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Dr. Kenneth S. Cole Awarded New Honors For Biophysics Research



Dr. Kenneth S. Cole (left) just after being awarded an honorary degree at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. With him is Professor Torsten Teorell, Senior Professor and Director of the Institute of Physiology and Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Uppsala. Professor Teorell has worked with Dr. Cole at NIH.

Honorary degrees were awarded recently to Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, of the NINDB Laboratory of Biophysics, by the University of Uppsala, Sweden, and the University of Chicago.

The medical faculty of the Swedish university, which traces its roots to the Middle Ages, presented Dr. Cole with the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on its annual Promotion Day (graduation).

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to Dr. Cole by the University of Chicago at a special Convocation commemorating that institution's 75th anniversary.

Both awards honored Dr. Cole's outstanding research in the field of biophysics—work which helped lay the foundation for the later Nobel Prize-winning studies of Hodgkin and Huxley.

Dr. Cole was "one of the first to
(See DR. COLE, Page 6)

Orientation for PHS Commissioned Officers To Be Held Tomorrow

An orientation for approximately 300 PHS Commissioned Officers who have reported to the NIH since the end of June will be held tomorrow in the first floor auditorium of the Clinical Center at 1 p.m.

Dr. Jack Masur, Assistant Surgeon General and Director of the CC will preside.

Other speakers are scheduled as follows:

1:10-1:30 p.m. MISSIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
William H. Stewart, M.D.
Surgeon General

1:30-1:50 p.m. INTRAMURAL PROGRAMS AT THE NIH
G. Burroughs Mider, M.D.
Director of Laboratories and Clinics, NIH

1:50-2:10 p.m. PEOPLE—THE CHALLENGE AND THE REWARD
Stuart H. Clarke
Director of Personnel, PHS
At 2:30 p.m. there will be a spe-
(See ORIENTATION, Page 3)

Two Noted Retired NIAID Scientists Die

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Institute Director From 1957 to 1964

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, public health scientist and world authority on malaria, died June 29, shortly after suffering a heart attack at his Largo, Fla., home. He was 64.

As a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service for 18 years, Dr. Andrews served as Director of the NIAID from 1957 until his retirement in 1964.

Other key positions he held in the PHS included that of Director of Professional Functions, Office of Malaria Control in War Areas, Atlanta, Ga. in 1946; deputy and later officer in charge of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta (1946-1952); and Assistant Surgeon General, Associate Chief for Programs, Bureau of State Serv-

(See DR. ANDREWS, Page 3)

Dr. Charles Armstrong Pioneer in Modern Attack on Polio

Dr. Charles Armstrong, medical officer and pioneering research scientist in the Public Health Service for 34 years, died June 22 at Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he



Dr. Charles Armstrong (left) talks with Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, at a luncheon on his 80th birthday last Sept. 27.—Photo by Tom Joy.

had been a patient for 2 days.

Dr. Armstrong was chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases, NIH, from 1941 until 1948, and until only a few years ago worked daily in his laboratory at NIH, despite his formal retirement in
(See DR. ARMSTRONG, Page 7)

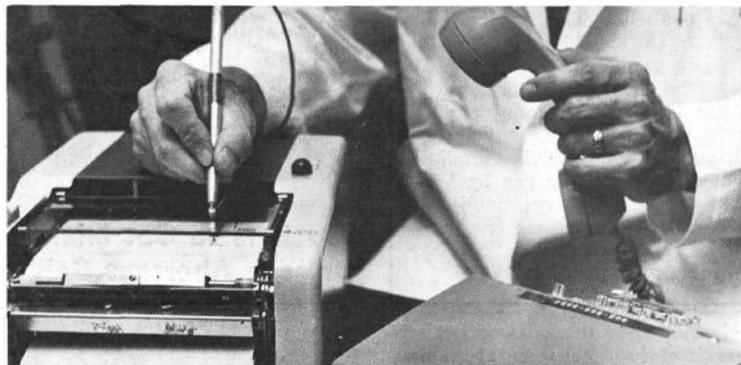
David Tilson Is Named Branch Chief at DRFR

David Tilson has been named Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources by Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy Jr., Division Director.

He succeeds Dr. Francis L. Schmehl who has joined the staff of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, as Director of Research Services.

Mr. Tilson comes to the Division from the Office of Program Planning at NIH, where he was Assistant Chief for two years. In his new position with DRFR, he will super-
(See MR. TILSON, Page 6)

New Rapid Retrieval System Is Geared To Specific Needs of DBS Research



ELECTRO-WRITER DATA PHONE on which staff member submits request for scientific data.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

A rapid retrieval system designed to meet the specific needs of the Division of Biologics Standards research program has been developed by Aurora K. Reich, DBS Scientific Communications Officer.

The aim of the program is to give complete and timely coverage of the literature concerning biological products and related research. DBS staff members can obtain answers to specific questions regarding many aspects of the scientific, technical, and control programs of interest to the Division.
The direct-line, on-demand lit-
(See RETRIEVAL, Page 8)

the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

VISITS TO PERSONNEL OFFICES

From time to time a question arises as to the right of an employe to visit his personnel office, talk with a management official or file a grievance.

An employe may visit his personnel office to seek advice on any matter if he believes his personnel representative can help him.

The employe does not have to explain to his supervisor his reasons for visiting the personnel office. However, since the consultations are scheduled during official hours, the employe must consult with his supervisor to arrange a time when he can be conveniently spared from his work.

On the same basis, the employe has a right to contact the Deputy Equal Employment Policy Officer with regard to discrimination and to consult with the Department Counselor on conflict of interest matters.

To be fully effective, the spirit as well as the letter of this Federal policy must be observed. Supervisors are cautioned, therefore, to refrain from discouraging or preventing any employe from visiting his personnel office or talking with any of the management officials mentioned above.

HATCH ACT SURVEY

The 89th Congress has established a group to study the effects of the existing Federal laws which limit or discourage political activities on the part of Government employes and to make recommendations for any changes considered desirable or necessary.

This group, known as the Hatch Act Commission, will interview a

Warning Siren Test Slated For NIH at 11 A.M. Today

For the first time on a working day, a warning siren will be sounded today (July 12) at 11 a.m. in a test by the Office of Civil Defense.

The siren, mounted on the roof of the Clinical Center, is one of the warning sirens scheduled to be heard throughout the Washington area in the Civil Defense's quarterly tests.

The "Attack Warning Signal," a rising and falling or warbling tone, is scheduled to sound for 90 seconds.

In a real emergency, this signal would operate from 3 to 5 minutes. It would mean an attack is considered imminent, and that all persons should go to a shelter without delay, or take the best cover immediately available.

The "Attention" or "Alert" signal, a steady tone sounded in previous tests, will not be sounded today. This signal is now reserved for use by local governments to get public attention in peacetime emergencies, such as severe weather warnings.

scientifically selected sample of approximately 1,000 Federal employes located in the continental United States. The questions to be asked will deal generally with employe attitudes toward and knowledge about the Hatch Act.

NIH employes will be contacted, but the time is not yet known. Employe participation is entirely voluntary, and any employe may decline to be interviewed without giving any reasons.



Wanda Chappell, Clinical Center Blood Bank chief nurse, receives an "Economy Champion" citation from Civil Service Commissioner John Macy at a recent awards ceremony. Mrs. Chappell was honored for an idea on concentrating blood platelets, thus saving 3700 pints of blood a year at the CC. (NIH Record, May 16, 1967.) —Photo by Tom Joy.

NIH Participation Invited In Activities of Society For History of Medicine

Scientists here who wish to join the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, or to present papers on the history of medicine at its coming fall and spring meetings are asked to contact Dr. Jeanne L. Brand, National Institute of Mental Health, or Dr. Peter D. Olch, National Library of Medicine.

Dr. William C. Roberts, Surgery Branch, National Heart Institute, was elected vice president of the Society at its recent annual dinner meeting at the Cosmos Club. Other officers are Dr. Brand, president, and Dr. Olch, secretary-treasurer.

The Society is an affiliated activity of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

Teachers to Get Film On 'The Aberrant Cell'

"The Aberrant Cell," the National Cancer Institute's film strip for high school and older students who have had some science courses is ready to go into production.

It has been viewed and approved by the National Advisory Cancer Council and the National Science Teachers Association.

The film, a part of the Institute's teaching aids kit, will be mailed by the NCI's Research Information Branch to the 25,000 high school science teachers who have requested it.

Next Outdoor Band Concert Is Scheduled July 13 at CC

An outdoor band concert for Clinical Center patients will be presented tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. by the Soldiers of Song, U.S. Army Field Band, and the Ceremonial Detachment, on the lawn area adjacent to the B-2 entrance (east end) of the Clinical Center.

In event of rain, the concert will be held in the CC auditorium.

NIH employes, their families and friends are invited to attend, but patients will have priority in seating. Arrangements for this concert were made by the CC Patient Activities Section.

Golfers Vie For Prizes In NIHGA Tournament

Fifty-one members of the NIH Golf Association, sponsored by the R&W, took part in the second tournament of 1967 held June 26 at the PEPCO Island View Golf Course.

Harry Thompson, NIMH, won the top prize with a 4-over-par 76. Other winners of gift certificates were: runners up Luther Johnson, DRS, and J. D. Brown, NIMH, who had scores of 80; Ron Horn, OD, with a 25 handicap, who won low net of 67; and Hugh Connolly, DRS, whose score for second low net was 70.

Tom Joy, DRS, earned a prize for low score among higher-handicapped golfers with a total of 93. Bill Dixon, NCI, was a close second with 96.

In the special events, John Kvedar, NCI, won the long-drive contest by an estimated 250 yards into the wind; Ray Jones, DBS, bested the course's twelfth hole (a long par three) by hitting his tee shot 10 feet from the hole; and Dave Anderson, DRS, "continued his mastery of the high score category," winning a certificate with his 138 total.

PAPER CLIPS

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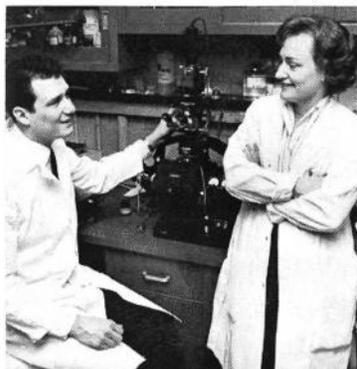
To submit material for the column, call Steffie Susman, Ext. 64606.

The Young At Heart

By Katie Broberg

12th of a Series

Tom Olszewski (pronounced O-SHES-KEE) is a solid 6-footer, whose name and stature bring to mind a Notre Dame football player. But if Tom had any illusions about becoming a football player, a broken collar bone acquired during a scrimmage in his senior year in



Tom Olszewski (left) talks with his supervisor, Dr. M. Blair Bowers.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

high school at Johnsonburg, Pa., was enough to convince him that another career would be more to his liking.

In 1966 he accepted a position as a Biologist in the Laboratory of Biochemical and Cellular Physiology, National Heart Institute, under the supervision of Dr. M. Blair Bowers. The laboratory is headed by Dr. Edward Korn.

Interest in NIH Noted

Tom heard of the National Institutes of Health, through the college placement office while attending Pennsylvania State University. However, upon graduation in 1965 with a B.S. in Zoology (a 4-year course he completed in 3 years by going to school during the summer), his plans to join NIH were interrupted by his military obligation.

It was while serving in the National Guard Active Reserve, and waiting to be called to active duty, that his attraction for life in the outdoors brought him an opportunity to work in forestry. As foreman of a chemical girdling crew, he supervised the stripping of trees of their bark, sprayed them with arsenic to cause defoliation, and then left them to dry for later cutting and shipment to a paper mill.

The call to active duty was not long in coming. Tom reported to

DR. ANDREWS

(Continued from Page 1)

ices in Washington (1953-1957).

During World War II he advanced from the rank of major to colonel in the U.S. Army Sanitary Corps, serving in Liberia, the North African and Mediterranean theaters of operations, and Manila. For his contribution to malaria control, he was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1944.

Dr. Andrews was born in Providence, R.I., and was graduated from Boston University there in 1923 with the bachelor of philosophy degree cum laude; he later earned the degree of doctor of science at Johns Hopkins University where, in 1951, he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of law.

For many years Dr. Andrews served on the faculty of Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He had also been a special member of the Rockefeller Foundation studying malaria in the British West Indies, a visiting Professor of Parasitology at the University of the Philippines, and Director of the Division of Malaria and Hookworm Service for the State of Georgia.

Chaired International Groups

He served, in 1958, as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Sixth International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria. The following year he was named chairman of a meeting of the World Health Organization Scientific Group on Malaria Research in Switzerland, and was vice-president of the Seventh International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria in Brazil in 1963.

In 1960 he was awarded the Joseph Augustine Le Prince Award by the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in 1965 he received Brown University's bicentennial medallion for distinguished achievement in the eradication of communicable diseases.

Upon his retirement in 1964, Dr. Andrews was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal "in recognition of his outstanding competence in the planning and execu-

tion of programs on communicable and allergic diseases and specifically for his concepts and achievements in the eradication of malaria here and abroad."

Among Dr. Andrews' numerous memberships, he was a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Microbiology, American Public Health Association, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. In 1957, he was elected president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of the American Society of Parasitologists in 1961.

From 1952 to 1955 he was on the Board of Editors for the Public Health Reports. He also served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Parasitology and the Journal of the National Malaria Society. He

Effects of Laser Irradiation on Cancer To Be Studied in Experiments at NCI

The National Cancer Institute, using laser equipment developed by the U.S. Army, will conduct research with high energy light beams to study their effects upon cancer.

The term "laser" is derived from "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation."

The laser instrument designed by the U.S. Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., is undergoing modifications while being installed in a cancer research area here.

The device was developed by the Army in response to a request from the NCI following more than a year's cooperative study by the Missile Command's laser experts and Institute scientists.

The earlier experimentation carried on at Redstone Arsenal involved exposure of both internal and external malignant growths in laboratory animals to pulses of infrared radiation from high energy lasers developed by the Missile Command. The experiments proved that the radiation

could destroy some cancer cells under certain circumstances.

The NCI proposes to use the laser instrument in a program of experimental work on laboratory animals. The results may indicate whether laser could be used for treatment of malignant tumors in humans. While many of the results thus far of laser irradiation upon tissue remain poorly understood, the experimental findings are sufficiently significant to justify further animal experimentations and refinements in laser instrumentation.

NCI Scientists Named

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief, Surgery Branch, and Dr. Robert C. Hoye, surgeon, are the National Cancer Institute scientists in charge of the research, assisted by Grant Riggle, Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services.

William Hawkins, Electrical Engineer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., and William B. McKnight and James R. Dearman, both engineers of the Army's Missile Command, designed the laser device.

ORIENTATION

(Continued from Page 1)

cial meeting for Clinical Associates in the first floor auditorium of the CC with Roger L. Black, M.D., Associate Director of the CC, presiding.

Also at 2:30 p.m., in Room 9N-318 of the CC there will be a special meeting for Research Associates at which Christian B. Anfinsen, Ph.D., Director, Research Associate Program, will preside.

was a co-author of a volume on "Problems and Methods of Research in Protozoology" and contributed more than 100 scientific articles to professional publications, on the epidemiologic phases and control of protozoan diseases.

Funeral services for Dr. Andrews were held July 1 in Bellair Bluffs, Fla., and burial took place in Gettysburg National Cemetery July 10.

Survivors Listed

Dr. Andrews is survived by his wife, Jean, 409 Harbor View Lane, Largo, Fla.; two sons, Dr. Donald C. Andrews of Lakeland, Fla., and Theodore H. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga.; and a stepson, Richard W. Grant, a student at Brown University. He also leaves his mother, Annie B. Tucker of Dunedin, Fla.



Dr. Justin M. Andrews—noted authority on malaria and former NIAID Director—is dead at 64.

It Happens Every Summer

Each year hundreds of high school and college students descend on the NIH to work from mid-May through September.

And each year they are assimilated into offices, laboratories and shops here without confusion and with no loss of time on the job through a team effort by members of the Personnel Management Branch.

Months of advance planning and long hours of compiling personnel files precede the Monday orientation programs in Wilson Hall at which the newcomers are introduced to the NIH.

So far this year between 600 and 700 summer employes have been hired, with as many as 240 of them being processed at a single orientation. This orientation started at 8:30 a.m., and by



When new employes arrive, each is handed a card, then quickly seated in alphabetical order at a large work table . . .



Their personnel files are assembled in advance by PMB's Systems and Action Section. Katherine M. Ryan is in charge of these records . . .



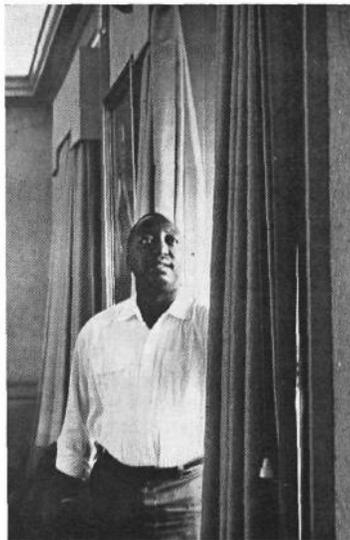
With multiple forms to go through and many options to check, it is understandable that questions make a girl ponder . . .



Standing by with Katherine M. Ryan as well as other staff members stationed at other points in the auditorium . . .



The R&W serves coffee and fruit juice before each orientation. Hostesses are Emma Lee Johnson and Lillian Blackburn (not shown) of Government Services, Inc.



James Rose, Office Services Branch, OD, readies the auditorium for orientation, seeing to physical arrangements that make it run smoothly.



Peggy O'Brien (above), an officer in the Employee Relations and Recognition Section, gives new employes a general orientation on NIH facilities, and Miss Ryan briefs them on records and pay administration.



Drucilla Lake with NIH employes takes their fingerprints gently.

mer . . .

30 a.m. the new workers left to report to their jobs.

ere, for the Record, Photographer Roy Perry focuses his camera on the highlights of an orientation and on some of the people responsible for its success this summer—and every summer.



New employees are administered the oath of office by Charles E. Sandeen (not shown). I/D personnel officers regularly assist at orientation.



With the answers is Miss [unclear] her assistants who are [unclear] other work tables in the [unclear].



Sometimes forms almost duplicate each other . . . like these being filled in by twin brothers (right) hired under the Youth Opportunity Campaign.



Orientation completed, the new employees leave Building 1 and head for job assignments on every corner of the NIH campus.



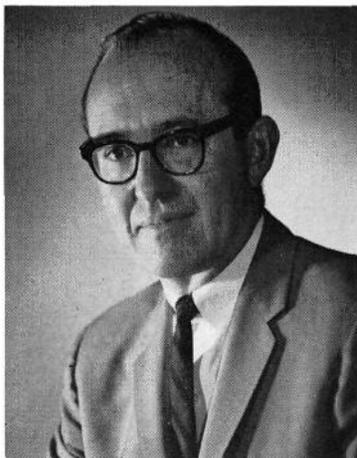
of PMB holds hands of employees regularly as she takes fingerprints and hand-prints and neatly.



Following orientation, personnel files go to Dorothy Burns (in background) and Jeanne Staley, Systems and Action Section, who process them for the computer.



Cameraman Roy Perry braved -20 degree temperatures to photograph 17-year-old twin brothers John F. (right) and James Schartner already at work on their summer jobs in the blood serum storage vaults of the Section on Infectious Diseases, Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB.

MR. TILSON*(Continued from Page 1)*

David Tilson is newly appointed Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch of the DRFR.

and administer the health research facility construction program. To date, this program has provided \$412 million in matching grants to the Nation's public and private nonprofit institutions to construct, renovate, or equip health research facilities.

Graduate of MIT

Mr. Tilson received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. He subsequently took graduate courses in economics and in social sciences at Columbia University, New York City.

In 1948, after completing advanced study, Mr. Tilson started his civil service career in the Department of the Army as an analyst and section chief in the Office of the Chief of Transportation. Two years later he transferred to the Department of the Air Force, where he served as an analyst and unit chief through 1953.

Served With AID

From 1953 through 1961, Mr. Tilson was with the International Cooperation Administration (predecessor to the Agency for International Development), first as Deputy Special Assistant for Operations in the Office of the Deputy Director for Mutual Defense Assistance Control, and then as Assistant Director in the Office of Participant Training.

In 1961 he was named Adviser to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations for AID. The following year he was appointed Director of the Science Conference Staff for AID. In this capacity, Mr. Tilson directed the staff that organized and supported United States participation in the 1963 United Nations Conference on Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, held in Geneva.

His responsibilities included organizing advisory panels of over

Dr. Hoogstraal, Tick Expert, Visits NIH, Hopes to Return to Cairo 'Very Soon'

Ticks are the reason Dr. Harry Hoogstraal has spent the past 19 years in the United Arab Republic, but politics took precedence 5 weeks ago. Now Dr. Hoogstraal is temporarily back in Washington, while the ticks remain in Cairo.

Head of the Department of Medical Zoology at the Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU-3) in Cairo, Dr. Hoogstraal was among the 35 Americans at the installation who were evacuated with their families when war broke out in the Middle East. Most of the staff went only as far as Athens, but Dr. Hoogstraal and Captain Lloyd F. Miller, Commander of NAMRU-3, returned to Washington.

Plans Indefinite

Visiting NIH June 20, Dr. Hoogstraal said he hoped to return to Cairo "very soon" although no firm arrangements had been made then. While the Americans and other non-Egyptian employees of the installation are away, the U.A.R. government is maintaining the research facility.

In temporary charge of the post and its 200 Egyptian employees is Dr. Imam Zagloul Imam, Director of the Virus Research Center, Serum and Vaccine Institute of the U.A.R. Dr. Imam visited NIH in April 1966 as chief investigator of a PL 480 study of typhus in domestic animals, companion to a wild animal study by the NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory and NAMRU-3.

Projects Interrupted

Dr. Hoogstraal, who remained in Cairo during the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1956, expressed confidence that the scientists will be allowed to return to their projects soon. In 1956, he said, activities of NAMRU-3 were reduced and then the installation closed for 2 weeks. It took 2 years to return the experiments to normal. He expects a similar course of "picking up the scientific pieces" this time. He has been with the NAMRU-3 since its establishment in 1948.

Three studies in NAMRU-3's 100 scientists; commissioning, editing, and publishing approximately 200 scientific papers; developing and representing the U.S. position on two UN Committees; and selecting, organizing, briefing, and supporting a U.S. delegation of over 100 members.

Following this assignment, he was named Director of Research in the Office of Research and Analysis, AID, with responsibility for planning and administering foreign aid contract research programs in the natural sciences, social sciences, and engineering. In 1965 he transferred to the NIH.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilson and their three children reside in Falls Church, Va.

Medical Zoology Department are now underway in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. They include investigation of the interrelation-



Dr. Harry Hoogstraal heads NAMRU-3's Medical Zoology Department in Cairo, which cooperates closely with NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

ships of ticks and diseases affecting both man and animals, chiefly in Africa, Asia, and Europe; biochemical and physiological studies of certain ticks; and a study of rickettsial zoonoses in Egypt and adjacent areas.

In addition, Dr. Hoogstraal's department is cooperating with the government of India in the production of two volumes on ticks of that country, and with the Smithsonian Institution, Rockefeller Foundation and Yale University Virus Center on a study of migrating birds in Egypt and their ticks and viruses.

DRS to Sponsor Classes On Zonal Centrifugation

If sufficient interest is shown at the NIH, the Division of Research Services will sponsor a series of 2-day classes in which the mechanics of zonal centrifugation in preparative instruments will be illustrated and practiced by the participants. The theoretical aspect will also be covered.

DRS points out that any SPINCO preparative ultracentrifuge can now be adapted for this type of work.

Since 6 months will be needed to obtain the necessary equipment, the course is tentatively scheduled for either January or February 1968. Interested persons should contact Eileen Hodgkinson, Ext. 64131, to leave their names and stipulate months preferred.

'67 Bond Campaign Ends; Dr. LaVeck Thanks Staff

Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, Chairman of the 1967 NIH Savings Bond Campaign and Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has expressed his thanks to I/D chairmen, keymen, and all participants for their efforts in this year's drive.

Although none of the NIH components reached the hoped for 80 percent goal, the Division of Research Grants with 70.5 percent participation was closest to the mark at the campaign's end. Five other NIH Divisions and one of the Institutes passed the 50 percent mark—somewhat above the 41.1 percent overall NIH average.

Dr. LaVeck reminds everyone that, although the bond drive has ended officially, bonds may be purchased throughout the year.

DR. COLE*(Continued from Page 1)*

apply the concepts and methods of physics to the study of the excitation and response of living cells . . ." notes the University of Chicago citation.

His studies, in the 1930's, of how electrical resistance changes are propagated in the excitable tissue of nerve and plant cells were basic to the rapid development of neurophysiology.

Dr. Cole was one of the first scientists to study the electro-physiology of excitable tissues and to record the intracellular resting and action potentials of the squid giant axon fiber. These findings led to methods of studying membrane currents under a variety of conditions.

At Uppsala in 1960

As a visiting professor at the University of Uppsala in 1960, Dr. Cole did much of the basic work for his most recent paper, "Electrodiffusion Models for the Membrane of the Squid Giant Axon" (*Physiol. Rev.* 45:340-379, April 1965) which promises to become an authoritative document in this field.

Colorful ceremonies marked the presentation of both honorary degrees. In Chicago, the second largest number of honorary awards in the university's history were conferred. The University of Chicago has a long tradition of recognizing scholarly rather than public achievements.

In medieval rites at Uppsala, degree candidates and faculty members wear top hat and tails as the proper academic dress. Army troops outside the university walls fired a one-gun salute as each degree was presented.

Dr. Eyestone Completes 3-Week Tour of Russia

Dr. Willard Eyestone, Chief, Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, was one of a six-member delegation of U.S. veterinarians that recently completed a 3-week tour of Russia.

The Office of International Health, U.S. Public Health Service, arranged the tour under terms of an exchange agreement between the governments of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. The U.S. veterinarians met with leaders in Russian veterinary medicine to exchange information and discuss mutual interests.

The U.S. delegation visited facilities and educational systems that teach veterinary medicine at the graduate and postgraduate levels; toured institutions that are involved in veterinary public health activities or programs related to the sanitary control of livestock, milk, and food; and traveled to in-



Dr. Willard Eyestone, Chief, Animal Resources Branch, DRFR, recently completed a 3-week tour of Russia.

stitutions and talked with individuals dealing with veterinary care of food-producing domestic animals and care of domestic pets.

Finally, before leaving Moscow on July 8, they visited veterinarian and veterinary-related institutions involved in biomedical research, comparative medicine, and the care and production of laboratory animals used in biomedical research.

Other Members Listed

In addition to Dr. Eyestone the six-member delegation included Dr. William R. Pritchard, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California; Dr. Eugene Papp, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; Dr. Arthur H. Wolff, Chief, Radiation Bio-Effects Program, National Center for Radiological Health, Rockville, Md.; Dr. Preston Holden, Encephalitis Investigations Unit, National Communicable Disease Center, Greeley,

DR. ARMSTRONG

(Continued from Page 1)

1950. He had been ill in recent years, receiving treatment at the Public Health Service Hospital, Baltimore, prior to his final illness.

A funeral was held in Washington, D. C., June 24, and a second service was conducted in Seneca-ville, Ohio, June 26. Burial was in the Seneca-ville Cemetery.

Best known for his pioneering work in poliomyelitis, Dr. Armstrong opened up the whole modern experimental attack on polio with his adaptation in 1939 of a strain of human polio virus to grow and produce paralysis in mice.

Achievements Noted

With development of 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 one of the first scientists named to its Hall of Fame in Warm Springs, Ga., in 1957.

Dr. Armstrong's stature among his fellow scientists was recognized when he was among the first NIH staff members elected to the National Academy of Science.

As a medical officer in the PHS since 1916, he had already served his government well as a clinician involved with medical care, a quarantine officer, and ship's doctor on a Coast Guard vessel before he turned to research in microbiology after World War I.

Research Described

His career as a research scientist was started in 1921 in the old Hygienic Laboratory—the predecessor of the present NIH.

Until his retirement in 1950, Dr. Armstrong's experimental work produced a continuing series of important discoveries in several areas of infectious disease, but especially in the rapidly developing new field of virology.

His direct solution of the problem of tetanus developing in children after smallpox vaccination is one example of his interest in the practical application of experimental findings. By basic laboratory investigation he showed that the celluloid shield customarily applied to protect the vaccination lesion, as well as other direct dressings, created the ideal conditions for multiplication of the tetanus organism which was commonly present on normal skin.

Colo.; and Dr. Gilbert H. Wise, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Bader, INSERM Scientific Director, Speaks on French Research During Visit



Dr. Jean Pierre Bader (left), Scientific Director of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research, Paris, France, a recent visitor, is pictured with Dr. Heinz Specht, Director of the NIH Office of International Research. —Photo by Tom Joy.

Dr. Jean Pierre Bader, Scientific Director of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM) in Paris, France, recently visited NIH for the purpose of discussing and comparing the programs of the respective organizations.

While here, Dr. Bader delivered a lecture on the "Role of INSERM in French Biomedical Research" to the Institute Directors and OD staff.

With the abandonment of such dressings, post vaccination tetanus has disappeared.

Dr. Armstrong's laboratory probings were frequently aimed at solving health problems of practical importance. When individuals exposed to parrots were dying with 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 contracted the disease. One of his co-workers died of psittacosis, but the laboratory tragedy established the ease with which the viral agent diffused through the air.

Isolated Encephalitis Virus

When people in St. Louis were dying of encephalitis or "brain fever" in the 1930's, he was able to isolate the virus responsible, now known as the St. Louis encephalitis virus.

Dr. Armstrong followed the encephalitis discovery with the isolation in 1934 of the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis. In field studies he showed that people contracted the disease through their contacts with infected house mice. As result of his work, the disease became known in France as "La Maladie d'Armstrong."

Dr. Armstrong was born Sept. 25, 1886, in Alliance, Ohio. He received a B.S. degree from Mt. Union College there in 1910, and received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1915. He served his internship at New

Background Given

Dr. Bader, who has been Scientific Director of the French counterpart of NIH since 1965, is also Assistant Professor of Medicine on the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris. His specialty is gastroenterology, and since 1962 his work has centered on the Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome. Dr. Bader spoke upon this subject in a talk before the NIAMD staff.

Other highlights of Dr. Bader's visit included an official luncheon in his honor and a general tour of the Clinical Center.

Also on his schedule were visits with the staffs of the Institutes and Divisions, where he was briefed on the overall planning of research, the NIH grants program, and Institute/Division research programs, and discussed some of the work of INSERM in those areas.

Haven (Conn.) General Hospital, and as a PHS officer was on sea duty during World War I.

Dr. Armstrong, whose wife died 2 years ago, lived in Chevy Chase, Md., with their only daughter, Mary Emma Armstrong.

On his 80th birthday last September, Dr. Armstrong was honored by longtime scientific associates at a luncheon. He also received a letter from President Johnson saluting his "important contributions to the medical advances of our times."

RETRIEVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

erature-searching and abstracting program is being implemented, under contract, by Biological Abstracts Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

The system includes an electro-writer data phone hookup between DBS and BA, which enables Division scientists to receive information and data, covering over 7,000 journals in the biological sciences, within 24 hours.

Questions are submitted to BA on the electro-writer data phone equipment. They are then handled by scientific consultants knowledgeable in the specific fields of interest as well as in the structure of BA's indexes.

Responses to questions are in the form of microfilmed reproductions of author abstracts with complete citations. In most cases these are received by mail within 24 hours. Questions of immediate urgency have been answered in as little as 2 hours via the electro-writer equipment.

Standing Requests Permitted

"Standing requests" can also be submitted to BA, in which case, information on a certain subject is transmitted to DBS as new data is published. In addition, the service promises to be helpful in the preparation of comprehensive abstract bibliographies on specific subjects for distribution at DBS meetings, conferences, and seminars.

The system has been in operation for little more than 3 months, and approximately 70 requests have been processed thus far.

Although the first year of operation will serve only as a pilot study of the system, the program is expected to continue indefinitely and to become even more useful as experience is accumulated.

EHS Presents Film Next Week On The Health Fraud Racket

The Employee Health Service will present "The Health Fraud Racket" as its July health education movie.

The film, a 28-minute color Food and Drug Administration production, vividly portrays fraudulent measures imposed upon unsuspecting victims who are in need of competent medical care.

Showings for NIH employees are scheduled as follows:

Clinical Center auditorium
Tuesday, July 18, 11:30 a.m.
and 1 p.m.

Barlow Bldg., Conf. Rm. 13-C-10, Thursday, July 20, 1:30
and 2:30 p.m.

Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. A, Friday, July 21, 1:30 and
2:30 p.m.

Dr. Fred, Postdoctoral Fellow at NCI, Breeds and Shows Poodles as a Hobby

Dr. Sallie Fred, a postdoctoral fellow at the National Cancer Institute, breeds and shows miniature poodles "strictly as a hobby," under the A.K.C. registered name of Vonderf. Nonetheless, Dr. Fred brings to her avocation an expertise that puts her among the professionals.

The word Vonderf makes one



Star is awarded points toward a championship at a dog show in Santa Cruz, Calif.

wonder anew "What's in a name?" According to Dr. Fred the second syllable is "Fred" spelled backwards, and the first is German for "of."

When asked about the appropriateness of a German name for a kennel specializing in French poodles, Dr. Fred points out that although the breed attained its greatest popularity in France, the best sources say it was probably originated by the Germans.

Interest Longstanding

Dr. Fred has been interested in raising and training animals as far back as she can remember. Growing up in Blacksburg, Va., a rich farming community as well as the home of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, she had ample exposure to fine horses, dogs and cattle.

Her interest in a specific breed of dog began over 10 years ago when she obtained a blue miniature poodle named Dixie. From the first it was apparent that Dixie was of show-dog caliber, as well as exceptionally intelligent, and Dr. Fred determined then and there not only to show her but to breed her as well.

Now the "grande dame" of Vonderf, Dixie is the mother of a silver champion, and is herself a CDX (Companion Dog Excellent) obedience champion. Star, a cafe au lait miniature who has points toward her championship is also the mother of a "Best in Show" winning poodle bred at Vonderf. Both champion puppies are now in California.

One of the reasons for Vonderf's success, Dr. Fred believes, is that the kennel is strictly for the ladies. Since only females are in residence, breeding is highly selective, with sires chosen from the best studs in the country.

Dr. Fred carefully studies pros-

pective stud dogs and their pedigrees, evaluating them for desirable traits and characteristics—intelligence, personality and appearance, to name a few—which might be transmitted to an offspring. Then, and only then, is a mate for one of the Vonderf poodles selected.

Dr. Fred is also an accomplished dog handler, and has shown poodles for herself as well as for others in New York, California, Georgia and several other states.

Dr. Fred's practical application of genetics at Vonderf is supported by a broad scientific background.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Fred returned just recently to the NIH from California where she and her husband, Dr. Richard Fred—a PHS dentist and a medical physicist at the National Center for Radiological Health laboratory in Rockville, Md.—both received their Ph.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley.

Prior to this, Dr. Fred received her B.A. in Physics from Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., in 1959,



Dr. Richard Fred and Dr. Sallie Fred are pictured in front of Stone House with their daughter Toni and prize-winning cafe au lait miniature poodle, Star, who is now 10.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Nine NIH Employees Become Gallon Donor Club Members

New members of the "Gallon Donor Club" are:

Paul P. Becher, NCI; Lowell R. Coats, DRS; Perry W. Cole, NIDR; Alfred Coulombre, NICHD; Robert Hinkel, NINDB; Reynold R. Holliday, DRS; Ira B. Johnson Jr., CC; Harley G. Sheffield, NIAID; and Harold R. Stanley, NIDR.

During the month of June, the Blood Bank reports that 176 units of blood were received from NIH donors. In this same period CC patients received 1,947 units of blood.

and her M.S. in Bioradiology from the University of California in 1963.

She did the research for her thesis while a predoctoral AEC Fellow at the National Cancer Institute under the guidance of Dr. Willie W. Smith in the Laboratory of Physiology.

As an NCI Postdoctoral Fellow she is continuing her research on radiation effects in the same laboratory.

The Drs. Fred reside at 4507 Woodlark Place, Rockville, with their 4-year-old daughter, Toni—and the poodles.