

the NIH Record

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Harold F. Osborne Joins Recently Reorganized Office of Information

The appointment of Harold F. Osborne as chief of the Publications and Reports Branch was announced January 8 by Clifford F. Johnson, Director of the Office of



Harold F. Osborne returns to NIH as Chief of the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information.

Information, Office of the Director, NIH.

Mr. Osborne will coordinate regular and special reports of NIH activities and review proposed publications, exhibits, and other materials intended for general publication or distribution. His appointment completes the assignment of branch chiefs in the reorganization of the central NIH information office.

Other branch chiefs in the Office
(See MR. OSBORNE, Page 4)

Dr. Shannon Gets Award At Embassy of Israel

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, received Hadassah's Myrtle Wreath, an annual award to outstanding members of the community, from Mrs. Avraham Harman, wife of the Ambassador from Israel, at a tea at her home January 15.

The award was presented to Dr. Shannon in recognition of his "distinguished pioneering service in raising the health standards of our nation and the world and in appreciation of the development of a

(See DR. SHANNON, Page 5)

Dr. Paul D. Parkman Named One of 10 Outstanding Young Men of the Year

Dr. Paul D. Parkman, Division of Biologics Standards, has been named one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of the year for 1967 by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Parkman received the Jaycees' TOYM award—a silver statuette—for his rubella (German measles) virus research which has led to the isolation of the virus, the development of a rapid and reliable rubella immunity test, and the first successful experimental rubella vaccine.

The awards ceremony took place during the annual TOYM Congress held in Saint Paul, Minn. January 19 and 20. Award winners were selected from nominations solicited from organizations throughout the U. S., including the Jaycee organi-

(See DR. PARKMAN, Page 7)

Huttrer and Metzner To Assist With Plans For Fogarty Center

Dr. Charles P. Huttrer and Clifton G. Metzner, Jr., have been appointed special assistants to Joseph S. Murtaugh, Director of the Office of Program Planning, Office of the Director, NIH, for formulating the organization and programs of the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.

Both men have long been active
(See FOGARTY CENTER, Page 4)

Stone House to Be Remodeled for Use As Nucleus of Fogarty Center at NIH

Stone House, now used for Advisory Council meetings and offices, and slated to become the nucleus of the Fogarty Center complex, is steeped in the traditions of the Peter family.

The native bluestone mansion was built by Canon G. Freeman Peter, Sr., in 1930. George C. Peter, Sr., an architect and brother of the Canon, designed "Winona"—as it was known until purchased

by the Government in 1948—in a modified Georgian architectural style.

The 40 acres on which Stone House stands was part of a 200-
(See STONE HOUSE, Page 8)



Stone House viewed from Wisconsin Avenue. Behind the trees and shrubbery is the east entrance dominated by Georgian columns. The terraced lawn on this side of the mansion is walled in native bluestone.

Dr. Kenneth Cole Named By President to Receive Natl. Medal of Science

Dr. Kenneth Cole, senior research biophysicist at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, is to receive the 1967 National Medal of Science at



Dr. Kenneth Cole, NINDB, to be honored for scientific achievements at White House ceremony.

a White House ceremony within the next few weeks. The medal is the Federal Government's highest

(See DR. COLE, Page 8)

CC Equipment Featured On '21st Century' Feb. 4

Equipment in use at the Clinical Center will be featured in a Columbia Broadcasting System "Twenty-First Century" television program Sunday, February 4 at 6 p.m. In the Washington area, the show will be carried on Channel 9.

The program will focus on the use of medical electronics. Much of it was filmed at the Clinical Center last August when a producer and camera team spent a week photographing automated clinical laboratory equipment tied to a computer in the Clinical Pathology Department, and monitoring and recording equipment in use during open-heart surgery in the Surgical Wing.

Reporter Walter Cronkite will narrate the program, which will be transmitted in color.

the NIH Record

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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.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

EMPLOYEE CONDUCT REMINDER

As the second semester of the 1967-68 academic year begins, staff members who are interested in teaching or lecturing are reminded that there are conditions and prior approvals which must be obtained before engaging in this and certain other types of professional activity outside of regular working hours.

These requirements are stated in the Department's regulations on Standards of Conduct published in the March 22, 1966 Federal Register. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from I/D personnel offices.

Outside Activities Encouraged

It is the policy of the NIH to encourage its professional staff to participate in seminars, panel discussions, and similar special presentations, as well as teaching and lecturing when these activities do not interfere with their official duties. Such activities are recognized as beneficial to both the NIH and the participating staff members.

It is important to note, however, that teaching activities involving responsibility for developing or conducting a complete course for full semester day-time classes are not authorized. On the other hand, teaching evening, weekend, or summer classes normally may be approved, provided that necessary adjustments in the staff member's duty schedule can be arranged.

PROBATIONARY PERIODS

Before being certified by the Civil Service Commission a Government employee must meet certain re-

Zone Parking Plan Delayed

Implementation of the Zone Parking plan on the NIH reservation has been delayed because of inclement weather and related problems.

Open ditches in parking lots and roadways must be covered before the plan can be put into effect.

It may be late spring, or after re-registration of 1968 auto license tags by employees, before the necessary steps can be taken to implement the plan.

quirements, such as passing an entrance examination. In addition, most new employees are required to serve a "probationary" or "trial" period of one year.

The probationary period is a final and significant step in the examining process, providing a test of actual performance on the job.

Supervisors should have in mind a reasonable standard of performance and conduct for probationary employees to meet and make it known to them.

Treatment Important

Intelligent and considerate treatment during the probationary period will often have a lasting effect on the career of the employee.

At the end of 9 months, supervisors of probationary employees must certify whether or not the employee's performance, conduct and general traits of character have been satisfactory.

Each certification must contain a positive recommendation to retain the employee beyond the probationary period. By effective use of the probationary period, supervisors can weed out potentially marginal employees without undue

Marjorie King Retires Following Career That Paralleled Growth of NIH Library



Marjorie King takes some final instructions from Jess A. Martin, NIH Librarian, before her retirement.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Marjorie King, secretary to the chief of the NIH Library, will retire this month after 27 years of Government service.

Through her career she has changed jobs only once. She worked in the U. S. Patent Office as a payroll clerk for 11 years. After a period at home while her family was young, she came to NIH in 1951 as secretary to the head librarian, and has remained through the tenures of four librarians.

As the library grew, became a branch of the Division of Research Services, and expanded its programs during the past 16 years, Mrs. King's job expanded, too. If she has a regret, it might be that she will miss by just a few weeks the opening of the spacious new library facility on the first floor of the Clinical Center.

Mrs. King looks forward to leisurely retirement days with her husband. With two grown children and a grandchild to visit, and a home in Bethesda to care for, she expects her time will be well filled.

She expresses the dream of many employed wives when she jokingly says she plans to do "one extra thing each day around the house," then adds that she'll "have no trouble finding 365 things that need doing."

On January 22 Mrs. King will be honored at a farewell luncheon by her friends and co-workers.

formality.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE STUDENTS

Exceptional high school science students again will have an opportunity to gain work experience this summer in private and Federal research laboratories in the D.C. Metropolitan area, including NIH.

A National Science Foundation grant enables American University

Frey Appointed to NIH Employee Awards Board

Gilbert J. Frey, administrative officer, DRG, has been appointed to the NIH Board on Employee Awards. Mr. Frey will serve on the Board until June 1969.

The NIH Employees Award Board was established to advise the Director on policies and procedures for the award program. The Board, consisting of a chairman and six members, also makes recommendations for an appropriate course of cash awards, stimulates interest in, and supports the awards program.

Joined NIH in '46

Mr. Frey has served continuously at the NIH since December 1946. He has been budget and fiscal clerk, budget examiner, business accountant and since 1960, administrative officer, DRG. In 1958 he received a Superior Performance Award.

High on his list of outside interests is archery. Mr. Frey is a past Maryland State archery champion and is a member of several regional organizations, he is a member of the Potomac Archers and the Mannahoac Archers.

to make a pool of applicants available for selection by scientific facilities. At NIH the program is being coordinated by the Personnel Staffing Section, PMB.

Students selected receive a modest stipend from the NSF grant, and do not become employees of the laboratories where they work.

Employee Health Service Requests NIH Employees Report Flu Symptoms

Employee Health Service wants to see employees who think they may have flu. Physicians at the Health Service wish to determine the effectiveness of the influenza vaccine given to 6,600 NIH employees late last year as well as diagnose current ailments.

A combination of some of the following symptoms should prompt employees to report: aches, fever or chills, coughs or sneezes, pain behind the eyes or eyes hurting when looking at light, pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, or a dripping nose.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Health Service chief, says that those who did not receive the vaccine, as well as those who did, are asked to go to the EHS facility in Bldg. 10 when they have flu-like symptoms. Physicians will give advice on treating the illnesses or refer patients to their own physicians.

Influenza has not yet been identified in any NIH employee during the 1967-68 season. Absenteeism was higher than usual during the pre-holiday season, with employees reporting flu-like illnesses, but since has returned to normal.

Flu has been identified in about 15 states, and Asian flu was discovered in two State Department employees 2 weeks ago. These were the first documented cases this season in the Washington area.

Detailed Data Available On Extramural Funds

Publication of a book of statistical tables summarizing research grant programs to complete a five-part series for fiscal year 1966 data was announced recently.

The itemized accounting of PHS grant and award funds is provided in the new publication, prepared by the Division of Research Grants. It is a convenient reference source for persons interested in the pattern of Federal support in the health field both in the United States and abroad.

The title is: "Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1966 Funds, Part V, Summary Tables for the Extramural Programs," PHS Publication No. 1564.

Parts of the FY 1966 series published earlier list all PHS grants for research projects (Part I); all awards for training (Part II); all construction grants (Part III); and health services formula and project grants, Regional Medical Planning and Community Mental Health Center Staffing grants (Part IV).

Copies of Part V can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$2 per copy.

Roy Perry, Photographer for All Seasons, Retires After Twenty-Five Years at NIH

By Tony Anastasi

"A billion dollar success story?" Not quite. NIH wasn't much more than a thousand dollar paragraph in 1942.

In that year the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was demonstrated. The first jet-propelled airplane was tested. The first helicopter flight across country was made. Dr. Rolla E. Dyer was appointed Director of NIH. People were singing the favorite tunes of the day—"Dearly Beloved," by Johnny Mercer and Jerome Kern, and Irving Berlin's "White Christmas."

This is a roundabout way of saying that it was in 1942 Roy Perry began his NIH photographic career in a Bldg. 3 broom closet.

In January 1968 Mr. Perry retires after 25 years of federal service.

Shared Broom Closet

He shared the broom closet with housekeeping personnel. One camera, a Rolliflex, was his only equipment. After 6 months, he acquired a 4 x 5 Speed Graphic. He was given a one-room office after a year.

What does it take to be a good medical photographer? Mr. Perry, who has been taking pictures since he was 9 years old, explains:

"To be a good photographer who can handle the whole gamut of assignments in the PHS, a man must have some knowledge of scientific methods, hospital routines, and medical ethics as well as the purpose and use of specialized scientific equipment.

"There is no chance for stagnation or leveling off, feeling a sense of complete accomplishment, in the field of public health photography. A photographer must strive to keep pace with the march of new inventions and discoveries."

Is Frustrated Actor

Though photography was his first love, acting was another early infatuation. His father refused to let him attend drama school, so Roy settled for a part-time stage life as one of the pioneer members of NIH Hamsters. He though he was ready for Hollywood one night after an early Hamster production. The audience laughed hilariously at his stage antics. Ready to sign autographs after the show, Roy only had his illusions shattered. His wife, Blanche, told him that most of the laughter resulted from the fact that Roy's pants were unbuttoned for most of the show.

Back to the camera, in 1947 Roy was appointed first chief of the NIH Photography Section. By 1960, still chief, Roy was responsible for a staff of 40, now under the Division of Research Services.

By 1964, he had moved to the motion picture section. But, once again, in 1967, he returned to his

one on early research with radio-isotopes.

Roy was born in New York City when 1911 was one hour old. He attended high school and college there. He and his wife now live in Rockville. He has two married daughters and one grandson, Jay Michael. One daughter, Linda, is a former NIH information specialist.

Aside from pursuing his chosen field, if Roy were Walter Mitty, he would also be an actor, a chemist, and a psychiatrist.

Plans 'Busman's' Holiday

His future plans include a "busman's holiday" with his camera and his wife to the Caribbean and then a return to undertake freelance photography.

It was ironic that his last assignment should bring him back to the place where it all started, the broom closet in Bldg. 3—for a picture of Roy retracing his career. It all brought a few wet drops to his cheek—as the mop slipped and swished across his face!



ROY PERRY—THEN AND NOW—Roy, the waiter (above, third from right), asks the patient his preference in wines in an old R&W Hamster skit, circa 1950. In the other photo, Roy is shown during his last assignment before retirement. In this 1968 setting, Roy arranges some laboratory equipment for a studio photograph.—New NIH photo by Ralph Fernandez.



FOGARTY CENTER

(Continued from Page 1)

in international scientific affairs, Dr. Hutterer having served as chief, and Mr. Metzner as program offi-



Dr. Hutterer



Mr. Metzner

cer, of the NIH European Office in Paris.

Dr. Hutterer recently returned here from Geneva, Switzerland, where he served with the U. S. Mission as liaison between the United States Public Health Service and the World Health Organization since leaving Paris in April 1965. Mr. Metzner returned to NIH in August 1967 to join the staff of the OPP.

Center Proposed by Laird

The establishment of an International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences as a memorial to the late John E. Fogarty was proposed by Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), ranking minority member of the Labor-HEW Subcommittee on January 18, 1967, and was subsequently endorsed by the President on February 28, 1967. \$500,000 in planning funds for the construction of the Center were included in the FY 1968 appropriation for NIH.

Functions Listed

The principal functions of the John E. Fogarty Center will be:

(a) to provide facilities and support for a limited number of scholars for advanced study who will be in residence at the Center for a period of 1 or 2 years;

(b) to conduct international conferences, seminars, and other scientific working sessions to explore major scientific problems, review research developments, and assess their social implications;

(c) to provide international fellowships for the exchange of outstanding individuals for research, teaching, and study in the health and related sciences; and

(d) to serve as a central point for receiving and ministering to the large number of distinguished foreign scientists, guest workers, and foreign representatives who visit NIH.

Site Selected

According to present plans the Fogarty Center will be constructed on the NIH campus near Building 16, better known as Stone House. Stone House will be remodeled during the next few months to

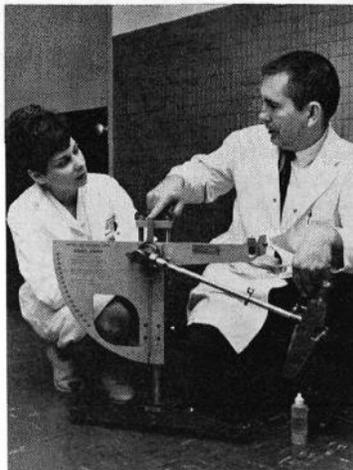
Slipperiness Tester Being Tested at CC

To be accepted for use at the Clinical Center, a floor finish must have many virtues. An important one is that it be skid-resistant.

In its latest move to select the best floor finish, the CC's Department of Environmental Sanitation Control is evaluating a slipperiness tester. The machine simulates a sole or heel striking the floor. Officials of the Department want a floor finish that will make the machine drag its heel.

Howard W. Spence, DESC chief, said the "skid-resistance tester" has been used for such purposes as measuring the slipperiness of highways. It is on loan to the CC from the National Bureau of Standards. If it proves satisfactory for floor test purposes, DESC officials and the Plant Safety Branch will evaluate the anti-skid properties of 10 or more finishes.

Other requirements for floor finishes are related to keeping a clean hospital, Mr. Spence said. These include resistance to mars and ease of maintenance.



Corwin D. Strong demonstrates an anti-slipperiness tester to Donna Darrow, medical technologist in the CC's Clinical Pathology Department. Mr. Strong is chief of the Development and Training Section, Department of Environmental Sanitation Control.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Judith Glen Commended For Volunteer Service

Judith Glen, audit clerk, Audit Review Section, Division of Research Grants, has been commended and awarded a certificate by Suburban Hospital in recognition of volunteer service for 8 years.

Since 1960 Mrs. Glen has devoted more than 3,700 hours to postoperative patients on one of the surgical floors. As a special volunteer under the auspices of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross, she also has assisted in training new volunteer workers.

serve as a base for the initiation of the Center programs and as a nucleus of the Center complex.

During the remodeling period the Fogarty Center planning staff will be located in Building 16A, next to Stone House.

Programs Begin in '69

Present plans are that some of the Fogarty Center programs will be launched on a modest scale during FY 1969. These will include the scholars-in-residence program, an international conference and seminar program, and an international fellowships program. The Center will also be used as a reception and coordination point for foreign visitors to NIH.

When completed the Center will include conference and assembly rooms, with facilities for simultaneous translation and the use of audiovisual aids; office and refer-

MR. OSBORNE

(Continued from Page 1)

of Information—formerly designated the Office of Research Information—are: Guy W. Moore, chief of the News Branch, and Hugh Jackson, chief of the Features Branch. Both Mr. Moore and Mr. Jackson have been engaged in information activities at NIH for a number of years.

From 1963 until his arrival here, Mr. Osborne served as Educational Publications Officer at the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Technical Information.

Prior to that, he was the first information officer of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, serving from June to December 1963.

Veteran Newsmen

After graduation from the University of Denver with a B.A. degree, Mr. Osborne worked on several daily newspapers in the West, and was employed from 1941 to 1950 as newsman and correspondent for the Associated Press.

He was medical editor of *The Seattle Times* from 1950 to 1958, and following that served as Information Service representative of the U.S. Veterans Administration until 1959.

From 1959 until he came to NICHD in 1963 Mr. Osborne was employed as Manager of Public Affairs and Information of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

Mr. Osborne is Chairman of the Washington Chapter of the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers and a member of the National Association of Science Writers.

In December 1967 he received a Sustained Superior Performance Award from the AEC.

DRG Compiles '61-'66 Grantee Publication List

The Research Documentation Section of the Division of Research Grants has compiled cumulative bibliographies of PHS grantee publications for each institute of the NIH. The bibliographic lists include names of principal investigators of research grants by Institute for fiscal years 1961 through 1966.

A companion booklet and addendum is a Cumulative Author Listing. Limited copies of both compilations are available for administrative use only from the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares regularly where you work or bank.

Dr. DeLand to Serve As DRFR Consultant

Dr. Edward C. DeLand has joined the Division of Research Facilities and Resources as a mathematical consultant.

On leave from the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif., where he has prepared mathematical models of biological subsystems and applications of computer technology and mathematics to biological problems, Dr. DeLand will serve in DRFR's Special Research Resources Branch for one year.

Work Described

As consultant, Dr. DeLand will provide guidance on the scientific quality of research programs proposed or underway in grantee computer centers. He also will assist grantees with their applications for computer resource grants. The Special Research Resources Branch supports 42 computing centers which assist biomedical scientists with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on involved research problems.

ence space for resident and visiting scholars and Center staff; living apartments for resident scholars; overnight quarters for the accommodation of temporary visitors; and a cafeteria. It is estimated that the construction of these facilities will cost between \$4 million and \$6 million.

NIAMD Revises Booklet On Food and Diet Facts

A newly revised booklet, "Facts About Nutrition," has just been prepared by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

"From simple one-celled plants to highly complex human beings, all living things need food," the publication states. Specific details on this need of food among humans are described in the booklet which is designed to answer a variety of questions on nutrition.

Nutrition Important to Health

The booklet clarifies basic facts about food and diet and emphasizes the importance of good nutrition for good health. Beginning with factors which may influence the choice of foods in the human diet, this booklet defines the nature of food elements which are essential for a well-balanced diet from infancy through old age. Common sources of important nutrients are included as well as simple meal plans which insure an adequate diet.

The revised publication also provides background information on nutritional problems such as obesity, nutrition in old age, nutrition in pregnancy and lactation, and infant diet. In this context, the booklet stresses the importance of consulting with one's personal physician whenever special nutrition needs exist.

References Cited

Reference material of a technical and lay nature concerning various aspects of diet and nutrition are also listed for those who wish to study phases of nutrition in more detail.

Single copies of this PHS Publication No. 917, Revised 1967, are available from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201. It may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for 25 cents per copy.

DR. SHANNON

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research institution distinct in its quality and effectiveness."

Dr. Shannon was selected to receive the honor by the Greater Washington area chapter of Hadassah, an organization of American Jewish women which has established medical centers in Israel.

Other recipients of this third annual award were: Howard Mitchell, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra; Herb Block of *The Washington Post*; and Mrs. Robert McNamara, wife of the Secretary of Defense.

Briefing on Primate Research Indicates Monkey May Be Man's Best Friend

Intensive research on man's closest animal relative, the subhuman primate, was the subject of a recent NIH press briefing at DHEW.

Scientists at seven Regional Primate Research Centers supported by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources are probing every facet of primate investigation,



Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., Director of DRFR, was a key participant in a recent press briefing on the Regional Primate Research Center's program which DRFR supports.

seeking insights into the nature of many human ailments that have resisted control and management by medical science.

At the briefing Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., Director of DRFR, gave newspaper, radio and TV reporters background information on the Regional Primate Research Centers Program, and introduced two Center scientists who were in Washington to describe some of the experiments now underway.

Dr. Orville A. Smith, a psychol-

ogist and assistant director at the Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Washington in Seattle, outlined to the press the interest of his research team in how the brain acts on the heart and blood vessels under conditions of emotional stress. He foresees the day when medicine—through knowledge derived from research with monkeys—will find ways to help people withstand continual emotional stress without risk of heart disease.

Research Described

Dr. Bruce Alexander, of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center at Beaverton, described experiments with 70 monkeys imported as a troop from near Hiroshima. The animals, a quarrelsome species called Japanese macaques, are providing insights into human aggression, basic environment-behavior relationships, and other important aspects of human health.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Kennedy noted that the Oregon center is the oldest of the seven, having opened in 1962. The center at Seattle was completed in 1964.

Other Centers Listed

The five other centers, all of which opened between 1964 and 1966, include the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center at Madison; the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Covington, La.; the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center at Atlanta, Ga.; the National Center for Primate Biology at Davis, Calif.; and the New England Regional Primate Research Center at Southborough, Mass.

"These centers are not," said Dr. Kennedy, "like some of their predecessors, simply breeding colonies with a few associated re-



Dr. Bruce Alexander, of the Oregon Primate Research Center, "meets the press" at a recent briefing at DHEW.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

NINDB Publishes New Periodical on Epilepsy

A new periodical, *Epilepsy Abstracts*, has been announced by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The publication will offer abstracts of approximately 200 articles on epilepsy each month, and will cover most of the relevant world medical literature. It will be an important part of the Institute's program to combat epilepsy, a long-term chronic disease afflicting some 1 to 2 million Americans.

In a preface to the first issue, Dr. Richard L. Masland, NINDB Director, notes the urgent need for better scientific information and reference resources in this field, and cites the Institute's responsibility for assisting in the exchange of information among scientists and physicians so that new developments in research or clinical experience may be made known quickly to the medical and scientific community.

Performed Under Contract

The tasks of literature searching and preparation of the abstracts are being performed under contract by the Excerpta Medica Foundation of New York City. The Foundation will also prepare subject and author indices for each issue, and an annual cumulative index.

Initially, *Epilepsy Abstracts* will be available gratis to investigators, clinicians, and all others with a working interest in the field. Inquiries should be addressed to: *Epilepsy Abstracts*, Building 31, Room 8A-03, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

search laboratories. They are comprehensive research centers specially designed for the kind of research they perform: expanding our knowledge of human biology and human disease through the study of analogous problems—naturally occurring or experimentally induced—in subhuman primates.

Centers Are Models

"Although different in design and layout, each center is a model for the care, housing, and humane use of these animals, and represents an ideal solution to the problem of quartering large numbers of animals whose agility, cleverness, and physical strength create unusual caging and maintenance problems.

"Although each center has a distinct and unique program, studies underway in every center are as varied as modern medicine's needs.

"Eager acceptance and utilization of these centers by scientists from all parts of the Nation have already begun to provide many clues to the mysteries of human illness."

New NINDB Pamphlet Discusses Diagnosis and Treatment of Dizziness

Many people experience a moment's dizziness and think little of it. For others, this momentary unpleasant spinning sensation becomes a chronic condition or a symptom of illness. Many conditions affect the delicate sense of balance, producing dizziness. Often these disorders can be diagnosed and treated. Sometimes, however, the cause of dizziness cannot be found. Research is going on today to solve the puzzle of unexplained dizziness.

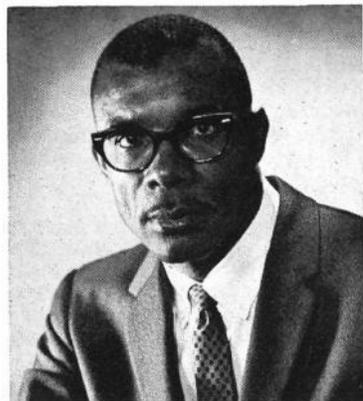
A new publication, "Dizziness, Hope Through Research," just issued by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness provides a better understanding of what physical ills are involved when a spinning sensation sends an alarm.

Pamphlet Lists Causes

The pamphlet reports that 85 percent of the dizziness cases seen by doctors are caused by inflammations of the inner ear and that the other 15 percent are caused by arteriosclerosis—hardening of the brain arteries—associated mostly with aging, other neurological ailments, or an allergy.

The 24-page illustrated pamphlet is written for the general public.

Listed as Public Health Service Publication No. 1651, "Dizziness, Hope Through Research," may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 20 cents.



Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander, DRG Grants Associate, has been honored by a Community Service Award from the American Chemical Society's D.C. chapter for his "outstanding contributions to the furthering of educational opportunities for young people in the Washington area." He teaches at American University and the Department of Agriculture Graduate School, and is a member of the D. C. Board of Education.

Electronic Device to Ease Heart Pain Discussed at CC Nursing Conference

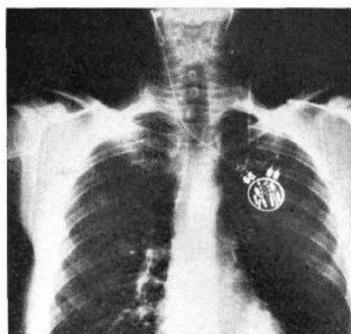
Care of patients who have been supplied with a carotid sinus nerve stimulator—an implanted electronic device to stop the pain of angina pectoris—was discussed at a recent Nursing Clinical Conference by four CC nurses of Unit 7 East. Approximately 250 persons attended the conference.

The presentation centered around an artist almost incapacitated by recurrent heart pain who, thanks to the stimulator, has now returned to full-time work.

Jean Brotslow, 7 East head nurse, was moderator of the conference. Commenting that a million Americans display symptoms of coronary artery disease, Miss Brotslow described methods of controlling anginal pain through surgery and drug therapy, and reviewed the theory on which implantation of the stimulator is based.

Research leading to utilization of the device in this role was accomplished by Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Dr. Stephen Epstein, Dr. Gerald Glick, Dr. Andrew Wechsler, and Dr. Nina Braunwald, all of the National Heart Institute.

Under the procedure a receiver is implanted under the skin of the chest. Wires lead through the body to electrodes in the neck. When the patient activates a transmitter outside the body, it stimulates carotid



X-RAY PHOTO shows stimulation unit receiver implanted just under skin in the chest.

nerves in the neck. This slows the heart, making it demand less oxygen, and stopping the pain.

In addition to alleviating severe anginal pain, the new technique may, by allowing increased physical activity, encourage the development of new blood channels to blood-starved areas of the heart, thus cutting down the number of painful attacks by eliminating their cause.

Nursing Care Described

Mabel Alexander presented the history of the patient and preoperative studies. Mary Gaines described the electronic device and told of nursing care given the patient following its implantation. Evelyn McAllister reviewed the dramatic results and related the criteria for selection of patients.

The speakers stressed that such patients are known to have coronary artery disease and that both of the two patients who are now wearing the device had previously had heart attacks.

They mentioned the astuteness required of nurses in watching for changes in the patient, the necessity for frequent recording of vital signs, the importance of making sure the patient practices postoperative deep breathing, coughing, and turning, and other postoperative care.

administered developed protective antibodies.

Mumps infects about 80 percent of the population before adulthood and is usually regarded as an innocuous disease in childhood, although complications may occur. After the onset of puberty, however, the virus may affect the testes and ovaries. Involvement of the testes occurs in 18 to 25 percent of adult male cases, occasionally causing impairment.

Dr. Feder Back at NIH As Chief of Biophysical Histology Sec. NIAMD

Dr. Edward (Ned) B. Feder has been named chief of the Biophysical Histology Section, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Institute Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon announced recently.

The Biophysical Histology Section investigates localization of vitamins, hormones, enzymes, and proteins to illuminate normal functions as well as pathological changes within the cell. It also plans to extend studies of histochemical changes associated with aging in animals that have been experimentally modified and in species previously not examined.

Research Far Reaching

Dr. Feder's early work on freeze substitution, one means of identifying tissue components according to their chemical reactivity, was instrumental in popularizing this method of fixation. One of his recently devised tissue preparation procedures has completely revolutionized cytology, the science of studying cell structures. A large number of laboratories throughout the world are utilizing these methods.

Dr. Feder received his M.D. degree in 1953 from Harvard Medical School, and interned at Philadelphia General Hospital. He came to the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, NIAID, in 1955, caring for patients and performing clinical and laboratory research. He returned to Harvard 3 years later as a special trainee of the NINDB Laboratory of Cellular Neuropathology, conducting research and teaching in histochemistry, histology, and neuroanatomy. In 1961, he was appointed assistant professor of Biology at Harvard and in 1966 was named lecturer in Biology.

NIH Orchestra to Present Concert January 26 at CC

The NIH Orchestra, conducted by Mark Ellsworth, will present a concert next Friday, January 26 at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The program will include the Overture: Die Fledermaus by J. Strauss, Beethoven's 8th Symphony in F, and the 4th ("Tragic") Symphony by Schubert.

All NIH personnel, their families and friends, are invited to the concert sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association. No tickets are required.

Problems of Minimal Brain Dysfunction Noted In New NINDB Booklet

A new publication entitled "Learning Disabilities due to Minimal Brain Dysfunction" has been issued by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The 24-page, illustrated booklet reports on medical scientists' efforts to identify victims of minimal brain dysfunction as early as possible, to assist them through special medical and educational programs to adjust better and more rapidly to their environments, and to pinpoint causes of the affliction so that it may eventually be prevented.

Difficulties Described

Although afflicted persons often have normal or high I.Q.'s, they may have trouble with size discrimination, right-left or up-down orientation, and time and distance judgment. They frequently reverse letters and numbers in reading and writing, and display general awkwardness, slowness in finishing work, gullibility, and rapid, excessive changes of mood or responsiveness.

Although no one knows how many persons are affected, one specialist estimates that about 5 percent of U.S. school children have learning problems because of slight brain irregularities.

To help these children, private and government organizations are supporting research in education, medicine, and psychology. One such study is the Collaborative Perinatal Project sponsored by the NINDB. This study of 60,000 mothers, and of their offspring from conception to 7 years of age, should provide physicians with greater knowledge of events during the perinatal period which may affect children's mental and physical developments.

Problem Defined

Three Task Forces sponsored by NINDB and several health and educational agencies have only recently defined the problem of minimal brain dysfunction. They are now determining services needed to treat afflicted children and are designing research studies aimed at learning the causes and preventives of this disorder.

Discussion of these and other programs, practical suggestions to help families of afflicted children, and further detailed information about this neurological "abnormality" are included in the PHS Publication No. 1646, "Learning Disabilities due to Minimal Brain Dysfunction," available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for 20 cents.

New Sections Set Up Within Dental Institute

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Institute Director, has announced the establishment of five new sections within the National Institute of Dental Research.

The new sections and their respective chiefs are: Clinical Trials, Dr. Harold K. Englander; Epidemiology, Dr. Norman W. Littleton; Biometry, Dr. James P. Carlos; Developmental Genetics, Dr. Kenneth S. Brown; and Population Genetics, Dr. Jerry D. Niswander.

The first three new groups are located within the Institute's Biometry and Field Investigations Branch, and the remaining two represent units of the Human Genetics Branch.

DR. PARKMAN

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Dr. Paul D. Parkman recently received Jaycees' TOYM award.

zation, colleges and universities, professional associations, civic groups, government, and businesses.

Its purpose is to honor young men of Jaycee age (21 to 35) whose exceptional achievements exemplify the opportunities available in the free enterprise system.

Dr. Parkman's career in virology began while he was in the Army. Following his separation from the Armed Forces in 1963, he joined the DBS where, together with Dr. Harry Meyer, Jr., chief of the DBS's Laboratory of Viral Immunology, he initiated a rubella research program. Presently, Dr. Parkman is assistant chief of LVI and is in charge of the General Virology Section which conducts the Division's rubella virus research program.

The Jaycees summarized Dr. Parkman's accomplishments with a statement from a letter of commendation from President Johnson, in which he said that in developing an effective experimental vaccine against German measles, Dr. Parkman and Dr. Meyer had directly and measurably advanced human welfare.

A Phi Beta Kappa alumnus of St. Lawrence and New York State

Recent Scientific Achievements Manifest Extent of NIH Influence on Research

The extent of NIH influence on biomedical research and training was documented as broadly pervasive and worldwide in scope by announcements of three recent scientific advances.

Dr. Christiaan Barnard of Cape Town, South Africa, who completed the first human heart transplant surgery, expressed gratitude to "the American public" and "the American Government" for making his achievement possible. Dr. Barnard reported that he had told President Johnson that this support "was responsible for the first heart transplant."

In a press conference in Texas after visiting with the President, Dr. Barnard recounted that he had received his specialized surgical training at the University of Minnesota. His mentor there, Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, has received NIH grant support for many years aimed at extending cardiovascular research and training activity. Dr. Barnard also mentioned additional training, in organ transplantation and problems of tissue rejection, he received last year at the Medical College of Virginia under Dr. David M. Hume. Dr. Hume also receives NIH support.

Assistance Continued

When he completed his training at the University of Minnesota in 1958, Dr. Barnard noted, Dr. Wangensteen offered him continued collaboration in his research, which enabled Dr. Barnard to take a new heart-lung machine back to his home country and to continue his research there for 3 years. With this assistance the first open heart surgery in South Africa was performed by Dr. Barnard.

Dr. Barnard, speaking to reporters, simplified this support with the statement "Everything that I had I got from money given to me by this country, and a large percentage of this was money given to me by the National Institutes of Health."

Later, Dr. Norman Shumway, of Stanford University, who also received his cardiovascular research training under Dr. Wangensteen, and performed the first heart transplant in this country, also made a particular point of NIH support for his research. In his TV-press interview immediately after the operation, Dr. Shumway told newsmen that he wanted to "make two things clear at the outset." One of these was that his research has been supported since 1961 by the National Heart Institute.

A few days before Dr. Shum-

Universities, Dr. Parkman was awarded the DHEW Superior Service Medal in 1966 and shared the E. Mead Johnson Award for Pediatric Research with Dr. Meyer in 1967.

way's operation was performed, Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Stanford University's Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, who represents the opposite end of the biomedical research spectrum supported by NIH, coupled announcement of having successfully synthesized biologically active DNA with praise for the federal government's policy of support of fundamental research.

Dr. Kornberg, a molecular biologist at NIAMD from 1942 to 1953, has received NIH grant support annually since leaving Bethesda.

Dr. Valega Appointed Grants Associate, DRG

Dr. Thomas M. Valega, an organic chemist, has been appointed to the Grants Associates Program, Division of Research Grants. For the past 3 years he has been serving with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville.

Dr. Valega earned both his B. S. degree (chemistry) in 1959 and his Ph.D. degree (organic chemistry) in 1963 at Rutgers University. He also attended the University of Maryland from 1964 to 1967.



Dr. Valega

Dr. Valega is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Gas Chromatography Discussion Group, and Insecticide Society of Washington.

He is also actively interested in ornithology and is President of the Montgomery County Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society, a member of the National Audubon Society, Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States and the National Wildlife Federation.

Dr. Potter Represents DHEW On Interagency Task Force

Dr. Kenneth C. Potter, assistant chief (training grants), DRG, has been named to represent DHEW on a 5-member Interagency Task Force on Time or Effort Reporting.

Other agencies represented on the task force are the Bureau of the Budget, Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, and the Government Accounting Office.

Lester Sebastian, DRG, Retires After 31 Years Of Government Service

Lester Sebastian, supervisory auditor in the Grants Management Branch of the Division of Research Grants, retired December 15 with more than 31 years of Government service.



Mr. Sebastian

Mr. Sebastian had been with the GMB since September 1956. His service in the D. H. E. W. dates back to November 1936 when he began work for the Social Security Board (now the Federal Security Agency).

Joined PHS in '47

In 1947 he joined the PHS Mental Hygiene Division which was transferred to the NIH in 1949 and expanded to become the National Institute of Mental Health.

In February 1965 Mr. Sebastian received a Superior Performance Award.

A luncheon to honor Mr. Sebastian was held January 18.

STONE HOUSE

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acre land grant that had been in the Peter family since the Revolutionary era.

The original grant was made to Robert Peter, Canon Peter's great-great-grandfather who came to this country from Scotland in 1740.

The land was passed from Robert Peter to his son, George, who in turn willed it to his son, Dr. Armistead Peter, Sr. At Dr. Peter's death, the land was divided equally among five children, resulting in the 40-acre allotments.

The original Peter home, when the entire estate was a farm, stood north of Stone House and was for many years the Woodmont Country Club.

Condemned for Purchase

After World War II, when NIH began to burst at the seams, the mansion and its acreage were condemned for purchase by the Government.

Today, the exterior of Stone House looks much as it did when the Canon and his family lived there. The west entrance used by conferees and employees was also used by visitors to "Winona." The mansion is seen to better advantage from the east entrance, which faces Wisconsin Avenue, but few visitors have the opportunity to view it from that direction, as the approaches are on the other side.

Much of the magnificent interior design remains, although partitions now divide rooms designed for family living. A detail still in evidence is a free-standing, elliptical stairway at the left of the

NINDB's Laboratory of Neural Control Seeks New Ways of Extending Senses

In the fast-moving world of electronic and computer engineering, a broad array of devices and techniques to expand man's control over his environment are ready and waiting for the development of means to couple them directly to the nervous system.

Extending the senses through the use of such devices is a major goal of NINDB's new Laboratory of Neural Control. The laboratory, to be headed by Dr. Karl Frank, former head of the Spinal Cord Section of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, will be part of the NINDB Intramural Program.

Prostheses to Be Developed

Much of the work of the Laboratory of Neural Control will be related to the development of nervous system prosthetic devices or communication aids. Two of the Lab's basic studies concern the control of these external devices by the nervous system, and the development of external methods to control the nervous system through stimulation of sensory receptors or implanted electrodes.

It is expected that techniques to be developed in this Lab will provide information of value in applied neurophysiology.

Dr. Frank, in comment at the 1966 Rochester Conference on Data Acquisition and Processing in Biology and Medicine, said, "Developments in this area will lead not only to a great increase in the sophistication of prosthetic and orthotic devices for the handicapped, but also to an extension of human performance beyond the normal levels. It is not inconceivable that such developments will lead to di-

rect information transfer from the nervous system to a computer, without the intervention of muscular effort. . . ."

Technical and biological studies planned by the laboratory include the development of new electrodes, prototypes of prostheses, special computers for analyzing neural signals and producing patterns of stimuli, and the telemetering of neural signals. Synthetic sensation, conditioning of electric output of the nervous system and the development of chronic implants will also be studied.

Investigators studying "neural modeling" will examine the feasibility of substituting external devices to supply missing nervous functions such as reflexes, eye blink, and vestibular responses.

R&W Elects Officers for '68

Ronald J. Wylie, NICHD, has been elected president of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

Other newly elected R&W officers are Dr. Gordon Guroff, NIH, 1st vice-president; Dr. Gerald M. Shean, NIAMD, 2d vice-president; Mary B. Calley, CC, secretary; and Harold W. Curran, DRG, treasurer.

DR. COLE

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award for distinguished achievement in science, mathematics, and engineering.

When announcing the award on December 30, President Johnson cited Dr. Cole as "the Father of Biophysics" for his pioneering studies of electrical properties of nerves and other living cells, especially cell membranes.

"As a result [of his work]," the President noted, "we know far more about how the nervous system functions. The axon of the giant squid, which has nerve fibers one hundred times as large as those of a human being, has been an important if unwitting contributor to his work."

At NINDB Since '54

Dr. Cole has been at NINDB since 1954, first as chief of the Laboratory of Biophysics, and since 1966 as senior research biophysicist. In 1965 he also became Professor of Biophysics in Residence at the University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Cole recently received the National Order of the Southern Cross in Brazil in recognition of his work at the Instituto de Biophysica of the University of Brazil.

He also was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of Uppsala, Sweden; an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Chicago; and the silver medal commemorating the 200th anniversary of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.



Professor Richard G. Bond (right) of the University of Minnesota, and Chris A. Hansen, DRS Director, make plans for the 3-month period Mr. Bond will serve as a consultant to DRS. During Mr. Bond's stay here he will help Mr. Hansen appraise environmental health and sanitation needs and develop ways to best meet them.—Photo by Tom Joy.