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 departments."

Radio Communications System Maintains Constant Alert for Emergencies Here

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 91, the NIH radio system, originally designed by the Plant Safety Branch to accommodate its emergency role, 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 Service 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 (NIHRA). Fully authorized by the Federal Communications Commission, this station, known by its call letters K3YGG, not only gives many hours of enjoyment to the "hams" employed by NIH.

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

"Looks like an ounce of publicity," Arnold Sperling, Chief of Patient Services, was reporting the gift of a new telephone for the Clinical Center patients.

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

That story described and pictured the device, designed and made for Col. Mathias J. Schon, 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.

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 Ferranti interested her 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 usefulness of the "Speakeasy" is worth a pound of therapy.

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.

'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, in March 18 released the long-awaited Wooldridge study committee report on NIH operations. The comprehensive, 213-page report is titled "Biomedical Sciences 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 developing 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..."
Wage Board Employees at NIH to Vote On Choice of Representation April 20

Three labor-management elections are scheduled at NIH for 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 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 2149 AFGE to represent all employees in his unit;
- He may support the Washington Area Metal Trades Council and its affiliated locals to represent all employees in his unit;
- He may express a wish that no employee organization be given exclusive authority to represent employees of his unit.

These elections are being held as a result of requests to management by the Advanced Manufacturing 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 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 during their own working 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.

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 of 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 300-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 workforce, and 3) are used within the Department for Federal-wide statistical purposes.

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

THE NIH RECORD

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The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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 and his bad 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 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 procedures 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 with in-grade increase permitted through Quality Increases.

The NIH Awards Handbook for Supervisors and PPM Personnel No. 22, Quality Increases, contains 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
Dr. Fernandez-Moran Discusses Use of Electron Microscope as Analytical Tool

The submolecular world of the cell membrane 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. Fernandez-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 instrument 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 multienzyme 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. Even in the near future, he said, we can expect to achieve with this instrument direct readout of the entire contents of the Library of Congress on a surface the size of a single page, and then be able to read it by using an electron microscope as a microreader.

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 a coin. With this approach, it might be possible to impress the entire contents of the Library of Congress on a surface the size of a 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 viewpoint. Panspermia training 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 biological 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 training 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, and to approach them as outsiders who require retraining for biological research.

Physicians Study Soviet Research in Child Health

Six American physicians, including Dr. Donald Harding, 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. R.

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 communication.

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

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; perinatal physiology; physiology of the newborn; and developmental immunoology.

Other members of the U. S. delegation are Dr. Norman P. Kretchmer, 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 Pennsylvania 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).
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.

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 Oehler 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. Winterset, contract specialist in the section, upon his recent retirement after 27 years of Government service.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Communications

(Continued from Page 1)

thusiasts 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 NIHRC 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 900 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-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 centers, and concerned individuals’ need for them,” according to Head Nurse Mary D. Thompson, “swamped” publications efforts of Col. Schon’s friends with queries who have, to use one writer’s word, “swamped” publications. They will be used 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 plasterine 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, Edg. 31, Rm. 1A18, Ext. 65997.

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 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.
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.

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 intrauterine 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 nurses-in-laboratories 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 160-square-mile island has only one general hospital, and that a well-enforced law has only one general hospital, and that a well-enforced law
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 1960 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 Epidemiology Intelligence Service, held each spring in Atlanta, was established by Dr. Langmuir.

This meeting provides an annual forum in which CDC’s corps of Epidemiology Intelligence Service officers can exchange ideas and bring their knowledge to epidemiologists and scientists in public health.

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.

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 Stimulates Lactate

In the presence, lactic acid was present in the atmosphere of the animal. 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 Wednesdays, April 14, 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 #1, Conference room 115 at 1:30 p.m. and NBOC #1, conference room 202 at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Wolfe

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

In November 1967, Mr. Wolfe became a 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 Medical 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 Expands

The Center, under its expanded research program, will provide special materials and services to investigate the human 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 $966,000 grant for construction of a 4-story biochemistry research building on the St. Paul campus. The new building will permit the expansion of current 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.

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, Laramie, was published recently with grant support from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The 411-page text, titled Selenium, is available at $6.50 from the Printing and Distribution Office of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., since 1961, has been an appointed General Manager of the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

In this new position, Mr. Hopkins will supervise all the association's active program of recreational, educational, and welfare services for NIH employees.

Mr. Hopkins joined the R&W staff after 29 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.

Herbert Hopkins Named R&W General Manager

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

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