

the NIH Record

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Optimism High on CFC Drive Here Despite Initial Lag

Figures on the first collection report of the Combined Federal Campaign reveal that NIH has raised \$36,968.60 or 18.6 percent of its 1966-67 quota of \$199,043. Employee participation was only 17.9 percent.

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD



The Folk Singers, Specialists E5 Lee Gaffney (left) and Ron Ware of the Soldiers of Song, U.S. Army Field Band, scored a hit at the CFC rally. Director and Chairman of the NIH campaign, noting that the first collection report showed a slow initial response, pointed out that only 16 of the 18 NIH reporting units

(See CFC DRIVE, Page 6)

College Suicides Study Aims to Create Climate Conducive to Mental Health

By Arthur McIntyre

The grim statistics of suicides among college students set the stage for discussion of a National Institute of Mental Health grant to study student stress during a recent press conference.

Suicide was pictured as the most startling manifestation of "pressure-cooker" stress to which today's college student is subjected.

Staffers from the U.S. National Student Association and the NIMH discussed the purpose of the grant at the press conference.

Conferences Planned

The grant (\$22,915 for the first year) to the NSA will help finance a series of regional conferences and at least five on-campus studies into causes and remedies for student stress.

"It is not the purpose of the grant to turn college campuses into mental health clinics, but to create

Studies on Effects of Laser Show It May Be Useful Tool

By Tony Anastasi

Medical investigators of the National Cancer Institute and biomedical engineers of the Division of Research Services are combining efforts in a project to study the feasibility of high-powered laser beams for clinical surgery.

Presently, the laser (short for light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation) is being used only in studies on experimental animals.

"The laser will most certainly play a significant role in biomedical research, but at the moment our reaction is best expressed in terms of suppressed enthusiasm," says Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the NCI Surgery Branch.

No Clinical Applications

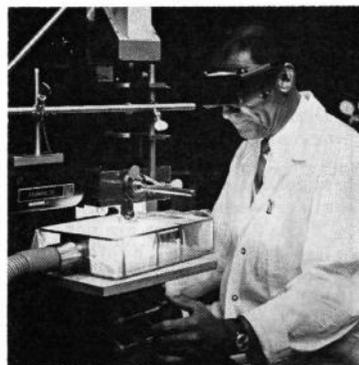
"Although it may well become a useful tool in the treatment of certain types of cancer, at present the laser is not being used in clinical applications at NIH," he said.

Current NIH experimental research is concentrated on determining the effect of laser energy on the biological behavior of tumors and normal tissue.

Originally developed in 1960 by the Bell Laboratories and Hughes Aircraft, lasers are finding wide application by military, industrial and medical scientists.

Laser rays are created when

certain media, such as ruby or gas, are stimulated by absorbed energy



DRS biomedical engineer Grant Riggle watches the powerful laser beam during an experimental shot in the Lab.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

at one frequency, and emit a portion of the absorbed energy at a second frequency within the visual spectrum.

The emitted light is unique because of its narrow band width and directionality.

The individual rays travel coherently and produce a parallel beam of intense light that can be easily directed and focussed by lenses, prisms and glass tubes.

Power carried by the waves can be as great as one million times the intensity of light energy received on earth from the sun.

Tests Described

In a recent sequence of research tests, NCI scientists have implanted certain types of tumors into selected experimental animals. When the tumor reaches a certain size the laser beam is used to attempt destruction of the growth.

The research team monitors the power used in each laser shot to determine the various levels of energy necessary for effective necrosis (death of cells in contact with living tissue).

"We can control and monitor the characteristics of every laser shot.

(See LASER, Page 4)

Dr. Earl Stadtman Chosen to Deliver Next NIH Lecture

By Herbert B. Nichols

Dr. Earl R. Stadtman, Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Heart Institute, will deliver the next National Institutes of Health Lecture on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 8:15 p. m. in the auditorium of the Clinical Center. His subject will be "The Cellular Regulation of Branched Biosynthetic Pathways."



Dr. Stadtman

Basic to an understanding of the research work which Dr. Stadtman will report is an appreciation of the importance to medical science of information on cellular regulating mechanisms and how they control body metabolism.

Compounds Broken Down

Within all organisms compounds are being broken down with a release of energy which, together with the products of such catabolic processes, is used for the synthesis of body-building blocks—amino acids, nucleotides and fatty acids.

It is important from the stand—
(See NIH LECTURE, Page 8)

EST Returns to D.C. Area Oct. 30; Set Clocks Back

A majority of NIH employees can look forward to getting an extra hour's sleep Oct. 30, when most of the country, including the Washington Metropolitan Area, returns to Eastern Standard Time.

This is a reminder to set the time on your clocks back one hour to compensate for the time change which goes into effect at 2 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 30.

NIH personnel who work the tour of duty starting at 12 midnight on Oct. 30 will work one extra hour that day for which they should receive overtime pay.

the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

HEALTH BENEFITS 'OPEN SEASON'

As announced in this column earlier, an "open season" under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program is scheduled for November 14-30. During this period, eligible employees will have an opportunity to enroll, and employees already enrolled may change their plan, option, or type of enrollment, or any combination of these changes. At NIH these changes will be effective Jan. 1.

The Civil Service Commission has announced that for the contract period that begins in January there will be a number of plan changes in benefits and rates.

Detailed information will be published in the Nov. 1 issue of the *NIH Record*, and revised brochures on the plans will be distributed in early November.

DRS Photo Section Urges Utilization of 2 x 2" Slides

The Photography Section, Division of Research Services, urges NIH personnel to request 2 x 2" cardboard-mounted slides instead of 3 1/4 x 4" glass slides whenever possible.

The 2 x 2" slides are not only less expensive, lighter and more compact for traveling, but 2 x 2 projectors are generally more available, and the Photography Section has a greater production capacity for them.

Recent developments in optics projection equipment and photographic emulsions make the 2 x 2" slide satisfactory for projection even in large conference areas.

Another advantage is that 2 x 2" slides can be used even in closed TV or on-the-air TV multiplex systems, while few TV installations are prepared to use 3 1/4 x 4" glass slides.

Blood Bank Report Updated

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 183 units of blood were received from NIH donors in September. During the same period CC patients received 2,036 units of blood.

One NIH staff member, Robert Harr of NIDR, joined the "gallon-donor club."

Dr. Charles B. Wilkinson Named To Natl. Mental Health Council

Appointment of Dr. Charles B. Wilkinson to membership on the National Advisory Mental Health Council was announced recently by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart, Public Health Service.

Dr. Wilkinson is Professor and Associate Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, Kansas City Division, University of Missouri School of Medicine.

He is also Associate Director, Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation and Chairman of the Mental Health Committee, Regional Health and Welfare Council of Kansas City.

New Studies in Mental Retardation Undertaken

New studies in such areas as teratology, genetics, metabolic errors and fetal pharmacology to determine the causes and means of preventing mental retardation are being undertaken at the Children's Hospital Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the help of a \$120,000 grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

This multidisciplinary program of research will be housed initially in the Children's Hospital but will be relocated in mid-1967 to the Hospital's Institute of Developmental Research currently under construction.

Shannon Wins Award for Outstanding Contribution To Academic Medicine

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, received the John M. Russell Award for his "outstanding contribution to academic medicine" at a dinner Sept. 30 at the Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N.Y. The dinner concluded the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Markle Scholars in Academic Medicine.

Dr. Paul G. Quie, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, presented the award, and Dr. Gordon W. Douglas, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, New York University, read the citation.

Shannon Is 5th Recipient

The award originated in 1962 by the Markle Scholars to honor John M. Russell, President of the Markle Foundation, on the fifteenth anniversary of the fund's program to support young medical faculty members.

It is given "to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to academic medicine, the impact of which has been felt widely and outside the recipient's own specialty field and beyond the persons in his immediate entourage." Dr. Shannon is the fifth recipient.

Dr. Hill Returns to DRS From WHO Assignment

Dr. Robert T. Hill has returned to the Division of Research Grants after serving a term as the scientist in charge of studies concerning problems of human reproduction, Maternal and Child Section, with the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

Before accepting the position with WHO, Dr. Hill was Executive Secretary of the Endocrinology Study Section of the DRG.

Dr. Hill, whose major fields of interest are anatomy and endocrinology, was a contributing author to "The Ovary" published in mid-1962 by the Academic Press of New York and London.

He was also a contributing author to "Advances in Neuroendocrinology" published by the University of Illinois Press.

Prior to this, Dr. Hill was for 20 years Professor of Anatomy at the University of Miami, Indiana University, and Yale. From 1952 to 1956 he was Chairman of the Anatomy Department, University of Miami School of Medicine.

NIH Task Force Investigates Cause of Slow Decline in Infant Mortality Rate

Despite this country's lead in other health fields, its infant mortality rate has declined less than 1 percent a year since 1950, while that of other developed countries has improved steadily.

Task Force Appointed

An Infant Mortality Task Force, composed of National Institute of Child Health and Human Development staff members, was appointed last July to determine the reason for the lag and to recommend measures for correcting the high rate of deaths among children under one year of age.

The committee was chaired by Dr. Eileen Hasselmeier, Special Assistant for Prematurity, and included Rita Fogelman, Dr. George

McCracken, Rolf Versteeg, Lillian Freedman and Evelyn Johnsen.

Infant death can be influenced by many factors, from conception through pregnancy and childhood disorders.

Because 67 percent of infant mortality in the United States is pregnancy related—prematurity, dysmaturity, congenital malformations and birth injury—the Institute devotes about 41 percent of its research funds on this problem to pregnancy maintenance and management.

Studies Described

Studies on fetal survival and well-being receive 27 percent and disorders of infancy 32 percent.

In addition to the support of re-

search grants, the NICHD is approaching the problem of infant mortality in the following ways:

1) Gathering and analyzing infant mortality information;

Other Approaches Listed

2) Developing epidemiologic studies of sudden unexplained death in infancy, which represents about 9 percent of the total infant mortality, and 27 percent of that which is not related to pregnancy;

3) Supporting infant mortality investigations in particular risk populations;

4) Exploring family planning attitudes in high infant mortality risk groups, and

5) Coordinating trials of various pregnancy managements.

Dr. Cole Is Honored by University of Brazil

Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, of the Laboratory of Biophysics, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was awarded the National Order of the Southern



Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, NINDB Laboratory of Biophysics (left) and Brazilian Ambassador Jorge de Carvalho e Silva. In background are other award recipients.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Cross of Brazil in recognition of his work at the Instituto de Biofisica of the University of Brazil.

The award, presented to Dr. Cole, by the Minister of Health of Brazil on Sept. 27 at the embassy, includes the degree of "Oficial" and is presented exclusively to foreigners who have rendered outstanding service to Brazil.

Much of the success in research in the biomedical sciences in Brazil has been attributed to the early help and inspiration given by Dr. Cole.

Invited to Brazil

In 1947, while Dr. Cole was Professor of Biophysics and Physiology at the University of Chicago, he was invited to be a Visiting Professor at the newly established Instituto de Biofisica.

In addition to lectures and consultations, Dr. Cole collaborated with the Instituto staff on problems of spreading depression of Leao, and the electrophysiology of the electric eel of the Amazon. His lectures, entitled Four Lectures on Biophysics, were published as the first of a series of monographs by the Instituto.

University Is Renowned

At the time of Dr. Cole's visit, the Instituto already was a leader in pure science research in South America. At the Instituto continued to advance in the field of biophysics and expand into other areas, it came to play an increasingly important part in the scientific world. It is now one of the leading institutions for basic research in the biomedical sciences.

The National Order of the Southern Cross originally was created in 1822. It was suspended in 1898 by the first Constitution of the Republic of Brazil and was re-established in 1932. Candidates for this honor are selected by a committee headed by the Minister for Foreign

'Hooked!' Booklet by NIMH Depicts Danger of Drugs

The story of the results of narcotic drug addiction, told in the language of a drug addict, has been published in comic book form by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Titled "Hooked!" the 4-color booklet narrates one young man's gradual degeneration and his wife's death as a result of the narcotic habit.

In announcing the publication, Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, NIMH Director, said, "We are hopeful this publication can help young people who might be tempted to experiment with drugs to see the danger. This booklet depicts accurately the path to heroin addiction."

"Hooked!" is designed for use in schools and for distribution by local public health departments, especially those in high-risk neighborhoods.

Copies are available from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Latin American Visitors Begin Cancer Course by NIH Tour and Lectures

Forty physicians and professors from 20 Latin American countries visited the National Institutes of Health Sept. 12 as guests of the National Cancer Institute.

A tour of Institute facilities, with lectures by Institute staff members, marked for the visitors the beginning of an intensive short-term graduate course in cancer therapy and control sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

After a brief explanation of operations of the Clinical Center, the group heard lectures by Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief, Laboratory of Pathology; Dr. Robert C. Hoye, Surgery Branch, and Dr. Murray J. Shear, Special Advisor for the Institute and Secretary-General of the International Union Against Cancer. Their day here closed with a visit to the National Library of Medicine.

On the following day the Latin American doctors toured the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where they heard papers on a number of aspects of cancer pathology.

From Sept. 24 to 28 the doctors attended lectures at the national offices of the ACS in New York City and at the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and the Francis Delafield Hospital. Later they visited the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, in Houston.

Relations. The award is presented by decree of the President of Brazil, Grand Master of the Order.

Dr. Armstrong Is Cited by the President And Honored by Former NIH Colleagues

A letter of congratulation from President Johnson and a luncheon attended by friends and former colleagues featured the recent 80th birthday celebration for Dr. Charles Armstrong, eminent NIH virologist and a PHS officer from 1916 to 1950.

Honoring Dr. Armstrong for his accomplishments, especially in research on infectious diseases, Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, and a number of Dr. Armstrong's former co-workers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases attended the luncheon at the Naval Medical Center Officers Club Sept. 27. The group gave him an album of photographs of scientists with whom he had worked.



Drs. Armstrong, Davis at former's birthday party

The letter from the President said:

"I would like to join your many friends in extending to you my best wishes and congratulations.

"As you celebrate both your 80th birthday and the 50th anniversary of your entrance into the U.S. Public Health Service, your fellow Americans look to you with gratitude for your important contributions to the medical advances of our times.

"You have earned abiding recognition from the generations of Americans who may be assured better health and longer lives through your own dedication. On their behalf, I salute you."

Background Cited

Dr. Armstrong's career as a research scientist began in 1921, after he served in World War I as a PHS medical officer in the old Hygienic Laboratory, predecessor of NIH. Until his retirement in 1950, his experimental work produced a continuing series of important discoveries, especially in virology.

Early in his career he solved the problem of tetanus in children after smallpox vaccination.

By basic laboratory investigation, he showed that the celluloid shield customarily applied to protect the vaccination lesion, as well as other direct dressings, created ideal conditions for multiplication of the tetanus organism which was commonly present on normal skin. With the abandonment of such dressings, post-vaccination tetanus disappeared.

Dr. Armstrong's laboratory probings were frequently aimed at solving practical health problems. When persons exposed to parrots were dying of a peculiar type of pneumonia during the winter of 1929-30, Dr. Armstrong headed an investigation which discovered the causative agent—the psittacosis virus.

In the process, however, Dr. Armstrong himself and 11 others



Dr. Charles Armstrong (left), retired NIAID virologist, stands with two of his longtime associates at NIH, Dr. Norman B. McCullough, Chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases, and Dr. Elizabeth Verder, Assistant Chief of the Bacteriology and Mycology Branch of NIAID. They were among the friends and former co-workers honoring Dr. Armstrong recently on his 80th birthday.—Photos by Tom Joy.

contracted the disease. One of his co-workers died of psittacosis, but the laboratory tragedy established the ease with which the virus spread through the air.

When people in St. Louis were dying of encephalitis, or "brain fever," in the 1930's, he was among the investigators who isolated the causative virus, now known as the St. Louis encephalitis virus. He followed that discovery with the isolation in 1934 of the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

But Dr. Armstrong is probably best known for his pioneering work in poliomyelitis. He helped open the modern experimental attack on polio with his adaptation in 1939 of a strain of human polio virus to grow and produce paralysis in mice.

He Advises Foundation

With this new tool there came renewed study of polio which eventually, through support by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, culminated in its present control by vaccine.

Dr. Armstrong was a member of several advisory committees of the Foundation from the time it was established and was among the first scientists named to its Hall of Fame in Warm Springs, Ga., in 1957. He was also among the first NIH staff members elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Despite his formal retirement from NIAID in 1950, Dr. Armstrong worked daily in his laboratory until only a few years ago.

Dr. Corfman Appointed To FDA Advisory Post

Dr. Philip A. Corfman, Acting Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Reproduction Program, has been appointed to the FDA



Dr. Corfman

Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology. The appointment is for the period ending June 30, 1967.

Dr. Corfman, a Consultant to the Committee since last fall, was also named a Consultant to the FDA's Bureau of Medicine by the FDA Commissioner, Dr. James L. Goddard.

The Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology has been prominent recently for its continuing study of the safety and efficacy of oral contraceptives.

Expanded Studies Requested

In a report made public in mid-August the Committee reported no firm evidence that oral contraceptives are unsafe. However, the Committee called for expanded studies to investigate long-term effects of oral contraceptive usage.

In the memorandum announcing the appointment, Dr. Goddard commended Dr. Corfman on his willingness "to give us the benefit of your wide experience in dealing with the many complex problems involving the use of drugs."

Dr. Laki Returns From Meetings in Budapest

Dr. Koloman Laki, Chief of the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, recently returned to NIH after a 2-week visit to Hungary.

Dr. Laki, a former university professor in Budapest who left Hungary in 1948, was a guest and main speaker at an anniversary meeting of the Hungarian Chemical Society.

In his talk on fibrinogen, which was well received, Dr. Laki described his recent experiments connecting fibrin formation to tumor growth.

Following the Chemical Society meeting, Dr. Laki attended an International Symposium on Muscle in Budapest. Dr. Laki was joined at this meeting by two of his staff members: Drs. W. J. Bowen and J. A. Gladner, and a former staff member, Dr. D. R. Kominz, now Chief of the NIH Pacific Office of the Office of International Research.

October 23-28 will be observed as Cleaner-Air-Week.

LASER

(Continued from Page 1)

This is a very significant factor," says Grant Riggle of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, who directs the technical adaptations of the laser for surgical use.

"BEIB has developed new techniques which permit us to predict and control the laser beam energy



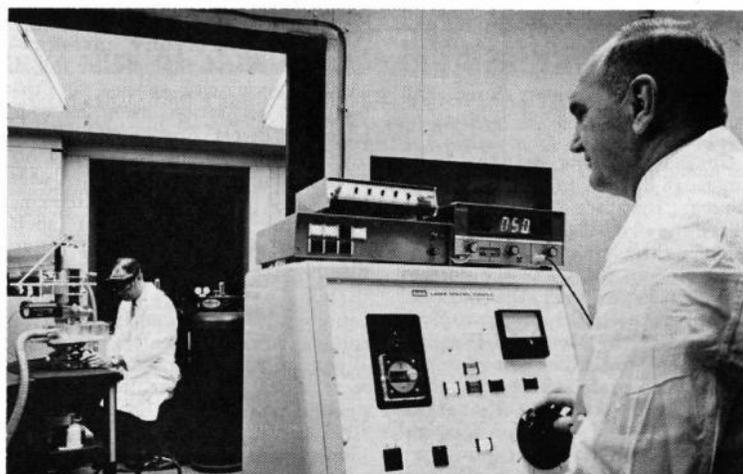
NIH scientists are opening many new doors in modern medical research, such as this one to the laser room in the NCI Surgery Branch area.

with fine precision. This enables accurate selection of location and energy density based on the diameter and pigmentation of the target tumor," he said.

Mr. Riggle also mentioned that an important concomitant effort is "developing techniques for the measurement of pressure and temperature parameters associated with beam impact on tissue."

DRS engineers have made a number of refinements on the laser systems here at NIH, such as:

1. Reducing energy loss by using liquid nitrogen cooling in the system.
2. Developing safety features (with Plant Safety Branch engi-



DRS technician Herbert Horrell (right foreground) operates the laser control console as biomedical engineer Grant Riggle (left background) watches an experimental laser shot.

Dr. Kalberer Is Named NIH Grants Associate

Dr. John T. Kalberer Jr. recently joined the Grants Associate program at the National Institutes of Health for a year of specialized training as a Public Health Service Scientist-Administrator.

In June Dr. Kalberer received the Ph.D. degree from New York University, where he was formerly a physiologist with the Department of Biology.

He has become established in the field of medical-biological research, assisting with the planning and designing of research laboratories at the Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City.

neers) which include an interlock system for preventing laser firing unless all safety check devices indicate readiness.

3. Using a disposable sterile bag to contain exploded tissue.

4. Developing a device (with DRS Environmental Services Branch engineers) to protect the laser lens from "plume" splatter resulting from tissue eruption.

5. Devising an automatic program for preselecting the number of successive shots to be fired in a given sequence.

DRS engineers are now experimenting with five lasers—two CW (continuous wave) gaseous and three pulsed solid state.

On an average day they fire about 25 laser shots. Their highest total in one day was 140.

Dr. Robert Hoye of the NCI Surgery Branch collaborates with Dr. Ketcham in the laser program. BEIB staff supporting Mr. Riggle includes Herbert Horrell, Woodrow Stotler, James Sullivan, Joseph Kittrell and Vincent Almasy.

Laser investigations at NIH have not been extended to clinical use but do involve many aspects of biomedical research which may result in the laser's ultimate trial in treating human cancer.

Lealon E. Martin Named Communications Program Officer of the NIMH

Appointment of Lealon E. Martin, formerly Director of the Heart Information Center of NHI, as Communications Program Officer of the National Institute of Mental



Mr. Martin

Health was announced recently by Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the Institute.

Mr. Martin will serve as principal staff advisor to the Director for Scientific and Public Communications. He will coordinate and develop plans for management of the Institute's activities in this field, including its current programs for scientific information carried out through the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information and for public information through the Institute's Office of Public Information.

Prior Positions Listed

In addition to establishing and serving as first chief of the Heart Information Center, Mr. Martin was once Assistant Chief of the National Institutes of Health's Office of Research Information.

He also served, on special assignment, in planning for national and international scientific meetings, on the staff of the White House Conference on Heart Disease and Cancer, and on the staff of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke.

He is a member of the National Association of Science Writers, American College Public Relations Association, Committee on Public Education of the American Heart Association, and Omicron Delta Kappa, Eta Sigma, and Sigma Upsilon honorary fraternities.

A native of Natchez, Miss., Mr. Martin is a graduate of Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. He and Mrs. Martin, who have two daughters, live at 4721 Cumberland Ave. Somerset, Md.

Dr. William N. Valentine Is on Advisory Council

Dr. William N. Valentine, an authority on hematology, and Chairman of the Department of Medicine and School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. The 4-year appointment, announced by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart, was effective Oct. 1, 1966.

At present Dr. Valentine is a member of NIAMD's Research Career Award Committee.

3 From DBS Invited to Intl. Cancer Congress

Three scientists from the Division of Biologics Standards have been invited to participate in the Ninth International Cancer Congress to be held in Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 23-29.



Dr. Eddy

They are Dr. Bernice Eddy, Chief, Section on Experimental Virology; Dr. C. P. Li, Chief, Virus Biology Section, Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, and Dr. Paul Gerber, Chief, Viral Genetics Section, Laboratory of Viral Immunology.

Dr. Eddy will present a paper titled "Factors Which Influence the Induction of Tumors in Hamsters Infected with Adenovirus or Simian Virus 40 (SV40)."

Dr. Eddy plans to extend her travel in Japan to include a visit to the Institute for Virus Research of the Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

From Japan Dr. Eddy will depart on an around-the-world tour from Taiwan to London, visiting research institutes and lecturing at universities during her travel through 14 cities in 8 foreign countries. She expects to return to the U.S. in early December.

Dr. Li will present to the Congress his work on "Effect of Clam Extract on Neoplasms in Rodents."

Dr. Gerber and Dr. Eddy will also travel to Nagoya, Japan, to take part in a 3-day International Tumor Virus Symposium.

James Gardner Named NHI Personnel Officer

James Charles Gardner was named Personnel Officer for the National Heart Institute effective Oct. 9. The announcement was made by Dr. Robert W. Berliner, Acting Director, National Heart Institute, and John M. Sangster, Chief, Personnel Management Branch.



Mr. Gardner

Mr. Gardner replaces Floyd Swanson who is now Personnel Officer of the Clinical Center.

Since his entrance on duty at the NIH a year ago, Mr. Gardner has served as Personnel Management Specialist of the Personnel Management Branch.

His previous positions include Position Classification Specialist and Employee Relations Officer, General Services Administration; Personnel Management Assistant, National Training School for Boys,

SUICIDES

(Continued from Page 1)

have little relevancy to real life.

"We feel that if the college experience can be made more satisfying—not necessarily easier—the mental health of students will be generally improved," Dr. Bower said.

On-campus studies, involving leading students, faculty and school administrators, are tentatively scheduled at Florida State University, Ohio University, Brandeis University, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart and Notre Dame.

Three-day regional conferences will be held in Colorado, New York State, Iowa-Nebraska and the Carolinas. All colleges and universities in the areas will be invited to participate in the meetings, according to USNSA.

Philip M. Holland, Director of Campus Environmental Studies for USNSA, will direct the grant-supported studies.

Mr. Holland admits the program is not expected to perform miracles.



Dr. Bower



Dr. Shneidman

"We would be satisfied with a few real solutions to some of the everyday problems of students," he said.

Statistics on student suicide were ticked off at the press conference by Philip Werdell, a former staffer of the USNSA and now editor of "Moderator," a magazine for college students. The statistics are projected from a survey conducted by the magazine.

The article predicted that 1,000 college students will commit suicide this school year; that 9,000 more will attempt to do so, and 90,000 others of the 6.5 million U. S. college students will threaten suicide. It is the second leading cause of death among college students.

Dr. Edwin Shneidman, consultant on suicide prevention for the NIMH, said the suicide rate could be cut by other students who are alert to the danger signals of suicide, such as sudden changes in personality or a display of hopelessness, helplessness and withdrawal.

and Personnel Management Assistant, U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

Mr. Gardner received his B.A. degree from State University of Iowa in 1961.

Mrs. Rankin's Career Spans 30 Yrs. at PHS; Receives Award at Farewell Party

Lillian M. Rankin, whose 30-year Public Health Service career spanned an entire era of development in the NIH research grants program, retired Sept. 15 as Head of the Operations Section, Research Fellowships Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Succeeding Mrs. Rankin is Ethel B. Keister, former Head of the Research Training and Fellowships Unit, Extramural and Contract Management Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Mrs. Keister was Mrs. Rankin's assistant from 1962-64.

Mrs. Rankin began her PHS career March 26, 1936, as a clerk-stenographer in the Division of Scientific Reports and Statistics. She transferred to the Division of Venereal Diseases in 1938 and served eight years there.

Comes to NIH in '46

She shifted to NIH in 1946 as Administrative Assistant to Dr. C. J. Van Slyke, then Chief of the Division of Research Grants and often recognized as "the father of the NIH Research Grants Program." Mrs. Rankin headed the Administrative Services Section in DRG until 1953 when she moved to the NIH Research Fellowships Branch.

In 1958, when the Division of General Medical Sciences was organized, Mrs. Rankin was assigned to the DGMS fellowship program. She remained with DGMS until it achieved institute status in 1963, and with NIGMS until her recent retirement.

Mrs. Rankin witnessed spectacular changes in both emphases and growth during her two decades in the research grants and fellowships programs.

"When I joined DRG in 1946 the accents were on such problems of the moment as malaria and syphilis control. That was a long way from today when the emphases are in such complex new fields as pharmacology and biomedical engineering."

Sees NIGMS Grow

Mrs. Rankin saw the NIGMS fellowship program grow just as spectacularly during her tenure as operations section chief.

When she joined the program, DGMS supported only 55 fellows, the grants totalling \$260,000. This compares with the figures in FY 1966 when the fellowship program spent some \$18.5 million to support 2,347 predoctoral, postdoctoral and special fellows and career development awardees.

Mrs. Rankin also recalls that office equipment in 1946 was not quite what it is today.

"In those days we were responsible for mimeographing all papers to be used by the National Advisory Health Council—the group then responsible for second review



Lillian Rankin holds the award received at her retirement party, presented by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of NIGMS (left). At right is Dr. Frederick Ferguson, Chief of the Fellowships Review Branch, of which Mrs. Rankin was a member.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

of all research grant applications.

"There were no modern duplicating facilities then, and all we had was one mimeograph machine. We used to crank out those papers until 2 a.m. on council-meeting day.

On Oct. 15 Mrs. Rankin will take a part-time position with the NIH Credit Union. Her other plans include travel with her husband, George M. Rankin Sr., a retired Central Intelligence Agency employe, and visits with her son, Commander George M. Rankin Jr., and grandchildren.

Feted by Associates

One hundred and fifteen friends and associates honored Mrs. Rankin at her retirement party in Bldg. 31, on Sept. 15.

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, NIGMS director, and Dr. Frederick P. Ferguson, Chief of the Institute's Research Fellowships Branch, were among those praising Mrs. Rankin and her contributions to the Institute and NIH.

At her retirement party, Mrs. Rankin was presented with the Sustained Superior Performance Award "in recognition of your sustained superior performance as Head of the Operations Section, Research Fellowships Branch, and as a fellowships advisor on administrative matters to the branch chief and other professional personnel."

"We don't use our bodies enough—we let them rust, and that seems to be the fastest way to age. The human body can absorb a tremendous amount of abuse; years of it, in fact. Yet a week in bed will enfeeble even the strongest man."—Dr. A. Wilmot Jacobsen.

CFC DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

had reported.

"Particularly encouraging, despite the lagging figures," Dr. Whedon said, "is the fact that the average contribution of those who pledged in the first week of the campaign was \$20.12.

"This exceeds the average gift given in the first reporting period a year ago."

Moreover, Dr. Whedon noted, if NIH employees "maintain the average gift rate of \$20.12 in the weeks to come we shall exceed our overall quota of \$199,043.

"If we are to achieve our goal this year," he added, "it is also imperative that employe participation continue to increase."

The new Division of Regional Medical Programs led all Institutes and Divisions at the end of the first



Addressing the CFC rally audience, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director and Chairman of the NIH CFC drive, noted the increase in the NIH quota and the rising cost of services, but reminded employes to use the payroll deduction plan "to spread a generous single contribution over the entire year."—Photos by Ralph Fernandez.

reporting period in both percent of quota and employe participation. DRMP employes pledged \$1,213 of their \$1,394 quota for 87.1 percent of quota, and employe participation of 100 percent.*

Second to DRMP in both categories was the National Institute of General Medical Sciences with 77.3 percent of quota (\$3,539) and 87.6 percent employe participation. In third place was the Division of Biologics Standards with 64.2 percent (\$3,193) and 62 percent.

Not included in the first reporting total were figures for the National Institute of Dental Research and the National Institute of Mental Health.

*As a result of increases in the number of employes since July, the percentage of employe participation has exceeded 100 percent in some instances.

"The quality of a culture is measured by its reverence for all life."—Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

3 Cartoonists Lend Support To the CFC Campaign Here

Cartoonist Lank Leonard, creator of the popular Mickey Finn comic strip, joined Milton Caniff (Steve Canyon) and Mort Walker (Beetle Bailey) in supporting the NIH Combined Federal Campaign.

In another exclusive cartoon drawn for the NIH campaign, Mickey Finn and Uncle Phil ask for contributions, with Uncle Phil noting "it's a three-for-one shot."

Large posters of the cartoon are now posted all over NIH and the offices off the reservation.

Despite certain encouraging signs, the keymen feel that much remains to be accomplished in the weeks ahead.

Only 1,837 pledges were received by keymen in the first reporting period. Officially, 10,276 employes are credited to the NIH. This means that well over 8,000 have not yet made a pledge.

The three organizations—United Givers Fund, National Health Agencies and International Service Agencies—aided by the combined Federal drive, help support the work of more than 150 health, welfare and social service groups.

Together these related agencies provide a myriad of services and benefits to thousands of sick, disabled and needy individuals who are unable to help themselves.



Linda Peluzzo, Miss Maryland of 1966, prepares to award the football, autographed by the Washington Redskins, to door-prize winner Evans J. Herbert at end of CFC program.

Dr. William P. Herbst To Join NIAMD Council

Dr. William P. Herbst, a specialist in urology, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. The 4-year appointment, announced by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, was effective Oct. 1.

Dr. Bondurant Appointed Branch Chief at NHL

Dr. Stuart Bondurant was appointed Chief of the Medical Branch of the National Heart Institute's Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program, Dr. Robert Berliner, Acting Director of the Institute, announced recently.



Dr. Bondurant

On leave of absence from Indiana University School of Medicine, Dr. Bondurant will supervise the planning, initiation and coordination of research related to the cause, treatment and prevention of heart attacks and other serious complications of coronary heart disease.

Among the responsibilities of the Medical Branch is the study of the role that circulatory-assist devices can play in the management of myocardial infarction and other heart disorders.

Background Described

Dr. Bondurant attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1953. After completing his internship and residency at Duke, he studied for an additional year under a PHS Postdoctoral Fellowship.

From 1956 to 1958, he served as Research Internist and Chief Medical Officer, Acceleration Section, Aeromedical Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

In 1959, after a year as Senior Resident in the Department of Medicine of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., he joined the staff of the Indiana University School of Medicine, where he still is Professor of Medicine and Associate Director of the Cardiovascular Research Center.

National Authorities on Mental Health to Meet

More than 200 mental health professionals and laymen from all parts of the nation will convene in a series of meetings this month to help shape future programs of the National Institute of Mental Health.

The group will comprise the membership of 13 *ad hoc* committees that will discuss problem areas in mental health at the NIMH in Chevy Chase, Md.

The committees are designed to help the Institute develop its programs in research, and training and delivery of services under the new administrative reorganization—the first major realignment of program responsibility since the Institute was established in 1949. The reorganization was announced

NIAMD Program Seeks Improved Treatment of Chronic Kidney Failure

A recently launched program aimed at saving the lives of the many Americans who die each year of kidney failure has been given new impetus by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The program is aimed at finding ways to simplify and reduce the cost of artificial kidney treatment for patients with chronic kidney failure.

Devices Are Only Hope

Artificial kidneys are mechanical devices that can be used to cleanse the blood when the natural kidneys fail to do the job. Until permanently functioning transplantation of healthy kidneys from living or dead donors becomes a practical reality, blood purification through repeated use of an artificial kidney (chronic hemodialysis) is the only hope for survival for the majority of such patients.

While some patients in chronic kidney failure are being kept alive and productive through repeated treatment with the devices currently in use, most candidates for such treatment are not receiving these benefits because of the extremely high cost and complexity of treatments.

Efficiency Sought

Under NIAMD's artificial kidney program 24 research and development contracts have been awarded so far toward developing a simpler, more effective, more efficient and more economical artificial kidney than is now available to enable all patients needing it to receive the treatment that will provide for fully effective rehabilitation and productive life.

The first awards totaling approximately \$1.8 million range from the improvement of membranes, shunts, and blood vessel connections to preliminary development of an artificial kidney small enough to be worn by the patient.

Awards have been made to 19 hospitals and institutes for this purpose.

earlier this year.

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of NIMH, has invited individuals from academic and scientific communities, State mental health officials, and representatives of private and voluntary organizations to attend the meetings.

The meetings are designed to provide widest possible citizen participation in planning and developing the expanded mental health program, Dr. Yolles said.

Each committee will have from 12 to 22 members representing appropriate disciplines and interests.

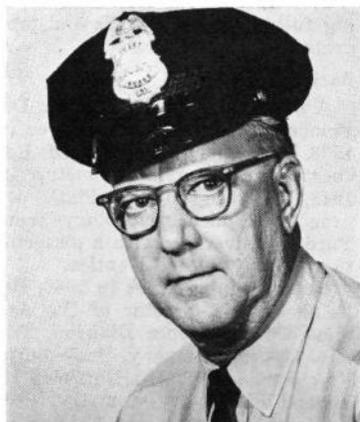
Dr. Shock President of Internatl. Assn. in 1969

Dr. Nathan W. Shock, Chief of the Gerontology Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was named President-elect of the International Association for Gerontology at the Seventh International Congress of Gerontology in Vienna, Austria. He will serve in that office for three years before assuming the presidency.

Dr. Shock has been the recipient of numerous honors for his research in the field of aging, including the Gerontological Society's first Annual Research Award for his Meritorious Contributions.

He is Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Gerontology*, a member of the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Gerontology, and Past President of the Gerontological Society.

Dr. Shock will preside at the Eighth International Congress of Gerontology, scheduled to meet in the United States in 1969.



Pfc. Robert W. Sensenbach selected NIH Guard-of-the-Month. He discovered vials falling from a rotating drum which contained biological cultures being used in an experiment. His prompt action in notifying NICHD personnel prevented a delay and serious damage to this experiment.—Photo by Ralph Bredland.

NIH Seminar on Science And Public Policy Held

The Fifth NIH Seminar on Science and Public Policy was held at the Army Management School, Fort Belvoir, Va., Oct. 3-6.

Sponsored by the Committee on Staff Training-Extramural Programs (STEP), the purpose of the seminar was to help senior extramural staff achieve a deeper understanding of the complex issues, relationships and influences concerning scientific programs in the Federal Government and their roles as administrators of these programs.

Topics considered at the meeting included Science and Public Policy in the American Political



THE YOUNGSTER in the middle is in a muddle. Which way will he turn? To find out, tune in to Channel 26 (WETA-TV), Friday, Oct. 28, at 8 p.m. or Saturday, Oct. 29, at 4 p.m. The photo was taken on the set during the filming of "Childhood of the Chimpanzee" at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Covington, La. The primate center is one of 7 supported by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources. The half-hour program (color), produced under a grant from the National Science Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, focuses on the work of Dr. William Mason, Director of Animal Behavior Studies at DRFR's Delta Primate Center.

African Foods, Nutrition Bibliography Published

International cooperation was a significant aid in compiling a Selected Bibliography on African Foods and Nutrition and African Botanical Nomenclature.

The recently issued bibliography was published jointly by the Nutrition Section of the Office of International Research and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Compiled by Dr. Woot-Tsuen Wu Leung, OIR, the publication contains appended references collected in Washington, Rome, London, Marseille and in various African institutions concerned with food and nutrition research programs.

Obtain Data

In addition to information sent by individual international contributors, Dr. Leung and Dr. F. Busson, FAO consultant, obtained additional data during visits to Africa in the fall of 1965 (see *NIH Record*, Jan. 25, 1966).

The joint research project to develop a Food Composition Table for Africa was initiated in July 1964, and is supported by the Advanced Research Project Agency. It is monitored by the Nutrition Section which is continuing to assemble information on African foods.

Copies of this bibliography may be obtained by writing to: Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Environment, the Coordination of Science Policy Within the Executive Branch, Federal Research and Development Programs: the Rationality of Economic Choice, the Congress and Science Policy, and the University-Government Relationship. Eighteen NIH scientists participated in the seminar.

Dr. Raymond D. Zinn Appointed LAB Chief

Dr. Raymond D. Zinn was recently appointed Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services. The appointment was announced by Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division.

Dr. Zinn, formerly Head of LAB's Farm Animal Unit and Liaison Officer for the NIH Animal Center (NIHAC), succeeds Dr. Robert J. Byrne who transferred to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

As Chief of LAB, Dr. Zinn will administer the Branch's varied program of research-oriented services for NIH Institutes and Divisions.

Services Varied

These include production of genetically characterized rodents and rabbits, quarantine and conditioning of dogs, cats and primates, and administration of the NIHAC at Poolesville, Md.

Also animal surgery and recovery and animal disease control are included. Other services are bacteriologic and tissue-culture media production and sterile glassware preparation.

Dr. Zinn joined the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1959, serving first as Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer with the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.

Since 1961 he has held various positions at NIH, both with NHI and DRS. He received his B.S. degree from West Virginia University and his D.V.M. degree *summa cum laude* from Ohio State.

Dr. Robert L. Woolridge Joins Special Internatl. Programs Section, OIR

The appointment of Dr. Robert L. Woolridge as an Assistant Head of the Special International Programs Section was announced recently by Dr. Heinz Specht, Chief of the Office of International Research.

In this position Dr. Woolridge will serve as part of the Secretariat of the U.S.-Japan Co-operative Medical Science program. He will work with the various U.S. panels charged with the responsibility for programming this activity.

Dr. Woolridge's training and experience in the Far East will be of inestimable value in his new position. Prior to assuming his present post, Dr. Woolridge was Chief of the Microbiology Division, U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 in Taipei, Taiwan, from 1958 to 1966.

Honors Received

During this period, as a result of his outstanding research contribution in a trachoma control project, Dr. Woolridge received commendations from the Governor of Taiwan and the Commissioner of Health of Taiwan's provincial government as well as the government of the Republic of China.

In addition Dr. Woolridge was honored by the presentation of a banner, the highest award presented annually by the Republic of China's Ophthalmology Society.

His extensive travels in the Far East, during his tour of duty, included a 5-day trip to aid the insular aborigines in Taiwan during a trachoma epidemic. Dr. Woolridge was the second white man ever seen by the aborigines, who only a few years ago were head-hunters.

Dr. Woolridge received a B.A. degree from the University of South Dakota, an M.Sc. from the University of Chicago, and a D.Sc. in microbiology from the Keio University School of Medicine in Tokyo.

Dr. Woolridge is also the author or co-author of 62 scientific publications, and five other articles have been accepted for publication.

The close of 1965 saw a total of 292,088 physicians in the U.S. and U.S. Possessions, according to data compiled by the AMA's Circulation and Records Department. This represents an increase of more than 7,800 over the 1964 figures and more than 39,000 over the 1960 figures.—*JAMA*.



Dr. Woolridge



Dr. Zinn

NIH LECTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

point of cell economy that there be no excessive breakdown or synthesis of cell constituents and that these processes be carefully controlled to produce only as much energy and cellular building or repair material as needed, but no more.

It was a group of biochemists at Carnegie Institution of Washington, working with *Escherichia coli* bacteria, who discovered in the mid-fifties that cellular synthesis of a particular amino acid from glucose was halted when extra amino acid was poured into the growth medium from an outside source.

Evidence Found

Here was evidence that the organism was able to discontinue producing new compounds, if those compounds were adequately supplied in the diet.

It also proved that whenever such dietary constituents are adequately supplied, a stimulus is provided for the cessation of synthesizing any more such material.

Later it was demonstrated by others that whenever an end-product of a biosynthetic process reaches a certain concentration it prevents its further synthesis.

Two independent mechanisms were found to be involved. The first, referred to as "repression," was demonstrated by Drs. G. N. Cohen and J. Monod at Pasteur Institute in Paris. They showed that when the concentration of an end-product becomes excessive, there is automatic curtailment in the synthesis of one or more of the enzymes that catalyze steps in the biosynthetic pathway.

"Feedback Inhibition" Described

The second type of control mechanism, called "feedback inhibition" by its discoverer, Dr. H. E. Umbarger, causes an inhibition of the catalytic activity of an enzyme already present in the cell—usually one that catalyzes the first step in the biosynthetic pathway.

In 1961 Dr. Cohen and Dr. Stadtman reported on joint studies in which they investigated the mechanisms by which organisms regulate branched metabolic pathways.

A potential problem is that inhibition or repression of the first enzymatic step by an overproduction of one end metabolite might cause a deficiency in the production of a common intermediate that is required also for the synthesis of a second metabolite.

Together they unraveled a mechanism in which the first enzymatic step involved in the production of 3 separate amino acids is regulated by the elaboration of 3 separate enzymes, each sensitive to a different end-product.

Most recently, Dr. Stadtman and his associates in the Heart Insti-



The variety of nursing schools represented at the Clinical Center are illustrated by these contrasting caps at the nurses' annual reception recently. Louise Anderson, Nursing Department Chief (center), wears cap of Massachusetts General Hospital. Others were awarded by Beth Israel Hospital, Jewish Hospital, Ohio Valley General Hospital, Mercy Hospital, University of Maryland, Shady-side Hospital, A. and T. College, Genesee Hospital, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Good Samaritan Hospital. Nursing schools from every state in the Union except Alaska are represented at the Clinical Center.

Dr. Haurowitz Is 6th Jules Freund Lecturer

Dr. Felix Haurowitz, Distinguished Service Professor of Chemistry at Indiana University, was guest lecturer for the 6th Annual Jules Freund Memorial Seminar, Oct. 13 in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The lecture on "Problems of Antibody Biosynthesis" opened the season of Immunology seminars sponsored by the immunologists of the various institutes at NIH.

The lecture on "Problems of Antibody Biosynthesis" opened the season of Immunology seminars sponsored by the immunologists of the various institutes at NIH.

This has special interest because glutamine is a nitrogen donor, needed in the synthesis of a large number of compounds that should be under control.

Research Is Basic

Although the Stadtman laboratory is working solely to discover basic principles of cellular metabolism, this current work with Drs. C. A. Woolfolk, B. Shapiro, J. S. Hubbard and H. Kingdon brings them one step closer to the time when such knowledge will be useful in understanding similar mechanisms in mammalian cells and certain diseased states that reflect defects in metabolic regulation.

Dr. Stadtman is a native of Carrizozo, N. Mex. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California in 1949 and was an Atomic Energy Commission Fellow at Massachusetts General Hospital before coming to NIH in 1950. In 1953 he was awarded the \$1,000 Paul Lewis Laboratories Award of the American Chemical Society for his achievements in enzyme chemistry.

NIAID Virologists Attend 2 International Meetings

Virologists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will report on developments in the study of tumor-causing viruses at two international meetings in Japan this month.

Four Institute scientists will take part in the 9th International Cancer Congress in Tokyo Oct. 23-29. Three of them will also attend a symposium on tumor viruses at the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, Aichi Cancer Center in Nagoya Oct. 29-Nov. 1.

In Tokyo, Dr. Karl Habel, Chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, is to present a paper on "Complement-Fixation in the Study of Virus Tumor Antigens."

Reports Listed

Dr. Kenneth K. Takemoto of the same laboratory will report on a recent study which showed that hamster cells transformed, or made tumorous, by SV40 (a simian virus) can be transformed again by polyoma virus (also tumor causing), and that these doubly transformed cells have distinct properties induced by both viruses.

A third scientist from the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, Dr. David Axelrod, is to report on his research into the structural features and biologic significance of the DNA of Papova viruses.

Dr. Paul H. Black of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, will attend the congress as an observer.

At the symposium in Nagoya, Dr. Axelrod will discuss "Nucleic Acid Homology and Oncogenesis," and Dr. Habel is to present a paper on "The Relation of Polyoma T Antigen Production to Virus Replication." Dr. Takemoto will attend as an observer.

Dr. Richard Feinberg Joins NINDB Staff

Dr. Richard Feinberg has joined the staff of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness as Special Program Analyst for Vision and Diseases of the Eye, Office of Program Analysis. He formerly was Chief of the Visual and Auditory Laboratory, Georgetown Clinical Research Institute of the Federal Aviation Agency.



Dr. Feinberg

In this newly established position, Dr. Feinberg will serve as the Institute's principal resource for scientific program information concerning both intramural vision research and research activities being supported at grantee institutions.

Through knowledge of current Institute programs and responsibilities in this area, he will aid the Office of the Director in assessing future research needs and program directions.

Background Cited

A native of New York State, Dr. Feinberg received a B.S. degree in 1933 from the University of Rochester, majoring in optometry. In 1948, he received the Ph.D. degree in applied psychology from Purdue University with a dissertation on physiological optics.

Before joining FAA in 1960, Dr. Feinberg was director of the Applied Visual Science Division, Titmus Optical Company, Petersburg, Va.; President of the Northern Illinois College of Optometry, Chicago; and Dean of the College of Optometry, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.



Dr. Carl G. Baker (left), Associate Director for Program, NCI, receives from Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director, NCI, the Public Health Service Meritorious Service Medal. The award cited Dr. Baker's "outstanding achievements in the development and utilization of research planning systems in the complex research and development programs of the NCI."—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.