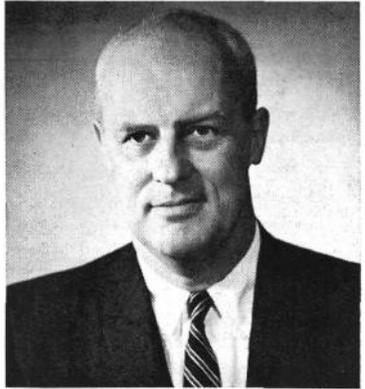


the NIH Record

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE January 9, 1968 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Vol. XX, No. 1

Charles C. Shinn New Chief of Medical Arts And Photography Branch



Mr. Shinn will direct visual communications services at NIH.

Charles C. Shinn has been named new chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services. Announcement was made by Chris A. Hansen, Division Director.

Mr. Shinn succeeds Malcolm S. Ferguson, Ph.D., who served as MAPB Chief for 6 years and is now in charge of special projects in the Public Information Office, National Library of Medicine.

Formerly director of the Division of Visual Arts, Department of Housing and Urban Development and its predecessor, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Mr. Shinn will now be responsible for

(See MR. SHINN, Page 8)

EHS Panel Discussion Set for Jan. 16 at CC

A new approach to health education will be introduced here this month by the Employee Health Service.

As a substitute for the noon movie on a timely health or safety subject which has been sponsored by EHS in the past, a panel discussion on "Job Satisfaction and Mental Health" will be held in the Clinical Center auditorium, January 16 at 12:15 p.m.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of EHS, will be the moderator of the

(See DISCUSSION, Page 6)

NIAID Lab. of Parasite Chemotherapy Studies Problems of Malaria in Ethiopia

By Jane Shure
NIH Information Intern

Ethiopians are a rugged people and great walkers. However, according to Dr. William Collins of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, who just returned from a month-long assignment in Ethiopia, it may be that these characteristics are in part responsible for the transmission of malaria in that country.

Many of the people make their homes and do much of their farming in the cool mountain plateaus which are normally malaria free. Their stamina enables them to travel down rugged mountainsides to do additional farming in the festering but fertile marshlands below where they may become infected and bring the malaria parasite back with them to the villages.

Only with the advent of an un-

(See MALARIA, Page 6)

Blood Bank Announces 'Directed Donation' Plan

NIH employees and others can now make "directed donations" of blood at the Clinical Center Blood Bank. This means that they can help friends or relatives who receive blood transfusions at any hospital that cooperates with the American Red Cross blood program.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Blood Bank chief, said this results from a new agreement with the American Red

(See DONATION PLAN, Page 7)

New Year Is Off to Snowy Start at NIH



The New Year's Eve snow was still very much in evidence when NIH employees reported for the first work day in 1968.—Photo by Ralph Bredland.

NIH Employees Share In Federal Pay Increase Retroactive to Oct. 8

The Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 was signed into law by the President on December 16, 1967. Title II of this Act, which deals with Federal salary increases, contains the following basic provisions:

1. A 4.5 percent retroactive pay increase for all regular Federal employees covered by the General Schedule. For NIH employees the increase was retroactive to October 8, 1967.

2. Additional pay increases scheduled for July 1, 1968 and 1969 for all Federal employees receiving the 4.5 percent increase referred to above. The amount of both future increases will depend upon the rise of salaries in private industry for similar positions as determined by the 1967 and 1968 annual surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The 1968 increase will be equivalent to one-half the difference between private enterprise rates and regular Government rates or 3 percent, whichever is greater. The amount of the 1969 increase will then be set in accordance with whatever is needed to

(See PAY INCREASE, Page 4)

Personnel Officers Named for OD, OAM

For several years personnel management support for the immediate Office of the Director, NIH, and the Office of Administrative Management, NIH, has been provided by one combined personnel office. A decision has been made to provide separate personnel management support for each of these two central NIH organizational components.

Richard Seggel, NIH Executive Officer, and John Sangster, Chief of Personnel, NIH, have announced the appointment of Justin Shook as personnel officer, OD, and Richard Striker as personnel officer,

(See PERSONNEL, Page 7)

GM&LS Loses Sleep Over Employees Stranded, Stuck and Stalled by Snow

By Sandra Siik

NIH Information Intern

You might not lose much sleep over snow, but a certain group of NIH employees does.

In the Division of Research Services, the staff of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, often works through the night to clear snow and ice from 20 miles of streets and walks, and 2 million square feet of parking lots with over 6,000 spaces.

The snow which christened the New Year was indeed hazardous. The snow residue on the streets and walks, slick because of rain and freezing temperatures, could not be removed, only sanded and salted.

Real problems emerge, however, when large accumulations of snow, complicated by rain and severe cold temperatures, must be cleared.

The first major snow storm of the season, in December, left 12 inches of snow on the grounds. Milford Myers, chief of GM&LS, said, "Approximately 100 tons of sand, 15 tons of salt, and over 750 man hours were expended within 24 hours."

Abandoned Cars Slow Progress

This task was hindered drastically for several reasons, but mainly because of some insurmountable obstacles . . . abandoned cars.

The snowfall began at the worst possible time for the crew, around 7 a.m. By 7:30 a.m., sidewalk crews had been dispatched to sprinkle sand in all areas. Salt was spread on all roads and travel lanes of parking lots, followed immediately by sanding. This process slowed with rush hour traffic.

By 10 a.m., there were approxi-

mately 5 inches of snow, with a forecast of heavy snow continuing all afternoon. Sanding and salting continued at 2-hour intervals until the entire reservation had been covered a total of three times.

Employees who had snow tires probably had little trouble; but, oh, those procrastinators who were traveling without them!

Employees began to leave the campus about 11 a.m. The GM&LS staff was busy helping those who couldn't get their cars off the grounds. Traffic increased steadily until early dismissal at 3 p.m. By then all the streets had been plowed twice and resanded.

The snow crews remained scattered all over the campus to do what they could to help the stranded, stuck, and stalled. Mr. Myers said, "There was so much traffic by then, it was difficult to tell that work release had been staggered."

All GM&LS employees stayed past their regular quitting time (4 p.m.) and by 5:30 p.m., hundreds of cars had been helped on their way. When the number of people leaving the campus finally dwindled, the GM&LS staff was recalled to plan for the next phase of clearing.

Crews Work Overtime

Sidewalk crews, after plowing, shoveling, and sanding all day, were sent home with instructions to return at 5 a.m. the next day. All available drivers and mechanics remained through the night.



James "Scrappy" Greenleaf of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Division of Research Services, helps clear away snow deposited at NIH by a recent storm.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.



During a snow emergency at NIH, Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping crews sand and salt roads and parking lots at 2-hour intervals to keep them in usable condition.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

After a little food and rest, clearing operation crews began again.

For several reasons, this phase moved very slowly.

More than 800 cars had been abandoned and scattered over every lot and street.

As a result, the large plow trucks, normally capable of moving quickly in open areas, were useless. Small jeeps, tractors, and loaders assumed the task of clearing travel lanes, shipping areas, and open areas in parking lots.

The large quantity of snow took longer than usual to move, and trouble began anew around 3 a.m. when the snow began to freeze.

Equipment Hindered

The small light equipment, in use because of abandoned cars, began to ride over the top of the snow instead of cutting through it.

The snow crews were left with only two loaders and one tractor which could operate efficiently under these circumstances. It was virtually impossible to clear all the lots before the onset of the morning rush hour traffic.

Primarily because of the determined all-night efforts of the GM&LS staff, many NIH'ers were able to get to work the next morning.

Problems Many

But problems persist at GM&LS. The timing of the snowfall is critical. If the snow starts Friday afternoon, the weekend is free for clearing. But, if it begins on a workday morning, it is almost impossible to get an effective snow removal operation underway.

Adequate equipment is available for the task. GM&LS has 2 large plow trucks, 2 salt trucks, 1 sand truck, 6 jeeps (1 with a blower), 3 front-end loaders with snow baskets, 1 large blower attachment,

Two CC Patients 'Doing Fine' Thanks to NIH Blood Donors' Response

NIH employees responded generously with blood donations recently to help two Clinical Center patients who had unusual requirements. In one case, a patient who underwent extensive surgery received 87 units of blood, roughly seven times the amount of blood that an adult human body contains, during surgery and the intensive care that followed. Most of this was fresh whole blood given by NIH donors who responded to the CC Blood Bank's call.

The other patient, who underwent heart surgery, had an unusual combination of antibodies. Among thousands of NIH employees who had previously donated blood, only 23 were found with blood that the patient's body would accept. The patient required all 23 pints of whole blood and 6 pints of fresh frozen plasma.

LWV Calendars Available Here

1968 calendars published by the League of Women Voters of Montgomery County are on sale for \$1 each in the NIH Book Store, Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B05.

3 sidewalk plows, 6 sidewalk blowers, and as Mr. Myers put it, "assorted shovels, chippers, and aching backs."

Paramount, however, is the car situation. As Mr. Myers stated, "The abandoned car problem is our biggest headache. If people only realized how a few cars in the middle of a lot slow clearing operations, they might be more inclined to move them."



Albert P. Bedell, assistant chief, Scientific Information Centers Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was recently elected membership chairman of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Special Interest Group, American Society for Information Science. The society is the foremost organization in this country for scientific and technical information personnel.

Assembly of Scientists Of NIAMD Announces New Officers for '68

The Assembly of Scientists of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has announced the election of officers for 1968: Dr. Edwin D. Becker, President; Dr. Henry Metzger, President-elect; and Dr. William R. Carroll, Secretary.

Newly elected to the Assembly's Council are Drs. Martin Gellert, David F. Johnson, Irwin G. Leder, Marie N. Lipsett, and Everette L. May.

Continuing members of the Council are Drs. William J. Bowen, Elliot Charney, Victor Ginsburg, and J. E. Seegmiller.

Founded in 1960, the NIAMD Assembly currently has 150 members. Membership is open to all scientists working in NIAMD at GS-11 or equivalent and above.

Ten New Research Associates Selected For Pharmacology Training Program

Ten new research associates have been selected for the pharmacology and toxicology research associate training program at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Director, made the announcement.

In its third year of operation, the program now has 26 associates being trained in the major disciplines related to pharmacology and in the use of new research techniques and equipment. The research associates are selected by a committee of National Institutes of Health scientists who have made outstanding contributions to research in pharmacology and toxicology.

Necessary Qualifications Noted

To qualify for the NIGMS program, candidates must have a doctoral degree and either a primary interest in pharmacology or a need for intensive research training in pharmacology to advance in their special areas of work. Selected scientists receive training in the laboratories and clinics of the National Institutes of Health.

Purpose of the program is to develop well-trained leaders in pharmacology research who can eventually hold key positions in academic, industrial, and government laboratories.

Each associate works with a preceptor of his choice who guides him through 2 or 3 years of laboratory research training in the biomedical sciences, with no clinical responsibilities.

Formal teaching seminars as well as informal discussion groups are among the methods used for instruction under the following divisions: biochemistry, genetics, and immunology; neural and behavioral sciences; physical biology and related exact sciences; cell biology

and physiology; and pharmacology.

The new pharmacology research associates and their preceptors are:

Dr. James Edward Brown: M.D., Yale University School of Medicine, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, Section on Cerebral Metabolism, National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. George A. Clay: Ph.D., Boston University, 1968. Preceptor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Jerome Fleisch: Ph. D., Georgetown University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute.

Other Associates Listed

Dr. Vincent Manganiello: Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1965; M.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Daniel Steinberg, Laboratory of Metabolism, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Larry S. Milner: M.D., University of Illinois Medical School, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Herbert Weissbach, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National Heart Institute.

Dr. David H. Schroeder: Ph.D., Purdue University, 1968. Preceptor: Dr. James R. Gillette, head, Section on Enzyme Drug Interaction, National Heart Institute.

Dr. David A. Shafritz: M.D., University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Herbert Weissbach, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National

General Schedule Annual Salary Rates by Grade

Grade	Per annum rates									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$3,776	\$3,902	\$4,028	\$4,154	\$4,280	\$4,406	\$4,532	\$4,658	\$4,784	\$4,910
GS-2	4,108	4,245	4,382	4,519	4,656	4,793	4,930	5,067	5,204	5,341
GS-3	4,466	4,615	4,764	4,913	5,062	5,211	5,360	5,509	5,658	5,807
GS-4	4,995	5,161	5,327	5,493	5,659	5,825	5,991	6,157	6,323	6,489
GS-5	5,565	5,751	5,937	6,123	6,309	6,495	6,681	6,867	7,053	7,239
GS-6	6,137	6,342	6,547	6,752	6,957	7,162	7,367	7,572	7,777	7,982
GS-7	6,734	6,959	7,184	7,409	7,634	7,859	8,084	8,309	8,534	8,759
GS-8	7,384	7,630	7,876	8,122	8,368	8,614	8,860	9,106	9,352	9,598
GS-9	8,054	8,323	8,592	8,861	9,130	9,399	9,668	9,937	10,206	10,475
GS-10	8,821	9,115	9,409	9,703	9,997	10,291	10,585	10,879	11,173	11,467
GS-11	9,657	9,979	10,301	10,623	10,945	11,267	11,589	11,911	12,233	12,555
GS-12	11,461	11,843	12,225	12,607	12,989	13,371	13,753	14,135	14,517	14,899
GS-13	13,507	13,957	14,407	14,857	15,307	15,757	16,207	16,657	17,107	17,557
GS-14	15,841	16,369	16,897	17,425	17,953	18,481	19,009	19,537	20,065	20,593
GS-15	18,404	19,017	19,630	20,243	20,856	21,469	22,082	22,695	23,308	23,921
GS-16	20,982	21,681	22,380	23,079	23,778	24,477	25,176	25,875	26,574	
GS-17	23,788	24,581	25,374	26,167	26,960					
GS-18	27,055									

PAY INCREASE

(Continued from Page 1)

eliminate this difference as nearly as possible.

The act also contains a provision under Title IV to broaden Federal employee life insurance coverage. Basically this includes \$10,000 coverage for all employees whose base salary is \$8,000 or less and, for employees who have a salary of more than \$8,000, coverage equivalent to the next highest \$1,000 of annual salary plus \$2,000, up to a maximum of \$32,000.

More Insurance Optional

In addition, all Federal employees covered by the Federal employee insurance program will now have the option to purchase \$10,000 of additional insurance at regular rates. Information on how to apply for the additional \$10,000 coverage will be provided as soon as the details are worked out.

There are a number of Federal employees who occupy positions for which special higher than usual pay rates had already been set by the Civil Service Commission prior to the enactment of the Pay Act.

These are positions in certain areas and occupations for which the Commission had found private enterprise pay rates were so much higher than regular Government rates that it was necessary to grant the payment of higher than usual rates in order to recruit and retain well qualified personnel.

At NIH these include positions Heart Institute.

Dr. George R. Siggins: Ph.D., Boston University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Gain Salmoiraghi, Clinical Neuropharmacology Service Center, National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Balachandran Srinivasan: Ph.D., Columbia University, 1964; M.D., Columbia University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Elwood Titus, head, Section on Organic Chemistry, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Daniel S. Zaharko: Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1963. Preceptor: Dr. David P. Rall, chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Cancer Institute.

in occupations such as professional engineers, various science specializations, medical officers, pharmacologists, veterinarians, accountants, and nurses.

Because employees in these positions had already been receiving higher-than-usual rates, the recently enacted Pay Act does not apply to them. However, the Commission has conducted current surveys of the salary levels in private industry and the Government recruitment and retention difficulties for all positions in this special pay category and, in most cases, has determined it necessary to grant additional pay increases for these employees as well. In some cases the amount of these increases is less than the increase received by employees paid at regular rates, while in a few rare cases the increases are actually greater.

Staff Fellows Get Increase

Information concerning the changes in special rates for particular positions is available in all I/D personnel offices.

The Office of the Director of NIH recently announced that staff fellows on the rolls will also receive a 4.5 percent pay increase retroactive to October 8. In addition, a proposal for equivalent increases for employees in the Section 208 (g) category has been submitted to the Civil Service Commission.

History of Medicine Society To Meet at NLM Feb. 20

The next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine will be held February 20 at the National Library of Medicine. Details of the program will be announced in a later issue of the Record.

The program for the January 4 meeting featured an address by Dr. Francis J. Braceland, Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., on "Eli Todd, Forgotten Pioneer in Psychiatry," and one by Dr. Paul F. Craneheld, Rockefeller University, N. Y., on "Difficulties in Studying the History of Mental Retardation."

Visitors are welcome to attend the Society's meetings.

Dr. Nathan Shock Notes New Interest In Aging Research on Visit to Japan

By Dan Rogers

Are scientists abroad showing an increased interest in conducting research on the processes of aging as well as on the diseases of older people?

"I would say yes they are, especially in Japan where this growing interest is quite evident," Dr. Nathan W. Shock says. Dr. Shock, who is Chief of the Gerontology Research Center, National Insti-

other stops he made while in Japan, including those he made at the Kanazawa University Medical Faculty in Kanazawa City where he participated in a seminar, and at Tokyo University where he toured the Department of Geriatrics.

As President-elect of the International Association of Gerontology (IAG), Dr. Shock will have a further chance to take soundings on the growth of gerontology research in Japan when he presides over the Eighth International Congress of Gerontology in mid-1969. The Congress is scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., August 24-29, 1969.

These Congresses are sponsored by the International Association of Gerontology which is a federation of 34 gerontological societies from 28 countries around the world, including Japan. The Congresses are held every 3 years in either the United States or one of the member countries overseas. Dr. Shock was elected President-elect of the IAG at the last Congress held in Vienna, Austria during 1966.

Area Scientists Urged To Extend Hospitality To Foreign IUPS Guests

The Washington area will be host to the XXIV Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences to be held between August 25-31. During the Congress, the Local Arrangements Committee hopes to have every foreign scientist invited into an American home for a dinner the evening of Wednesday, August 28, which has been set aside for this purpose.

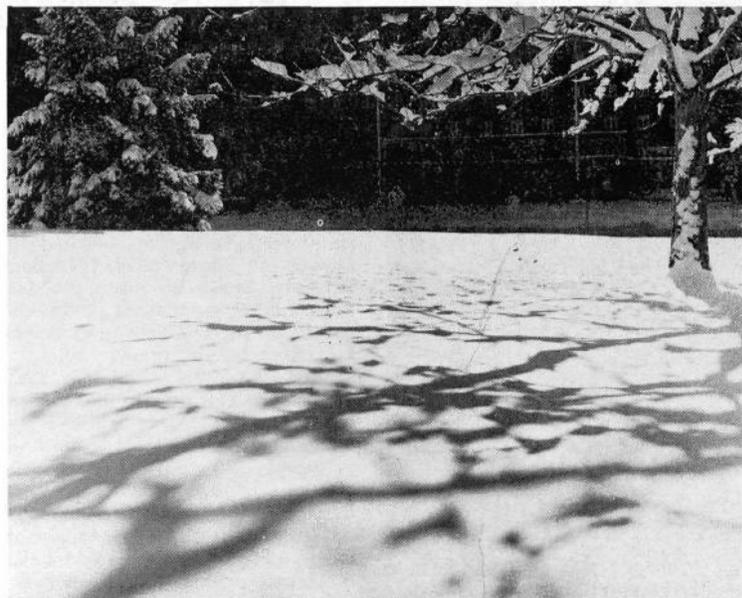
Dr. Frederic C. Bartter, National Heart Institute, is Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee which is attempting to give each physiologist and biochemist in the area an opportunity to take part in this program.

Program Needs Participants

If there are NIH physiologists or biochemists who have not been asked directly and who would like to take part in this program, they are requested to get in touch with Dr. Bartter, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N214, Ext. 66268.

The International Union of Physiological Sciences is one of the oldest international congresses in the biomedical field and has had meetings every 3 years since 1889 with a few exceptions during the two World Wars.

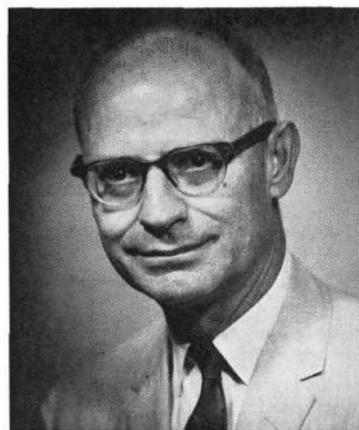
Snow Studies by NIH Photographers



SHADOWS IN THE SNOW. So bright is the snow it reflects the tree branches with the same clarity as a pool of water.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.



SNOW-ON-SNOW IMPRESSIONS are made by snow falling from branches above to white-covered ground below.—Photo by Roy Perry.



Dr. Shock recently addressed Japan Gerontological Society.

tute of Child Health and Human Development, recently returned from the Far East where he was the only American to speak at the 1967 meeting of the Japan Gerontological Society held in Nagoya, Japan.

Dr. Shock says that when he last attended the Japanese meeting in 1965 there were less than 200 persons in attendance. "This year," he says, "the attendance jumped to between 1,500 and 2,000 people." Accounting for part of the attendance rise this year was a recent reorganization of the Japan Gerontological Society. This reorganization brought into the one organization several previously separate groups of researchers in aging, including biochemists, clinicians and social scientists.

Attendance on Upswing

However, this fact alone probably does not account entirely for the upswing in attendance Dr. Shock noted on his trip. He feels the size of this year's meeting was influenced tremendously by the presence of a large number of young Japanese physicians who are now becoming more actively involved with aging studies in Japan.

"The most interesting thing to me," Dr. Shock reports, "is that these young doctors are not only doing clinical work but are also conducting basic biochemical studies of aging processes that in this country are usually carried out only by biochemists."

Dr. Shock ran into increased enthusiasm for aging research at

The only previous meeting of the Congress in the United States was in Boston in 1929.

The National Academy of Sciences is the official adhering body to the IUPS in the United States and is responsible for the invitation to meet in Washington in 1968. This invitation is supported by The American Physiological Society, The Society of General Physiologists and the Comparative Physiology Division of the American Society of Zoologists, with additional representation from the Physiological Psychologists Division of the American Psychological Association, and the American Society for

Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Since The American Physiological Society derives its membership from all of North America, there are many Canadian and some Mexican members who share in responsibility for the Congress and who have contributed generously to its support and to the work of organizing it.

U. S. Savings Bonds are the choice of millions of Americans for building toward economic security for themselves and their country.

MALARIA

(Continued from Page 1)

usually long warm rainy season are mosquitoes able to breed and survive in the highlands, and under these conditions the disease may spread in epidemic propor-



Dr. William Collins, NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy.

tions with particularly disastrous results to women and children who have not previously had malaria, and thus have no protective immunity.

It is because the men do most of the traveling that they rather than the women are suspected to be the prime carriers.

These were some of Dr. Collins' observations after spending a month in Ethiopia as consultant to the Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU-3) studying the problems of malaria in East Africa. Dr. McWilson Warren, NIAID malariologist who is currently on a working assignment at the University of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, was also on the expedition.

Work Described

The NIH doctors and members of the NAMRU-3 operation took some 1200 blood serum samples and blood films at eight villages located along one of the two highways that run through the African country. This and other similar studies hopefully will aid in the establishment of an effective malaria eradication program for Ethiopia, the only country in Africa south of the Sahara now involved in such a program.

Although endemic and epidemic malaria is not the only major health problem it faces, the Ethiopian government considers malaria eradication to be one of the most important and feasible projects it hopes to accomplish within the relatively short period of 10 years.

Ethiopia presents a wide variety of situations favoring the perpetuation of endemic and epidemic malaria. Studies on the ecology of the disease under these widely varying conditions are not only a

Activities of NIAMD's Clinical Field Unit In Arizona Filmed for Television Series

When a television camera crew moved onto the Pima Indian Reservation, Sacaton, Ariz., recently it wasn't to shoot scenes for next season's newest Western.

Zeb Franklin Smith Dies; With RML Since 1941

Zeb Franklin Smith, 51, longtime employee of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory, died of pneumonia on December 12 at Daly Memorial Hospital, Hamilton, Mont.

Mr. Smith was a native of Montana, and had been employed at RML since 1941 as a biological laboratory technician.

During World War II, while serving in the armed forces, he worked in the yellow fever and the typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine production units. Most recently he had worked for the RML Molecular Biology Section.

Mr. Smith was the recipient of a government award for designing apparatus used in the cleaning of special laboratory glassware. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, Librarian Assistant at RML; a son, Stephen, and four stepchildren.

necessity for its future control, but also present unusual opportunities for adding to knowledge of the disease and its transmission.

The serum samples and blood films which were collected have been brought back to the NIAID unit at Chamblee, Ga., for studies to determine malaria antibody and parasite levels. Investigators will make use of fluorescent antibody techniques which allow detection and type determination of antibodies from infection existing for as long as one year. Because malaria parasites may be present in the blood at a level too low to produce clinical illness, samples from the apparently healthy populace may also be of great value.

Data to Be Cataloged

The serum samples will be cataloged along with data such as number of parasites in the blood, age, sex, location, and altitude, and will then serve as the basis for further epidemiological and etiological surveys.

Serologic studies should reveal valuable data about the malaria present in the population—the types, and even how many people are likely to contract—or have had—the disease.

Before controls can be established, scientists must know which of the some 30 species of the anopheles mosquito is the prime vector, whether they bite indoors or outdoors, what seasonal factors are involved, how population movement affects the transmission, what

Instead, CBS spent 4 days at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases' Clinical Field Studies Unit on the Gila River Indian Reservation filming scenes for Walter Cronkite's network documentary, "21st Century." CBS is telecasting a series of "Century" programs concerning health and medical research.

Films Taken

About a dozen reels of film were taken covering all phases of research activities at the Field Unit. The crew began with scenes of Unit drivers picking up participants, and driving them to the clinic where they were given blood sugar tests for diabetes, among other examinations.

Some of the staff members were photographed as they were making photos of the fundus of the eye, and as they used the computer EKG console which records information about heart function directly from the body onto magnetic tape for computer analysis.

Dr. Peter Bennett, clinical associate of the unit, was filmed as he examined Tribal Governor Loyde Allison. Sequences included a discussion with unit chief Dr. Thomas A. Burch on the importance of the studies being undertaken.

Unit of Great Value

The Unit, a portable clinical facility for long-range clinical and epidemiological studies of arthritis, diabetes, and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, is attached to a wing of the Division of Indian Health Hospital at Sacaton. It was here that an NIAMD survey revealed that the Pima Indians have the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported in a normal, circumscribed population group. A number of other significant findings concerning diabetes and gallbladder disease have also emanated from the Unit in recent months.

The CBS films are now being processed and edited and will be telecast sometime this month.

role geography, topography, altitude, and climate play, what is the most prevalent type of malaria, and which are or are not endemic areas.

Dr. Collins reported that the population was very receptive to the team and willingly provided their blood. In turn, the surveyors provided aspirin or anti-malaria drugs where necessary, but primarily dispensed candy to the children.

Dr. Collins returned to the NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, unit on Malaria of Lower Primates in Chamblee, Ga., after conducting a seminar in Bethesda on December 14.

Book on Developments In Cancer Research Dedicated to Dr. Heller

"Progress in Clinical Cancer," Volume III, has been dedicated to Dr. John R. Heller, special consultant on International Programs of the National Cancer Institute.

In this volume, edited by Irving M. Ariel, M.D., 37 authorities have pooled their knowledge to describe some of the developments that have occurred in clinical cancer research.

Dr. Heller was the fourth Director of the NCI, from 1948 until his retirement from the PHS with the rank of Assistant Surgeon General in 1960, when he was appointed president and chief executive officer of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City.

Background Given

He resigned that position in January 1964 and was designated vice chairman of the institution's Board of Trustees. He served as special consultant on International, Medical and Scientific Affairs of the American Cancer Society from 1964 to 1965 when he returned to NCI.

The dedication in part reads "... Doctor Heller has been vastly influential throughout the civilized world in working toward a more effective exchange of ideas and knowledge in the field of cancer control. Because of his many contributions, zeal, and dedication, great strides have been made by the various agencies of the United States Government toward the recognition of the Public Health aspects of cancer, as well as toward a direct attack upon the problem."

DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 1)

panel. Panelists will include Dr. Simon Auster, consultant in Occupational Psychiatry, NIMH; Dr. Matthew P. Dumont, psychiatric consultant, EHS; and Robert Schultheis, assistant chief, Personnel Management Branch, NIH. Audience participation will be encouraged.

Although the basic responsibility of EHS is to provide emergency medical services to those suffering injuries or illness while on the NIH reservation, its concerns are actually far broader.

EHS has a special interest in the area of preventive medicine, and current activities being emphasized include occupational disease control, medical monitoring of the environment, communicable disease control, and health education—of which the January panel discussion is a part.



Dr. Heller

NIH Employees Donate Over \$2,000 to CC Patient Welfare Fund

Contributions to the Patient Welfare Fund by NIH employees during the Christmas season totaled \$2,011.76, according to Dr. Jack Masur, Clinical Center Director.

Dr. Masur said this total exceeded 1966 holiday gifts by more than \$200. The donations were made under the "Davis Plan," by which employees contribute to the Fund rather than send Christmas cards to their fellow employees.

Group giving, with all employees in an office or organization giving together, was especially noticeable during the 1967 holiday season.

"That such substantial gifts are made again demonstrates the deep personal interest of the whole NIH family in the plight of all the sick people who come to us for help from every part of this country and from abroad," Dr. Masur said.

PERSONNEL

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OAM.

Mr. Shook joined the NIH staff as a budget analyst in May 1963 following receipt of his Bachelor's Degree in Economics from the University of Maryland. Shortly thereafter he was selected to partici-



Mr. Shook



Mr. Striker

pate in the NIH management intern program and, after one year of intensive rotational assignments, joined the personnel management staff.

During this period he has been pursuing additional graduate study in personnel administration at George Washington University. Mr. Shook's most recent assignment has been acting personnel officer, OD/OAM personnel office.

Mr. Striker joined the NIH personnel management staff in 1964 after a series of personnel assignments with the Department of State. Mr. Striker studied at both University of Virginia and George Washington University.

He was appointed to the Division of Computer Research and Technology as personnel officer in May 1966 and has played an active role in the initial staffing and development of a personnel program with that new Division.

Dr. Driscoll Honored By Horace Wells Club

Dr. Edward J. Driscoll, a Dental Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps and clinical investigator with the National Institute of Dental Research, has received the 1967 Horace Wells Club award in anesthesiology. The honorary certificate was presented last month at the annual dinner meeting of the club in Hartford, Conn.



Dr. Driscoll

Formed in 1894 by a group of professional men, the Horace Wells Club is dedicated to commemorating the first demonstration of nitrous oxide as a surgical anesthetic by Dr. Wells in December 1844. The Connecticut dentist conducted his tests before the Harvard Medical School.

With the Dental Institute, Dr. Driscoll has conducted investigations on the physiology of dental patients receiving anesthesia and has initiated surveys that confirm the relative safety of modern anesthetic procedures in dentistry. He is widely recognized as a lecturer on dental anesthesia and has organized numerous seminars to extend knowledge in this field.

His studies provide much-needed physiological data on patients undergoing surgery in outpatient dental status. In many geographic areas almost as many people are given general anesthesia in dental offices as in hospitals.

DONATION PLAN

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Cross. For example, if an NIH employee has a friend who receives a pint of blood in some distant city, the employee may give a "directed" pint at the Clinical Center. This automatically replaces the blood received by the friend, who then pays only a processing fee.

Previously it was necessary to go to the Red Cross Regional Blood Center in Washington or to contribute at a Red Cross Bloodmobile to make a directed donation.

Dr. Schmidt said the "directed donation" program supplements the NIH-Red Cross blood insurance program, which continues in effect. Under the insurance program, all NIH employees and certain of their relatives receive transfusions free, except for processing fees, at any hospital accepting Red Cross blood. Eligible relatives include the spouse, children under 18 or those over 18 who are unable to donate blood, parents, grandparents, and any relative living in the same household and dependent on the NIH employee.

WOMEN AT NIH

NCI's Dr. Fink Recommends More Women Accept Challenge of Career in Research

By Sheila Jacobs

According to 1960 census statistics, Dr. Mary Alexander Fink is one of 3,776 women biological scientists in the Nation. More important, she is one of an even smaller number engaged in cancer research focusing on the problem of using the body's natural defense mechanism to fight malignant disease.

Dr. Fink has received national and world-wide recognition from her colleagues for her work in the virus-cancer field and has been invited to present her findings before numerous scientific assemblies in this country and abroad. She is the author or co-author of more than 30 scientific publications.

Dr. Fink came to the National Cancer Institute in 1959 as a research microbiologist and now serves as head of the Immunology Section of the Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

Research Described

In this section the major objectives of her challenging job are to develop new, or adapt current methods of detecting and identifying viruses causally related to cancer in mice and other laboratory animals, and to study the basic immune response of the host to a leukemia virus.

These findings are being applied to the study of the possible role of viruses in causing human cancer, with a view toward the development of a test vaccine or other means for prevention and control.

In addition to its research activities, Dr. Fink's laboratory serves as a training ground for investigators from various parts of the world. It has often provided training in special techniques of immunofluorescence and immunodiffusion as applied to the study of rodent and human leukemia.

Earned Ph.D. at G. W.

Dr. Fink was born in Camden, Tenn., and earned a bachelor of science degree from Oklahoma A. & M. College, a master of science degree from the University of Michigan, and a Ph.D. from George Washington University. She began her professional career as an immunologist at Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., in 1946.

From 1949-1951 Dr. Fink was a research associate at Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me. In 1951 she joined the staff of the University of Colorado as assistant professor in the Department of Microbiology. While in that position she served as a consultant to the Diagnostic Microbiology Laboratory and conducted research under an American Cancer Society grant.

Dr. Fink's research-related activities—other than those inherent in her position as Section Head—include chairman, Testing and



Dr. Fink would like to see more women become scientists.

Monitoring Segment of the Special Virus-Leukemia Program; chairman, Immunology Sub-Group of the Special Virus-Leukemia Program; and project officer on several contracts for the Special Virus-Leukemia Program. She has also served as a lecturer in Immunology at the National Naval Medical Center, Tissue Bank Division.

Dr. Fink would like to see more women become scientists. She believes that a career in scientific research is a continually challenging and rewarding experience, capable of bringing both intellectual and personal satisfaction to the qualified investigator of either sex.

For relaxation Dr. Fink and her husband, who holds a doctorate in psychology, enjoy the theatre, a concert, or an evening at home. "Home" is a colonial house furnished with antiques acquired during their travels.

Dr. Fink is a member of the American Association of Immunologists, American Association of Cancer Research, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Sigma Xi, British Society of Immunology, Transplantation Society, and the New York Academy of Science.

Eight NIH Staff Members Join CC 'Gallon Donor Club'

James D. Burns, DRS; Elmer L. Dixon, Jr., NIMH; Donald Farley, DRS; Paul O. Fehnel, Jr., DBS; Betty Fox, CC; Frank D. Nolan and Dr. Paul J. O'Brien, NINDB; Wilford Saul, NHI; and John W. Land, NLM, a regular donor at the CC Blood Bank, reached the "gallon donor" mark.

Committee to Advise NINDB on Its Science Information Programs

A new Advisory Committee has been formed by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to advise the Institute on the needs and progress of the NINDB Science Information Programs.

NINDB has established a Neurological Information Network, currently comprising four specialized centers, as one of the primary activities of this program. Several other information service programs are being developed.

Committee's Role Described

The new Committee, which will meet three to four times a year, will serve as the focal point in advising NINDB on the Science Information Program's objectives, operations, results, and future needs. It will also review the general progress of the Information Network, and evaluate the impact of Institute information programs on the biomedical community.

The Neurological Information Network centers are: Parkinson's Disease Information and Research Center at Columbia University; Brain Information Center at the University of California, Los Angeles; Information Center for Hearing and Speech and Disorders of Human Communication at Johns Hopkins University; and Vision Information Center at Harvard University.

These centers identify, evaluate, store, retrieve, and disseminate scientific literature in their respective fields. They also provide related library, bibliographic, and reference services, and sponsor workshops and meetings. As envisioned, information services for all the neurological and sensory disorders will eventually be included in the Network.

Other Programs Listed

Other NINDB scientific information service programs include the Cerebrovascular Disorders Information Service, the Epilepsy Information Services, the publication of scientific monographs, and the sponsorship of workshops, meetings, conferences, and the visiting scientist program. All of these programs will come under the aegis of the Advisory Committee.

Members of the new Committee, who will serve for 4 years, are: Kent Allen, Chairman, director of the Knowledge Availability Systems Centers, University of Pittsburgh; Bernard Fry, director of the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, National Bureau of Standards; and Dr. Henry Heyl, editor of the Jour-



At a recent DHEW press conference, Dr. Lester Goodman, chief of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, shows some of the miniature instrumentation designed and produced in his branch. A highlight of the conference, which received wide coverage in the local and national press and television, was a demonstration of an implantable heart assist device used successfully in surgery on calves.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Bessie S. Cole, NIGMS, Gets Suggestion Award

Bessie S. Cole, Grants Technical Assistant in the Research Training Grants Branch, NIGMS, recently received a \$75 suggestion award.

Mrs. Cole was presented the award and a certificate "in recognition and appreciation for submission of a suggestion beneficial to the service" by Dr. Robert H. McCauley, Deputy Chief of the Research Training Grants Branch.

The suggestion, a table for computing monthly rates and totals for stipends and dependency allowances for trainees on NIGMS grants, has increased efficiency both in the preparation of statements by grantee institutions and in their review by NIGMS staff. It has reduced considerably the time required to verify computations and the errors on statements.

nal of Neurosurgery, Dartmouth Medical School.

Also Dr. Joseph Leiter, associate director for Intramural Programs, National Library of Medicine; Dr. John L. Lindsay, professor of Otolaryngology, University of Chicago; Dr. Aran Sefir, associate professor of Ophthalmology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Dr. Ben H. Senturia, associate professor of Clinical Otolaryngology, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Gustavus S. Simpson, Jr., assistant

Civil Defense Warning Siren Test Scheduled for Jan. 10

The warning siren mounted on the roof of the Clinical Center will be sounded tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 a.m., according to Lloyd R. Stewart, Emergency Planning Officer, Plant Safety Branch.

Monthly Civil Defense siren tests in the Washington Metropolitan area are held the second Wednesday of each month at 11 a.m.

The "Attack Warning Signal," a rising and falling or warbling tone, will 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.

manager, Department of Economics and Information Research, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Maurice W. Van Allen, associate professor of Neurology, College of Medicine, University of Iowa. Dr. Joseph F. Caponio, Scientific and Technical Communications Officer, NINDB, is the Committee's executive secretary.

Dr. Edgar A. Bering, Jr., special assistant to the director for Program Analysis, NINDB, is the project officer for Science Information Activities.

MR. SHINN

(Continued from Page 1)

directing the visual communications programs needed to meet NIH requirements. His duties will include planning and developing the activities and services of the four MAPB sections: Photography, Motion Picture, Medical Illustration, and General Illustration.

Prior to his employment with HUD, he owned and directed his own advertising agency. From 1951 to 1953 he was Art Director for USAF psychologists in pure and applied research in the audio-visual and publications fields aimed at motivation and operational effectiveness of Air Force personnel.

Broad Experience in Visual Arts

Mr. Shinn also developed visual presentations for Air Force General Officers on current and proposed space flight research aims, projected aero-medical programs and weapons development. He directed all art, still photography, and motion picture animation activities.

From 1946 to 1951 he worked for the Bureau of State Services, PHS, as illustrator, designer, and art director. Major duties included design of publications and scientific and public information exhibits. He was also Art Director of the Industrial Hygiene Newsletter and redesigner of Public Health Reports to the present format.

In addition to being an accomplished professional artist in his own right, Mr. Shinn is a writer, frequent lecturer and speaker in the visual communications field for such organizations as the American Management Association and the Civil Service Commission.

Awards Noted

Mr. Shinn has been the recipient of the Award of Excellence in Design by the Society of Federal Artists and Designers and the Horace Hart Meritorious Service Certificate of the Education Council of the Graphic Arts Industry. Also, he was an HHFA nominee for the Arthur S. Flemming Award and was twice nominated for the HHFA Distinguished Service Award, in recognition of his abilities as "an outstanding creative art director and wide-ranging communications specialist."

Mr. Shinn was born in Baltimore in 1920, and was graduated from George Washington University with an A.B. degree in 1950. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1943 to 1946.

"Resolved, that I will not start smoking cigarettes, a habit which may be hard to break, and which may cost me my health and my life."—New Year's resolution for young people proposed by Montgomery County Heart Association.