privacy Act of 1974 took effect.

This Act requires every Federal agency to assure the confidentiality of personal information in its records and to allow individuals the right of access to records that are kept on them.

NIH employees working with records containing personal information should observe such requirements imposed by the Privacy Act as:

• Guarding against improper disclosure of personal information.
• Complying quickly with an individual’s request for information on his or her own records.
• Insuring that records are maintained with accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness.
• Providing a rapid review of an individual’s request to amend information in his or her record.
• Insuring that records covered by the Privacy Act are reported in the Federal Register.

HEW published proposed regulations in the Federal Register (Aug. 11, 1975). (Continued on Page 6)

Combined Fed. Campaign Begins Oct. 14; Seeks Greater Participation

This year’s Combined Federal Campaign at NIH—proceeds benefit 105 local health and welfare agencies, 11 national, and 5 international health organizations—begins Oct. 14 and continues through Dec. 9.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, is serving as campaign chairman. Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI Director, is vice-chairman, and Dr. Wilford L. Nuesser, chief of NEI’s Scientific Programs Branch, is the NIH coordinator.

In 1974, NIH exceeded its goal for the second consecutive year, with 65 percent of the 9,796 employees contributing $203,761.

This year, NIH’s goals are to increase the numbers participating and to surpass its quota.

EHS and NHLI Offer Tests For Cholesterol Disorders

The NIH Employee Health Service in cooperation with the National Heart and Lung Institute is offering a free cholesterol blood test to all employees over the age of 21.

There are five different types of cholesterol disorders; they can be determined by a simple blood test. One type, Type II, is particularly associated with coronary artery disease.

Employees are asked to contact the EHS unit in their building for an appointment. A questionnaire and information on cholesterol will be given to employees before the screening.

There will be further announcements on the dates and times.
Errb Issues Leave Regulations; Defines Schedule

The Employee Relations and Recognition Branch has issued an announcement on the policy of annual leave for NIH employees.

Generally, annual leave in excess of the maximum carryover balance (normal 240 hours) is forfeited if not used by the end of the current leave year. For NIH, this is Jan. 3, 1976.

Forfeiture of leave, however, may be restored under the provisions of Public Law 93-181, enacted Dec. 14, 1973, for one of the following reasons:

• To correct an administrative error.

• When the annual leave was scheduled in advance but its use was denied because of the press of public business.

• When the annual leave was scheduled in advance but was not used because of illness or injury.

• To avoid forfeiture, all annual leave for 1975 in excess of the employee's maximum carryover must be scheduled in advance and in writing no later than Nov. 22, 1975, before the start of the third biweekly period prior to the end of the leave year.

Questions relating to the restoration of annual leave should be referred to the employee's personnel office.

Employees Receive Aid

On Oct. 16, representatives from Blue Cross-Blue Shield and Aetna will help employees with individual claims for benefits under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

They will be in Bldg. 31, Room 8A-30, from 9 a.m. to noon. Call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DPM, Ext. 64973, for an appointment with these consultants.

NCI Advisory Board Member Heads N.Y. Health Council

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, has been named executive director, Public Health Council of N.Y. Dr. Murphy is a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board and chairman of the NCI Cancer Control and Rehabilitation Advisory Committee.

Dr. Ludwig von Sallmann Dies; Retired in 1970, Continued Research Here

Dr. Ludwig von Sallmann, who retired in 1970 as chief of the Ophthalmology Branch, National Eye Institute, died on Sept. 24. The branch he headed had been transferred to NEI from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. After his retirement he continued his research at the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, NINDS.

Dr. von Sallmann

Dr. von Sallmann was an internationally recognized scientist, who came to NIH from Columbia University in 1956 to organize the Ophthalmology Branch in the Neurology Institute.

Known for Cataract Studies

He was renowned for his research in ophthalmology, particularly research on cataracts and on retinal disease. He is also the author of more than 200 scientific papers published in both German and English.

Among the many honors received by Dr. von Sallmann was an honorary doctorate from the University d'Aix Marseille. He also received the Braille Award of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness; the Lucien Howe Medal of the American Ophthalmology Society; the Procter Medal of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology; Fellow, the New York Academy of Science; Award from the International Committee for Eye Research; the 1973 AMA Howe Medal, and the DHEW Superior Service Award.

Several publications have been dedicated to Dr. von Sallmann. Among these was the January 1970 issue of the Journal of Investigative Ophthalmology. All of the research papers included in this issue were written by distinguished scientists who had trained under him.

In 1962, another publication, Dysfunction Ophthalmologica, Ad- Have Stamina, Can Jog? Try One Mile Plus Event

At a meeting on Sept. 19, the NIH Joggers Club made plans to sponsor a One Mile Plus Event on the campus during National Jogging Week, Oct. 4-11.

Open to anyone who can walk, jog, or run a mile, the event will be held from noon to 1 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 10.

The sign-up area and starting and finishing lines will be in front of Bldg. 1. Individuals may jog as many miles as they desire of the one mile loop course.

For free refreshments and certificates will be given to all who finish. A special sign-up list will be available for those interested in participating in future NIH jogging events.

In the latest volume of the System of Ophthalmology, considered to be the definitive work in the field, Sir Steward Duke-Elder has written, "Much work has been done on the subject of experimental cataract for more than a century. On this subject Ludwig von Sallmann has not been surpassed by anyone in this generation.

Born, reared, and educated in Vienna, Austria, Dr. von Sallmann graduated from the University of Vienna Medical School.

Before coming to the United States in 1929 he served as assistant professor of the Department of Ophthalmology at Peking Union Medical College in China, and head of the Eye Department at Empress Elizabeth Hospital in Vienna.

After a year as the director of the laboratory at the Hermann von Sallmann Memorial Hospital in New York City, he joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1940 and was later appointed professor of ophthalmology.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Henriette von Sallmann, also an ophthalmologist, of the home, 5506 Huntington Parkway, Bethesda, and a sister, Caroline von Sallmann of Vienna, Austria.

Children's Movies Start Soon

The film series for children, sponsored by the Parents and Special Schoolers, Inc., will begin on Sunday, Oct. 19. Movies will also be shown on Nov. 9, Dec. 14, and Jan. 11.

Contributions—one dollar per movie for each person—will be used to support the Tuition Aid Fund and the NIH Preschool Program. For further information on where to purchase tickets, see the Sept. 23 issue of the NIH Record.
Mr. Jackson sees every complaint—he means it when he says the program is for all—that it covers the whole spectrum of the human work force. And with each case he interprets, evaluates, and decides to the best of his ability.

He considers the complaint process "the most significant area of concern." It is the area which every NIH employee has recourse to—by filing a complaint—if they think their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or other tangible reasons might have kept them from jobs or promotions.

Mr. Jackson sees every complaint, but not every complainant. There is a systematic procedure for each complaint. The first level involves the complainant and an NIH EEO counselor who tries to resolve the issue informally.

If that doesn't work, the employee may file formally in writing and have the assistance of a professional investigator from Civil Service or other agencies. Their report is given to Mr. Jackson for review.

"I make a decision on behalf of the NIH Director. If the issue is still not settled the employee may take three more steps—if necessary—appeal to HEW downtown, appeal to the Civil Service Commission, appeal to the civil court."

Mr. Jackson plays the role of an impartial Solomon.

"I can empathize from a professional point of view with employees, and I am confident that when I review the complaints, when I do my homework, I have no anxiety about NIH management. One thing about NIH, the management has an enormous capacity for accepting anything that is reasonable, and rational."

Mr. Jackson found a splendid way to meet the people—he instigated a brown bag seminar. Periodically, he brown-bags it with B/I/D employees. He listens to comments and criticisms, and isn't at all shy about making a few himself. It's his way of getting the word about EEO to most every level.

He's frank about EEO's aims, and neither is he reticent about how wrong employees are who say "the program is only for blacks."

"That it is simply for blacks is absolutely not so. It would totally destroy the whole program if that were so. EEO covers the whole spectrum of the human work force. I didn't always think this way. In the mid-sixties I thought the blacks were the majority minority."

Program Is for All!

He means it when he says that the program is for all. Mr. Jackson then proceeded to specify; he named race, creed, color, nationality, GS ratings, wage grade ratings, secretarial staff, scientists, and workers, etc.

He further explained this issue by pointing out that the ratio of high level complaints compared to low level "is probably greater here than at any other agency."

"They have the right as much as anyone else. People can be dead-enders at high levels also."

Mr. Jackson started his Federal career with the Government Printing Office.

He first went to GPO as a laborer after a year at Howard University. In 1951, he entered the Air Force, stayed there for 4 years, and then returned to GPO and Howard University. He was selected for on-the-job training and became a journeyman printer. In 1967, after a series of promotions and assignments he was named GPO's deputy EEO officer.

Gains Experience

His work in communities, churches, and social action groups was fitting experience for his EEO job. "I took that job at a loss in salary considering overtime and night-pay differential, but I got into EEO to serve."

And serve he did for 3 years. Then he was named EEO officer—but that's not all. When the Federal Women's Program came into being he was named the first Federal Women's coordinator at GPO.

"Have you ever told that to the group here?" he was asked.

"I did, but they don't believe it. They think I'm trying to be funny. I also developed a Federal Women's Action Plan. I am totally committed to the employment rights of women."

"The stereotypes about employed women are deeply ingrained; they are accepted as a way of life. I feel (See R. J. JACKSON, Page 4)"
that in many ways the discrimination against women in employment is more insidious than those against other minorities.”

With the help of GPO’s data processing branch, he was also instrumental in developing an automated minority data file.

Mr. Jackson left GPO to become a civil rights specialist with the Federal Aviation Administration. From there, he came to NIH as EEO Officer.

“My overall objective here is to develop a way to integrate the EEO Program into the basic management structure so that EEO then becomes a management objective, it is the only way the program can endure and be effective.”

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Board of Scientific Directors, but he remembers other times and other places. With a twinkle in his eye and a broad smile he told a somewhat apocryphal anecdote:

“When I first joined the printing office and I took the Oath of Office, I didn’t know which hand to raise because I had a broom in one hand and a mop in the other.”

Population Statistics Presented

The total population of the United States—including the Armed Forces overseas—was about 213,631,000 on July 1, 1975, according to estimates released by the Bureau of the Census.

This figure represents an increase of 1,737,000, or 0.8 percent, over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago; and an increase of 166,000 over the previous month.

In the studio, Dr. Donald B. Tower, NINCDS Director, video-records a lecture on neuromuscular disorders. It took less than 3 years for NINCDS to create and produce its series on these disorders. Visiting scientists will also come here to record their important research lectures.

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke has created and produced a videotape lecture series on neuromuscular disorders.

NINCDS has also set up a television studio that will enable the Institute to offer medical educational material to physicians and scientists on free loan or low-cost purchase. Now the lecture series consists of 28 tapes.

Adds 11 Lectures

Originally, the series consisted of 17 lectures which were produced at a 1972 neuromuscular conference in Houston, Tex., using the local VA Hospital’s TV studio.

Since then, the course has added 11 more lectures taped at a 1974 seminar in Houston and at the NINCDS studio.

Over 2,000 requests for the ¾-inch color tape cassettes have been received from 180 users since the program was announced to neurologists 7 months ago. Users include individual physicians, medical school faculty, investigators affiliated with VA hospitals, and staff members of other medical institutions.

The Health Reports Section of the Office of Scientific and Health Reports is presently preparing five new lectures on neuromuscular disorders to supplement the original series as well as a 14-tape series on multiple sclerosis which is based on a 1975 conference held at NIH.

The multiple sclerosis tapes, which cover research on causes, epidemiology, and treatments, will be offered soon.

The NINCDS television studio was developed to meet the Section’s need for an immediately available, low-cost television facility to which they can take visiting scientists and video-record their research lectures.

The studio is equipped with cameras, recorders, switches, monitors, and special devices to produce, edit, and duplicate the continuing medical education lectures.

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NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

9/2—Dr. Antero Tapani Aitio, Finland, Pharmacology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Fouts, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

9/10—Dr. Albert M. Bobst, Switzerland, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Paul Torrence, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 226.

9/12—Dr. Shou-Hua Li, Taiwan, Biostatistical Information Systems Unit. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Simon, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B16.

9/14—Dr. Duane F. Alwin, U.S.A., Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies. Sponsor: Dr. Melvin Kohn, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 3D54.

9/15—Dr. Corrado L. Galli, Switzerland, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital, WAW Bk., Rm. 101.

9/15—Dr. Cheng-po Hu, China, laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. Ira Green, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. D15.

9/15—Dr. Alla Marjatta Rissanen, Finland, Epidemiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Manning Feinleib, NHI, Landow Bkg., Rm. C825A.

9/17—Dr. Luciano Gattinoni, Italy, Laboratory of Technical Development. Sponsor: Dr. Theodor Kolobow, NHH, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D15.

9/23—Dr. Mats Elis Harms-Ringdahl, Sweden, Laboratory of Pathophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Herbert Cooper, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B51.

Publication Lists Names, Functions and Affiliations Of Public Advisory Groups

The July 1975 edition of The NIH Public Advisory Groups has recently been published. The book was prepared by the NIH Committee Management Office with the cooperation of the Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG.

It contains descriptions of the public advisory committees including their structure and function. It also lists the names of advisory group members and their affiliations.

The members are leaders in scientific and clinical areas, education, law, social sciences, public health, and public affairs.

In a foreword, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, said “... NIH is fortunate that... outstanding citizens with such a wide variety of backgrounds and affiliations... participate in carrying forward... programs so important to the Nation.”

Dr. Fredrickson also stated that “… NIH could not carry out its responsibilities without the cooperation and help of its public advisory groups.”
NIA Scientists Participate in Gerontological Society Meeting Down South

Dr. Reuben Andres, National Institute on Aging, will give the first lecture at the 28th annual scientific meeting of the Gerontological Society, Oct. 26-30, in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Andres, who is NIA's acting clinical director, will talk on Human Aging Research: The Investigator and the Investigated, at the opening day presidential symposium. Last year he won the coveted Kleemeier Award, and the year before he was given a DHEW Superior Service Award.

NLM Grantee Publishes Bibliography on Bioethics

A new publication—Bibliography of Bioethics, Volume I—is a first attempt to provide a comprehensive guide to writings on the systematic study of value questions which arise in the biomedical and behavioral fields. Dr. LeRoy Walters, editor of the volume, is director of the Center for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute, Georgetown University, which received 90 percent of the funding for the bibliography under a grant from the National Library of Medicine.

The initial volume concentrates on English-language material published in 1973, incorporating a variety of media—both print and non-print—and literary forms such as periodical articles, monographs, court decisions, and laws. The NLM grant provides for three annual bibliographies which will be stored on computer tape, making possible automated demand searches on any bioethical topic.

Questions Sent to Members

The study was implemented in two steps: a questionnaire sent to all members of the Association in order to identify consortia, and a detailed study of four consortia.

The project director for the study was Dr. Gail I. Bank of the Association for Hospital Medical Education; the project officer was Dr. James M. Stengle, deputy director for Medical Affairs, Lister Hill Center.

Copies of the report, No. PB-243-886, may be obtained for $4.25 (hard cover) or $2.25 (microform) from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Report Focuses on Role of Community Hospitals in Continuing Education

A report prepared by the Association for Hospital Medical Education under contract for the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, National Library of Medicine, discusses The Role of Community Hospitals in Continuing Education.

Based on a study conducted by the Association, the report focuses on the role of hospital consortia in carrying on continuing education programs for physicians with library resources as the principal medium.

Issues covered include: library funding, "doctors' library" versus hospital library, core libraries, use of hospital libraries by allied health professionals, time factors, use in library use, audiovisual materials, the changing character of community hospitals, and the role of the Biomedical Communications Network.

Authors 47 Papers

The author of 47 papers on parasitology and germfree animal research and an authority on schistosomiasis and amebiasis, Dr. Newton has served on numerous review boards and committees at NIH.

At a party held by friends and co-workers at the Commissioned Corps Branch, NIGMS, under the leadership of Dr. Walter L. Newton, deputy associate director for Public Health Activities in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, retired from the Public Health Service on Aug. 29 after 39 years of service.

Except for a year and a half as a hospital attendant at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Dr. Newton pursued his Government career at NIH, starting as an animal caretaker in 1938.

Receives 3 Degrees From G.W.U.

Born in Brownsburg, Quebec, Dr. Newton attended George Washington University, where he received his B.A. and M.A. in zoology and his Ph.D. in parasitology. In 1942 he was junior zoologist in the Zoology Division, NIH, and in 1943 joined the USPHS Commissioned Corps.

That same year, Dr. Newton worked in the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with responsibility for numerous research projects in parasitology, both in the laboratory and in field stations in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Heads NIAID Section

Dr. Newton became head of the Section on Germfree Animal Studies, NIAID, in 1957. From 1959 to 1963 he was chief of the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research, as well as special assistant to the scientific director of NIAID.

In 1963 he accepted an administrative position as associate chief and scientific director for Laboratory Resources, Division of Research Service.

His 10 years with NIGMS began in 1965 as program administrator, Research Training Grants Branch, a post he held until 1968 when he became chief of the Section on Biophysics, Cell Biology and Behavioral Sciences in the Research Grants Branch.

In 1969 he ended 26 years in the USPHS Commissioned Corps.

From 1970 to 1973 he held positions as assistant chief and deputy chief of the Research Grants Branch, NIGMS. With the reorganization of the Institute in 1973, he was appointed to his most recent position.

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Recently he has found that poly-adenylic acid at the terminal sequence of a messenger RNA acts to stabilize the messenger RNA by inhibiting ribonuclease activity.

Dr. Levy joined NCI's Dermatology Branch in 1962. In 1968 he was named head of the Enzymology and Drug Metabolism Section of the BCRC. He will continue as head of this Section.

Dr. Levy received a B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York (now City College, New York) in 1949, an M.S. degree in organic chemistry from Brooklyn College in 1950, and a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Rutgers University in 1957.

He was a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University from 1957 to 1960 and taught at Tufts University from 1960 to 1962.

He is a member of the British Biochemical Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, and the American Chemical Society.

He is also assistant chief of the NIA Gerontology Research Center and chief of its Clinical Physiology Branch.

NIH'ers Take Active Role

Other NIH researchers taking an active role in symposiums include Drs. Takashi Makino, George S. Roth, Shosio Hirano, Albert Nordin, Youji Mitsu, Edward Schneider, David Arenberg, and Leonard Giambr, all of NIA's Gerontology Research Center.

On Oct. 28, Dr. Richard C. Greulich, Acting NIA Director, will head a symposium on Aging, Oral Tissues and Periodontal Disease. The NIA planning officer, Dr. Jerry Solon, will also present a paper on Linking Young and Old Institutionalized People. Dr. Solon is the lead author of that paper; the coauthors are researchers from Chapel Hill and Butner, N.C.

HEW officials taking part in a symposium on Goals in Mental Health and Aging are Dr. Arthur E. Flemming, Commissioner on Aging, who is chairing that session, and Dr. Bertram S. Brown, NIMH Director.

More than 2,000 gerontologists and professionals in related fields are expected to attend the 5-day meeting which will be presided over by Dr. Harold Brody, president of the Society and a member of the National Advisory Council on Aging.

Dr. Betty is chairman, department of anatomical sciences, State University of New York at Buffalo.

The conference will cover a number of topics including genetics and human aging, marriage and sexual activity, attitudes toward old age, life cycle perspectives on women's achievements, and the pharmacology of aging systems.
Stop and Consider Before Disclosing Personal Data, Record Keepers Warned

Now that the Privacy Act of 1974 has become effective, it may be helpful to NIH employees working with records containing personal information to consider the following:

- Before disclosing any personal information, verify the identity of the requestor to assure that it is the person on whom the record is kept, or a person authorized to have access to the information.
- Review every request for information in order to properly identify the record system in which the requester is interested, i.e., name of the record system, title of the responsible officer.
- When inquiries are too general to determine whether NIH has pertinent records, requesters should be referred to the Federal Register issues containing the HEW notices of proposed regulations (Aug. 14, 1975) and record systems (Aug. 27, 1975).
- Forward immediately to the responsible official any request specific enough to identify the proper record system.
- When in doubt, contact the B/I/D Privacy Act Coordinator.

Penalties Set

Employees may be subject to disciplinary action and criminal prosecution for knowing or willful violation of the Privacy Act and its regulations.

The maximum penalty for willful disclosure of personal information to unauthorized persons or agencies, or for maintaining record systems not reported in the Federal Register, is $5,000.

In addition, HEW is subject to civil litigation if an employee fails to comply with the provisions of the Act and its regulations.

Records on its employees are maintained by NIH. Employees have the right to know how information about them will be used, to have access to records kept on them, and to request amendment of information in their records.

The Division of Management Policy is responsible for insuring NIH compliance with the Privacy Act. George F. Russell, Jr., DMP director is NIH Privacy Act Officer; Robert J. Slevin, DMP, is Privacy Act Coordinator.

In addition, each B/I/D has appointed Privacy Act Coordinators to whom questions concerning the Act should be addressed.

Concerned with Potential Abuse

The Privacy Act grew out of concerns in the mid-1960s that various organizations, including the Federal government were collecting and disseminating information of a private and sensitive nature.

Warnings publicized the possible potential abuse of computer capability to instantly retrieve and transfer this information.

During the legislative process, the Privacy Act became linked to the Freedom of Information Act amendments.

Through the FOI amendments, Congress sought to open up Government records to the public;

NIHES Studies Show Use of ‘Spray Can’ May Be Hazardous

Studies conducted by Dr. Robert T. Drew have shown that widespread use of the aerosol ‘spray can’ dispenser may result in a possible human health hazard including the potential for interfering with certain heart functions.

Dr. Drew is with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The spray dispenser has made available a great variety of complex materials in respirable form.

While the acute toxicity of many of the active ingredients in such dispensers has been investigated, little is known about the chronic toxicity of these compounds, or the toxicity of combinations of these compounds and the inert ingredients of the pressurized cans.

In his studies, Dr. Drew has shown that the exposure of rats, rabbits, and hamsters to aerosols of aluminum chloride-hydroxide, a constituent of antiperspirant sprays, has produced increases in lung weights and damage to air passages in their lungs.

Some of the fluorocarbons—Freons—which are the propellant gases and solvents in aerosol sprays, have been shown to depress certain heart functions, such as the contractility of the normal heart muscle.

Dr. Drew has also reported that further toxicity research conducted in NIHES labs indicates certain chemicals in widespread use may be highly toxic to animals with pre-existing heart disease or respiratory imbalance.
Dr. H. W. Chalkley Dies; Scientist, Administrator Honored in Many Areas

Dr. Harold W. Chalkley, 88, who retired from NIH on Nov. 30, 1962, died Sept. 25 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda.

For 3 years prior to his retirement, Dr. Chalkley was assistant chief of NCI’s Grants and Fellowships Branch. In this post, he helped to direct a nationwide program of cancer research grants and was responsible for the review and evaluation of fellowship applications.

At the time of his retirement, he remarked that the program had grown so large, $2,500,000, that it was not fun any more!

In 1928 Dr. Chalkley joined the Hygienic Laboratory, which 2 years later became the National Institute of Health, and in 1941 he came to NCI’s Laboratory of Biology.

Dr. Chalkley was well known for his studies in cell physiology, especially the physiology and chemistry of cell division.

He was for many years the secretary-treasurer of the American Society for Cancer Research.

Dr. Chalkley developed several unique quantitative histological techniques first applied to a National Cancer Institute study of vascularization of tumors. These ultimately led to his election as an honorary member of the International Stereologic Society—an honor conferred on him 16 days before his death.

Upon his retirement, he renewed an interest in painting and won several prizes. He also was an officer of the Montgomery County Art Association.

Dr. Chalkley is survived by his sons, Dr. Donald T. Chalkley, director of the NIH Office for Protection from Research Risks, and David W. Chalkley, a former NIH worker now employed as an industrial production engineer.

BLOOD DONOR PROFILES

A ‘Loyal, Red-Blooded Donor,’ Pat Flodin Calls Reassurance Her Reason for Giving

First in a series

Pat Flodin, a secretary-stenographer at the National Library of Medicine, was called to give a pint of blood the other day—her 15th since she first gave at NIH in 1971.

At that time, like all new NIH employees, she received a notice from the Blood Bank to “Make a Date to Help Others” with a detachable wallet-size card identifying the employee as a member of the NIH Blood Assurance Program.

As poppy as ever after giving a pint, Pat Flodin discusses the CC’s emergency blood needs with Jimmie Driscoll, administrative technician in the Blood Bank. Having already donated more than a gallon of blood, she looks forward to giving again soon.

As of this writing, NIH is looking for at least 2,500 repeat donors, meaning people who give blood at least 4 times a year. Each year about 10,000 people fulfill this requirement. We hope you don’t mind this reminder.

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Signs of Fall—These Jack-o’-lanterns (Citrocladus illudens), a common autumn mushroom growing in clumps on oak roots near the CC, are intriguing—they glow in the dark! P.S. DT edible.

NIH Hosts Symposium On Research Methods And Instrumentation

NIH and the local sections of seven national scientific societies are sponsoring a 2-day symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation.

Persons interested in research instrumentation are invited to attend the symposium sessions, which will be held at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Oct. 28 and 29.

Dr. Claude Veillon of Harvard Medical School’s Biophysics Laboratory will preside at the first morning’s program on Trace Metal Analysis and Metabolism in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Session Topics Listed

Topics to be discussed are: Isotope Dilution Techniques for Nutritionally Significant Trace Elements, Microwave Excitation Emission Spectrometry—Determination of Picogram Quantities of Metals in Metalloenzymes, and Metal Storage, Transport and Utilization Mechanisms in Biology.

Later sessions will consider the determination and health effects of trace elements in our surroundings; some implications of microprocessors, and advances in high sensitivity and high performance liquid chromatography.

Chairing the other sessions will be Joseph Goleb, U.S. Treasury, Ronald S. Nebower, Massachusetts General Hospital, and P. E. Hare, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C.

It is impossible for anyone to begin to learn what he thinks he already knows.—Epictetus.
Inter-Assembly Council Hears Building, Materiel Plans; Sends Statement

Dr. Edward D. Korn, NHLI, chaired a meeting of the Inter-Assembly Council of the Assemblies of Scientists of NIH and NIMH held on Sept. 24 at 3 p.m.

Dr. Joseph E. Rall, NIAMDD, discussed plans for an Ambulatory Care Facility, now in preparation by a consortium of architects—Robert J. Nash, Curtis and Davis, and Henningson, Durham, and Richardson—and based on a statement of program requirements developed at NIH by Lester Gonsline Associates, health center planning consultants.

The proposed structure would be a 13-story tower addition to the Clinical Center and would provide substantial space for clinical and laboratory facilities.

Dr. Rall, who was appointed by NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson to be chairman of a committee to advise him regarding the project, added that the committee hopes that campus personnel will contribute to the planning and design of the building, to be completed in 1980.

Dr. Rall suggested that persons interested in the planning get in touch with him directly or contact the scientific or clinical directors of their Institutes.

Dr. Edwin D. Becker, NIAMD, explained plans for a new, computerized Materiel Management System, now being designed by the Office of Administration, OD, in consultation with Arthur Young Company.

A trial run of the system will be undertaken in one Institute, using the present and the new computerized procedures in parallel until the MMS is operating.

Telephone charge orders will be computerized only when the initial trial is functioning smoothly.

At the close of the meeting, a draft statement was distributed concerning the impact of the Freedom of Information Act on grant applications as privileged documents. The Council voted to send a revised copy of the statement to every NIH scientist and to submit the statement to Science magazine.

Basic Lab Animal Care Course Starts in November; 3 Sessions Being Offered at Different Locations

The National Capitol Area Branch of the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science Education Committee will offer a course in basic laboratory animal care during the winter-spring of 1975-76.

The course is designed for those working with research animals. It will prepare participants to take the AAALAS certification examination as an assistant technician or technician level. These examinations will be given by the AAALAS Regional Examining Board in the spring of 1976.

Classes start during the first week of November. Three sessions will be offered in different institutions throughout the following year.

- Session I will be held Mondays from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at Hazelton Laboratories, Vienna, Va.
- Session II will be given on Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m. at the Frederick Cancer Research Center in Frederick, Md.
- For information about fees and contacts at each institution, call Dr. Edward D. Korn, NHLI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Employees in 'High Risk' Category Can Get Flu Shot

Employees in high risk categories—those with heart disease, chronic bronchitis-pulmonary or renal disease, diabetes mellitus and other metabolic disorders, and persons over 65—may obtain flu vaccinations at any NIH Employee Health Unit through mid-November.

Regular hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Bldg. 10 unit is also open from 5:30 until midnight.

DR. FARRELL
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Dr. Farrell, joined NICHD in 1975, and has been serving as chief of the Developmental Biology and Clinical Nutrition Section. He will continue his duties in this post.

From 1972 through 1974 he was with the Pediatric Metabolism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, where he served as clinical associate and senior investigator.

Dr. Farrell received both of his degrees—an M.D. and a Ph.D. in biochemistry—from St. Louis University in 1970.

He is an assistant research professor of child health and human development at George Washington University, and author and co-author of 32 scientific articles.

Clinical Cancer Program Spurs Development of New Teaching Methods

Regulations to implement the National Cancer Institute's new Clinical Cancer Education Program were recently published in the Federal Register.

The program is designed to stimulate development of innovative teaching methods in cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

NCI grants to fund undergraduate cancer education activities over and above the existing curricula will be available for schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health, and affiliated teaching hospitals and cancer institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and American commonwealth and trust territories. Only nonprofit institutions are eligible.

The program will enable schools of health sciences to include additional instruction on cancer.

Medical curricula may include special techniques for cancer diagnosis and treatment, cancer epidemiology and biostatistics, clinical cancer research, community clinic work, and organization of cancer students.

Dental schools can include either additional courses or emphasize curricula on such topics as oral diagnosis, pathology, surgery, and prosthetics (reconstructing of tissues of the mouth and face) as they relate to cancer.

Students will be encouraged to participate in oral cancer screening projects in the community.

For further information contact Chief, Education Branch, Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers, Westwood Blvd., 10A-18, NCI, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

NIEHS Booklet Describes Research and Programs

A pamphlet on the research programs of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has been issued by that Institute. It describes the studies of each branch, and summarizes research supported by NIEHS during the past year.

The booklet also discusses NIEHS's international activities with WHO, foreign scientists, and overseas institutions. The Institute's collaborative programs with the Soviet Union and Japan are also described.

Single copies of the publication are available to scientists from NIEHS, NIH, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709.