

the NIH Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

April 6, 1965
Vol. XVII, No. 7

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Langmuir Delivers The Dyer Lecture Here Tomorrow

Dr. Alexander D. Langmuir, an internationally recognized authority in epidemiology, will deliver the 14th R. E. Dyer Lecture tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

As Chief of the Epidemiology Branch of the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Dr. Langmuir charts the Nation's health, through disease-intelligence and surveillance activities.

In his lecture, "The Territory of Epidemiology," Dr. Langmuir will say that "epidemiology has poorly defined territorial boundaries."

He will also point out that "enterprising epidemiologists freely wander into the areas of other

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Dr. Langmuir

Radio Communications System Maintains Constant Alert for Emergencies Here

By Bonnie Gregory

NIH may not be a "top security" agency but it does have its own emergency "hot line."

Looking very much like an ordinary telephone minus a dial, the receiver instrument for this emergency line, which sits on the desk of Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of the Employee Health Service Branch, is actually a 2-way radio.

By picking up the receiver on this radiophone, Dr. Lynch or one of his assistants can give advice on the handling of an injured NIH employee directly at the scene of the emergency, since all NIH emergency vehicles are 2-way radio-equipped.

Radio System Extensive

This "hot line," performing a vital function, is just one small part of a complex and often unnoticed system of radio communications that serves to keep many various NIH operations running safely and efficiently.

Operating on two frequencies with overall control in the Guard Office of Building 31, the NIH radio system, originally designed by the Plant Safety Branch to accommodate its emergency role,



At left of the conventional telephone on Dr. Lynch's desk in the Employee Health Unit is the "hot line" radiophone. It enables Dr. Lynch to give medical advice to those at the scene of emergencies.

now encompasses various activities of many NIH sections.

In addition to the Fire Department and the Guard Section of the Plant Safety Branch, remote stations are maintained in the Transportation Section, Office Services Branch; the Ground Maintenance and Landscaping and Shop Sections of Plant Engineering Branch, and the animal farm near Poolesville, Md.

Also a part of NIH radio communications is the NIH Radio Amateurs Club (NIHRAC). Fully authorized by the Federal Communications Commission, this station, known by its call letters K3YGG, not only gives many hours of enjoyment to the "ham" en-

(See COMMUNICATIONS, Page 4)

'Smallpox Alert' Is Theme of World Health Day, April 7

Tomorrow marks the anniversary of the formation of the World Health Organization in 1948.

This year WHO will focus the observation of World Health Day, April 7, on "Smallpox - Constant Alert," to remind people everywhere of the constant threat of smallpox and to spur on the efforts to eradicate this disease throughout the world.

Report on NIH Is 'Reassuring and Challenging'—LBJ

Terming it "reassuring and challenging," President Johnson on March 18 released the long-awaited Wooldrige study committee report on NIH operations. The comprehensive, 213-page report is titled "Biomedical Science and Its Administration."

The President pointed out that the "leading edge of our national effort" to conquer disease "is the research conducted by the National Institutes of Health." He said "NIH currently provides 40 percent of all funds spent for health research in the United States."

"I find especially reassuring," the President said, "the conclusion of the committee that 'few, if any, one billion dollar segments of the Federal budget are buying more valuable services for the American people than that administered by the NIH.'"

100 Assist Committee

The 13-member committee, composed of leading scientists and administrators, utilized the services of over 100 additional non-government scientists and administrators in evaluating NIH activities, including both intramural and extramural projects.

The committee, in submitting its report to the President, said:

"We interpreted our assignment broadly—to study how NIH spends its approximately billion dollar budget, to judge whether the American people are getting their money's worth for the expenditure, and to recommend any changes in organization and procedure that would in our opinion increase the effectiveness of the program."

The committee arrived at two major general conclusions:

• That NIH activities "are essentially sound and that its budget . . . is, on the whole, being spent

(See REPORT ON NIH, Page 6)



Mr. Johnson

'Speakeasy,' Described in the NIH Record, Is Duplicated Here, Across the Country

"Looks like an ounce of publicity is worth a pound of therapy." Arnold Sperling, Chief of Patient Activities at the NIH Clinical Center, was reporting the gift of a new "Speakeasy" for CC patients from several readers of the *NIH Record*.

They had read about the clock-like device — designed to enable speechless patients to communicate—in the December 2, 1964 issue of the *Record*.

That story described and pictured the device, designed and made for Col. Mathias J. Schon Jr., then a Clinical Center patient, by friends at Fort Lee, Va., who had heard of his speech impairment resulting from muscular atrophy.

Electrically Controlled

By means of a single clock-like hand, electrically controlled by the patient, the "Speakeasy" makes it possible for him to "talk" by pointing to words, phrases, letters and numbers on the circular face of the apparatus.

Activities at the NIH Clinical Center "Speakeasy" for CC patients from

The trio of *Record* readers, all of the Cancer Institute, reasoned rightly that the device would be a great boon to other Clinical Center patients.

Readers Named

Mrs. Eve Whibley got the idea rolling; Mrs. Barbara Smith wrote to Ft. Lee for diagrams of the device; and Adrian Perrault interested his son Lloyd in the project.

Lloyd worked with Meredith Myers of nearby Silver Spring in redesigning the diagrams to fit equipment available to them, and in constructing the device. Thus, a new "Speakeasy" was born and placed in the care of the CC Rehabilitation Department.

Further evidence of the useful-

(See SPEAKEASY, Page 5)

the NIH Record

Published bi-weekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Public Information Section, Office of Research Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, principal research center of the Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested members of the public.

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS

Probably the most important and difficult job a supervisor must perform is to evaluate a subordinate's performance and discuss that evaluation with him in a meaningful and constructive way. The rewards for doing this well, however, far exceed the time, concentration, and care it requires.

The statement that "performance evaluation is a continuous process" remains a cardinal principle of performance evaluation.

The supervisor who takes advantage of every opportunity to advise a subordinate on both his good work and his errors may intermittently have problems as a result—but he'll be ahead of the game in the effectiveness of his group.

Procedures Can Be Simple

For such enlightened supervisors, the annual rating procedure will simply involve recording on a card his overall summary of a subordinate's total performance.

For the supervisor who has not advised subordinates occasionally, the annual rating process is the time to begin—not end—the evaluation process. It is an opportunity to clear the air, to communicate with subordinates, and to move ahead toward better supervisory practices.

During April of each year, supervisors in this Department are asked to evaluate and record the rating of each subordinate's performance. Cards for recording ratings are being distributed to each supervisor.

There are three levels of rating: Outstanding, Satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory. If the Outstanding or Unsatisfactory ratings are recommended, there are special pro-

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

3/15—Dr. Helm Stierlin, Germany, Research in the Adult Psychiatry Branch, Section on Family Studies. Sponsor: Dr. Lyman C. Wynne, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3N212.

3/22—Dr. Rolf Axen, Sweden, Research in the Laboratory of Chemistry, Section on Metabolites. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 309.

3/25—Dr. Hubert H. Ballweg, Germany, Research at the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, Drug Evaluation Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Abraham Goldin, NCI, Wiscon Bldg., Rm. 202A.

cedures to be followed.

Information on the procedures for such ratings can be obtained from Chapter V of the Personnel Guides for Supervisors and PPM Personnel No. 3, Revision #1. Personnel Officers also will provide help and guidance.

In reviewing the performance of individuals, it may become apparent that there are some who deserve special recognition based on performance exceeding normal job requirements.

Supervisors will want to initiate appropriate action for rewarding those individuals for whom some special recognition is merited, such as an award under the Incentive Awards Program or special within-grade increase permitted through Quality Increases.

The NIH Awards Handbook for Supervisors and PPM Personnel No. 22, Quality Increases, contain helpful information in this respect. Personnel Officers are also available for consultation.

QUALIFICATION RECORDS

Have you reported to your personnel office all education acquired or training received recently? Or

Wage Board Employees at NIH to Vote On Choice of Representation April 20

Three labor-management elections are scheduled at NIH for Tuesday, April 20. They will be conducted to determine whether or not the Wage Board employees at NIH wish to authorize either of two competing employee organizations to represent them in dealing with NIH management.

Each Wage Board employee will have an opportunity to vote in one of the three elections.

3 Elections Listed

- One election will be conducted for non-supervisory Wage Board employees in the Ground Maintenance and Landscaping Section.

- A second will be for non-supervisory Wage Board employees in the Nutrition Department of the Clinical Center.

- The third will be open to all other non-supervisory Wage Board employees at NIH.

In each election the employee will have the opportunity to cast his vote for one of three choices:

- He may support Lodge 2419 AFGE to represent all the employees in his unit;

- He may support the Washington Area Metal Trades Council and its affiliated locals to represent all employees in his unit; or,

- He may express a wish that no employee organization be given exclusive authority to represent the employees of his unit.

These elections are being held as a result of requests to management from the competing employee organizations, and will be conducted to conform with the provisions of Executive Order 10988, Employee Management Cooperation in the Federal Service.

An employee organization that wins an election is granted the right to represent all employees in a described unit. Consequently, the April 20 elections will determine whether or not NIH employees in each of the units described are to be represented exclusively by an employee organization.

Data to Be Posted

Prior to the election, formal election agreements, lists of the names of employees eligible to vote in the election, their assigned polling place, and sample ballots will be posted on all official bulletin boards.

All eligible employees will be allowed to vote on either their own time or on official time. Where it is necessary in order to maintain production, supervisors may designate particular periods of official time during which employees may go to the polls.

Every eligible Wage Board employee will be given the opportunity to cast his ballot and is encouraged to exercise this right.

Watch the bulletin boards for announcements about the elections.

Next R&W Film Classic Stars Rudolph Valentino

The next attraction in the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association's program of silent film classics will be "Blood and Sand," with Rudolph Valentino. A satirical short subject with Stan Laurel entitled "Mud and Sand," will also be shown.

Screenings are scheduled for 8 p.m. next Saturday and Sunday, April 10 and 11, in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Admission is free. Employees, guests, and CC patients are invited to attend.

have you broadened your skills or abilities through experience outside your regular position which has not been recorded in the personnel records?

If so, you should complete an "Experience and Qualifications Sheet" (SF 58) and give it to the Institute or Division personnel officer so that it can be placed in your official personnel folder.

This is important to you—because your folder serves as the basic record of your qualifications and assignments, and frequently is reviewed in making selections for promotions and other assignments.

It is also important to NIH: 1)

NIDR Aids Publication Of Dental Proceedings Of Cleveland Symposium

Proceedings of the Symposium on Growth and Development of the Face, Teeth, and Jaws—sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Association for Dental Research—have been published under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research.

The 306-page monograph includes research papers on evolutionary, genetic, prenatal, endocrine, and nutrition influences on dentofacial development.

Thirteen of the 26 scientists who participated in the symposium, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in December 1963, are NIDR scientists or grantees. Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Associate Director, NIDR, was program secretary.

for the above reasons, 2) because the folders provide the basis for statistical data on the work force, and 3) are used within the Department for Federal-wide statistical purposes.

The SF 58 forms are available from Administrative or Personnel Officers.

Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein Named Chief of New DBS Pathology Lab

Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein has been appointed Chief of the Division of Biologics Standards' recently created Laboratory of Pathology.

In her new position, Dr. Kirschstein will be responsible for planning and conducting a program in the pathogenesis of infectious diseases, particularly as it relates to present biological products and those in developmental stages.



Dr. Kirschstein A major part of the program is the study of infectious diseases of primates, since these animals are essential in establishing the safety of viral vaccines.

During the eight years Dr. Kirschstein has been with DBS, her major responsibility has been the performance of neurovirulence and safety tests in monkeys for inactivated and live poliomyelitis vaccines.

Internationally Known

She is an authority on infectious neuropathology of monkeys and has earned an outstanding international reputation in this field.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Kirschstein received her A.B., *magna cum laude*, from the Long Island University in 1947.

In 1951 she received her M.D. from Tulane University School of Medicine and became a Diplomate of the American Board of Pathology after completing her residency training at the NIH Clinical Center in 1956.

She is a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Society of Microbiologists, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and the Washington Pathology Society.

NIAID Sponsors Meeting on Allergy Research

About 30 experts in the field of allergy met recently at NIH to explore the activities of various groups engaged in research on allergy and to seek improved definitions of research and training needs in the allergic diseases, which afflict one in twenty Americans.

The meeting was sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Attending the conference were representatives of the Institute staff, Allergy Foundation of America, Divisions of Air Pollution and Chronic Diseases of the Bureau of State Services, New York State Museum,

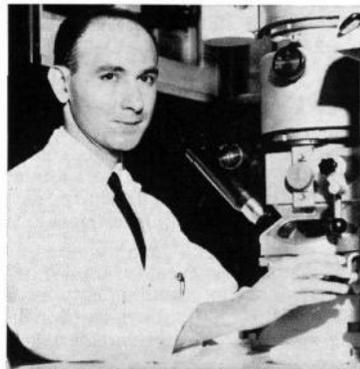
Dr. Fernandez-Moran Discusses Use of Electron Microscope as Analytical Tool

By Don Goldthorpe

The submolecular world of the cell now being mapped in incredible detail with the electron microscope—one of the most powerful analytical tools developed by science—was discussed by Dr. Humberto Fernandez-Moran of the University of Chicago at a seminar at NIH on March 15.

A leading authority in this field, which he described as one of the central unifying disciplines of biomedicine, Dr. Fernandez-Moran presented his lecture as the third of a series sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

As Professor of Biophysics at the University of Chicago, Dr. Fer-



Dr. Fernandez-Moran, who discussed research progress attributable to use of the electron microscope in a lecture here, is pictured using one in his laboratory.—Univ. of Chicago Photo.

nandez-Moran's special interests concern biophysical research in the field of biological membranes.

Developed barely 30 years ago, the electron microscope has brought together the biologist, biochemist, physicist, anatomist and clinician in studies of life processes made possible only by the most advanced

Dr. Kirschstein resides at 120 Center Drive, Bethesda, with her husband, Dr. Alan S. Rabson of the National Cancer Institute, and their 9-year-old son.

instrumentation and sophisticated techniques.

Of great significance for the life sciences, he said, has been the contribution of electron microscopy to the elucidation of the molecular organization of certain multi-enzyme complexes which play a key role in production and transfer of energy in the cell.

With electron microscopes of the type now being manufactured in this country, useful magnifications of several million times can be attained. Eventually, the speaker said, we can expect to achieve with this instrument direct readout of such fundamental cellular elements as the base pairings of nucleic acids, which constitute the genetic code.

Other Possibility Noted

A collateral possibility is the use of the electron microscope for ultra-miniaturization, such as making printed circuits on surfaces the size of cells. With this approach, it might be possible to impress the entire contents of the Library of Congress on a surface the size of single page, and then be able to read it by using an electron microscope as a microreader.

Combined with biochemistry and biophysics, the electron microscope, Dr. Fernandez-Moran said, can indicate how a biochemical system works, and with it we can test our ideas of structure. The weakness of this approach, however, is that we derive conclusions from a tiny view. Present sampling techniques have shortcomings.

The benefits which the electron microscope can bring to biomedical research cannot be fully realized, the speaker emphasized, unless careful thought is given to training needs.

Fellowships Important

In his view, fellowships ought to be offered without regard to age or nationality. They should allow sufficient support to enable promising scientists to spend at least several years in laboratories which provide an appropriate training environment.

Referring to his own background, which includes five degrees in the basic and medical sciences, Dr. Fernandez-Moran said his medical training gave him deep respect for biology and organized systems.

This, he felt, is extremely important in applying the electron microscope to biological and medical problems.

In his opinion, we are outrunning our intellectual resources in this field, and must build into our train-

Physicians Study Soviet Research In Child Health

Six American physicians, including Dr. Donald Harting, Acting Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, are scheduled to leave for Moscow tomorrow (April 7) to observe training and research on the physiological development of the child in the U. S. S. R.



Dr. Harting

The 18-day visit, announced recently by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry, is being sponsored by the Public Health Service under the cooperative exchange program in medicine between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Members of the delegation will discuss developments in child health in the U. S. A. with their Russian counterparts and endeavor to establish a system for mutual cooperation and mutual communication.

Conferences are scheduled with scientists working in institutions in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, Novosibirsk and Stalingrad.

Discussions Scheduled

Scheduled for discussion and review during the visit are: Effects of environment on development from conception to adolescence, both biochemical and psychological; brain metabolism; biochemical genetics; training in child health; prenatal and natal physiology; placental physiology; physiology of the newborn, and developmental immunology.

Other members of the U. S. delegation are Dr. Norman P. Kretzmer, Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, Calif.; Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Dr. Alfred M. Bongiovanni, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (Univ. of Penna. School of Medicine).

Also Dr. Irving Schulman, Department of Pediatrics, University of Illinois School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Frederick C. Robbins, Pediatrics, Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital (Western Reserve University School of Medicine).

ing new techniques and methods of thinking for future problems.

Our objective, he said, should be to encourage physicists and mathematicians to bring their strengths to biology; too often we approach them as outsiders who require retraining for biological research.

Howard Univ. Program Aids Deprived Children With NIMH Support

A day care program designed to improve mental health among culturally deprived youngsters has been instituted by Howard University under a National Institute of Mental Health contract.

This unique demonstration project involves 20 children, two to five years of age, from culturally deprived families in a low economic area of Washington, D. C.

The day care program is housed in the Lincoln Temple of the United Church of Christ.

Provision of care for the children at low cost enables mothers to seek and hold employment, and permits older children of the family—who in the past often stayed home to care for the youngsters—to remain in school.

Staff Meets Parents

Parents meet weekly with the center staff to discuss their children's development and to gain an understanding of their problems.

Care and supervision given the children focus on meeting their physical, emotional, and social needs and identifying their coping skills.

They are allowed free expression, with no organized group activity or structured play. The staff watches from a distance; they deal with a child's problems as they arise and correct faulty behavior patterns as they are identified.

The program is sponsored by the Howard University Center for Youth and Community Studies, in cooperation with Lincoln Temple and NIMH.

The day care center serves as a research facility for the Center for Youth and Community Studies, which is developing guidelines for a curriculum.



William F. Stevens, a Biological Laboratory Aide with NIAMD (left), receives an award in recognition of superior work performance, presented by Dr. Bernhard Witkop, Chief of the Institute's Laboratory of Chemistry. Mr. Stevens received the award for making technical innovations.—Photo by Carl Guenveur.



Pictured here is part of the equipment of NIHRAC's Station K3YGG, used by NIH "ham" enthusiasts in communicating with field stations in remote areas of the world. The equipment is in Room B2N104 of the Clinical Center.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiasts at NIH but has also been valuable in keeping contact with NIH-PHS field stations and projects being carried out in many parts of the world.

It was through this shortwave station that contact was made with PHS field stations in Alaska immediately after last year's disastrous earthquake.

However, the most vital role of NIHRAC is to function as a group of trained radio operators in the event the NIH Disaster Control Center is activated as a result of a national emergency.

Keeping the 48 buildings and over 300 acres of grounds on the reservation in repair is another task facilitated by NIH "wireless" communication.

Crews Carry 'Beepers'

Members of the grounds and maintenance crews carry with them pocket receivers, better known as "beepers," which enable any member of the crew to be contacted at any point on the reservation.

When a window is broken or a pipe bursts, a call is put through to the Ground Maintenance Section, which in turn calls the Signal Service Operator, Communications Section, Office Services Branch. She dials the number of the "beeper" carried by the maintenance crew member closest to the scene of the trouble.

His receiver, which looks much like a small transistor radio, emits a tone signal and alerts the crew member, who calls the signal operator or his office to find out where he is needed. He is then dispatched to correct the situation.

Through radio contact the Transportation Section keeps in touch with the drivers of NIH shuttle wagons and service trucks.

If a vehicle breaks down or an important piece of mail needs picking up, the driver of the vehicle closest to the area can be signaled and notified of the difficulty, saving time and adding efficiency to the total NIH operation.

Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of radio communication at NIH is the role it plays in promoting speedy and effective emergency procedures.

Emergency Procedures

Suppose a fire breaks out in a laboratory. Someone dials 62222, the Emergency Unit extension, and a phone rings simultaneously in the Fire Department and the Central Guard Office of Building 31. The person reporting the fire gives the location, and fire trucks and emergency vans are immediately dispatched to the scene.

The responding Fire Department personnel send a tone signal over the radio and announce the nature and location of the emergency. Anyone on the frequency who is not responding to the fire emergency ceases transmission, and the frequency remains free for emergency communication.

All through the emergency, contact is maintained with the guard office through the radio equipment on board the fire trucks and through portable radios at the scene.

Area Aid Available

If the fire is large, personnel at the scene send in a request for a "box alarm."

The Guard Office, which also has radio connections with the Montgomery County Fire, Police and Civil Defense Departments, then notifies the County Fire Department and additional fire-fighting help is sent to the NIH reservation.

In the event of personal injury, the "hot line" is brought into play. The Guard Office rings the radio-

WAS Appoints Leikind Chairman of Committee On History of Science

The appointment of Morris C. Leikind, staff member of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, National Institute of Mental Health, as Chairman of the Committee on the History of Science of the Washington Academy of Sciences was recently announced by the Academy's President, Prof. Leo Schubert.

Other members of the committee will be Dr. Raymond Seeger of the National Science Foundation, Dr. Paul Oehser of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Eduard Farber of American University.

To Stimulate Interest

The new committee's function will be to stimulate interest in the history of science, particularly in the Capital Area where so much of America's scientific history has been made.

Mr. Leikind is a Fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is also a member of the Academy of Medicine of Washington and Past President of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine and the Washington History of Science Club.



R. J. Colton, Head of the Research Contracts Section of the Supply Management Branch, OAM-OD (right), presents a plaque to Thomas K. Wintersteen, contract specialist in the section, upon his recent retirement after 27 years of Government service.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

phone on Dr. Lynch's desk in the Clinical Center Employee Health Service.

Dr. Lynch is informed of the situation and immediately connected to the radio equipment aboard the emergency vehicles at the scene.

First aid instructions are given directly. If necessary, the injured person is placed aboard the large white van, which has full ambulance equipment, and taken to the motor entrance of the Employee Health Service in Building 10.

SPEAKEASY

(Continued from Page 1)

ness of the "Speakeasy," so named by Col. Schon, has come from other sources.

The Instrument Engineering and Development Branch of the Division of Research Services now has two more of these devices under construction. They will be used by patients in the Medical Neurology Unit of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, where "there is an immediate need for them," according to Head Nurse Mary D. Thompson.

Also, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and concerned individuals all across the country have queried NIH concerning this device.

The story about the first "Speakeasy" was carried not only in the *NIH Record* but in the January 1965 issue of *NIH News Service for Professional Journals*. From these two sources the word was spread to an immense audience through numerous publications outside NIH.

Many Seek Information

As a result, a cross-section of those now looking into the advantages of reproducing the "Speakeasy" include the University of Washington Hospital in Seattle; Memorial Hospital of Long Beach, Calif.; New York State Rehabilitation Hospital; a Rochester, N. Y., physician in private practice; the Rehabilitation Division of the Methodist Hospital of Gary, Ind.; and the Kaiser Foundation Rehabilitation Center in Vallejo, Calif.

This is only a sampling of inquirers who have, to use one writer's word, "swamped" publications carrying the story.

It begins to look as though the efforts of Col. Schon's friends will benefit many hospital patients in the U.S.A.



This picture of Col. Mathias J. Schon Jr., Nurse Mary D. Thompson and the "Speakeasy" developed by Col. Schon's friends at Ft. Lee, Va., carried with descriptive story in prior issue of *NIH Record*, resulted in its duplication for use by other patients.—Photo by Lee Bragg.

Seventh NIH Art Exhibit Opens Apr. 26 With 5 Categories; Prizes Total \$300

All NIH employees, members of their immediate families, and Clinical Center patients are invited to enter the 7th Annual NIH Art Exhibit.

The exhibit, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will be displayed in the Clinical Center lobby from April 26 through May 21. There is a fee of \$1 per entry.

A total of \$300 in prize money will be divided among winners in five categories: sculpture; oils, collages and related works; water colors and pastels; prints, etchings and lithographs; and drawings. Crafts are not included in the show.

Judges for this year's exhibit are Jacob Kainen, Director of Graphics, Smithsonian Institution; Gian Pietro, Head of the Ceramics Department, Catholic University; and

Samuel Bookatz, noted portraitist and painter, and owner of the Bookatz Gallery, in Alexandria, Va.

Entries must be submitted on Friday, April 23, between 5 and 6 p.m., in the 14th floor gymnasium of the Clinical Center. Judging will take place that evening.

Submitted paintings should be matted, have screw eyes and wires, or otherwise be prepared for hanging. Frames are not necessary. Entries must not exceed 48" maximum width (including frame, if any).

Wet frames or canvases or impermanent forms of sculpture, such as plasticene or wet clay, will not be accepted. Work not accepted must be picked up on Monday, April 26.

Instructions and entry blanks will be available in the R&W office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A18, Ext. 63597.

Hansen Appoints Kleven As Information Officer

Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division of Research Services, has announced the appointment of William T. Kleven as Information Officer of that Division. Mr. Kleven has been a member of the Information staff of the National Institute of Mental Health since 1963.

He first came to NIH as an Information Trainee in 1962. Upon completion of the year's training program, he joined the information staff of the National Institute of Mental Health, where he served until his present appointment.

Mr. Kleven earlier served over



Mr. Kleven

Dr. Eugene Van Scott, NCI, Wins Award for Dermatology Research

Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott, Chief of the Dermatology Branch of the National Cancer Institute, recently received the 1964 Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Taub International Memorial Award for Psoriasis Research. This annual award, accompanied by a \$1,000 honorarium, was established in 1957 to recognize individuals or groups doing outstanding work in the field of psoriasis.



Dr. Van Scott

Dr. Van Scott was chosen to receive the award in recognition of his studies at the Clinical Center over the past few years in treating patients with severe psoriatic involvement.

Recent results of this work were reported in an article, "Parenteral Methotrexate in Psoriasis," published in the April 1964 issue of the *Archives of Dermatology*.

The article discussed the biochemical, biological, and pharmacological actions of folic acid antagonists on psoriasis lesions and reviewed clinical experience and results, with the conclusion that in carefully selected patients, injections of methotrexate demonstrated and maintained improvement of the disease.

Joins NCI in 1953

Dr. Van Scott was born in Macedon, N. Y. He received B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. After internship at Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo and a residency in dermatology at the University of Chicago, he served as Associate in Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital from 1952 to 1953, when he came to NCI.

He was named Head of the Dermatology Service in 1957 and became Chief of the Dermatology Branch of the Institute when the branch was created in 1961.

Dr. Van Scott is Chairman of the American Academy of Dermatology's Advisory Committee to the Food and Drug Administration, and Vice President of the Society for Investigative Dermatology. He also serves on the Editorial Board of the *Archives of Dermatology*.

five years in the Air Force and is currently a Captain in the active reserve. He received his B.A. degree in public relations from The American University, where he is currently doing graduate work. He is a member of the Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalistic Society.



John W. Finn, Assistant Chief of the Financial Management Branch, OAM-OD, is one of six DHEW employees honored for developing programs resulting in economy in government operations who were congratulated by President Johnson in Secretary Celebrezze's office on March 3. In this picture, from left: Mr. Finn, Donald F. Simpson, Executive Officer of the PHS; Mrs. Genevive O. Dane, Budget Officer of the Office of Education, and President Johnson.

NICHD Aide Assigned to West Indian Project on Cancer, Family Planning

A newly appointed Field Research Assistant in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Reproductive Biology Program, Dr. Henry W. Vaillant, has been assigned to a unique nationwide project of cancer detection and family planning in Barbados, West Indies. The project is sponsored by the Population Council and the Barbados Government.



Dr. Vaillant

The only American assigned to the project, Dr. Vaillant will be in charge of training technicians for cytology studies and the overall management of the project's laboratories and cytology screening program.

Major Goals Outlined

The major goals of the cancer detection and family planning project are to:

1. Observe any significant changes in the birthrate of a pre-industrial country as a result of a nationwide program to make intra-uterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs) easily available to women of childbearing age.

2. Provide a model for determining the socioeconomic impact of such a program on a population group.

3. Develop methods of training nurse-midwives for use in such programs in other pre-industrial countries.

The cancer detection aspects of the program will seek data on prevalence and incidence of cervical cancer to establish a baseline for comparing the incidence of this disease in women using IUCDs with those not using them.

In addition, it will provide a model for establishing similar inexpensive programs of cytological screening in other pre-industrial nations and will investigate low-cost methods of treating early cervical cancer.

Barbados Considered Ideal

Barbados is particularly suitable for such a countrywide research project. Its population is small (250,000 persons), stable, and without significant public health problems. The current rate of literacy among adults is high, and public attitudes towards health care and family planning are favorable.

Record keeping and patient follow-up problems are simplified by the fact that the 166-square-mile island has only one general hospital, and that a well-enforced law

New Medical Journal Is Published in Israel

A new medical-scientific journal, the Israel Journal of Medical Sciences, began bi-monthly publication in January.

Published in the English language, the journal incorporates two previously published periodicals—the Israel Medical Journal of the Israel Medical Association, and the Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine of the National Council for Research and Development.

The new journal will publish articles on clinical medicine and the basic medical sciences.

According to the foreword in the first issue, the journal will follow the trend "to amalgamate the scattered tesserae of the medical mosaic in order to attempt to make each discipline more meaningful for all."

Journal Broader in Scope

The new publication will be broader in scope than the two parent publications and will include contributions of national, regional and international interest.

The first issue of the journal presents as its leading articles "The Purpose and Method of Medical Education" by Sir George Pickering, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, England; and "Future Trends in the Investigation of Glycogen Storage Disease" by Dr. H. G. Hers, Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, University of Louvain, Belgium.

Dr. M. Prywes is Editor-in-Chief of the Editorial Board for the Israel Journal of Medical Sciences. It is being published by the Weizmann Science Press in Jerusalem, Israel.

requires that all births be reported.

The first six months of the project will be used to train nurse-midwives in techniques of interviewing, making pelvic examinations, IUCD insertion, taking cervical smears, and training cytology technicians.

During this period, the first groups of women will be enrolled in the combined cancer detection—IUCD program. Women initially participating in the study will be post partum cases, including those delivered outside the island's single general hospital.

During the second phase of the project, the opportunity to participate either in the combined project or in the cancer detection program will be extended to other women through the island's four regional health centers.

Followup studies will be made of all women enrolled in the program. Women past the reproductive age will be offered the cancer detection tests and serve as controls.

REPORT ON NIH

(Continued from Page 1)

wisely and well in the public interest."

- That "despite the significant past accomplishments and the high quality of the current effort, substantial problems will arise in the future unless changes are made in the organization and procedures of NIH."

"The most important organizational need of NIH," the committee said, "is the strengthening of its capacity for long-range planning, for determining the optimum utilization of its funds, and for ensuring that its activities and policies have the continued understanding and approval of the scientific and lay public."

With respect to procedures, the committee said the "most important NIH need" is for "changes to enhance the responsibility and authority" of university executives for work conducted in their institutions.

Accompanying this assumption of more responsibility, it said, well-managed institutions should be made "eligible for more funding of institutional grants (such as program projects and general research support grants)."

More Grantee Authority

Authority also should be assigned, the committee noted, "to institutional executives to make a variety of project-related decisions currently reserved for central NIH determination."

"If proper changes are made," it commented, "a decrease in the red tape harassments that currently annoy many scientific investigators, along with an increase in the quality of institutional accountability for government funds, should be simultaneously achievable."

Following publication of the report, Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, speaking on behalf of the NIH community, said, "I am deeply gratified by the Study Committee's general conclusions and by President Johnson's recognition in accepting the report that the leading edge of our national effort is the research conducted and supported by the National Institutes of Health.

"Dr. Dean Wooldridge and his group have made a significant contribution to a better understanding of NIH activities and to their further development."

The 1960 census found that in every 100 families, 52 were composed of only a couple and their children; 27 of only a married couple; 7 of only one parent and children; and 14 consisted of the head with or without spouse or children but with other relatives.

Dr. Waxman Appointed DRFR Branch Chief

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Acting Chief of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, has announced the appointment of Dr. Bruce D. Waxman as Chief of the Special Research Resources Branch.



Dr. Waxman

Dr. Waxman succeeds Dr. Howard Jenerick who recently was appointed Chief of the Research Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In his new position Dr. Waxman will administer a grants program for large-scale research resources, such as computer and biomedical engineering centers which serve many scientific disciplines in an institution, a region, or a national segment of biomedical science.

Serves With DRG

Before joining the DRFR staff, Dr. Waxman was Executive Secretary of the Computer Research Study Section, Division of Research Grants. From 1957 to 1961 he was Director, Family Injury Survey, Connecticut State Department of Health. During the previous year he was statistician, Illinois Survival Plan, Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

A native of New York City, Dr. Waxman received his bachelor's degree in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania, his master's in demography and statistics from the University of Connecticut, and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.



Dr. John Lind of Stockholm (right), expert on newborns, shows Dr. Norman Gerrie, Human Communication Program Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a slide used in his March 22 seminar here on "Hemodynamic Adaptation to the Placental Transfusion." Professor of Pediatrics at the Karolinska Institute and Co-Director of the Wenner-Gren Research Laboratory, both in Stockholm, Dr. Lind is also an expert on the normal and abnormal cry sounds of infants.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

DYER LECTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

medical sciences . . . and similarly, non-epidemiologists regularly romp through the fields of epidemiology with little appreciation of the methods and approaches which make this science distinctive."

On the premise that "good fences make good neighbors," Dr. Langmuir will propose "sharply defined and rigorously limited boundaries for epidemiology."

The Dyer Lectureship was established in 1950 to honor Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, a former Director of NIH. The lectureship is administered by NIH and is awarded annually to a scientist who has made an outstanding contribution to knowledge in the field of medical and biomedical research.

Earns 3 Degrees

Born in Santa Monica, Calif., in 1910, Dr. Langmuir is a graduate (cum laude) of Harvard University. In 1935 he received his M.D. from Cornell University Medical College and in 1940 his Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health.

Following a medical internship at Boston City Hospital, he served consecutively as Medical Consultant and Assistant District Health Officer of the New York State Health Department and as Deputy Commissioner of Health of Westchester County, N. Y. During World War II, Dr. Langmuir was associated with the U. S. Army Epidemiological Board.

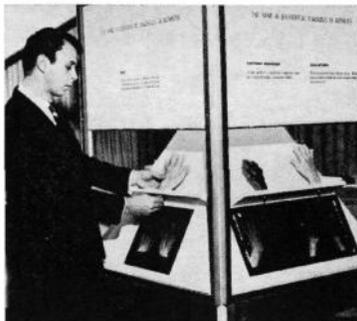
Immediately after the war, Dr. Langmuir spent three years at Johns Hopkins University as Associate Professor of Epidemiology. In 1949 he became Chief of CDC's Epidemiology Branch.

Trains Hundreds

Dr. Langmuir has trained hundreds of young men and women in the intricate designs and techniques of epidemiology. The annual conference of the Epidemic Intelligence Service, held each spring in Atlanta, was established by Dr. Langmuir.

This meeting provides an annual forum in which CDC's corps of Epidemic Intelligence Service officers can exchange ideas and bring their knowledge to epidemiologists and scientists in related fields.

In addition to providing guidance and leadership in his own active program, Dr. Langmuir has served as consultant on many diverse problems concerned with disease control. Dr. Langmuir also has directed epidemiologic control and investigative teams in serious disease problems throughout the world. His published scientific articles number more than 70.



This is one of the two exhibits displayed by NIAMD at the 2-day Arthritis Public Information program conducted recently in Boston by the Massachusetts Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation. The program attracted 5,000 people and was broadcast over local radio stations. Howard Seltzer of the NIAMD Information Office assembles one of the exhibit's island units.

Kenneth Gettings Dies, Was NIH Fire Marshal

Kenneth W. Gettings, NIH Fire Marshal since 1954, died unexpectedly March 27 at Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C.

During his 12 years of service here, Mr. Gettings was instrumental in developing the NIH Fire Department from a one-man operation to its present group of highly skilled and highly specialized professional fire fighters.

For many NIH employees, Mr. Gettings, as NIH Fire Marshal, was their introduction to the concept of fire prevention as a result of the many training classes he conducted.

Mr. Gettings' career in the fire service dates back to 1922 when he helped organize the first Volunteer Fire Department in College Park, Md. He was active in that department and subsequently the Hyattsville Volunteer Fire Department on a part-time basis, until 1942 when he joined the U. S. Naval Air Station at Anacostia as a private in the Fire Department.

Serves at NAS

In 1943 he was appointed Captain in the Naval Air Station Department and in 1944 became its Chief.

Last year Mr. Gettings, a longtime Mason, was instrumental in establishing a Masonic Club at NIH and was serving as its President at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Eunice J. Gettings, of the home address, 4606 Lacy Ave., Bradbury Park, Md.; a sister, Mrs. Capitola Ekard; a brother, Joseph Jesse Gettings; and three stepchildren.



Mr. Gettings

NIAMD Scientists Trace Production of Erythropoietin in Rats to Kidney Cells

Scientists from the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases have obtained additional evidence linking the juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney with production of erythropoietin, a humoral factor in the blood which stimulates production of erythrocytes.

Induced oxygen deficiency was used to stimulate release of secretory granules by these cells and a distinct correlation was found between this secretory activity and circulating and renal levels of erythropoietin.

Various investigators have sought such a relationship, but methods thus far employed for inducing oxygen deficiency also decreased renal blood volume in which cases the observed results could have resulted from either factor.

Test Simulates Altitude

In the present study, rats were exposed to a simulated altitude of 25,000 feet (in a low-oxygen chamber) six hours daily and five days a week for six weeks. This resulted in a marked increase in red cells without a decrease in renal blood volume.

Test rats were sacrificed periodically, either before or immediately after altitude exposure. Kidneys were fixed and stained and the juxtaglomerular cell index (JCI), which permits biologic comparison of cell number and granularity, was determined.

Plasma erythropoietin levels were determined by a bioassay method which utilizes the rate of incorporation of iron into red cells, and an improved method of extracting erythropoietin from the kidney was devised.

A close correlation was found between the granularity of the juxtaglomerular cells and circulating erythropoietin levels. Thus, after a weekend of rest and before exposure to hypoxia, the JCI was high and circulating erythropoietin levels were low.

EHS to Show Film on Aging and Retirement

"The Golden Age," a film portrayal of the future for senior citizens, will be shown next week by the Employee Health Service.

George Landsman, NIMH Consultant, will introduce the film.

It will be shown at the Clinical Center auditorium Wednesday, April 14, at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; on Tuesday, April 13, at the Westwood Building, conference room A at 1 p.m., 1:45 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.; and on Thursday, April 15, at NBOC #2, Conference room 113 at 1:30 p.m. and NBOC #1, conference room 202 at 2:30 p.m.

Following exposure, however, large decreases in the JCI were accompanied by high circulating erythropoietin levels. Similar correlations between extractable renal erythropoietin and the JCI were observed.

JCI Link Cited

These findings support the view that juxtaglomerular cells are concerned with production of erythropoietin and that their increased secretory activities play a role in acclimatization to the low oxygen tension characteristic of high altitudes by increasing the circulating red cell mass through liberation of increased amounts of erythropoietin.

A preliminary report of this work by Drs. H. B. Demopoulos and B. Highman of NIAMD's Laboratory of Experimental Pathology and associates was read at the 1964 Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology meeting in Chicago, and the full paper appeared in the March edition of the American Journal of Pathology.

Harold Wolfe Named to NIAID Information Post

The appointment of Harold Wolfe as Information Officer of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has been announced by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Institute Director.



Mr. Wolfe

Mr. Wolfe has been active in the public information field in the Public Health Service, including the National Institutes of Health, since 1960.

He served as the first public information specialist for the Collaborative Perinatal Research Project of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

For the last two and a half years, he has been the Information Officer of the Division of Foreign Quarantine, Bureau of Medical Services.

Before entering the Public Health Service Mr. Wolfe was an editor at the National Library of Medicine, the U. S. Naval Dental School, and the Office of the Army Surgeon General.

Mr. Wolfe, a World War II veteran, was born in Binghamton, N. Y. He received a B.S. from Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y., where he majored in biology and chemistry.

He has since done postgraduate work at Brooklyn College, American University, Georgetown University, and the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

Terry Announces Award Of Construction Grants For Research Facilities

Research in problems of blood transfusion, blood factors in genetics, and long-term preservation of blood will be conducted in an expanded facility made possible by a \$865,000 grant to the Community Blood Council of Greater New York.

The award, one of five totaling \$4.25 million was announced recently by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service.

The Community Blood Council award provides matching funds for renovating research areas within the New York Blood Center's 4-story building.

Biomedical Research Expanded

The Center, under its expanded research program, will provide special materials and services to investigators in hematology, genetics, immunology, and other biomedical research fields throughout the nation.

Largest of the five grants is \$1.93 million awarded to the University of Vermont College of Medicine for construction and renovation of a building to house a variety of basic and clinical research programs. Included will be research programs in epidemiology, immunology, pulmonary physiology, and psychiatry.

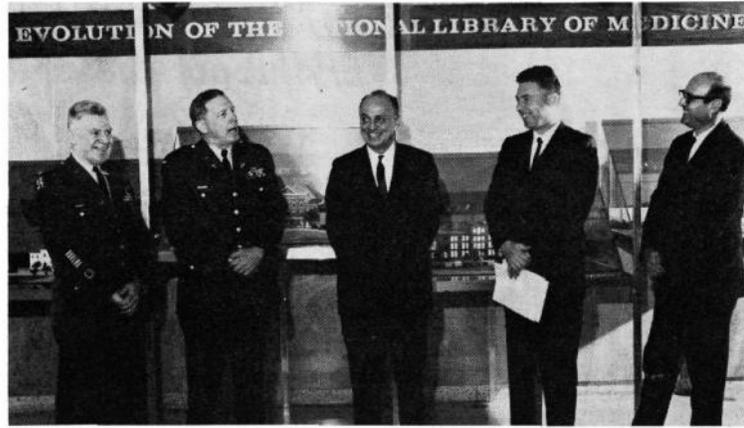
The University of Minnesota received a \$996,000 grant for construction of a 4-story biochemistry research building on the St. Paul campus. The new building will permit the expansion of present research and the initiation of new research projects in enzymology, genetics, chemistry, biochemistry, and metabolic processes.

DRFR Administers Program

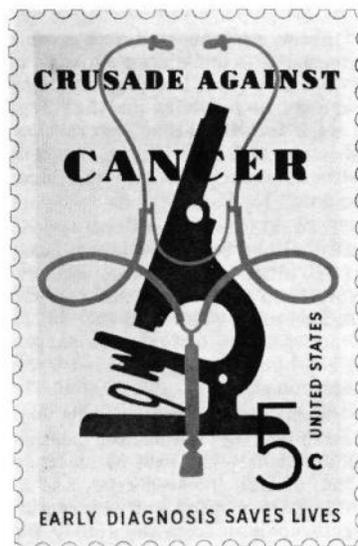
The Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, was awarded \$360,000 to complete two floors in the new 10-story addition to the hospital for research in the clinical sciences and an additional floor for an animal research facility. The C. W. Post College of Long Island University, N.Y., received a \$100,000 grant for construction of a psychological research center.

Including these new grants a total of \$324.3 million has been awarded through the Health Research Facilities program administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources. These matching funds pay for construction, renovation, and equipment.

Now in its ninth year, the program has increased the Nation's research potential by making possible almost \$900 million in new research space.



At a ceremony in the National Library of Medicine, March 18, Brig. Gen. Conn L. Milburn Jr., Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, presents to Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, an exhibit depicting the development of the NLM under the Army and the PHS. From left: Col. F. J. Hughes Jr., Director, Professional Services, Army OSG; Gen. Milburn; Dr. Terry; Dr. Norman Q. Brill, Chairman, NLM Board of Regents; and Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of the NLM.—Photo by Otis Parham.



This is a picture of one of the 115 million Crusade Against Cancer stamps (without benefit of color) now on sale at all U. S. Post Offices, including the Postal Station here in the Clinical Center.

Stamp Issued to Mark Cancer Control Month

In support of Cancer Control Month, observed annually in April by Presidential Proclamation, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski this year announced the issuance of a special 5-cent postage stamp designed to emphasize the importance of research and treatment in the control of cancer.

The stamp, designed by famed illustrator Steven Dohanos, features a stethoscope in purple against a microscope in orange, and the legend, "Early Diagnosis Saves Lives."

The postal station operated by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association in Room B1C27 of the Clinical Center has a large supply

Herbert Hopkins Named R&W General Manager

Herbert Buell Hopkins, Director of Personnel Services at Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md., since 1961, has been appointed General Manager of the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

In his new position, Mr. Hopkins will supervise administration of the association's active program of recreational benefits and welfare services for NIH employees.

Mr. Hopkins joins the R&W staff after 20 years of service in the fields of financial management, public relations, and personnel for the U. S. Air Force.

A native of Kentucky, he attended Bennett Memorial College in London, Ky., where he received a B.A. degree in business administration and psychology in 1940. During World War II, he served as military attache with the State Department in South America and Europe.

Serves in Alaska

After the war, he was Executive Officer at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, and in 1950, was appointed Director of Personnel Procurement and Commander of the Armed Forces Examining Station, New Haven, Conn.

From 1953 to 1956, he served as Director of Inspection, Inspector General, at Wolters Air Force Base, Mineral Wells, Tex., and for the next three years was Executive Officer at Ladd Air Force Base, in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Mr. Hopkins retired from the Air Force in 1964 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Selenium Text Published

A comprehensive review of the toxicological, chemical and geological aspects of the element selenium, by Irene Rosenfeld and Orville A. Beath of the University of Wyoming faculty, was published recently with grant support from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The 411-page text, titled Selenium, brings up-to-date information presented in a monograph by Prof. Beath and the late Prof. Trelease of Columbia University, which was published 15 years ago.

Dr. Lloyd Law Delivers Clowes Lecture April 8

Dr. Lloyd W. Law, Head of the Carcinogenesis Section of the Laboratory of Biology, NCI, has been selected to give the fifth annual G. H. A. Clowes Memorial Lecture before the American Association for Cancer Research in Philadelphia April 8.

Dr. Law will speak on "Studies of Thymic Function with Emphasis on the Role of the Thymus in Oncogenesis." The lecture honors the memory of the late Dr. Clowes, a pioneer in cancer research and one of the founders of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Noted Leukemia Researcher

Recognized as a world authority on experimental leukemia, Dr. Law has made important contributions to current knowledge of the physiological function of the thymus and its role in the development of neoplasia in laboratory animals. He has conducted extensive basic research in genetics and cancer, and the etiology and chemotherapy of leukemia.

More than 190 scientific reports, 18 of them by NCI scientists, will be presented at 16 scientific sessions of the meeting, to be held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, April 7-10. The reports will be devoted to virology, chemotherapy, endocrinology, immunology and genetics, clinical investigation, biochemistry, biology, and carcinogenesis.

of the special issue, available also at all post offices.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of NCI, urges widespread use of the cancer stamp, not only during April but throughout 1965.

"Every cancer stamp that goes

through the mail," he said, "will serve as one more reminder to the general public of the importance of research and related activities for the control and perhaps the eventual eradication of cancer."