Dr. Montgomery Is Head, Comparative Pathology, NCI Lab Animal Science

Dr. Charles A. Montgomery, Jr., has been appointed head, Comparative Pathology, in NCI’s Office of Laboratory Animal Science.

Advises on Animal Models

Dr. Montgomery, an expert in comparative pathology and quality assurance in laboratory animal production, will advise NCI investigators on matters involving animal models for human disease. He also will be responsible for monitoring animal health and diagnostic activities for the Institute.

A U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Officer and Chief of the Animal Colonies Division at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Ark., Dr. Montgomery also served as chief of the veterinary pathology department, Division of Pathology, at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. from 1972 to 1977.

Interests Detailed

His interests include cancer research, infectious disease, diagnostic pathology, clinical comparative medicine, and teaching.

He recently was appointed clinical associate professor of comparative pathology at the new Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md.

Press Briefing Wednesday On X-rays, Thyroid Cancer

A press briefing on irradiation-related thyroid cancer will be held on Wednesday, July 13, at 11:00 a.m. in the Clinical Center’s Masur Auditorium.

Participants in the briefing will be: Dr. Diane J. Pink, director of the National Cancer Institute’s Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation; Dr. Margaret H. Sloan, DOOR program director for this activity; Dr. Oliver H. Beahrs, director, Division of Surgical Oncology, Mayo Clinic.

Also, Dr. Jacob Robbins, chief, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; Dr. Norman Telles, deputy associate director for Medical Affairs, Bureau of Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration; and representatives from the American Thyroid Association, the American College of Radiology, and the American Cancer Society.

New Award Established; Honors NHBLI Scientist

The Bernard B. Brodie Award in Drug Metabolism has been established by the Ciba-Geigy Corporation of Summit, N.J., to honor the fundamental contributions of Dr. Bernard Brodie in the field of drug metabolism and disposition.

The award, consisting of $2,000 and a commemorative medal and certificate, will be presented every other year to recognize outstanding original research contributions in drug metabolism and disposition, particularly those having a major impact on future research in the field.

Studied Metabolic Responses

Beginning in 1989 as a newly graduated Ph. D. in chemistry from New York University, Dr. Brodie pioneered in the application of chemistry to the study of drug metabolism.

During the 1940’s he found that animal species—and individuals within a species, such as man—may vary widely in their responses to a drug because they metabolize it at different rates.

(See Dr. Brodie, Page 5)

Dr. Bennett, NIAMDD Diabetologist, Receives Lilly Research Award

At the awards banquet of the American Diabetes Association in St. Louis, Mo., in early June, Dr. Peter H. Bennett, chief of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases Epidemiology and Field Studies Branch in Phoenix, Ariz., received the 1977 Eli Lilly Award for Research in the field of diabetes.

Over the last decade, Dr. Bennett has led an epidemiologic investigation of diabetes mellitus in the Pima Indians who live on a reservation outside of Phoenix, and who have the highest prevalence of the disease in the world.

Have High Diabetes Incidence

His studies demonstrated that the Pima Indians have a previously unsuspected high prevalence of specific late complications of diabetes, including retinopathy and nephropathy.

Dr. Bennett is chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the ADA.

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Dr. Bennett examines a Pima Indian woman. His studies have found an unusually high incidence of diabetes mellitus and late complications among the Pimas, and served on the National Commission on Diabetes in 1975 and 1976. He is also associate professor of medicine in the College of Medicine at the University of Arizona in Tucson. In 1974, he received a Superior Service Award from DHEW.

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(See Dr. Brodie, Page 5)
NIH's Barbara Nichols Wins Library Scholarship

Barbara Nichols, library technician at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C., has been named to receive one of three national scholarship awards from the Medical Library Association. Ms. Nichols, who completed her undergraduate work through the NIH Upward Mobility College program, received the B.S. degree in home economics (human development and the family) at North Carolina Central University on May 22.

Using the scholarship, she will begin work this summer toward the Master of Library Science degree at NCCLU's School of Library Science. The scholarship award announced by Richard A. Lyders of the Houston Medical Academy-Texas Medical Center Library, chairman of the Medical Library Association's scholarship committee, will be officially presented at the Medical Library Association's annual meeting in Seattle, Wash.

Human Behavior Course Given at NIH Aug. 29-31

Understanding and Managing Human Behavior, a course on Transactional Analysis, commonly referred to as TA, will be offered by the Civil Service Commission Aug. 29 to Aug. 31 at NIH.

The course is for supervisors and managers but is not limited to NIH employees.

The nomination deadline is Aug. 8. Call the Training and Education Branch, Ext. 62146, for further information.

Biotechnology Resources Listed in DRR Booklet

A 56-page booklet, Biotechnology Resources, a Research Resources Directory, has been published by the Division of Research Resources. The free booklet identifies current DRR grantee facilities which may be used by the national biomedical community, including:

- large-scale and mini-computer systems,
- biochemical and biophysical instruments (mass spectrometers, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, electron spin resonance spectrometers),
- million-volt electron microscopes,
- electron microprobes,
- biomedical engineering technologies, and
- production of biochemical and cellular materials.

The directory details the instruments, services, and current research applications at the 56 individual resources listed. Complete names, addresses, and phone numbers of the principal investigators and user contact persons are also included.

A geographical index lists available resources by state and within each state.

For a single free copy of the booklet, write to: Research Resources Information Center, 1776 East Jefferson St., Rockville, Md. 20852, or the Office of Science and Health Reports, DRR, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Do not try to live forever. You will not succeed.—George Bernard Shaw.

Roswell A. Reed, biotechnologist in the National Cancer Institute Protein Section, received his 30-year certificate and pin June 20 from section head Dr. Andrew C. Peacock.

After World War II, Mr. Reed entered government service in San Francisco, where he worked with Dr. Michael Shimkin. Since 1953, he has worked at NIH on a wide range of studies, including the use of ultraviolet microscopy and television visualization of cancer cells. Currently, he is conducting electrophoretic studies of RNA.

PEF Benefit Softball Game Is Scheduled for August 8

The NIH Gashouse Gang softball team will play Johnny Holliday's WWDC Wonders in a benefit for the Clinical Center's Patient Emergency Fund.

Note Site, Free Admission

The game is scheduled for a twonight doubleheader on August 8 at 6 p.m. The game will be at the Georgetown Prep field because the NIH field has been removed for the construction of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.

Admission is free. Funds for the PEF will be raised through the sale of hot dogs, pop, ice cream, and baked goods.

The game will begin with CC Di-

DRS Schedules Seminars On Hazardous Chemicals, Lab Safety on July 20

Four seminars on handling hazardous chemicals will be conducted on July 20 under the auspices of the Environmental Safety and Health Activities Section, Environmental Safety Branch, DRS, Ext. 65323.

WHO'S NUMBER ONE?—Team captains are Johnny Holliday (1) of the WWDC Wonders and Dr. Abe Macher, NIAMDD, of the NIH Gashouse Gang.

Caribbean Charters Are Topic Of Sailing Assoc. on July 28

Have you ever wanted to sail away from it all in the Caribbean? Find out what's involved at the July NIH Sailing Association meeting Thursday, July 28, when the program will feature a promotional film on bare-boat chartering in the Caribbean.

The meeting starts at 8 p.m. in Room 117, Bldg. 30. Refreshments will be served, and everyone is welcome.
NEITHER 90° HEAT NOR 90 PERCENT HUMIDITY dampened the spirits of the Health's Angels on Friday, July 1, when 48 members of the NIH Jogging Club ran a 1-mile route on campus and 37 members completed the second annual run to the White House (13.1 miles). NIH Deputy Director Dr. Thomas Malone commenotated the occasion and fired the starting pistol for the two runs (1). Allen Lewis presented a plaque to Dr. David Young, co-president of the club, who is moving to Montana. Some of the first runners to reach the White House (in 1 hour 40 minutes) cooled off with iced drinks, "showers", slashed from a bucket, stretching aching muscles, and just plain sitting. Dr. Young (r) heads for the White House guard office with a T-shirt bearing the club logo to be presented to President Carter. Shirts are available in R&W shops.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

6/15—Dr. Janusz Slusareczyk, Poland, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Purcell, NIAID, Bldg. 7, Rm. 202.
6/16—Dr. Massako Kadekaro, Brazil, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1A27.
6/18—Dr. Uriel Bachrach, Israel, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
6/19—Dr. Thomas Y. Shih, Taiwan, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
6/19—Dr. Richard Ying Zou Chen, Germany, Environmental Mutagenesis Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Steven Li, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
6/20—Dr. Juan M. Mata, Mexico, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Beverly Petergofsky, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 4C15.
6/20—Dr. Makoto Miyaoaka, Japan, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1A27.
6/20—Dr. Thomas Y. Shih, Taiwan, Laboratory of Tumor Virus Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Edward Scollenick, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 1B17.
6/20—Dr. Eli Cannaani, Israel, Laboratory of Viral Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, NIAID, Bldg. 7, Rm. 304.

Comes From Japan

6/20—Dr. Kazushi Tanabe, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Samuel H. Wilson, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 4D23.
6/21—Dr. Tomowo Kobayashi, Japan, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald Blasberg, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 5C21.
6/22—Dr. Gladwin T. Roberts, Australia, Laboratory of Mammalian Genetics and Cytogendetics. Sponsor: Dr. Eugene Soares, NIEHS.

Sailing Course by Coast Guard Begins July 19; Register Now!

The NIH Sailing Association has again invited the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, Flotilla 7-10 to teach the Coast Guard Auxiliary Sailing Course at NIH.

Beginning Tuesday, July 19, at 7:30 p.m., there will be one lecture per week for 7 weeks and a final exam administered the 8th week. A certificate of achievement is awarded to those successfully completing the final exam.

The course material addresses itself to the details of a sailboat and sailing theory at a level for beginners and those with limited sailing experience.

Classroom space is limited, and pre-registration will be on a first come, first serve basis. Pre-register with Bob Velthuis in Bldg. 37, Room 1A01, Ext. 62287.

A course fee of $6.50 for text and workbook must be paid at registration. Registration will also be held at the first class meeting if space is still available.

Other Training Offered

The NIH Sailing Association will offer on-board training in late September for any Sailing Club member who has finished the Coast Guard Auxiliary Sailing Course.

P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

6/24—Dr. Mostafa H. Mostafa, Egypt, Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention. Sponsor: Dr. E. K. Weisburger, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3B25.
6/27—Dr. Tadayashi Taniyama, Japan, Laboratory of Immunodiagnosis. Sponsor: Dr. Howard Holden, NCI, Bldg. 8, Rm. 114.
6/28—Dr. Werner Piicher, Austria, Metabolism Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Samuel Broder, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 4N115.
6/29—Dr. Alec N. Salt, United Kingdom, Environmental Biophysics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Teruzo Konishi, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

High Blood Pressure Month Poster Project Held; 10 Winners Are Selected Nationwide

How does America's youth picture high blood pressure? How would they depict this "silent killer" on a poster to tell not only contemporaries but older generations of high blood pressure's serious consequences?

Contest Encourages Youth

To find the answer to these questions and encourage artistic expression among the Nation's youth, the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and the National Art Education Association conducted a National poster project in conjunction with High Blood Pressure Month.

School systems across the country were invited to participate, and over half responded with nearly 500 children sending in posters. Ten were picked as being representative of the project entries.

The lucky 10 were invited to the Nation's Capital by the NABP, given a sightseeing tour, dinner, and a visit to the National Institutes of Health.

At NIH, the children, ranging in age from 6 to 17, received their own poster reproduced on a handsome walnut plaque from Dr. Robert I. Levy, NHLBI Director.

He congratulated awardees and told them about the serious consequences of high blood pressure, how it leads to heart attacks, stroke, and kidney damage. He urged the youngsters to look after their parents, and relatives, and to remind them to follow the doctor's instructions, if they have high blood pressure.

Visit NIH

The awardees and their chaperones also heard NHLBI staff tell about the Institute, the NHBPEP, and all saw an audiovisual presentation about the mission of NIH.

Dr. Levy presents Ricky Walker with a walnut plaque displaying a reproduction of Ricky's entry into the poster contest. The poster reads "Avoid Hypertension—Check it out, O.K.?" Ricky is a 17-year-old student at Northside High School in Memphis, Tenn.
Alzheimer's Disease Conference Held; Reviews Neurobiology of Aging Process

The workshop/conference on Alzheimer's disease—senile dementia and related disorders, held June 6-9 in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium, marked the first phase of a trans-Institute effort to focus attention and generate research interest on this national health problem.

The 3-day meeting, sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health brought together scientists from around the world to review the current knowledge on the neurobiology of the dementias, to emphasize future areas of investigation, and to suggest strategies for resolving this medical problem.

Senile dementia—which is characterized by memory loss, disorientation, loss of coordination, and impaired analytic ability—is often associated with the aging process. However, certain degenerative disorders with early symptoms much like senility strike people in their 40s and 50s. Alzheimer's disease is the most common of these so-called pre-senile dementias.

The world was alerted to this important area of research last year when Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the NINCDS received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his work on slow viruses. It was Dr. Gajdusek who first linked the subacute degenerative brain disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, by injecting material from the brains of human victims of this disease into animals. After many months, the animals developed the same deadly disease.

Dr. Clarence Gibbs, deputy chief of the NINCDS Laboratory of Central Nervous Systems Studies, and a long-time associate of Dr. Gajdusek, presented evidence at the meeting indicating that a slow virus may be involved in an Alzheimer's-type disease.

Evidence of impaired neural transmission in Alzheimer's patients and degeneration of specific nerve cells involved in transmitting chemical messages in the brain (the cholinergic system) was reported by several investigators.

As part of one study on senile dementia, Dr. Peter Davies of the Thomas Clouston Clinic, Edinburgh, Scotland, found that while the enzyme that synthesizes acetylcholine was decreased, at least one type of receptor for this transmitter substance is unaffected, indicating that it may be possible to restore or replace this neurotransmitter.

Dr. David Drachman, of Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, was able to produce cognitive deficits mimicking those of dementia in normal individuals by blocking the cholinergic system with the agent scopolamine.

Using various memory tests, Dr. Drachman showed that the pattern of cognitive performance in individuals given scopolamine was similar to the profile seen in normal aged subjects. He believes that the dementia-like effects produced by cholinergic blockade are due to a specific action on cholinergic nerve cells.

His studies led him to speculate that facilitation of the cholinergic system might improve cognitive function in the aged.

A preliminary study with aged subjects showed a slight but not statistically significant improvement in the pattern of cognitive functions following administration of an agent to enhance neural transmission. He concluded that the cholinergic system plays a central role in memory and cognitive functions.

Dr. David H. Ingvar of the University Hospital of Lund, Sweden, described a dramatic technique developed in his laboratory for measuring cerebral blood flow. Radionuclide labeled xenon injected into the brain via the carotid artery is measured with a computerized detection device and the measurements are converted into a color coded "photograph" of the brain.

The color differences indicate variations in blood flow. Dr. Ingvar has observed reductions in blood flow in certain regions of the brain in Alzheimer's patients.

An intriguing feature of Dr. Ingvar's technique is that it can be used to visualize thought processes. For example, when a person is asked to close his eyes or is presented with a problem to solve, color changes indicating changes in blood flow can be seen on the computerized picture.

Three commissions which met during the conference/workshop will send reports to the Directors of the three sponsoring Institutes recommending additional support for programs in the epidemiology, characterization, causes, and course of the dementias.

Although the reports have not yet been formally submitted, the Directors have expressed their determination to actively support programs in this area.

TV and Various Media Messages Emphasize High Blood Pressure Education Program

When you see a television public service announcement or hear a radio spot that uses the theme "take your blood pressure medicine for them," you know it is a message developed by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and endorsed by the Advertising Council.

These messages were introduced at a press and media conference in May to communications executives as well as members of the press in New York City.

The educational announcements stress the importance of persons with high blood pressure continuing on medication so that serious consequences of high blood pressure—heart attack, stroke, and kidney damage—are much less likely to occur, thereby saving the family the loss or function of one of its members.

Dr. Robert I. Levy, Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, presented the audience with an update on high blood pressure control in the U.S. and current activities of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

He also used awareness statistics gleaned from the NHLBI-sponsored Hypertension Detection and Follow-Up Program; for instance, in 1974, 71 percent of the hypertensive population were aware of their condition but only 29 percent were under adequate control.

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Awareness of high blood pressure does nothing for an individual unless he or she acts on this information and achieves a normal blood pressure.

Normalization of blood pressure has been shown to prevent the consequences of high blood pressure: stroke, renal failure, and heart failure.

Dr. Levy stressed that an effort was clearly warranted to make people more aware of the necessity to take medicine and stay on therapy.

He also identified three major misconceptions about high blood pressure:

- High blood pressure can be cured.
- High blood pressure can be controlled, but seldom cured. Treatment must be continued for life.
- When feeling tense, blood pressure is up and that is the time to take medication.

(There is no way individuals can tell when their blood pressure is high. If medication is prescribed by a doctor, it must be taken regularly to lower and maintain blood pressure at normal levels.)

- A patient can choose which of the doctor's directions to follow. (Along with prescribing medication, physicians sometimes advise diet, smoking restrictions, or weight loss. These additional aids to lowering blood pressure are not substitutes for taking prescribed pills.)

Dr. Levy encouraged the press to assist the program in informing the public about the high blood pressure problem and asked television representatives to run the educational messages as often as they could during the coming year.
Scientists have found that two bacteria commonly found in the mouth can grow when saliva alone provides their source of nitrogen. These studies, supported in part by the National Institute of Dental Research, were conducted at the University of Miami and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Miami, Fla.

A geometric study found that decay-causing organisms are also able to multiply when humans are asleep emphasizing the need to discontinue and remove as many bacteria as possible each evening, as well as during waking hours, in order to maintain a healthy mouth bacteria.

Both Streptococcus mutans, a cause of tooth decay, and S. sanguis believed to be harmless, colonize on teeth and form plaque. Moreover, because each can grow separately in the mouths of rats reared free from other bacteria, it is evident that neither is dependent for its metabolic needs on the ability of other organisms to break down dietary nutrients.

Although it is known that some bacteria living in the mouth can provide for their carbohydrate needs by extracting simple sugars from the complex mucopolysaccharides in human saliva, the scientists were uncertain whether, in the absence of dietary foods, bacteria could multiply when the only available nitrogen was in saliva.

This fluid contains limited amounts of the particular free amino acids that bacteria require. If any bacterium could grow independently of human food or other bacteria, it would presumably have an ecological advantage, especially when an individual is sleeping and food is not eaten.

The bacteriologists learned that neither of these streptococci would grow and multiply in a chemically-defined basal medium of glucose, salts, minerals, and vitamins without the carbohydrate protein. However, both would grow if a sterilized protein fraction (molecular weight over 10,000) of saliva was added. A fraction with a molecular weight less than 10,000 barely sustained growth through one transfer.

Although saliva does not contain free cysteine, an amino acid essential for bacterial growth, both streptococci grew on saliva. Therefore, the scientists believe that the bacteria were able to metabolize the salivary proteins to obtain cysteine and other amino acids needed for growth.

Amino acid analyses and isoelectric focusing studies of the culture media were made before and after bacterial growth. The findings that certain protein bands disappeared after growth, with a concomitant loss of amino acids. It is concluded that these bacteria were able to use salivary proteins as a source of nitrogen.

These findings were reported by Dr. Richard A. Cowen, Dr. Robert J. Fitzgerald, Sally J. Schaefer, Margaret M. Perella, and Ann H. Cornell in Caries Research 11: 1-8, 1977, and in the December 1976 special supplement of Microbiology Abstracts.

that priming doses were necessary to attain effective blood levels.

He found that human and animal responses to drugs are much the same, providing the criteria of measurement include the level attained by the drug in the blood, not just conventional body weight and size data, which can otherwise be misleading.

The research by Dr. Brodie's team in the 1960's on the evolutionary development of the drug-detoxifying enzymes in liver microsomes helps to establish principles for the prescribing of drugs in pregnant women and the newborn.

The studies of these hepatic enzyme systems continue in the NHLBI under Dr. Brodie's former co-worker and now his successor as chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. The first recipient of the Bernard B. Brodie Award will be announced at the 1978 spring meeting banquet of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Formal presentation of the award and a medal will be made by a committee of the ASPET Division of Drug Metabolism at the 1978 fall meeting of that Society.

DR. BRODIE

(Continued from page 1)

Thus, he concluded, proper dosage depends upon the level a drug must reach in the blood to be effective.

This research led to the effective use by military physicians of atabrine against malaria during World War II. The Army was about to shelve the drug as worthless, when studies of atabrine metabolism by Dr. Brodie and his associates showed that priming doses were necessary to attain effective blood levels.

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thus considered a specialist in the study of blood disorders and high risk pregnancy—is Gillette professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and also director of obstetrics at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas.

He is senior editor of Williams' Textbook of Obstetrics, serves as a consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Air Force, and has authored almost 100 papers on hematology and obstetrics.

Two educators have been appointed to Council terms which expire in October 1977. Dr. Clara L. Stevenson, an educational psychologist and specialist in the needs of exceptional children, is supervising director for Pupil Personnel Services for Region One of the D.C. Public Schools.

Previously, she was associate director of services for the handicapped in the D.C. Public Schools. She has also been a member of the psychology faculty at Howard University and coordinator of curriculum for its Project Mainstreaming—concerned with the educational needs of mild to moderately handicapped children and adolescents.

Dr. Stevenson earned an M.S. in psychology from Howard University in 1965 and a Ph.D. in special education from the University of Maryland in 1974. In 1976, she received the Public Service Award of the Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children.

Dr. Harry Woolf is director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. From the beginning of his academic career, he has been concerned with science as an historical and cultural force.

In 1948 he received his B.S. in physics and mathematics from the University of Chicago, and a Ph.D. in physics and history a year later.

While working toward his Ph.D. in the history of science from Cornell University in 1955, he was a physics instructor at Boston University and a history instructor at Brandeis University.

In 1965, he joined the history faculty at the University of Washington, Seattle, becoming professor of history in 1969. In 1961 he became chairman of the department of the history of science at the Johns Hopkins University, where he became Provost in 1972.

Dr. Woolf has also toured India and West Africa as a visiting professor and served as president of the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics, which trains physi-
Native Americans Confer on High Blood Pressure

The National High Blood Pressure Education Program recently sponsored a local conference calling together representatives of a number of Native American communities throughout the country to assess specific needs of those communities in high blood pressure control.

Soil Bird Mockin, conference moderator and representative of the Cherokee/Chectaw Indian Nations, said that Indian people have learned not to live on reflections but in hope of greater things to come, particularly in the areas of health programs.

Work Just Beginning

When the conference was over, the work of those assembled was just beginning, he added. There would have to be efforts made to follow through on recommendations presented to the conference by the Native American communities, particularly:

- Epidemiological studies of the prevalence of HBP and its impact on mortality and morbidity in Native American populations.
- Efforts to be made to disseminate materials and information about HBP control to all Native American communities.

Native Americans Honored

At the conclusion of the conference, interested parties visited NIH to enjoy a presentation celebrating Native American Week on campus and to see an audiosvisual presentation describing the mission of NIH.

He promotes patience that never knew pain.—Anonymous.

As the deadline approached, the center for organizations engaged in research, development, and scientifically oriented production.

A recent study showed that the area now ranks first in the U.S. among the 100 largest metropolitan areas in the number of Ph. D. scientists and engineers per 100,000 population.

Native Americans Confer on High Blood Pressure Rise

More than a million American girls between the ages of 15 and 19 will become pregnant this year—with almost two-thirds of them giving birth. The birthrate to teenagers in the U.S. is twice as high as that of Sweden—about 20 percent of all births in the U.S. can be attributed to teenagers, as compared with only one percent in Japan.

These statistics were revealed by Dr. Wendy Baldwin, a sociologist with the Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, when she appeared recently on WETA's 1-hour documentary, "Guess Who's Pregnant?" Aired on June 3, the report may be rebroadcast on area stations in the future.

Planning Methods Stressed

The director of CPR Dr. Philip Corfman, who joined Dr. Baldwin on the video-taped documentary, stressed the need for development of a wide variety of family planning methods for both men and women, and discussed the special contraceptive needs of teenagers, whose sexual activity may be sporadic.

Dr. Baldwin and Corfman appeared on the show with other Federal officials, religious leaders, parents, and teachers. In the interview, two unwed mothers described the anguish and difficulties they experienced due to their pregnancies.

Praised by newspaper reviewers as a "straightforward and deadly serious look at a national problem," the documentary explored the pro's and con's of sex education in the schools, advertisements of contraceptives on television, and teenage birth control clinics in communities.

Adolescent pregnancy is a research emphasis area of the NICHD because pregnancies in the young are often high risk pregnancies.

Babies May Be Premature

These young women are likely to have difficulty during delivery and their babies are more likely to be premature or have birth defects than the offspring of more mature women.

In addition, the teenage woman may be less able to assume the emotional and economic responsibiliites of motherhood, thus placing herself and her child at a disadvantage.

The only Institute located outside of the NIH complex in Bethesda, Md., NIPEHS is situated in Research Triangle Park which covers over 5,200 acres of rolling, wooded land in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area of North Carolina.

The Park has developed as a major center for organizations engaged in research, development, and scientifically oriented production.

On June 24, the NIH Management Advisory Committee—chaired by Steven C. Bernard, deputy director of the Division of Contracts and Grants—held its regular monthly meeting at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

The G-MAC is comprised of the grants management officers of the NIH B/D's as well as representatives from the Division of Contracts and Grants, the Office of Extramural Research and Training, the Division of Financial Management, and the Division of Research Grants.

Growing Adolescent Childbearing—Growing Concerns for Americans, are available from the Office of Research Reporting, NICHD, NIH, Bldg. 31, Room 2A-22, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Phone (301) 496-5133.
NIEHS Conducts a Seminar on Models for Measuring Carcinogen Exposure

At a recent Science Seminar held by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill, N.C., participants heard how NIEHS is trying to develop mathematical models to pin down how large exposures must be to chemical causes of cancer before cancer starts appearing, or whether any cancer at all is caused if exposure is only to low doses.

They also learned that NIEHS will soon launch a screening program to test widely used chemicals for mutagenic, or genetic-damaging, effects and another program to support training of young scientists in the environmental health field. But, perhaps most importantly, they were given the chance for free and open communication with Institute scientists and program directors.

Need Quick Relay

One of the problems in the relatively new field of environmental health sciences is the lack of quick relay of research findings that might have immediate regulatory or medical significance.

Two Hundred Attend

To develop more effective means of spreading the results of its research programs, NIEHS decided to see how useful it might be to hold science seminars at which Institute program directors and scientists describe research programs ongoing at NIEHS or supported at other institutions.

Mixed with these more formal presentations are poster sessions designed to give laboratory scientists the chance to display and discuss findings from their own research projects.

Approximately 200 representatives from across the country—from Federal agencies, universities, medical schools, private industry, congressional staffs, and the science press, as well as from NIEHS—turned out for the first science seminar on June 2-3 and heard about more than 90 research projects underway at the Institute.

Dr. David Rall, the Institute's Director, said the key reason for the meeting was to find new ways to stimulate "better scientific communication." Most scientific reports take months or years to distribute.

More Seminars Promised

"We don't have the liberty of taking this slow, precise route. Any information that just sits in our notebooks is useless," he said.

At the end of the 2-day session, Dr. Rall said the seminar had been such a success that more would take place in the future. "And the bonus is we got our own scientists talking together and coming up with ideas for joint projects," he said.
Clinical Center scientists recently participated in the Second International Symposium on Ultrasonic Tissue Characterization held at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg on June 13-15.

Dr. Mortimer Lipsett, CC Director, addressed opening remarks to over 250 scientists and medical authorities who attended the meeting to learn about the latest applications of ultrasound techniques to medical diagnosis.

Dr. John Doppman, chief of the CC’s Diagnostic Radiology Department, and Dr. Thomas H. Shawker, head of the ultrasound diagnostic unit, co-authored a paper on a comprehensive ultrasonic tissue analysis system developed in collaboration with a group of researchers led by Dr. Melvin Linzer, National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. Doppman was also a member of a panel which discussed ultrasonic techniques in diagnosis of breast cancer.

**Used Increasingly**

Ultrasound has rapidly developed into a powerful, noninvasive diagnostic technique during the last 10 years, and the symposium, cosponsored by NIH, NBS, and the National Science Foundation, served as a forum for the exchange of ideas in a new area of diagnosis—tissue characterization.

Ultrasound is being used increasingly to detect heart disease, breast cancer, obstetrical complications, and abdominal disorders. Ultrasonic scanners send out a series of pulsed sound signals which “echo” as they encounter various tissue boundaries, returning information on the status of the tissue.

Some scanners receive the reflected sound waves, convert them to electronic signals, and when synchronized with a television system are seen as a black and white image. Ultrasound capability for “imaging” soft tissue and of doing so in “real-time”—that is, simultaneous and continuous viewing—enables visualization of dynamic movement within the body, such as heart beat or fetal movement.

Dr. Ernest Ambler, Acting Director, NBS, opened the symposium by noting that ultrasound’s “clinical applications are on the increase and one of the promising applications... may be in the diagnosis of breast cancer.”

He predicted that “ultrasound may be second only to conventional radiography within the next decade.”

Elaborating on the value of ultrasonic diagnostics, Dr. Lipsett said that NIH support of ultrasound research exceed 5 million dollars.

“One of the major advantages of ultrasound as a diagnostic tool,” he said, “is that at the proper dosage it apparently has none of the damaging tissue effects that X-rays have.”

**Expands Beyond Mapping**

Continuing, Dr. Lipsett said that the Clinical Center is contributing to ultrasonic research in two areas. A real-time ultrasonic system has been designed and constructed by William Schuette, Biomedical Engineering, DRR, with Willard Whitehouse, TV Engineering, CC, and is currently being evaluated by Dr. Shawker for use in abdominal disease.

An ultrasonic tissue analysis system has been developed as a joint effort of the CC and NBS.

By moving into tissue characterization, ultrasonic imaging is expanding beyond anatomical mapping into the area of histological techniques.

Dr. Melvin Linzer, symposium chairman and NBS research physical chemist, told the attendees that an ultrasonic tissue analysis system has been developed as a joint effort of the CC and NBS.

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New Species of Amoeba Named to Honor Dr. Stephen Hatchett, Late Director of DRG

A new species of amoeba has been named after Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett, the late Director of the Division of Research Grants.

The species, *Acanthamoeba hatchetti*, was isolated from Brewerton Channel in Baltimore Harbor by Dr. Thomas K. Sawyer, Dr. Govinda S. Visvesvara, and Bruce A. Harke.

Dr. Sawyer, a former NIH scientist, is now investigation chief of the Pathobiology Division, U.S. Department of Commerce’s National Marine Fisheries Service in Oxford, Md.

The new species was named after Dr. Hatchett because of the guidance and inspiration Dr. Sawyer received while studying as an undergraduate at the American University under Dr. Hatchett, chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences some 25 years ago.

Dr. Hatchett joined NIH in 1955 and became DRG Director in 1959. He died in August 1976.

Dr. Sawyer himself has been an NIH scientist at various intervals in his career.

**Career Noted**

From 1965 to 1964 he worked in the Laboratory of Pathology of the then National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; from 1967 to 1959 he was with the Laboratory of Cell Biology of the National Cancer Institute; and from 1960 to 1964 he worked in the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

He has been a marine biologist with the Department of Commerce since 1969.

The newly discovered species is the second *Acanthamoeba* to prove pathogenic to laboratory mice.

The first species of the small pathogenic filose amoebas, *Acanthamoeba* hafchefri, is the second *Acanthamoeba* in nature and the ability of certain species to survive and grow in seawater suggest that their role in diseases of humans and animals is just beginning to be understood and documented.

**Note: Apology, Correction**

The June 28 issue of the NIH Record appeared 2 days late due to a strike by the local pressmen’s union, causing the delay and the use of a different paper by the Government Printing Office, which printed that issue and this.

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