Dr. Felix Retires
On October 1 as NIMH Director

The retirement of Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health since its establishment in 1949, was announced last Wednesday by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Following retirement, October 1, Dr. Felix will become Dean of the School of Medicine of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

In his announcement the Surgeon General said, “Dr. Felix has directed the National Institute of Mental Health through the first 15 years of its existence. The entire program of the Institute reflects his foresight, administrative skills, professional knowledge and his ability to articulate its technical, scientific, and humanitarian needs and achievements.”

“Dr. Felix has been an extraordinarily effective leader in the development of a new national mental health program. Under his leadership, the entire emphasis in this area has been shifted from institutionalization to scientific investigation of the causes and treatment of mental illness. Dr. Felix has been an outstanding leader in the development of a new national mental health program, and he will be sorely missed.”

Cornerstone Laying Attended By Science Leaders in 1939

Members of the first National Cancer Advisory Council meet at the 1939 cornerstone laying ceremony. This was the first cornerstone ceremony to mark the construction of a new building in the northeast sector of what is now the NIH reservation.

This new building, erected on land donated by Mrs. Luke I. Wilson from the estate of her late husband, was the fourth to be constructed in the complex that is now the National Institutes of Health.

The structure was unique in that year of 1939, with its physical equipment and facilities designed solely for scientific research in a specialized field of science. It was equipped to research cancer, a disease that was then only in its infancy.

Policy Change for Research Grants Effective July 1

The Division of Research Grants has announced a new policy, effective July 1, that will eliminate annual termination dates, identify a project period not to exceed seven years, and provide a general level of support as an integral part of an approved project.

In the past, PHS-supported research project grants have generally been limited to a one-year period within which funds awarded must be obligated or expended. When support was continued for another year, grantees were permitted to carry over as additional funds a maximum of $5,000 of the unexpended funds from the previous year. Any balance in excess of the maximum “carryover” was refunded to the PHS.

Grant Terms Indicated

Under the new policy, the first Notice of Research Grant Awarded for a new or renewal project will reflect 1) the total project period, 2) the amount of the initial grant for the approved project estimated as sufficient for the first portion (generally 12 months) of the total project period, and 3) estimated amounts for direct costs for the remaining years of the approved project period.

The project will thereafter be supported through continuation grants negotiated annually to provide an award which, together with funds already available from pre-

BOB-CSC Manpower Study Here Seeks To Lower Costs and Increase Efficiency

Richard L. Seggel, NIH Executive Officer, announced that a jointly sponsored Bureau of the Budget-Civil Service Commission review of NIH manpower utilization was begun July 7.

This review is being conducted by a six-member team headed by Raphael Thelwell of the Bureau of the Budget. Other members are Arthur E. Brown of the Bureau; Charles A. Maher, Civil Service Commission; Richard D. Phelps, Office of Management Policy, Office of the Secretary, DH&H; Dr. Richard I. Myers, Office of the Surgeon General, PHS; and Morris Levy, Management Policy Branch, Office of Administrative Management, NIH.

The review, expected to require about two to three months to complete, is one of a series that the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission are conducting in Federal agencies as part of the Administration’s program for reducing costs and obtaining more efficient utilization of manpower.

Launched by JFK

Last October, the late President Kennedy directed that these reviews be undertaken as an integral part of his program “to keep the government lean but effective.” President Johnson has continued the emphasis in this area.

The purposes of the joint review (See MANPOWER, Page 8)
Sanitarians Study Use of Paper Sacks Instead of GI Cans for Trash Removal

"Taking out the trash" is a necessary nuisance in most every home, but at NIH, where solid waste material from animal rooms, laboratories, and patient-care areas is voluminous and often infectious, the problem of removal is an even greater one.

To eliminate some of the problems that exist, two sanitarians, Warren V. Powell and James M. Cox of the NIH Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, conducted a field trial project on the Clinical Center's tenth floor to determine the efficacy of using paper sacks as trash receptacles instead of the metal "GI" galvanized iron trash cans now in use.

An investigation of the present method of handling wastes began in the fall of 1961 after compilation of a comprehensive survey which revealed numerous problems. The traditional GI cans weigh 37 pounds when empty and are not only difficult to move and haul but must be washed after every use and are noisy when handled.

Advantages Cited

The sturdy, leak-proof paper sacks are light weight, disposable, and keep the handling processes, and consequent opportunities for exposure of personnel, down to a minimum.

Once the wastes are deposited in the paper sacks, they are stapled shut and placed in special waste carts located near the freight elevators. These carts are then wheeled down to the incinerator area, where they are mechanically turned over, dumping their contents directly into the incinerator. GI cans, on the other hand, have to be hauled to and from freight elevators, lifted on and off mule carts, and their contents dumped into a storage pit before incineration. The cans then have to be washed, at an approximate cost of 12 cents per can, and returned to storage.

The two-ply polyethylene-coated paper sacks have about the same holding capacity as the 32-gallon GI cans and are capable of supporting

(See PAPER SACKS, Page 8)

NIH Ghana Unit Reports JFK Library Donation

Word comes from Martin Gosh, Administrative Officer of the NIH-NIMH Joint Research Program in Accra, Ghana, that more than 70 percent of the laboratory and administrative personnel there contributed to the John F. Kennedy Library Fund.

The collection was administered by the U S. Embassy and the contributions will be forwarded to this country through the Department of State.

HEALTH-EDUCATION FILMS

The second film in the series being sponsored by the Employee Health Service in cooperation with the Employee Development Section, FMH, as announced in the June 16 Record, will be on the subject of mental health. The film is entitled "Anger at Work.

Dr. Harold A. Greenberg, Chief of Clinical Care, NIMH, and Mental Health Consultant to the Employee Health Service, will introduce the film at the CC showing.

Based on the interest expressed by employees, the program has been extended to include two off-campus buildings, as follows:

Robin Bldg., Conf. Room B, Thurs., July 16, 11 and 11:35 a.m. Westwood Bldg., Conf. Room A, Fri., July 17, 1 and 1:45 p.m.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

6/1—Dr. Edward A. Carmichael, Great Britain, Research in the Medical Neurology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. W. King Engel, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Room 10N316.

6/12—Dr. Osamu Yonemitsu, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

6/15—Dr. Bunsiti Simizu, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Tropical Virology. Sponsor: Dr. Bunsiti Simizu, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Tropical Virology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

6/18—Dr. Sixt11r Hynie, Czecho-

slovakia, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rooms 226.

6/26—Dr. Nobuo Iwai, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

7/1—Dr. Nobuo Iwai, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

7/7—Dr. Andries van Zyl, South Africa, Research in the Laboratory of Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jacob Robbins, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Room 8N315.

7/9—Dr. Seymour Kaufman, NIHM, Bldg. 10, Room 8N315.

7/11—Dr. Rafael Ortega-Mata, Spain, Research in the Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Albert Sjoerdamsa, NIH, Bldg. 10, Room 10N316.

7/11—Dr. Wolfgang H. Vogel, Germany, Research in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, NIH, Bldg. 10, Room 7N117.

7/11—Dr. Nobuo Izumiya, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

7/16—Dr. Siro Senoh, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Room 226.

7/22—Dr. Miki Akino, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Cellular Pharmacology. Sponsor:
CORNERSTONE

(Continued from Page 1)

and acknowledged the generosity of Mrs. Wilson in donating the land.

He noted that the bill authorizing NCI had made legislative history by being the first bill officially endorsed and sponsored by every member of the Senate. It was also unanimously approved by the House of Representatives.

“Such unanimity,” said Dr. Parran, “illust rates the fact that the health of the people is not controversial.”

140,000 Deaths Yearly

Sen. Homer T. Bone of Washington, who introduced the bill in the Senate, told those gathered for the cornerstone ceremony that the scourge called cancer was killing 140,000 persons in this country every year—a condition that had spurred the legislators to action.

Referring to the threats of war that were rumbling in Europe that summer of 1939, the Senator fur-

Surgery Not Necessary

Six Children of Indian Family Have Inborn Heart Defects

By Tony Anastasi

As a result of extensive tests conducted here, six American Indian children of the same family—two with unique heart defects—have been assured by NIH physicians that their inborn heart abnormalities will not require surgery.

The six children, ranging in age from nine to 16, spent a week at the National Heart Institute, undergoing heart diagnosis and catheterization.

They were referred to the Institute by a Public Health Service physician, Dr. John Serrage of the Sisseton (North Dakota) PHS Indian Hospital, who found that all had heart murmurs.

The Public Health Service is responsible for providing medical services for American Indians. A PHS nurse at Sisseton, Mrs. Marcia Clifford, accompanied the children here.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Heart Institute’s Cardiologl Branch, performed diagnostic tests on the youngsters as a part of a research study now being conducted in the NIH Clinical Center. The children have no other brothers or sisters. He found that two of them have heart problems.

Congenital Heart Unusual

“I’ve never seen this particular combination of defects before,” Dr. Braunwald said. “These two have a combined heart defect—an unusual type of narrowing of the arteries supplying the lungs and a small hole about the size of a quarter in the wall separating the two upper chambers of the heart.”

He said that the four other children have insignificant murmurs and that none of the six would require surgery.

The children with holes in their heart walls do not require them still since the openings are not putting any extra burden on their hearts, Dr. Braunwald explained.

In these children, he said, the hole is in the muscular wall (septum) separating the heart’s two receiving chambers, or atria. This is not as serious a defect in the wall separating the heart’s main pumping chambers (ventricular septal defect).

Heart murmurs are not necessarily associated with cardiac abnormalities. They are noises present in the heart in addition to the normal ‘lub-dub’ sounds. Many people have “innocent” heart murmurs which are not related to heart irregularities.

Genes Determine Structure

“Although usually sporadic, congenital heart disease occasionally runs in families, as demonstrated by this family,” Dr. Braunwald pointed out. “Familial instances of congenital heart disease emphasize the importance of genes in determining the structure of the heart. When multiple cases of congenital heart disease occur in one family, the same defect is usually present in all affected members.”

In making his diagnosis of the children, Dr. Braunwald’s team used three types of catheterization (examining the heart by passing a thin tube into a vein or artery and on into the heart).

They employed left-heart catheterization, right-heart catheterization and angiocardiography, an x-ray examination of the heart by following the course of a fluid which has been injected into the blood stream.

The children, members of the Sisseton Sioux Tribe, commented on their catheterization process. One said, “You feel the needle and the tube but it doesn’t hurt.”

The youngsters are now on vacation from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding School at Wahpeton, N. Dak.


Documents in Cornerstone

Later in the program, photographs and documents were placed inside the cornerstone with the intent that they be uncowed 100 years later, to enable the future generation to chart firsthand a century’s progress of cancer research.

Among the documents was a copy of the NCI bill and final Act, staff biographies and records, statistical reports on cancer published by the Bureau of the Census, and NCI publications.

That was the nature of the day twenty-five years ago.

The completion of Building 6 served to bring together the widely scattered staff of the Institute.

Some had been working in downtown Washington, some at the Clinical Research Center in Baltimore, and others were already here in Building 1.

A large group came from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., where a Public Health Service unit had been engaged in tumor research for several years.

Some of these members of the original NCI scientific staff are still with NCI, they include Dr. Howard B. Andervont, George O. Jarrels (now with OD), Harold A. Kerr, Dr. Joseph Leiter, William J. McElroy (now with DRS), Dr. Harold P. Morris, John J. Murphy, Dr. Roger W. O’Gara, Adrian Perrault, Dr. Murray J. Shear, and Dr. Harold L. Stewart.

The late Dr. Wilton R. Earle was also in this group. Other members of the original staff still with the Institute are Elizabeth P. O’Malley and Catherine V. Porter.

A group of NCI research fellows soon joined the staff. These included Dr. Walter E. Heston,诸葛亮, Dr. C. G. Finch, Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, OD; and Dr. Julius White, NCI.

Martin Young Succeeds Johnson As Director of Gorgas Memorial Lab

Dr. Martin D. Young, former Associate Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been appointed Director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Republic of Panama. He succeeds Dr. Carl M. Johnson who became Director Emeritus July 15, 1964.

Announcement of Dr. Young’s appointment was made by the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical Medicine, Inc. Dr. Young, one of the world’s leading authorities on malaria and tropical diseases, retired last April from the Public Health Service after 27 years of service (see NIH Record, April 7).

For the past 10 years, Dr. Johnson guided the activities of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, an international center for research on tropical diseases. He will now devote full time to research at the Laboratory, where he will direct the Departments of Experimental Pathology and Clinical Studies.

Dr. Johnson first joined the Gorgas Laboratory in 1954, after receiving a doctorate degree in science at the Johns Hopkins University. He later received the M.D. degree at Stanford University.

Lob Member Since 1934

He has been a member of the Laboratory continuously since 1934, except for the period from 1945 to 1951 when he was studying medicine. Dr. Johnson has been a Health Officer for the Canal Zone (1931-32), and a Pathologist for the Board of Health Laboratory, Canal Zone (1953-54).

Dr. Johnson’s research has covered many phases of tropical medicine, especially Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, intestinal parasites, yellow fever, and disease vectors.

Most of Dr. Young’s research on malaria was conducted at Columbia, S. C., where he was head of the field station of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy before coming to NIH in 1963.

His research there was concerned with all phases of malaria, particularly the use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosyphilis. He has contributed important knowledge of malaria drug resistance.
Mr. Chambless

Cleveland R. Chambless

Named Asst Chief of Plant Safety Branch

The appointment of Cleveland R. Chambless as Assistant Chief of the Plant Safety Branch, Office of Administrative Management, was announced recently by George P. Morse, Branch Chief.

As Assistant Chief, Mr. Chambless will share in the responsibility for the operation of the Branch, particularly in the areas of protection, security, guard force, fire protection, and Board of Claims.

Prior to joining FSB, Mr. Chambless was Hospital Administrative Officer for Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he served in various administrative capacities. During his tenure at Freedman's Hospital, he directed and participated in numerous activities and programs in safety, civil defense, claims, and fire prevention.

Academic Background Cited

A native of Charleston, W. Va., Mr. Chambless received his B.S. degree in business administration from West Virginia State College and his Masters' from Northwestern University. He also earned a law degree from Georgetown University.

Mr. Chambless is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the courts of West Virginia.

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim

Clinical Director of NIAMD, Dies Here

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases since 1952 and one of the Nation's outstanding authorities on arthritis and rheumatic diseases, died of a heart attack last Wednesday in the NIH Clinical Center. He was 58.

Dr. Bunim came to the NIAMD from the New York University School of Medicine where he was Associate Professor of Medicine and Chief of Clinical Investigations of the Study Group on Rheumatic Fever.

As Clinical Director of NIAMD, he directed research and evaluated therapy in the various forms of arthritis and the connective tissue diseases.

Introduces Prednisone

He pioneered the use of synthetic cortisone-like drugs for arthritis, and in 1954 introduced the first effective synthetic anti-rheumatic corticosteroid, prednisone, marking a milestone in rheumatoid arthritis therapy.

Dr. Bunim and his associates found that this new agent possessed important advantages over the naturally occurring steroid hormones, cortisone and hydrocortisone.

These advantages were so important clinically that the newer synthetic steroid hormones—still under constant development—have largely replaced them and hydrocortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and allied disorders.

In 1956 Dr. Bunim was appointed to the Expert Advisory Panel on Chronic Degenerative Diseases of the World Health Organization.

Heads U. S. Team

Last May he headed a 5-man team of American rheumatologists who visited rheumatology centers in the Soviet Union, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway. He presented a scientific paper on arthritis at the All-Union Rheumatological Conference in Moscow, a scientific session convened especially for the American delegation by the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences.

Dr. Bunim was actively associated with the American Rheumatism Association and was its President from 1958-1959. He was also an active member of many scientific societies and served as Chairman of the First International Con-
Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was the principal guest speaker at the recent opening of the Joslin P. Joslin Research Laboratory of the Diabetes Foundation in Boston. Mrs. Endicott Peabody, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, joined Dr. Howard F. Root, President of the Diabetes Foundation, in welcoming diabetes experts and other visitors who attended dedication ceremonies of this memorial to the late Dr. Joslin. The facility is the world's largest research facility devoted solely to diabetes research.

Dr. Whedon spoke on "Dr. Joslin's Legacy to Diabetes Research." Paying tribute to Dr. Joslin's "single-minded devotion in the study and treatment of diabetes for seven decades," he said: "More than 60,000 patients drew strength from his professional skill, always tempered with understanding.

Standing outside the new Elliot P. Joslin Research Laboratory are, from left: Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director; Dr. George F. Cahill, Jr., Director of the Laboratory; Mrs. Endicott Peabody, wife of the Governor; Dr. Rochmell Levine, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, New York Medical College; and Dr. Howard F. Root, President of the Diabetes Foundation, Inc.

Standing and patience for their unique problems." Dr. Whedon traced the progress against diabetes made by Dr. Joslin and his associates of the famed "Diagnosis Group." He cited advances such as new methods for earlier diagnosis and pointed to a deeper knowledge of the disease itself, which has contributed to the well-being and longevity of diabetic patients.

While hailing this progress, Dr. Whedon nevertheless warned of the widespread incidence of diabetes and its underestimated impact on the population.

Referring to statistics which show there are about 3 million known diabetics in this country, he said, "Because of their hereditary endowment, about 6,125,000 other persons in this country are potential diabetics who are expected to develop the disease during their lives."

To meet this challenge, Dr. Whedon stressed the continuing need for additional research on diabetes. Urging quality rather than quantity, he defined the type of research especially needed as "alertly inquisitive, resourceful, meticulous and vigorous."

Laboratory Role Important

"The Joslin Research Laboratory will obviously play a most important role in this effort," he said.

Citing noteworthy Institute studies, Dr. Whedon emphasized that diabetes is a major concern of NIAMD, and noted the strong support roles played by the Institute through its research and training grants.

Other participants in the ceremonies were Dr. Rochmell Levine, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, New York Medical College, who spoke on "Research Frontiers in Diabetes," and Dr. George Cahill, Jr., Director of the Laboratory, who described plans for research in the new facility.

Dr. Dalton Named Chief Of New NCI Laboratory For Virus-Cancer Study

Establishment of a Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis within the Intramural Program of the National Cancer Institute has been announced by Dr. Kenneth M. Enders, Institute Director. Dr. Albert Baldo, Associate Director of the Laboratory, has been internationally known for his electron microscopic studies of the structure of cells and animal cancer viruses, has been appointed Chief of the new Laboratory.

Establishment of this Laboratory is a part of the Institute's plan to expand and accelerate the scope of virus-cancer research programs - the result of rapidly accumulating evidence suggesting that viruses may cause some human cancers. Both the new Laboratory and the previously existing Laboratory of Animal Oncology are under the supervision of Dr. W. Ray Bryan, Associate Scientific Director for Viral Oncology.

Virus Research Stressed

Research in the Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis will focus on the structure of normal and cancer cells and viruses, and the ways in which viruses invade normal cells and change them to cancer.

Sections comprising the Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis are: Electron Microscopy Section, Dr. Dalton, Head; Human Virus Studies Section, Dr. Robert A. Malan, Head; and Cellular Biology Section, Dr. Robert A. Malan, Head.

Dr. Dalton, a native of New London, Conn., joined the National Cancer Institute in 1941. Since 1961 he has served as Head of the Cellular Biology Section of the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, a section now reorganized within the new Laboratory.

A 1927 graduate of Wesleyan University, Dr. Dalton received his Master's and Doctoral degree in biology from Harvard University. Prior to joining the National Cancer Institute staff, he was a Lecturer in Histology and Embryology at McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Dr. Dalton has made many important contributions to the search for viral agents in human cancer and is the author or co-author of nearly 80 professional papers. He is a member of several scientific societies including the Electron Microscope Society of America which he served as a director, 1960-62, and the American Association for Cancer Research of which he was a director, 1962-64.

Orientation Program for Over 200 New CO's To Be Held Tomorrow

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, and other PHS officials will participate in an orientation program at the Clinical Center tomorrow afternoon (July 16) for more than 200 new commissioned officers who reported for duty at NIH this month.

About half of these young physicians, selected from a large number of well qualified applicants, will spend at least two years in training here as Clinical Associates or Research Associates.

Drs. James A. Shannon, NIH DIrector, will welcome the group; Dr. Murray A. Diamond, Chief of the PHS Office of Personnel, is scheduled to explain "What It Means To Be a Commissioned Officer."

Dr. Ruth E. Dunham, Medical Officer in Charge of the PHS Out-Patient Clinic, will discuss the medical care program for the commissioned officer and his dependents.

Following an informal coffee break, Dr. Jack Masur, Clinical Director, and members of his staff will hold a special orientation for Clinical Associates to acquaint them with the specific functions of all CC departments which provide supporting services for NIH clinical research programs.

Simultaneously, Dr. Christian B. Anderson, Director of the NIH Research Associates Program, will orient the Clinical Associates.

Parenthood is a process by which a pediatrician gets the money restaurants used to get--Changing Times.
Dr. Sherman Appoints
Drs. Bowery and Ganz
To Extramural Staff

Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Programs,* has announced the appointment of Dr. Thomas G. Bowery as Extramural Operations and Procedures Officer, and Dr. Aaron Ganz as Staff Specialist for Training.

In his position, Dr. Bowery will function as the focal point, within the Office of the Director, on matters requiring OD leadership or participation in the area of grants administration.

Responsibilities Listed

He will be responsible for helping to insure consistent application of grant policies among NIH Institutes and Divisions, and will serve as liaison between Dr. Sherman and the Division of Research Grants, the Office of the Surgeon General, and other PHS Bureaus. As Staff Specialist for Training, Dr. Ganz will assist Dr. Sherman in the broad area of NIH extramural research training activities.

His responsibilities will include program analysis, policy and program development, and budget review and analysis. In addition he will coordinate the operational aspects of the fellowship, training grant and research career program activities of NIH Institutes. Dr. Ganz will also represent NIH on appropriate PHS, DHEW and interdepartmental groups with responsibilities in the training and fellowship areas.

Dr. Bowery was one of the first appointees to the Grants Associates Program, inaugurated in 1962 by DRG as a means of providing the PHS with a continuous flow of professional personnel into extramural grants administration.

Following a year of diversified training, Dr. Bowery was named Special Assistant to the then NIH Associate Director for Grants, Dr. Martin M. Cummings. From January 1955 to October 1962 Dr. Bowery, as Research Associate Professor and then as Research Professor, was Director of the Pesticide Residue Laboratories of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, responsible for coordinating six programs in pesticide research at the North Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station.

During this period, Dr. Bowery also was the recipient of two NIH grants and served on the DRG Toxicology Study Section.

As Research Assistant Professor from July 1951 to December 1952 he headed the Pesticide Residue Laboratory at the University of Florida. From September 1948 to January 1951, he served as Research Associate in Chemistry for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in New Brunswick, and from June 1946 to September 1948 he was a Research Fellow at Rutgers University.

Joins NIH in 1962

A native of Bellevue, Pa., Dr. Bowery received his B.S. degree from Michigan State University and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Rutgers University.

Dr. Ganz joined NIH in 1962 as Executive Secretary of the Research Career Award Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The following year he became Head of Extramural Career Section, NIGMS, serving there until his appointment in Dr. Sherman's office.

Prior to that Dr. Ganz was Instructor (1950-52), Assistant Professor (1952-55), and Associate Professor (1955-62) in the Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Medical Units, Memphis. He was a summer research participant (1952 and 1954) in the Child Health Institute Names Dr. Kaufman To Training Position

Dr. Ann D. Kaufman has joined the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development as Training Specialist, Fellowship Programs. She will be primarily concerned with the planning and implementation of the Fellowship Programs and the Research Career Programs.

Prior to joining NICHD, she was Acting Fellowships Officer and Acting Dermatology Program Director, and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Kaufman received the B.A. degree (1949) from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with honors, the M.S. (1951) and the Ph.D. (1953) degrees from Cornell University in insect physiology and insecticides chemistry.

Her membership organizations include Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Iota Sigma Pi, and the Entomological Society of America.

Prior to that Dr. Ganz was in the Pesticide Chemicals Branch in the Office of the Director, on matters requiring OD leadership or participation in the area of grants administration.

Dr. Sherman's new title.

This is Dr. Sherman's new title.

Notes

*This is Dr. Sherman's new title.

It was formerly NIH Associate Director for Research Grants and Awards.

POLICY CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Hastings, Authority On Artificial Organs, Joins Heart Institute

Dr. Frank W. Hastings, an outstanding researcher in the field of the implantable artificial human heart, has been named Special Assistant to Dr. John R. Beem, NIH Associate Director for Program Planning. The appointment was announced by Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute.

Dr. Hastings will assist Dr. Beem in stimulating, initiating, and coordinating nationwide research in development of artificial organs, including the heart, kidneys, and lungs.

His responsibilities will include conceiving and fostering pioneering research in many scientific areas, including disciplines not previously used, to explore the problems of organ replacement.

In addition, Dr. Hastings' significant contribution in the design and development of an artificial heart and other man-made internal organs, he has performed important work on synthetic bones, tendons, skin, and urethral valves. He is the author of many scientific papers on artificial devices which can totally or partially replace diseased natural organs.

Serves Miners' Group

Prior to his appointment, Dr. Hastings was Chief of Surgical Service of the Miners Memorial Hospital Association Hospital at Wise, Va., since 1961. He occupied other positions with the association in Kentucky from 1956 to 1961. Earlier he was in private medical practice in Chatom, Ala.

Dr. Hastings is a member of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the Wise County Medical Society, Wise, Va.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Hastings was graduated with the B.S. degree from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He received his M.D. degree from Syracuse University College of Medicine.

Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies' Medical Division

Raised in Chicago, he received the B.S. degree (biochemistry) and the Ph.D. degree (pharmacology) from the University of Chicago.

A recipient of the Bausch and Lomb Award in 1942, Dr. Ganz also was a Lederle Predoctoral Fellow (1947-49) and AEC Predoctoral Fellow (1949-50), both at the University of Chicago.

Air Force Band to Give Concert Here July 23

The third in this season's series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented on Thursday, July 23, at 7:30 p.m. by the United States Air Force Band.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited. Patients will have priority in seating.

"This is Dr. Sherman's new title.

It was formerly NIH Associate Director for Research Grants and Awards.

POLICY CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)
Dr. Sirotkin Appointed Special Asst in NIMH Extramural Programs

Dr. Phillip L. Sirotkin has been appointed Special Assistant to the Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, it was announced recently by Dr. Robert H. Feldman, Institute Director.

In his new position, Dr. Sirotkin will serve as chief advisor to the Associate Director, Dr. Raymond Feldman, in the planning and development of new programs and the evaluation of ongoing programs.

He will be responsible for evaluating the status and development of mental health services of local, State, and regional organizations and the probable effect on States and local areas of the Institute's extramural programs.

Prior to becoming a consultant to NIMH in February, Dr. Sirotkin was a special consultant to the Office of Human Resources and Social Development, Agency for International Development.

From 1969 to 1963, he was Executive Assistant to the Director of the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Serves in Army

Born in Moline, Ill., Dr. Sirotkin attended Wayne State University from 1941 to 1943 as a McGregor Foundation Scholar. The following three years he served as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army.

He later attended the University of Chicago as a Walgreen Scholar and a Carnegie Fellow, and earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in psychology in 1947 and 1951.

In 1956, Dr. Sirotkin joined the staff of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., where he became Assistant Professor of Political Science and earned the Wellesley College Research Award in 1957.

That same year, he was appointed Assistant Director of the Mental Health Project of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to develop the first mental health training and research program in WICHE.

He later held the post of Associate Director for Regional Programs of WICHE, before joining the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Sirotkin is a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Political Science Association, and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Council on Social Work Education.

Presence of Tumor Can Now Be Proved By Safe, New Test in Doctor's Office

A simple new test for the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma, a secreting tumor that causes a potentially curable form of high blood pressure, has been developed by scientists of the Public Health Service. The test is one-millionth of a gram. If this does not raise blood pressure by 20 mm. Hg or more, the dose is increased to 500 and, if necessary, to 1,000 micrograms. If any of these doses raises blood pressure by more than 20 mm. Hg, the patient probably has pheochromocytoma. The diagnosis should be confirmed by 20 mm. Hg rise by an average of 42 mm. Hg. In contrast, the mean increase was 5 mm. Hg in normal hypertensive subjects.

Usually, blood pressure began to rise within 45 seconds after injection, reached a peak within 1-2 minutes, and subsided within 5-8 minutes. The only symptom noted by any of the subjects was a transient sensation of heartbeat in those whose blood pressure rose by more than 40 mm. Hg. The scientists observed no evidence of toxicity in more than 500 tyramine injections in 57 subjects.

Tyramine Administered

In these studies, a dosage of 1,000 micrograms of tyramine most effectively singled out patients with pheochromocytoma from normal or hypertensive subjects. In patients with pheochromocytoma, this dosage raised blood pressure by an average of 42 mm. Hg. In contrast, the mean increase was 5 mm. Hg in normal hypertensive subjects.

In 1950, Dr. Sirotkin joined the National Institutes of Health, the Health and Welfare Agency for International Development.

Dr. Sirotkin Appointed Special Assistant to the Director of Professional Development, Agency for International Development. He later attended the University of Chicago as a Walgreen Scholar and a Carnegie Fellow, and earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in psychology in 1947 and 1951.

In 1956, Dr. Sirotkin joined the staff of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., where he became Assistant Professor of Political Science and earned the Wellesley College Research Award in 1957.

That same year, he was appointed Assistant Director of the Mental Health Project of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to develop the first mental health training and research program in WICHE.

He later held the post of Associate Director for Regional Programs of WICHE, before joining the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Sirotkin is a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Political Science Association, and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Council on Social Work Education.

Dr. BUNIM

(Continued from Page 4)

ference on Population Studies in the Rhenish Diseases. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Planning Committee for a third such national conference.

A native of New York City, Dr. Bunim received his B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1935 and his M.D. from New York University in 1930.

He was a Grover F. Powers Fellow at Yale University College of Medicine in 1932. In 1938 New York University College of Medicine awarded him a graduate degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

He served on the faculty of New York University from 1933 to 1952, when he was appointed the first Clinical Director of the NIMH.

Dr. Bunim is survived by his widow, Miriam, of the home address, 2706 Maple Ave., Chevy Chase, Md., and two daughters, Lesley S. and Martha S., students at Harvard Medical School, Mrs. Elizabeth Karton of McLean Gardens, Washington, D.C., and two brothers, Drs. Joseph and William, associates of the University of Chicago School of Medicine, and Irving, of New York City.

Plags on the NIH reservation, in front of Buildings 1, 10 and 31, were flown at half-mast in mourning for Dr. Bunim.
Dr. Ross C. MacCardle, NCI Cytologist, Editor, Dies of Heart Attack

Dr. Ross C. MacCardle, Principal Cytologist in the National Cancer Institute’s Laboratory of Pathology, died June 23 at Suburban Hospital Bethesda, following an acute coronary occlusion. Dr. MacCardle joined the National Cancer Institute in 1946 and was Scientific Editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute from 1947 to 1953. He served in an advisory capacity for a number of medical and biological publications, and had recently been elected-in-Chief of the International Journal of Cancer, the official publication of the International Union Against Cancer.

He was also internationally known for his studies, covering a period of more than three decades, in cell structure and function, and was recognized both locally and nationally as an outstanding teacher of physiology and histology.

Dr. MacCardle had been a professional lecturer at Johns Hopkins, George Washington, and American Universities, and was an associate clinical professor of anatomy at the Georgetown University School of Medicine. Born in Bart, Pa., in 1901, Dr. MacCardle received the B.Sc. degree from the University of Michigan in 1927 and the Ph.D. from Brown University in 1932.

Teaching Positions Noted
Prior to his appointment at the National Cancer Institute, Dr. MacCardle held teaching positions at Brown University, at Temple University, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and at Duke University. From 1938 to 1946 he was a research associate and assistant professor of anatomy at Washington University in St. Louis.

During World War II Dr. MacCardle was Chief of Altitude Training and High Altitude parachute Escape Research for the U.S. Army Air Force at Wright Field. He participated there in research on the physiology of high altitude, leading to the development of high altitude oxygen equipment.

Dr. MacCardle was a member of numerous scientific organizations. He is survived by his sisters and brothers, Mrs. George F. Terry, Mrs. Clarence H. Kemery, John J. MacCardle, Howard N. MacCardle, and Clarence L. MacCardle, all of West Chester, Pa.

Cancer Research Group Appoints Dr. Blumberg

Dr. Barnsh S. Blumberg, former Chief of the Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed Associate Director for Clinical Research and Senior Member of the Institute for Cancer Research, 7701 Burholme Ave., Fox Chase, Philadelphia, according to a recent announcement.

While at NIAID, Dr. Blumberg conducted research on inherited biochemical variation and its relationship to susceptibility to disease.

Dr. Blythe, CC, Accepts New Dental Assignment

Dr. James O. Blythe, Jr., Chief of the Dental Department of the Clinical Center since July 1962, has accepted an assignment as head of dental services at the PHS Hospital in Lexington, Ky.

The department that Dr. Blythe will direct is affiliated with the new residency program in periodontics in the Dental School of the University of Kentucky.

During his two years at NIH, Dr. Blythe has had the opportunity of exploring one of his major interests: the dental rehabilitation of cancer surgery patients. In this he has worked closely with NCI investigators.

On June 30, Clinical Center department heads gathered for a morning coffee hour in the Doctors’ Lounge to wish Dr. Blythe good luck in his new post. As a remembrance from the staff, he received a solid gold retractable toothpick.

In making the presentation, Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, commented that the gold toothpick might well become as symbolic a parting gift to members of the dental profession as the gold-headed cane is to medical doctors.

Prior to joining the Clinical Center staff, Dr. Blythe was Chief Dental Officer of the PHS Hospital in Norfolk, Va. A Dental Director in the Commissioned Corps, he has been associated with the PHS since 1958. He is a native of Indiana and a graduate of Indiana University School of Dentistry.

PAPER SACKS (Continued from Page 8)

up to 80 pounds of wet refuse, and their cost is about 13 cents each.

Other pieces of equipment designed for the trial are a simple metal sack holder on wheels in each room and a canvas sling which assists transfer of the heavy sacks to the Dumpmaster cart.

The field study was initiated on January 20 and was completed at the end of June. The preliminary results show the paper sack to be satisfactory in most respects. Wider, shorter sacks and new sack holders were designed to eliminate problems which arose, and other "bugs" are being ironed out.

Further investigations covering the transportation and incineration aspects of the system are underway. It is hoped that the system will be expanded gradually to a reservation-wide basis.

Dr. Herman Yagoda, 56, an authority in cosmic research formerly with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was killed in an automobile accident June 27 near Bedford, Mass.

At the time of his death, Dr. Yagoda was on the staff of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories where he joined after leaving NIH in 1958. Dr. Yagoda’s pioneering work on cosmic ray particles gained wide recognition during an association with NIAMD which began in 1941. His early work at the Institute’s forerunner, the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory, concerned the toxicity of materials used in industrial processes.

Develops Detection Method
To identify industrial contaminants, Dr. Yagoda used a semi-micro chemical method which he had previously developed and patented. Known as the "confined-spot" test, this unique research tool is now used in qualitative and semi-quantitative analyses.

Research on atmospheric contaminants subsequently led Dr. Yagoda to work on cosmic radiation and the effects of high-energy radiation generating problems of cosmic research from a biologically-oriented point of view, he pioneered practicable methods of monitoring cosmic radiation.

Dr. Yagoda continued studies of this nature after joining the Cambridge Laboratories. Last year he received the Guenter Loeser Memorial Award for distinguished work in cosmic radiation.

In addition to his widow, the former Dorothy Cohen, Dr. Yagoda is survived by two daughters, Beryl and Janet Marion.

MANPOWER (Continued from Page 1)

will be to: 1) test the effectiveness of manpower controls at NIH, and to suggest improvements; and 2) recommend possibilities for further improvement in the utilization of manpower.

It will involve looking at such things as: 1) how NIH determines which programs are most essential; 2) methods used to determine manpower required for programs; and 3) efforts to achieve improved use of manpower through better processing procedures, work methods, and organization.

Mr. Seggel added that this program should produce valuable suggestions for improvements and expressed his desire that all NIH staff cooperate fully with the Bureau of the Budget and the CSC.