Shannon Welcomes Experts Seeking To Improve Drugs

The science that uses animals to study drugs and relates the findings to man will undergo a thorough scientific examination at an international Symposium on Comparative Pharmacology in Washington, D.C., Jan. 24-27, at the Shoreham Hotel.

Approximately 550 experts from the scientific community, the pharmaceutical industry, and the Federal Government will attend the 4 days of scientific discussions on how to improve the safety and effectiveness of drugs.

36 Papers Presented

The symposium is sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Heart Institute.

Thirty-six scientific papers to be presented at the symposium will run the gamut from lower marine life to man in examining how drugs are metabolized and in discussing the effects and interactions in various biological systems.

The symposium's major objective

(See DRUG IMPROVEMENT, Page 1)

Drill Invented by Dr. Robert J. Nelsen, Now on NIDR Staff, Makes 'History'

The laboratory and study of Dr. Edward H. Angle, who first emphasized orthodontics in America in the early 1900's. Window to his back yard, simulated in this museum reconstruction, showed a pleasant view such as many at NIH enjoy today.—Smithsonian photo.

By Jim Rice

The pace of scientific research is so accelerated in our time that "history" may be an event only a few years old.

Such an event—the development in 1953 of the first practical, water-driven turbine dental drill by an inventor now on the staff of the National Institute of Dental Research—is recorded in the History of Dentistry exhibit recently dedicated at the Smithsonian Institution's new Hall of Medical Sciences.

Far from being a venerable man, the NIDR investigator, Dr. Robert J. Nelsen (father of 6) is busy supervising development of other innovations for dentistry.

Dr. Nelsen is Chief of NIDR's Collaborative Research Office and its Bio-materials and Special Field Projects.

Color Film by PHS Designed to Protect Laboratory Workers Against Infection

A 35-minute movie in color, "Laboratory Design for Microbiological Safety," has been released by the Public Health Service for use by individuals and groups interested in the problem of protecting laboratory workers studying highly infectious materials.

The idea for the 16 mm film came where concern has been high for the safety of scientists engaging in rapidly expanding research are in the Institute's Special Virus-Leukemia Program.

Engineering Emphasized

Engineering principles involved in the design and construction of buildings which can safely house microbiological research are highlighted, and the concept of primary and secondary barriers in the containment of microorganisms is stressed in the film.

Personnel and equipment in laboratories of 19 Federal and non-government institutions are featured.

from the National Cancer Institute, Dr. Arnold G. Welum, Chief, Industrial Health and Safety Office, Fort Detrick, Md., narrated the script which was co-authored by Dr. G. Briggs Phillips, PHS representative to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Robert Runkle, Biologists and Containment Section, NCI, and Derwood R. Traynor, Biochemical Branch, PHS Communicable Disease Center.

The film (CDC Number M-1091) is available on loan from the Communicable Disease Center Library, Atlanta, Ga., and the Biohazards (See COLOR FILM, Page 1) (See DRILL, Page 6)

John E. Fogarty, Health Crusader, Dies at Age 53


His death occurred just before the convening of the 90th Congress in which he would have been sworn in for his 14th term.

It had become virtually accepted that what Mr. Fogarty wanted in the field of public health legislation Congress granted.

From private health and many other organizations he won well over 100 awards.

Modesty Becomes Him

Mr. Fogarty laid bricks in Rhode Island before coming to Congress 20 years ago. But in the Congressional Directory, where he could say what he pleased, he only said of himself that he was a Democrat, of Harmony, R.I., elected in 1940; re-elected to succeeding Congresses.

His modesty was exceeded only by his abilities.

As soon as word of Mr. Fogarty's death was reported, the House of Representatives stood in session three minutes in silence in his honor.

Remodeling of CC Cafeteria Necessitates Inconveniences

Remodeling of the CC cafeteria has led to inconveniences for patrons and a serious reduction in revenue. In addition, unfortunately, it has become necessary to reduce cafeteria services.

Effective Feb. 13, only certain menu items will be available. For breakfast: cold cereal, fruit, sweet rolls, coffee and beverages. For lunch and supper: hot soup, choice of sandwiches, salads, desserts and beverages.

CC Director, Dr. Jack Masur, regrets this inconvenience to staff and visitors. The new cafeteria is expected to open in April or May.
**NEWS from PERSONNEL**

**BETTER COMMUNICATIONS**

When President Johnson lost patience recently with fuzzy Government writing, he was not alone in his discontent. At NIH, employees were already becoming aware of the problem through the communications programs being developed by Personnel Management Branch. Now the pace has speeded up. Since last January, as one response to the President’s appeal for better writing, two additional courses have been bringing specialized training to the NIH staff.

One is Effective Writing, a 30-hour defense of the English language against faulty structural patterns and excessive jargon. The other is Report Writing, also 30 hours, and a new approach to coherence and organization on all levels of extended formal prose.

Course Is Flexible

Geared to a variety of NIH concepts, it is flexible enough to appeal directly to the needs of any writer, whether of research, technical, or program reports. Both courses are conducted by the Communications Skills Company of Huntsville, Ala.

This expanding emphasis on the communications skills has already attracted over 200 NIH employees. They come from a great many writing and editorial positions and apply themselves with enthusiasm and skill. They are growing steadily in numbers. All this is definite proof that NIH staff members, with so much to communicate, intend to be sure that they communicate it well.

As many NIH personnel know, courses in both Effective Writing and Report Writing are currently being conducted on the reservation. Another section of each will begin on Jan. 30. It will meet 2 hours a day for 15 days. Additional courses will be offered later this year. Interested persons should consult their supervisors or Institute/Division Personnel Officer.

**FEDERAL WORKER LAWS**

The 89th Congress passed a score of laws affecting Federal employees. Following is a brief summary of the principal new personnel laws:

- **Claims.** A 6-year statute of limitation was established on court suits by the government to recover money erroneously paid to Federal employees or members of the uniformed services of the United States.

- **Employe Compensation.** The latest Federal Employee Compensation Act provides: (a) a ceiling of 75% of the monthly pay of the top step of GS-15 and a floor of 75% of the beginning step of GS-2 for monthly compensation; (b) continuation of benefits for educational purposes to unmarried children after age of 18 up to 23, or until they complete 4 years’ education beyond high school, whichever occurs first; (c) $300 per month when full-time attendants are required; (d) a 24-month lump sum payment in lieu of continued compensation to a widow or dependent widow upon remarriage; (e) automatic cost-of-living increases whenever the Consumer Price Index has equaled a rise of at least 3% for three consecutive months over the price index of the most recent base month.

- **Health Benefits.** The maximum age limit for health benefits coverage of an employee’s eligible children was extended from 21 to 25. And the government’s contribution toward the cost of employe health insurance was increased by a maximum of 35c bi-weekly for a self-only enrollment and by 9c bi-weekly for self and family enrollment.

- **Pay.** A 2.5% pay increase became effective the first pay period in July 1966.

- **Veterans.** Preference was extended to honorably separated ex-service men and women who had more than 180 consecutive days of active duty in the armed forces since Jan. 31, 1955.

- **Retirement.** Optional retirement on full retirement is permitted at age 55 with 30 years’ service and at age 60 with 20 years’ service.

...and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As many NIH personnel know, courses in both Effective Writing and Report Writing are currently being conducted on the reservation. Another section of each will begin on Jan. 30. It will meet 2 hours a day for 15 days. Additional courses will be offered later this year. Interested persons should consult their supervisors or Institute/Division Personnel Officer.

**FEDERAL WORKER LAWS**

The 89th Congress passed a score of laws affecting Federal employees. Following is a brief summary of the principal new personnel laws:

- **Claims.** A 6-year statute of limitation was established on court suits by the government to recover money erroneously paid to Federal employees or members of the uniformed services of the United States.

- **Employe Compensation.** The latest Federal Employee Compensation Act provides: (a) a ceiling of 75% of the monthly pay of the top step of GS-15 and a floor of 75% of the beginning step of GS-2 for monthly compensation; (b) continuation of benefits for educational purposes to unmarried children after age of 18 up to 23, or until they complete 4 years’ education beyond high school, whichever occurs first; (c) $300 per month when full-time attendants are required; (d) a 24-month lump sum payment in lieu of continued compensation to a widow or dependent widow upon remarriage; (e) automatic cost-of-living increases whenever the Consumer Price Index has equaled a rise of at least 3% for three consecutive months over the price index of the most recent base month.

- **Health Benefits.** The maximum age limit for health benefits coverage of an employee’s eligible children was extended from 21 to 25. And the government’s contribution toward the cost of employe health insurance was increased by a maximum of 35c bi-weekly for a self-only enrollment and by 9c bi-weekly for self and family enrollment.

- **Pay.** A 2.5% pay increase became effective the first pay period in July 1966.

- **Veterans.** Preference was extended to honorably separated ex-service men and women who had more than 180 consecutive days of active duty in the armed forces since Jan. 31, 1955.

- **Retirement.** Optional retirement on full retirement is permitted at age 55 with 30 years’ service and at age 60 with 20 years’ service.

...and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
NHI to Unveil Exhibit on Circulation of Blood at San Francisco Meeting

A newly completed NHI exhibit contrasts the Galen theory of blood circulation with the "modern" Harvey concept and describes artificial aids giving today's cardiac surgeons a new armamentarium of spare parts for the heart and blood vessels.

A large center panel exhibits patch grafts for sealing congenital heart defects or surgical incisions in blood vessels.

Synthetic textile tubes for replacing or bypassing severely diseased blood- vessel segments are also shown along with artificial leaflets and valves for restoring or replacing those damaged by rheumatic fever.

Blood Pumps Exhibited

Blood pumps designed to provide circulatory assistance to failing hearts and prototypes of several total replacement devices are also exhibited.

The new exhibit, entitled "The Heart and Circulation" was produced by the Exhibits Section of the Heart Information Center.

It will be exhibited at the American Academy of General Practice meeting in San Francisco in April.

Special Interests of Noted Sculptress Culminate in Program of Art Therapy

Hanna Y. Kwiatkowska, Head of the Art Therapy Program of the Adult Psychiatry Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, is shown during one of her recent illustrated lectures in Brazil on psychoanalytically oriented family art therapy. On a Fulbright travel grant, Mrs. Kwiatkowska lectured 5 weeks at the Institute of Psychiatry at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and a week at the Institute of Psychiatry of the Catholic University of San Paolo.

By Michaela Richardson

A woman with almost as many talents as letters in her name is Hanna Yvanka Kwiatkowska, Head of the Art Therapy Program of the Adult Psychiatry Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. A visiting Fulbright professor, she is also an internationally known sculptress, linguist, author, lecturer and art therapist.

Art therapy, and more recently family art therapy, claim most of her time. According to Mrs. Kwiatkowska, the term "family art therapy" is closely linked with the development of a new trend in psychiatric research—the study of the family as a unit in the search for the genesis of mental illness.

Art therapy is the culmination of Mrs. Kwiatkowska's two special interests—art and psychiatry.

Uses Art As Therapy

A sculptress whose work has been exhibited on three continents, Mrs. Kwiatkowska first became interested in art therapy while teaching art when she noted that her students often expressed, through art, personality disturbances that they were unable to verbalize.

Intrigued by the possibility of using art as a technique to treat psychiatric patients, Mrs. Kwiatkowska studied psychiatry and psychoanalytic theory at the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry and the New School of Social Research in New York and at the Washington (D.C.) School of Psychiatry.

She then made the transition from artist to art therapist. Since joining NIMH in 1964, Mrs. Kwiatkowska's sculpture has become avocation rather than vocation.

Family art therapy added a new dimension to the concept of art therapy that Mrs. Kwiatkowska finds especially fascinating.

Dr. Lyman Wynne, Head of the NIMH Section of Family Studies and of Adult Psychiatry, indicates that the premise behind family art therapy is that families will be assisted in perceiving through their art work internal alliances and conflicts which are not readily discernible to themselves or the therapists in verbal communication.

During the art therapy session, the family is asked to work together, for example, on a painting. How they work together is an important indication of how they function together as a family.

Fulbright Grant

Mrs. Kwiatkowska recently returned from a six-week teaching stint in Brazil at the Catholic Universities of San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

There on her second Fulbright travel grant, Mrs. Kwiatkowska conducted classes, seminars and clinical studies on family art therapy. Her first Fulbright to Brazil in 1964 was the first ever awarded for art therapy.

Trips of this nature emphasize what Mrs. Kwiatkowska finds an especially appealing aspect of family art therapy; the fact that families the world over respond very similarly to art therapy regardless of cultural and social differences.

(See SCULPTRESS, Page 7)
Travel Revised Recently

the expiration date of the certificate for all vaccinations performed in

cine must be recorded.

Forms for International

Health Organization's recommended

vacccination or revaccination

as amended by the Eighteenth

ed requirements for manufactur ·

changes in the smallpox and yel

other certificate printed pr i o 

to October 1966 should be de-

travel.

World Health Assembly in May

t_ific a te from 6 to 10 years as of

to extend the val id ity of the cer-

deed.

A supply of the new certificates

Miss Todd

Enters Personnel Field

She settled on personnel work in 1938, where she has faithfully per-

formed a wide range of duties ever-

since.

Thinking back over her long Fed-

ceral career, she said, "I can't think of any outstanding amusing anec-

dotes. I guess I've been too seri-

us.

Nobody yet has objected to her "serious" record of dedicated

achievements.

COLOR FILM

(Continued From Page 1)

and Containment Section, NCI,

Bethesda, Md. 20014

Government agencies and related

organizations such as grantees may

purchase copies of the film from

the PHS Audiovisual Facility in

Atlanta. Other interested groups

or individuals should communicate

with DuArt Film Laboratories, 246

W. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10019,

in regard to purchasing copies.
HEALTH CRUSADER

(Continued from Page 1)

The sudden and shocking death of Congressman John E. Fogarty is a tragic loss to the American people.

‘John Fogarty was a true champion of the peoples’ aspirations for better health. His inspired leadership in the creation and expansion of Federal programs for health research and related activities will benefit untold generations to follow. The state of science and medicine in this country—acknowledged as preeminent throughout the world—is largely attributable to the wise and unfailng leadership of John Fogarty over the past 20 years.

Loss Is World-Wide

“Thus, the Nation’s—indeed the world’s—loss of John Fogarty created a void that will be virtually impossible to fill.”

Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, called Mr. Fogarty “one of God’s noblemen.” They had served together in the House for 25 years.

Rep. Fogarty interrupted his Congressional service in 1944 to join the Navy. He saw active service with a Construction Battalion (Seabees) in the Pacific theatre.

Congressman John E. Fogarty

Congressman John E. Fogarty inspects the annual art exhibit in lobby of the Clinical Center with Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the NIH, in May of 1961.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Recovering from a heart attack 12 years ago, Mr. Fogarty became especially interested in the National Institutes of Health and health legislation. He was known also as a skillful debater.

Frequently in recent years, he was given major credit for persuading the House to vote additional funds for NIH and other health programs that the Democratic administrations had requested.

Furthered Research

The stocky, graying Mr. Fogarty was known around Washington as “Mr. Public Health.” His greatest effort and achievements were in furthering medical research.

He said that “Nothing happened to me as a kid that made me decide medicine must be important.”

Mr. Fogarty is survived by his wife, the former Louise Rohland, a daughter, Mary Louise, four brothers, William, Raymond, T. Francis and Charles Fogarty, and a sister, Margaret A. Fogarty.

Dental Decay Problems Are Explored in Booklet Issued by the NIDR

Dental decay afflicts 98 percent of all Americans at some time during their lives. Beginning in early childhood, soon after eruption of the primary teeth, this disease continues its destructive course through permanent dentition unless preventive or restorative measures are taken.

Investigations into the causes, treatment and prevention of this universal problem are summarized in a new booklet published by the Public Health Service.

“Research Explores Dental Decay,” prepared by the National Institute of Dental Research here at NIH, discusses work underway by Institute scientists and grant-supported investigators in institutions throughout the country.

It points out the wide variety of factors, such as nutrition, bacteria, oral hygiene practices and heredity, believed to contribute to the development of this disease.

Just as dental research is a collaborative task, the application of research findings in preventing decay is a partnership effort, the booklet observes. The partners include basically the scientist, the dentist and the patient.

Here at NIH, Dr. Eugene Stroecher of the Lab of Psychology Section on Aging, explains to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (center) and former PHS Surg. Gen. Luther Terry a type of measurement used to determine clinical composition of nerve tissue.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

NIH Orchestra to Play

The NIH Orchestra, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will present its first concert this season on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The program, to be conducted by Mark Ellsworth, will include Rossini’s overture to “The Silken Ladder,” Beethoven’s Third Symphony (Eroica) and the “Classical” Symphony by Prokofiev.

All NIH personnel, their families, friends and neighbors are invited. Admission is free.

NIH Orchestra to Play

Dr. Samuel S. Herman

To Plan and Direct the DEHS Grant Program

Appointment of Dr. Samuel S. Herman as Associate Director for the Extramural Research, Division of Environmental Health Sciences, was announced recently by Dr. Paul Koblin, Director of the Division.

In this position, Dr. Herman will plan and direct the Division’s grant program to support research and training in the sciences related to environmental health problems.

Dr. Herman will also be responsible for liaison between the Division’s headquarters in North Carolina and the Office of the Director, NIH, as well as with the individual Institutes.

The NIH Division of Environmental Health Sciences was established Nov. 1, of last year.

Mission Described

Focusing on the biological effects of substances present or introduced into man’s environment, the Division will conduct and support research to provide a scientific basis for control policies and technology.

Most of the Division’s operations will be located in the National Environmental Health Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Its grant operations, however, will be administered by the staff here.

Dr. Herman was formerly the Deputy Associate Director of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute. He has been with the Public Health Service since 1950 when he was appointed a Staff Officer in the Division of Public Health Methods.

Background Given

Dr. Herman joined NIH in 1969 as Executive Secretary of the Radiation Study Section, Division of Research Grants. His other NIH posts have included Director, Russian Scientific Translation Program and Head, Foreign Grants and Awards, Office of International Research.

In 1958, Dr. Herman was a member of the National Health Council’s Board of Directors. He has been a lecturer in the Department of Preventive Medicine, Howard University and served as Associate Editor and Co-Editor of Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography.

A native of Boston, Dr. Herman graduated from Harvard University in 1940. He received the D.D.S. degree from Loyola University in 1944 and the M.P.H. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University.
restorative dentistry.

Present-day high speed drills developed from this original are used throughout the world. They permit increased rotary speeds, eliminate vibration, enable the dentist to prepare teeth more efficiently, and give increased comfort to the patient.

The History of Dentistry exhibits at the Smithsonian consist of period rooms and display cases that well demonstrate how today’s theories can become tomorrow’s therapies.

The dental exhibit is particularly noteworthy because the Smithsonian boasts one of the world’s largest collections of dental objects. Gold toothpicks with moth-of-pearl handles and dentures made of ivory are among hundreds of items on display.

The new Hall of Medical Science also traces achievements in medicine and pharmacy. One of the period rooms is a full-size restoration of an 1890 American pharmacy. The Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology at 12th and Constitution Ave, where the exhibits may be seen from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Accelerated Demand for NIH Publications Keeps Information Staff in High Gear

Starting in October a sudden surge in public demand for publications prepared by the Heart Information Center has called for emergency measures involving the entire information staff.


Dr. Harold M. Fullmer employs an electrophoresis separator in studies of a collagen enzyme involved in gum degeneration.—Photo by Tom Joy.

11,140 on "The Living Pump," 8,563 on "Cerebral Vascular Disease and Strokes," and 2,905 for the "Handbook of Heart Terms."

Figures for January have not been assembled yet, but indications are that the demand has continued at only a slightly lower pace.

Most of the requests came from teachers and students, but a large number also were from physicians who wanted copies for their patients; from health department and hospital officials, nurses and American Heart Association contacts.

Here’s Don Bradley bringing in another batch of requests to be sorted by Judy Wedford. Both are members of the HIC staff.—Photo by Lou Cook.

Service to Scientists’ Is Guideline for The NIH Supply Management Branch

In time of war, supply is often referred to as "the man behind the man behind the man behind the gun." During the day-to-day fight against disease here at the NIH, supply can just as properly be called the man behind the man behind the test tube, the tritator, the blood cell counter, the research development contractors.

It is to the Supply Management Branch that the NIH investigator turns to acquire the equipment for and the materials so vital to his research. Conversely, according to Branch Chief James B. Davis, service to scientists is the guideline for every supply activity.

The dedication of the SMB in supporting NIH research is pointed out in the cover story of the October 1966 issue of Laboratory Management. The article, "How one Buy and Management," describes the diversified operations of the SMB, particularly the determination at every organizational level to make this supply support service outstanding in all respects.

Outlays Near $20 Million

With annual expenditures of close to $20 million, laboratory equipment valued at $50 million and a current inventory of between 3,000 and 3,200 common use items under its control this is no small undertaking.

In overseeing this mission, Mr. Davis is assisted by Donald R. Watson, Head of the Procurement Section; Richard J. Colton, Head, Research Contracts Section, and Lewis D. Brown, Head, Property and Supply Section.

At the NIH every laboratory in each Institute or Division has an allotment or budget to purchase equipment and supplies. When a scientist needs an item that is stocked in the Central Storeroom operated by the Property and Supply Section, he simply requisitions it. A catalog in which each item is illustrated and described aids him in making his selections.

3,000 Items in Stock

With $600,000—more than 3,000 items—in stock at all times, the section has been able to achieve a 98.6 percent supply availability record. Programmed into the automated inventory control for each item is the demand factor based on the historical experience of how often the item is requested.

The computer reports are used not only to update and maintain current inventory but also to indicate the most opportune time to reorder from a price point of view.

When the item needed by a scientist is not in stock, he next turns to Property and Supply’s Property Utilization Section. If it is not available here, his requisition goes to Procurement for purchase.

Procurement then contacts all NIH laboratories to see if any other scientists expect to order the same item soon. If so, a multiple order will be made up so as to take advantage of quantity discounts.

The Procurement Section also authorizes selected scientists at the various institutes to make small purchases via telephone charge order (TCO). This decentralization speeds delivery and reduces the cost of handling small purchases.

75,000 Items Available

 Dollar limits for TCO’s range from $50 for general supplies and equipment to $100 for chemicals to $200 for radiochemicals. Items available from the Central Store rooms are not available under TCO. Over 75,000 line items were purchased through TCO in 1966.

The third arm of the Supply Branch is the Research Contracts Section. When an Institute or Division has occasion to contract directed research to industry, educational institutions and research organizations, a proposal received from a qualified source is first evaluated by the technical staff of the NIH, then submitted to the Research Contracts Section for business analysis, negotiation and execution of a contract. Last year the Research Contracts Section negotiated almost $65 million worth of contracts, mostly in medical research.

Registration for Spring NIH Graduate Program Slated Jan. 27-Feb. 3

Registration for the Spring 1967 Semester of the Graduate Program at NIH will be held Jan. 27 through Feb. 3 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Saturday in Bldg. 31, Rooms 3-B-65.

Sixty-one courses will be offered in the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Genetics, Languages and General Studies, Mathematics, Medicine and Physiology, Microbiology and Immunology, Physics and Statistics.

Four courses to be offered in the spring semester are New Spectroscopic Methods and their Applications, Medicinal Chemistry, Ultrastructural Aspects of Cell Biology, Immunohematology and Blood Transfusion, Statistics for Managerial Decisions, and Time-Serie Analysis.

Textbooks for the courses may be purchased in Bldg. 31, Rooms 3-B-65 from 9 a.m. on Jan. 27.

For further information on catalog calls Ext. 66571.
After 33 Years With Government Agencies

Helen M. Reed Retires

Helen M. Reed, Editorial Clerk of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Information Branch, retired Jan. 1. Miss Reed had been an active government employee in a variety of Federal agencies for 35 years.

She had been with the NICHD Information staff since July 1966, Originally coming to NICHD in 1964, Miss Reed served as an Editorial Assistant, until last July, in the Technical Communications Branch.

While in that position she helped edit and prepare three major conference proceedings published by NICHD in 1966.

Before coming to the NIH, Miss Reed was with the Division of Dental Public Health and Resources Information Office (1963-64); regional DHEW Office of Education, Kansas City, Mo. (1962-63), and the Post Office Department in St. Joseph, Mo., and Denver, Colo. (1949-62).

Before returning to her hometown, Spencer, Neb., Miss Reed was honored at a retirement luncheon given by the NICHD Public Information Branch.

Dr. Axelrod Honored by University of Chicago

Dr. Julius Axelrod, Chief, Section on Pharmacology in the Laboratory of Clinical Science in the National Institute of Mental Health, recently was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Chicago.

Axelrod, cited for his research in drug metabolism on the sympathetic nervous system and the pineal gland, the University also praised his impressive record as a teacher of pharmacologists.

His Students Contribute

Many individuals who have studied with him, both from the United States and abroad, have since made important contributions in their own right, the citation noted.

Most of Dr. Axelrod's research and training activities were done at the NIH.

Dr. Axelrod is the first pharmacologist in more than 60 years and only the second ever to receive an honorary degree of the University of Chicago. The first was Nobel Prizewinner Dr. Paul Ehrlich.

Dr. Axelrod joined the PHS in 1949 with the NIH and transferred to his present position at NIMH in 1955.

'Farmer' Lutterlough Harvests Essential Crops for NHL Scientists

Henry Lutterlough with 27 years of NIH service behind him, the last 4 years with the National Heart Institute, might well be introduced to a TV audience of "What's My Line" as a "Farmer for Scientists."

The master of ceremonies could then go on to further confuse the panel of questioners informing them that Mr. Lutterlough lives in Washington, D.C., is married, the father of one daughter and has two grandchildren, and performs a service.

Before getting a "yes" to the question of whether or not "this is a useful service from which anyone can derive personal benefit," though the proviso "indirectly" would be added.

The panel would also get a "yes" to such questions as, "Is this service performed outside the District of Columbia," and "Is its performance something that requires special skill and bed knowledge?"

He 'Plows No Acres'

Actually, Mr. Lutterlough plows no acres, heats no orderly rows, nor does he wait several months for "crops" to mature. He reaps his increase almost overnight. The baccio); the billions to yield a harvestable product in from 6 hours to a week depending on the species.

Classified as a laboratory technician, he was once the only full-time person engaged in such specialized work at NIH. Now he has about all he can do to produce enough bacteria to supply the needs of medical research scientists of the NIH. One or two other growers are similarly employed elsewhere on the reservation.

His favorite crop and the one in greatest demand is Escherichia coli or E. coli, as it is more commonly known.

Bacterium Found in Man

This bacterium, normally found in the intestinal tract of man and other warm blooded animals, is a favorite with investigators studying enzymes, particularly the activity of enzymes in relationship to cellular and body metabolism.

It takes about 18 hours to grow a 320 liter batch of cells. The liquid containing the bacteria is then drawn off, centrifuged and the bacterial cells recovered from the centrifuge for use by the scientists.

During growth everything must be kept sterile or "weeds" appear, especially when a rich yeast extract medium is used. When phosphates and sugars are added "all kinds of bugs just love it," says Mr. Lutterlough.

Lab Technician Lutterlough's laboratory-farm is so crowded with the giant tank, three huge centrifuges, carboys, refrigerators for cooling, and a maze of piping, that there is hardly room enough left for the small desk he uses to keep track of the paperwork.

"Farmer" Lutterlough can rightly feel he has an important job to do—essential to success of the scientists he serves.

SCULPTRESS

(Continued from Page 4)

Art is used as an universal mode of communication in a new method of psychiatric evaluation.

Mrs. Kwiatowska is in a particularly advantageous position to interpret world-wide response. A native of Poland, she has lived in France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Manchuria and Brazil. She speaks Portuguese, Polish, Russian, French, Italian and German as well as English.

Educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Geneva and the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Mrs. Kwiatowska has published extensively in her field and is sought as guest lecturer by many universities. She is currently preparing an article on her work for publication in the first part of the year.
Nichols Writes '30' to Colorful and Exciting Career in Government

Herbert Bishop Nichols, 59, Assistant Chief for Public Information of the National Heart Institute, ended a long and colorful Federal career that spanned four decades with a simple, quiet office get-together, Dec. 30 of last year.

This was as it should be, for the tall, gray-haired Connecticut Yankee is a quiet, introspective man whose staid manner belies an exciting career that few writers in Federal Service have rivaled.

Mr. Nichols was a recorder and communicator of natural and unnatural history. His travels took him twice to uncharted regions of the Antarctic as an observer for Admiral Byrd and the Secretary of the Army; to China and Burma as press intelligence officer to Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer while U.S. Forces in China were wresting control of the "backdoor" to Asia from the Japanese in World War II.

Earlier still he went to Panama, where he commanded an artillery battery of U.S. troops guarding the backdoor to the Canal at the mouth of the Chagres River.

Mr. Nichols has been a science writer since his free-lancing days as an undergraduate at Harvard University and as a graduate student at Boston University.

Positions Noted

For the next 18 years, he was Natural Science Editor for the Christian Science Monitor.

In 1949 he became Special Assistant for Public Information to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, serving until 1962.

While on a year's leave of absence from USGS, he was asked to aid in the establishment of a public relations unit for the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

In 1946 he was co-winner of the George Westinghouse Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for distinguished service to science in the field of journalism.

He is a Fellow and Council member of the AAAS, a member and Past President of the National Association of Science Writers. He is also a member of the Explorers Club of New York, the Geological Society of Washington, Past President of the Bond Astronomical Club at Harvard Observatory and the Vermont Botanical Club. He was retired as a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army reserve in 1960.

Mr. Nichols came to NIH in 1962 as Information Officer of the then DGMS, served two years as Information Officer of DRFR, and then joined the Heart Information Center of NIH as Assistant Information Chief in 1964.

Mr. Nichols plans to continue science writing on a free-lance basis.