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

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 Miller, 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)

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

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 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 PIHSS 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 5)

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 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. Schmelh, who has joined the staff of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, as Director of Research Services.

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

VISITS TO PERSONNEL OFFICES

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

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

The employee 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 employee must consult with his supervisor to arrange a time when he can be conveniently spared from his work.

On the same basis, the employee 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 employee from visiting his personnel office or talking with any of the management officials mentioned above.

HATCH ACT SURVEY

The NCI's Research Information Branch has established a group to study the effects of the existing Federal laws which limit or discourage political activities on the part of Government employees and to make recommendations for any changes considered desirable or necessary.

This group, known as the Hatch Act Commission, will interview a scientifically selected sample of approximately 1,000 Federal employees located in the continental United States. The questions to be asked will deal generally with employee attitudes toward and knowledge about the Hatch Act.

NIH employees will be contacted, but the time is not yet known. Employee participation is entirely voluntary, and any employee may decline to be interviewed without giving any reason.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
DR. ANDREWS  
(Continued from Page 1)

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 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 "light amplification by stimulated emission of 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 experiments 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)

official 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. Anfinson, Ph.D., Director, Research Associates 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 Belleair 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.

Tom Olszewski (pronounced O-SHESS-KE) 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 high school at Johnstown, 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 Fort Knox, Ky., for basic training. He was then assigned to the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N.J., where he served as a Radar Repair Technician.

These days at NIH Tom is combing his zoology background with electronic training that he received in the army. He and Dr. Bowers are interested in the biochemistry of phagocytosis and in the biosynthesis of cell membranes. The extensive use of the electron microscope enables them to see details of cell structure which might be involved in these two processes.

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

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

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Page 3
It Happens Every Sum

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 employees 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 employees arrive, each is handed a cord, 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 Ryan as well stationed at 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 employees a general orientation on NIH facilities, and Miss Ryan briefs them on records and pay administration.

Drucilla Lake with NIH gang takes their fingerprints gently.
30 a.m. the new workers left to report to their jobs. Here, 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.

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.

Following orientation, personnel files go to Dorothy Burns (in background) and Jeanna 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, NINDS.
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 Zaghloul 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 PI 480 study of typhus in domestic animals, in cooperation with 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 1967, expressed confidence that the scientists will be allowed to continue their research at the project site. 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 Medical Zoology Department are now underway in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. They include investigation of the interrelationships of 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.

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

'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 chairman, 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.

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 mechanisms 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 Hodkinson, Ext. 64131, to leave their names and stipulate months preferred.

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.

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 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 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 institutions 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. Fritchhead, 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 Research Investigations Unit, National Communicable Disease Center, Greetly, Colo.; and Dr. Gilbert H. Wise, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Armstrong

(Continued from Page 1)

1960. 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 Senecaville, Ohio, June 26. Burial was in the Senecaville 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 diseases, 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 was ineffective. When the dressings, created the ideal conditions for multiplication of the tetanus organism which was commonly present on normal skin.

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 of 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 a 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 Haven (Conn.) General Hospital, and as a PHS officer was on 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."

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. Heinrich 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.

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 1969 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. 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.
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 think of author abstracts with complete form of microfilmed reproductions available in the specific fields of interest as well as in the structure of BA's indexes.

Questions 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 DSB 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 DSB 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 film and an N.I.H. 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.

Nine NIH Employees Become Gallon Donor Club Members

New members of the "Gallon Donor Club" are:
- Paul P. Beecher, NCI
- Lowell R. Coats, DRS
- Perry W. Cole, NIDR
- Alfred Coulombre, NICHD
- Robert Hinckel, NINDB
- Reynold R. Holliday, DRS
- Ira B. Johnson Jr., CC
- Harley G. Sheffield, NIAID
- Harold R. Stanley, NIDR

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

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

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.