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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Fredrickson Receives College of Cardiology's Convocation Gold Medal

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Director of the National Heart Institute, was this year's recipient of the American College of Cardiology's Convocation Gold Medal.

The medal, given at the College's Scientific Sessions in San Francisco, was presented with the citation: "In recognition of your dedication to the advancement of knowledge in the field of heart disease and your devotion to public service."

Delivers Convocation Lecture

Dr. Fredrickson delivered the annual Convocation lecture after receiving his medal. Last year's Gold Medal went to Vice President Humphrey.

At the same time, the College presented its Distinguished Service Awards to Mrs. Mary Lasker of the Lasker Foundation and to Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. These awards were instituted last year to honor those who are not physicians or scientists, but whose efforts have contributed to the advancement of knowledge and treatment of heart disease.

Other awards presented by the College included the Honorary Fellowship Award to Dr. Julius H. Comroe, Jr., an NHI grantee at the University of California. Grantees Dr. Eliot Corday and Dwight E. Harken were also hon-

(See DR. FREDRICKSON, Page 6)

New NIH Library to Offer Better Service to Readers

Next week marks the opening of the NIH Library's new expanded quarters in the Clinical Center annex.

The new library will be larger, its facilities more centralized and especially designed to promote a distraction-free environment for library users.

On page 5 of this issue of the *Record* is the story of how the NIH Library's staff outgrew its quarters to become second only in size to the National Library of Medicine.

First Lady Dedicates Research Center, Lauds Aims of DRFR-Supported Facility



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and former HEW Secretary John W. Gardner share the podium at the dedication of NIH's 91st General Clinical Research Center at D. C. Children's Hospital. Secretary Gardner paid warm tribute to the First Lady and her husband, who, Gardner said, "has done incomparably more for health than any other President in history."—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

By Jackie Cox

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson recently dedicated the Montgomery Blair Clinical Research Center at D. C. Children's Hospital, the newest of NIH's 91 general clinical research centers supported by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources. She was accompanied by HEW Secretary John W. Gardner, who was making his final appearance before his retirement.

Dr. Lee Takes Control Of HEW Health Units

Unified direction of the major health agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have been assigned to Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, by Acting Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen.

Under the new arrangement, Dr. Lee will have direct authority over the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration.

Acting Secretary Cohen said he is also expanding Dr. Lee's responsibility for over-all health policy direction and coordination of other health programs, including Medicare, Medicaid and health activities of the Children's Bureau.

The Acting Secretary delegated to the Assistant Secretary the authorities formerly delegated to the Surgeon General and Commissioner

(See DR. LEE, Page 3)

Theodore Cooper Named Director of Heart Institute

Assistant Secretary DHEW Philip R. Lee has recently announced the appointment of Dr. Theodore Cooper as Director of the National Heart Institute.

In the post, Dr. Cooper will be responsible for over-all direction of the Institute's \$168 million program of Federally-supported research aimed at developing new knowledge of the cardiovascular system and its diseases and seeking improved means of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

"Dr. Cooper has a broad background of laboratory research in several disciplines related to cardiology and cardiovascular surgery as well as university teaching, Dr. Lee said.

Commenting on the appointment, Acting Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen said: "I have personally reviewed Dr. Cooper's background and believe that NIH is fortunate in hav-



Dr. Theodore Cooper brings combination of talents and experience to his new post in the Heart Institute.

ing a man of such an unusual combination of talents and experience as Dr. Cooper brings to this post. His skill as a scientist and administrator is well established."

(See DR. COOPER, Page 8)

Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, PHS Deputy Surgeon General, Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., DRFR Director, and Dr. William R. DeCesare, chief of the General Clinical Research Centers Branch of the DRFR, also attended the dedication ceremony.

Mrs. Johnson spoke of the importance of the research carried on in clinical research centers, reminding the audience that the patients studied "represent both the common health problems and the rare: the complex and heart-rending conditions for which we must find a solution."

The Center will allow biomedical scientists from many disciplines to carry out intensive research in order to discover new approaches against disease and disability.

After the dedication ceremonies, Mrs. Johnson toured the new eight-

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the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS

One of the most important and difficult tasks of a supervisor is to evaluate a subordinate's performance and to discuss that evaluation with him in a meaningful and constructive way. The rewards for doing this well, however, justify the care that it requires.

Evaluation Continuous

The statement that "performance evaluation is a continuous process," while often repeated, remains a cardinal principle of supervision. The supervisor who takes advantage of every reasonable opportunity to advise subordinates on both good work and errors will increase the effectiveness of his group. And for enlightened supervisors who have done this, the annual rating procedure is a simple task.

Each April, cards are distributed to supervisors for recording performance ratings for their subordinates. This card is required to document the continuous evaluation which has been made during the previous year.

Three Ratings Possible

There are three possible performance ratings—Outstanding, Satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory. Most employees fall in the "Satisfactory" category by meeting their job requirements.

The Performance Rating Act of 1950 requires that an Outstanding Rating can be given only when all aspects of performance not only exceed normal requirements but also are deserving of special commendation.

Employees who may not meet the criteria for an Outstanding

Rating but whose performance merits recognition can be recommended for a Quality Increase or an Incentive Award, either at the time of the annual rating or at any other time during the year.

Special Procedures, outlined in Chapter V of the *Personnel Guides for Supervisors*, must be followed in recommending an Outstanding or an Unsatisfactory rating.

Ratings Aid Efficiency

For supervisors continuously evaluating their employees' performance, the assigning of an adjective rating is merely the recording of past observations and discussions. For those who have not been doing so, the rating process should mark a beginning—an opportunity to clear the air, to communicate with subordinates, and to move toward better supervisory practices.

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY

A number of inquiries have been made recently concerning the designation of a beneficiary for the newly established optional life insurance. It should be noted that it is *not* necessary to designate a beneficiary for either the optional or the regular insurance under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan unless the employee wishes to depart from the usual "order of precedence" indicated below.

The first of the following persons, who are alive on the date title to the payment of insurance arises, will be deemed as the beneficiary or beneficiaries:

1. The widow or widower;
2. The child or children in equal shares, with the share of any deceased child distributed among the descendants of that child;
3. The parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent;
4. The executor or administra-

Training in Radiological Instrumentation Part of NIH Civil Defense Program



Dr. Kendall Powers, NIAID (left), and Dr. Joseph E. Hayes, Jr., NHI (center), learn radiological instrumentation from Professor J. H. Klein, U. S. Naval Academy Science Department.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

"Shelter Area," say the familiar black and yellow signs with arrows. In every NIH building there is, or will be, a designated shelter area equipped to provide living quarters for NIH employees and nearby citizens in the event of a National emergency.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

2/12—Dr. Jeffrey Sofaer, Great Britain, Human Genetics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry D. Niswander, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 104.

2/14—Dr. Ingvar Johansson, Sweden, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Nelson Richtmyer, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 239.

3/4—Dr. Uriel Bachrach, Israel, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6D20.

3/4—Dr. Mikio Takeda, Japan, Section of Medicinal Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Everette L. May, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 135.

3/4—Dr. Akinwale O. Williams, Africa, Solid Tumor Service. Sponsor: Dr. Paul P. Carbone, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N226.

tor of the estate;

5. The next of kin as determined under the laws of the state in which the employee lived.

The persons listed retain their "order of precedence" also as beneficiaries for Civil Service Retirement and for any unpaid compensation in addition to the regular and optional Federal Employees' Life Insurance.

Employees who wish to depart from this order should secure the appropriate "Designation of Beneficiary" forms from their I/D Personnel Office to be submitted for this purpose.

The Protection and Safety Management Branch, says Lloyd R. Stewart, chief, Emergency Preparedness Section, shares responsibility with parallel units in other institutions, like the National Naval Medical Center, for safeguarding the health and lives of about 250,000 workers and citizens in the event of a National emergency in this area.

Wardens Attend Class

So if NIH employees have been observed outside with Geiger counters recently, they may have been Building Wardens attending a class in the fundamentals of radiological defense.

The class is one phase of an overall plan to increase the number of shelters, to stock them with food and medicine, and to prepare for organized living in the shelter areas. Participants are learning to use equipment which measures radioactivity. After a National emergency, this equipment would tell the operators when the outside radiation had been reduced to a safe level.

The course, given by Associate Professor Joseph H. Klein of the U. S. Naval Academy, is designed to instruct Emergency Planning personnel and others in radiological meter operation, instrumentation, monitoring techniques, familiarization with the hazards of radioactive contamination, and detection of radiation.

The second of two all-day sessions will be held in Building 31, Conference Room 4, this Friday, March 22,

DR. LEE*(Continued from Page 1)*

of Food and Drug.

Surgeon General William H. Stewart and Food and Drug Commissioner James L. Goddard will report directly to the Assistant Secretary. Both officials will continue to carry out their present administrative functions.

Liaison Activities Continue

Dr. Lee's office will continue to serve as the Department's focal point for liaison and coordination with all other Federal agencies in regard to their health programs.

Acting Secretary Cohen said the change, effective immediately, is an important step toward carrying out President Johnson's directive to strengthen the leadership and management of the Department's health function.

In his Health Message to Congress, President Johnson directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to submit "a modern plan of organization to achieve the most efficient and economical operation of the health programs of the Federal government."

Reorganization Anticipated

Mr. Cohen said he has directed Dr. Lee to complete Department studies of health organization and to give top priority to the organizational relationship between the National Institutes of Health, the Bureau of Health Manpower and the National Library of Medicine, as well as the relationship of HEW health programs to those of other Federal departments and agencies.

Acting Secretary Cohen indicated that he hoped recommendations will be submitted to the President within 30 to 60 days.

Spanish Civil War Film At CC March 23, 24

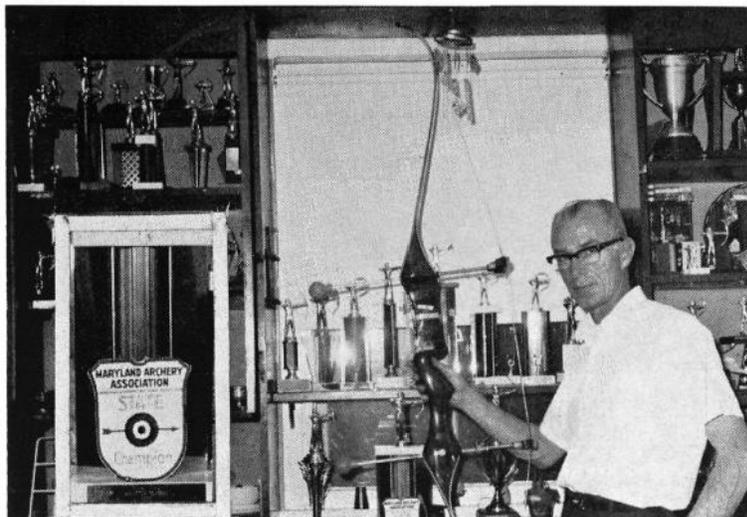
"To Die in Madrid," a documentary film concerned with the Spanish Civil War, is being presented Saturday, March 23 at 8 p.m. and Sunday, March 24 at 7 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The movie, one of a series being presented, is free to all CC patients and their guests and to NIH employees and their families.

Drs. Cluff and Gunsalus Named To Advisory Council of NIAID

Two new members have been appointed to 4-year terms on the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart.

They are Leighton E. Cluff, M.D., professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Florida College of Medicine, and I. C. Gunsalus, Ph.D.,

AFTER WORKING HOURS**Gilbert J. Frey Wins Maryland Archery Championship With Bow of Own Design**

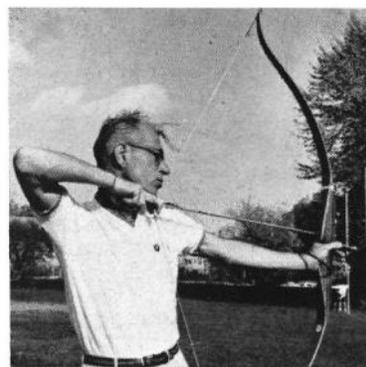
The "Gadget Man from Gaithersburg," NIH's Gilbert J. Frey, administrative officer of DRG, is Maryland's amateur indoor archery champion. He received his nickname for being an innovator of ideas in archery equipment.

By Hugh J. Lee

The reigning amateur indoor archery champion in the State of Maryland is Gilbert J. Frey, administrative officer of the Division of Research Grants, who won the title in Baltimore on January 13 and 14, amassing 288 points out of a possible 300.

Using a bow of his own design, Mr. Frey bettered all of his previous scores—achieving 48 of a possible 60 bull's-eyes and four points on each of his other shots.

Although the winning bow is basically an over-the-counter, quality bow with a 38-pound pull made with a solid Brazilian Rosewood handle section and limbs of lam-



Among toxophilites, Mr. Frey is known for designing the bow which he used in the championship contest.

inated fiber glass and maple, innovations by Mr. Frey set it apart. His bow works on a double plunger-stabilizing principle that projects the field of force generated by the contracting bow and the thrust of the arrow into a vertical

plane in line with the center of the target, reducing side-to-side forces. Mr. Frey has been shooting in competitive archery for 25 years and has held the Maryland state outdoor amateur championship title six times.

He will step up to international competition March 31 when he matches his skill on a 20-yard indoor range in Detroit with amateurs from around the world.

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He will step up to international competition March 31 when he matches his skill on a 20-yard indoor range in Detroit with amateurs from around the world.

Maintains Amateur Status

The 400 amateurs will be aiming for trophies, while about 1,000 other archers will be shooting for \$15,000 in prize money. Mr. Frey plans to maintain his amateur status in hopes of winning a berth on the United States Olympics archery team in 1972. That will be the first time in 50 years that archery will be an Olympic gold medal event.

Among toxophilites (those expert or fond of archery), Mr. Frey is known as the "Gadget Man From Gaithersburg" dubbed so by the editor of *Archery World* after he sent several of his ideas and innovations to the magazine.

The champion archer practices his avocation every spare minute, either in his Washington Grove, Md., basement range or at any of several outdoor ranges.

Mr. Frey is a member of the Potomac Archers of Washington, D. C. and the Highland Archers in nearby Maryland, as well as various regional and national archery organizations.

Jerome Cornfield, Chief Of Biometrics Research Branch in NHI, Retires

Jerome Cornfield, chief, Biometrics Research Branch, National Heart Institute, retired last month following 31 years of Federal service.

Mr. Cornfield, best known for his role in introducing concepts of experimental design into large-scale collaborative studies in the heart field, will become research professor in Biostatistics for the University of Pittsburgh, although he will remain in the Washington area and act as a consultant to NHI.

Graduates from N.Y.U.

Following graduation from New York University in 1933, Mr. Cornfield entered Federal service with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Later he participated in a special mission for the Bureau of the Budget to reorganize Japanese statistics for General Douglas MacArthur.

Mr. Cornfield came to the National Cancer Institute in 1948, and subsequently served as assistant chief, Office of Biometry, Office of the Director, from 1953 to 1956, and assistant chief, Biometrics Research Branch, Division of Research Services, from 1957 to 1958. He left to become professor of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University, returning to NHI in 1960. In 1964 he became chief of the Biometrics Research Branch.

Mr. Cornfield found his greatest satisfaction in applying fundamental concepts of mathematical statistics to obtain answers consistent with scientific common sense.

He considers his greatest achievements associated with the introduction of sound experimental design into large-scale collaborative studies such as NHI's Coronary Drug Project.

With retirement, Mr. Cornfield plans to live on his 28-acre farm in Great Falls, Va.



Retiring NHI Branch Chief, Jerome Cornfield, will continue to act as NHI consultant.

Techniques of Measuring Bone Minerals Evaluated At Internatl. Conference

Sixty-five invited scientists and physicians from England, Canada, Sweden, West Germany, Scotland, and the United States met recently at a 3-day conference on Progress in Methods of Bone Mineral Measurement, sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The investigators evaluated and compared techniques being developed to relate bone density and mineral content to the degree of pathology in bone diseases and to establish normal ranges of mineral content according to sex and age.

Organized by Director

The conference was organized by Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of NIAMD, and Dr. John R. Cameron, Professor of Radiology and Physics, University of Wisconsin Medical Center.

After the presentation of 24 papers, participants in a round table discussion compared the accuracy and reproducibility of various bone mineral measurement techniques and their application.

Addressing the conference, Dr. Cameron reviewed the principles of measuring bone mineral by the direct photon absorption method.

Other topics discussed included: the various methods for determining bone density from X-ray film images and new techniques to measure mineral and density changes in bone using ultrasonic frequencies and whole body irradiation frequencies and whole body counting following neutron activation.

WOMEN AT NIH

Elizabeth Hartman, Skilled Administrator Devoted to Goals of NINDB's Council

By Margaret Suter

The 50th meeting of the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council to be held here March 21-23 will be the 35th that Elizabeth C. Hartman has attended. The day after it ends she will be 70. Her friends say she looks at least 15 years younger.

Mrs. Hartman is chief of the Training Grants and Awards Program, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. She has been a Federal employee for 30 years, but departs from the Government stereotype in several respects.

A skilled administrator, she is also an intellectual who reads widely. She understands Bach as well as grants summary tables, and she is a grandmother with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Known for Tact

A tireless worker who almost always lunches at her desk, Mrs. Hartman is described by associates as a woman with the tact of a diplomat and the single purposedness of a long-distance runner. In her job she has need of both.

At marathon work sessions with training committee members and staff, and at site visits to institutions applying for grants, Mrs. Hartman helps to determine if a project is worthy of recommending to the Council for support.

She manages somehow to please diverse interests and individuals, yet never loses sight of the pro-

gram's goal to expand research training in the biomedical sciences—and especially training for excellence.

Mrs. Hartman contributes to the Council's activities in other ways. She prepares material for training subcommittees who decide whether or not to send it on for considera-



Phi Beta Kappa grandmother, administrator, and Bach fan who likes to knit, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman has been a Federal employee for 30 years. As chief, Training Grants and Awards Program, Extramural Programs, NINDB, she will attend her 35th NINDB Council meeting this week.

tion by the Council.

She also reviews with the Council all training grant and research career development awards applications.

Mrs. Hartman was born in Toledo, Ohio, on March 24, 1898. In 1920 she earned a bachelor of arts degree in zoology at Oberlin College, and a master of science degree at Yale University in 1924.

She taught physiology at Mt. Holyoke College and Goucher College and was a teaching fellow and research assistant in the Yale School of Medicine and an instructor in the School of Nursing.

Her first husband, a physician, died in 1937, and Mrs. Hartman moved with her three small children to Washington. She took a 3-month appointment at the Department of Agriculture; at that time was its only nutrition physiologist.

While there, she led a research group that studied the effects of Vitamin A on night blindness. The group later won the USDA Distinguished Service Award. Mrs. Hartman also has a Distinguished Service Award from Oberlin.

In 1955, she married Arthur M.

Advisory Council of NINDB To Meet for Fiftieth Time

When the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council convenes at Stone House, March 21, it will be the 50th time the body has met for final review of grant applications to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The Council's first meeting was held in November 1950 shortly after the Institute was established. At that time Dr. Leonard Scheele was the PHS Surgeon General, Dr. William H. Sebrell the Director of NIH, and an NINDB Director had not yet been appointed.

Hartman, a biochemist who recently completed his 51st year with the Department of Agriculture.

A son, James Callison, of Long Island, N. Y., is Regional Commissioner for HEW Region II. Her daughter, Mary Frances Smith, is the wife of a Boeing Aircraft systems engineer assigned to the Apollo Project. They live in Washington, D.C. Another son died when he was 14 years old.

Self-Made Expert

Since joining the NINDB in 1956, Mrs. Hartman has made herself an expert on training needs and standards for neurological, ophthalmological, and communicative disorders.

"A most gratifying part of my job," says Mrs. Hartman, "is seeing former NINDB Fellows advancing to positions from which they can encourage others to enter research careers."

A trim woman with iron grey hair, gentle brown eyes, and a youthful step, Mrs. Hartman enjoys the respect and affection of academicians, scientists, and civic leaders with whom she works. The Mayoress of San Juan, Puerto Rico once gave her the key to the city.

When she is not tending to NINDB business at her office in the Westwood Building, reading, or making site visits, she likes the theater, and knitting for her 7 grandchildren. "I am a favorite grandmother," she says, "because—I live near the Zoo."

Booklet on "Stroke Registries" Released, Available at DRMP

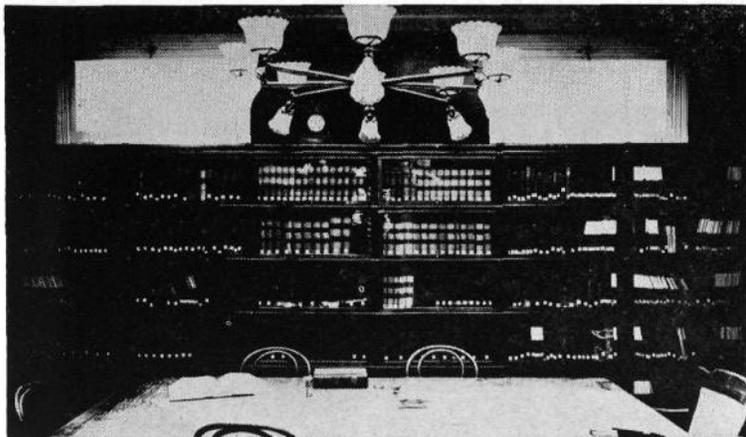
The Report of the Subcommittee Task Force on Stroke Registries to the Joint Council Subcommittee on Cerebrovascular Disease and the Division of Regional Medical Programs has been released and is now available in a booklet entitled "Stroke Registries."

Copies can be requested by writing directly to Publications Service, Office of Communications and Public Information, DRMP.



Joseph S. Murtaugh, who retired recently as Director of the Office of Program Planning, NIH, to become Staff Director of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Medicine, is pictured at a retirement party with friends from HEW and PHS as he receives a globe as a gift. Left to right are: Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director; Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., new director of the Office of Program Planning; Mrs. Murtaugh; Mr. Murtaugh; James F. Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, DHEW; and Dr. Philip R. Lee, DHEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Expanded NIH Library Moves to New Streamlined Headquarters in CC Annex



From this single room with one table and a gas-light chandelier at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, D. C., NIH's new medical library has evolved.

By Tony Anastasi

The NIH Library has moved into its attractive, spacious new location and is scheduled to open for business next week.

The new site on two floors of the Clinical Center annex will provide more than twice as much total space, 42,500 square feet, and accommodate twice as many patrons, 250, as the former library. It is bounded by C and D wings on the south side of the CC. It formerly was in crowded quarters on the 5th and 11th floors.

The library staff totals 81, second largest of any medical library in the country. First is the nearby National Library of Medicine with approximately 400 employees.

Easier Access Planned

"Patrons will find easier access to library materials and a more comfortable setting than now exists," says Jess A. Martin, chief of the Library Branch. "This is due in part to the square shape of the new library. Patrons will have to walk only a few steps from the reading areas to obtain library materials, and the Library staff will be better able to maintain the collection."

Librarians Aid Reader

The first floor features a large reading room containing current journals, a collection of reference books, and an information desk manned by a professional librarian. Reference librarians, too, will be stationed in the readers' area. Nearby will be the circulation desk, the catalog and bibliographic services.

The Translating Unit, formerly six floors above the rest of the Library, will be located on the first floor—near library users, reference material, and copying equipment.

On the B-1 level are the stacks, large enough to hold 140,000 volumes—40,000 volumes more than the present collection. Slide-through reference shelves will permit easier browsing, and a series of carrels will provide seating space immediately adjacent. Also on the B-1 level are the photocopy facilities.

New Library Paging System Planned for Clinical Staff

A new paging system, using Pagemaster pocket receivers, will be installed in the NIH Library.

Instructions for using the system are in a desk-to-desk announcement that will be sent to all those involved in clinical care. Instructions will also be available at the Library desk.

In order for the system to be effective, it is extremely important that the use of emergency paging is fully understood. Clinical personnel are urged to watch for the announcement.

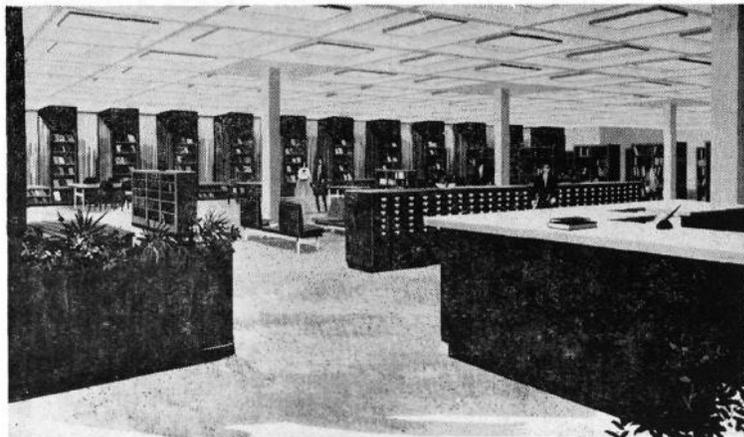
An additional floor of the annex, at the B-2 level, is to be used now for other NIH purposes, but will be available for future library expansion, making a potential total of 50,000 square feet.

Carpeting Reduces Noise

Attention has been given to reducing noise in the reading room-circulation desk area by carpeting and a silent paging system.

The new library will also administer certain security measures. A checkpoint has been established at the main entrance to insure the security of the collection.

Plans for the new facility were developed with the assistance of the NIH Library Advisory Committee. Design and construction are being coordinated by the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services.



Moving into its new quarters in the Clinical Center annex next week, the library will be twice as large as it was on the CC fifth floor.

Dr. Nirenberg Honored As Pioneer in Genetics By Priestley Award

Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, was named the 17th recipient of Dickinson College's Priestley Memorial Award.

The award, which consists of a portrait of Priestley and \$1,000, was presented to Dr. Nirenberg on March 14. At 40, Dr. Nirenberg is the youngest man to have received it.

The Dickinson award honors the memory of Joseph Priestley, 18th century chemist who discovered



At 40, Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg is the youngest man ever to receive the Priestley Memorial Award.

oxygen. Dickinson College, which owns one of the largest collections of Priestley memorabilia in America, created the award in 1952 to recognize modern scientists for research, discovery, or production benefitting mankind.

Dr. Nirenberg's experiments in protein synthesis have led to a partial "cracking" of the genetic

Dr. Shock Participates In Swiss Symposium

Dr. Nathan W. Shock, Chief of the Gerontology Research Center, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently attended a one-day symposium on gerontology in Basel, Switzerland, as the guest of the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences.

Dr. Shock presented a paper on "Homeostatic Disturbances and Adaptations in Aging" at the symposium on experimental gerontology and its importance for clinical research.

code and stimulation of further research activity all over the world.

A series of discoveries by Dr. Nirenberg helped lead to general acceptance of the thesis that reproduction is partially controlled in a cell nucleus by the sequence of different nucleotides in DNA, the material believed to transmit hereditary characteristics.

A native of New York City, he holds earned degrees from the Universities of Florida (A.B., M.S.) and Michigan (Ph.D.). He joined the NIH in 1957 as a postdoctoral fellow of the American Cancer Society. Since 1962 he has been with the NHI.

He has accumulated a number of awards. The National Medal of Science was conferred on him in 1965 in the White House. He also holds the Research Corporation Award, the National Academy of Sciences' Award for Research in Molecular Biology, and the American Chemical Society Award in Enzyme Chemistry.

He has been awarded honorary degrees by the University of Michigan, Yale University, the University of Chicago, and Windsor University in Canada.

A Reminder—Income Taxes Due Soon—Help Is Available To Employees at 3 Centers

As income tax return time approaches, NIH employees are reminded that assistance and advice in completing returns are available as follows:

Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B-13, Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Mr. L. Ramelli, Ext. 64022.

Westwood Bldg., Rm. 332; Wednesday, 2 to 5 p.m.; Mr. J. Rowley, Ext. 67307.

Bldg. 10, Rm. 1B-35, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1 to 5 p.m.; Mr. J. Rowley, Ext. 63068.

A draft copy of the tax return should be completed as far as possible and brought to the tax assistant when requesting help.

Copies of income tax forms can also be obtained at the locations listed above.

DR. COOPER

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Lee also pointed out that Dr. Cooper was among the first to perform cardiac autotransplantation successfully.

Prior to appointment as Director, Dr. Cooper had served as the Associate Director of the Institute and Chief of its Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program since last June. Closely associated with the Institute for many years, he served on the advisory study section on Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics from 1964-1967. He also held staff appointments with NHI's Clinic of Surgery from 1956-1958 and again from (sic) 1959-1960.

Dr. Cooper succeeds Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson who has been NHI Director since November 1966. Dr. Fredrickson is returning to the field of clinical investigation as Chief of the NHI Laboratory of Molecular Diseases.

Dr. Cooper is internationally known for his research contributions in the areas of innervation of the heart, cardiovascular physiology and pharmacology, and cardiac transplantation. As chief of the Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program, Dr. Cooper had been charged with mounting a joint program combining bioengineering and biomedical approaches to the reduction of death and disability from acute heart attacks, the most common and most dangerous complications of coronary heart disease, the nation's No. 1 killer. The bioengineering activities of this Program are concerned with the development and refinement of mechanical devices to provide temporary pumping assistance to damaged or failing hearts and for development of prototype devices for

Investigation of Recent Lab Fire Reveals Fiber glass in Cabinets, Hoods Hazardous

Plexiglass fronts on fiber glass tissue culture cabinets and fume hoods constitute a previously unsuspected fire hazard in NIH laboratories, a recent report by the Protection and Safety Management Branch, Office

The report was made following an extensive investigation of a fire the night of January 26 in Building 30. The fire was quickly controlled by the NIH Fire Department with a limited loss. Several Bethesda fire companies stood by to render assistance if needed. Two scientists working on the same floor as the fire escaped safely but with difficulty due to dense smoke in the corridor.

George Miles, Safety Officer in the PSMB, said investigation revealed the probable cause was an electrically defective vortex mixer within a fiber glass tissue culture cabinet, which ignited an adjacent package of plastic petri dishes. These in turn transmitted the fire to the plexiglass front of the cabinet, which burned intensely enough to ignite the resin binder in the fiber glass.

While the fiber glass portion of cabinets and hoods are fire retardant, their resin binder will burn if enveloped in a sustained fire. In this case the plexiglass front provided the fuel for flames that completely destroyed the cabinet.

As a result of the investigation and fire tests conducted on a cabinet, identical to the one in the fire, PSMB is alerting NIH personnel to the following recommendations:

1. Plexiglass fronts on tissue culture cabinets and other hoods constructed of fiber glass should be replaced with safety plate glass.

2. The use and storage of flammable materials within fiber glass cabinets and hoods should be kept to a minimum so as not to provide sufficient fuel to involve the fiber glass resin binder.



A fire in Building 30 demonstrated that plexiglass fronts on fiber glass tissue culture cabinets and fume hoods are previously unsuspected fire hazards. Firemen controlled the blaze which caused limited damage.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

total cardiac replacement. The other phase of the program, the Myocardial Infarction Research Program, is mounting an intensive research effort on acute heart attacks and their complications. This is being done through establishment of Myocardial Infarction Research Units at various hospital and medical centers. These units, 5 of which are already in operation, are especially equipped and staffed to provide the best possible patient care while conducting detailed clinical, physiological, biochemical and related studies on the acute phase of heart attacks.

As Associate Director, Dr. Cooper

had been on leave-of-absence from his post as Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, and Professor of Surgery at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque.

A native of Trenton, N.J., Dr. Cooper did his undergraduate study at Georgetown University and received his M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from St. Louis University in 1954 and 1956.

The traffic control light at the intersection of Center Drive and Old Georgetown Road is scheduled for installation by the end of March.

DR. FREDRICKSON

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Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson is an authority on plasma lipoproteins.

ored, respectively, with the Distinguished Fellowship and Gifted Teacher awards.

Dr. Fredrickson's research at NHI has earned him international recognition as an authority on the structure of plasma lipoproteins, their role in fat transport, and on genetic factors that regulate lipoprotein metabolism. His studies of heritable diseases of fat storage and metabolism include the discovery of the lipoprotein deficiency state, Tangier disease, and establishment of its mode of inheritance.

Dr. Greenhouse to Head Biometric Society in '69

Dr. Samuel W. Greenhouse, Chief, Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been named president-elect of the Biometric Society, Eastern North American Region for 1968.

Dr. Greenhouse will assume the duties of president January 1, 1969 succeeding Professor H. O. Hartley of the Texas A & M University.



Dr. Greenhouse

The Biometric Society is an international society for the advancement of biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical statistical techniques. Members of the Society include biologists, biochemists, mathematicians, statisticians and others interested in applying similar techniques.

Dr. Greenhouse also currently is president of the Washington Statistical Society and associate editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association.

Dr. Wolff Is Appointed Clinical Director, NIAID; To Continue Research

Sheldon M. Wolff, M.D., has been appointed Clinical Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director, cited Dr. Wolff's "scientific leadership, administrative competence, and experience in meeting the complex responsibilities attending a Clinical Director's position at NIH."

Productivity Praised

Dr. Davis also praised Dr. Wolff's productive individual research and his rapid rise in professional stature.

Dr. Wolff, who has been Acting Clinical Director since July 1966, now heads a 52-bed research ward in the Clinical Center. He supervises physicians and directs technical support for the Institute's clinical studies, and is responsible for establishing standards and qualifications for NIAID clinical research.

Dr. Wolff also becomes chief of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, of which he has been acting chief. He will continue active individual research on the mechanisms responsible for fever, the functions of the reticuloendothelial system, and the responses to infection.

An 1952 graduate of the University of Georgia, Dr. Wolff received the M.D. degree in 1957 from Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, where he also interned and

NIH Physicians and Nurses to Participate In Surgical Congress Assembly Next Week



Susan Graham (left) and Mary Alexander, CC Surgical Nursing Service, show equipment to be exhibited during the Southeastern Surgical Congress next week. The exhibit demonstrates thoracic drainage by a sterile disposable plastic 1-piece unit (right) with 2 connections, now in use at a number of hospitals, and a standard 3-bottle underwater drainage system (left) with 16 pieces and 17 connections.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

NIH will be represented on both the Surgeons' and Nurses' programs of the Thirty-sixth Annual Assembly of the Southeastern Surgical Congress which will be held March 25 to 28, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

Completion of Utilities Expected in September

Upgrading of NIH utilities by the Division of Research Services is expected to be finished by mid-September.

Workmen are completing extension of facilities behind Bldg. 1. Excavation for chilled water lines has been started from Bldg. 3 across South Drive to a point east of Bldg. 12A.

Still planned is work to extend lines northward between Bldg. 3 and Bldg. 8, in front of Bldg. 1 and across parking lot 4A to Center Drive. Trenching across parking lots and roads is a necessary part of the work.

York City. From 1964 until 1966 he was head of the clinical physiology section of the laboratory.

Since 1962 he has been a lecturer in medicine at Georgetown University School of Medicine.

He has published some 50 research reports in scientific journals.

Infectious Mononucleosis Topic of Clinical Staff Conference March 28

New "handles" which may offer a tight scientific hold on the elusive disease known medically as infectious mononucleosis, and popularly as "the kissing disease," will be described by NIH scientists at a Clinical Staff Conference Thursday, March 28, at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Sponsored by the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the panel discussion is entitled "The Circulating Lymphocyte—Its Role in Infectious Mononucleosis (IM)."

Dr. Sheldon M. Wolff, Clinical Director of NIAID, will moderate the presentation, to which area physicians and research scientists have been invited. The conference also is open to the public.

Study Reviewed

Dr. Lawrence N. Chessin, principal investigator of NIAID's mononucleosis study, will review the life history of the lymphocyte (a specialized white blood cell) and the objectives of the current study.

Among the new approaches to IM is the proliferation in long-term suspension cultures of peripheral lymphocytes from patients with the disease, which will be described by Dr. Philip N. Glade, NIAID.

Although mononucleosis has long been thought to be caused by a virus, positive evidence has only recently begun to accumulate. The ability to grow in the laboratory the lymphocytes of patients (proliferation and changes in the lymphocytes is one of the hallmarks of the disease) provides an important aid in studying IM. If it is a latent infection, culture of these cells might make possible the isolation of the causative virus.

To Discuss Progress

Progress toward this end will be discussed by Dr. Harold L. Moses, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, in his presentation on the fine structural analysis of such cell lines and their apparent viral content. Viral studies on patients with IM made during the current clinical project are to be presented by Dr. Julius Kasel, NIAID.

Dr. Yashar Hirshaut, National Cancer Institute, will present findings on the relationship between Burkitt HL-virus (the herpes-like virus associated with cases of the cancer known as Burkitt's lymphoma) and infectious mononucleosis. Other scientists have recently reported evidence that this virus causes mononucleosis.

Cytotoxic (cell-destroying) natural antibodies in human serum—a potential tool for seeking natural immunity—will be discussed by Dr. Ronald Herberman, NCI.



Dr. Sheldon M. Wolff—cited for his scientific leadership and administrative competence.

began his residency in medicine. He studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, from 1952 to 1954.

He joined the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation in 1960 after completing residency training in internal medicine at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New

FIRST LADY LAUDS AIMS OF RESEARCH FACILITY

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Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson takes time out from her tour of the Center to chat with patient Laura Eddy and nurse Constance Caldwell.

bed facility with Dr. Robert H. Parrott, Director of Children's Hospital, and Dr. Gordon Avery, Director of the Center. In the clinical section, she knelt beside "blue baby" Mike Nicholson, who had undergone open-heart surgery just a week before. With the correction of the circulatory defect which had completely halted his growth, Mike's progress had been remarkable: he gained 6 ounces overnight.

Mrs. Johnson then proceeded to the Center playroom for a visit with Laura Eddy, a 4-year-old receiving treatment for a fungus

growth on her face and arms. Pictures of the child before her treatment presented a striking contrast to the smiling Laura who greeted the First Lady, indicating the progress of the therapy since the Center first opened in mid-January.

Moving on to the laboratory wing, Mrs. Johnson paused to hear about the Center's special equipment, which includes an amino acid analyzer; a diaferometer, which measures the respiratory factors of basal metabolism; an integrative activity bed, which indicates levels of expended energy; a special metabolic scale; and a complete diet kitchen suitable for the preparation of special metabolite diets.

The facilities, which assure the finest of diagnostic techniques and patient care, are completely supported by NIH, and all patients

Clinical Center Blood Bank Reports February Donations

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 150 units of blood were received from NIH donors in February. During the same period CC patients received 1,771 units of blood.

Five NIH staff members have joined the "Gallon Donor Club." They are: Dr. Samuel Baron, Robert P. Chames, and Dr. Alfred M. Webb, NIAID; Harriet S. Gilbert, NCI; and Ruth G. Ernst, DRG.

In addition, Kenneth L. Credle, PHS-HF, reached the gallon donor mark. Charles R. Saylor, DRS, reached the 3-gallon mark.

Dr. Aaron Ganz Named Chief of Dental Institute Program Planning Office

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director, National Institute of Dental Research, has announced the appointment of Dr. Aaron Ganz as Chief of the Program Planning Office of the Institute. He succeeds Dr. Clair Gardner, who recently was appointed Associate Director for Special Programs.

Dr. Ganz will assist the Director in planning, directing, and evaluating the 20-year-old Institute's intramural and extramural activities.

Dr. Ganz joined NIH in 1962 as Executive Secretary, Research Ca-



Chicago native, Dr. Aaron Ganz, will assist in planning NIDR intramural, extramural activities.

are treated free of charge.

The significance of the work done at the clinical centers was highlighted in a speech made prior to the dedication by Dr. Alfred Bongiovanni, President of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He reported his discovery in the Philadelphia Children's clinical research center of a treatment for hypophosphatasia, a rare hereditary disease characterized by low phosphatase concentrations in the serum, bone, liver, intestinal mucosa, and lungs. It produces a skeletal abnormality resembling rickets. Dr. Bongiovanni's treatment with a high phosphatase intake significantly improved calcification of the bones.

Gerard A. Heibel Dies, NINDB Grants Expert, In U. S. Navy 20 Years

Gerard A. Heibel, a grants technical assistant in the Grants Management Section, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, died unexpectedly March 5 of a heart attack at the National Naval Medical Center. He was 48 and lived at 9307 Milroy Place, Bethesda.

Won Cash Award

Last year, Mr. Heibel was presented a cash award by Dr. Donald B. Tower, NINDB's acting associate director for Extramural Programs, for a suggestion on keeping records. His idea eliminated duplicate efforts and simplified data retrieval, saving the Government \$1200 annually.

Mr. Heibel had been employed at NIH for almost 6 years, first at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and since 1966 at NINDB. Previously he served in the U. S. Navy for 20 years.

Mr. Heibel is survived by his widow, Henrietta, and two sons, Stephen and Michael.

He was buried March 8 in Arlington National Cemetery.



President Johnson congratulates NCI's Dr. Frank Joseph Rauscher, Jr., who received a 1968 Arthur S. Flemming Award for his work linking cancer to viruses. In the background are other award recipients, Maurice Mackey, Jr. (left), Department of Transportation, and Ronald Lee, Post Office Department.

reer Award Committee, National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Subsequently, he spent a year as Head of the Research Career Section of NIGMS. Since 1964 he has served in the Office of the Director, NIH, most recently as Training Grants and Fellowships Officer.

During his government career, Dr. Ganz has served on several Federal interagency committees, including the Federal Interagency Committee on Education.

Dr. Ganz completed his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago and received a Ph.D. in Pharmacology from that institution in 1950. At this university he was a Lederle Fellow in Pharmacology from 1947 to 1949 and an Atomic Energy Predoctoral Fellow in 1949 and 1950.

Before coming to NIH, he was associate professor of Pharmacology at the University of Tennessee Medical Units, Memphis, Tenn., holding summer appointments as a research participant in the medical division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Dr. Ganz is the author of numerous publications, and his specific research interests prior to joining the NIH were related to the biosynthesis and metabolism of radioactive drugs, nicotine metabolism, and phagocytosis.