the NIH Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

April 2, 1968
Vol. XX, No. 7

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

President Names Wilbur J. Cohen To Head DHEW

Wilbur J. Cohen, who has been Acting Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has been nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson to succeed John W. Gardner as DHEW Secretary. Mr. Cohen's successor as Under Secretary has not yet been named.

Mr. Cohen has a wealth of experience with the Department's programs and problems, and already has a close working relationship with all of its principal officers and administrators.

Mr. Cohen's nomination as DHEW Secretary is the culmination of over a quarter of a century's work in the health, education, and welfare field.

Since 1934, when Mr. Cohen went to work on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security, the panel responsible for drafting the Nation's first social security laws, virtually all major Federal health, education, and welfare legislation—including Medicare—has borne his imprint.

After working for the Social Security Administration from 1936 to 1956, he left the government to

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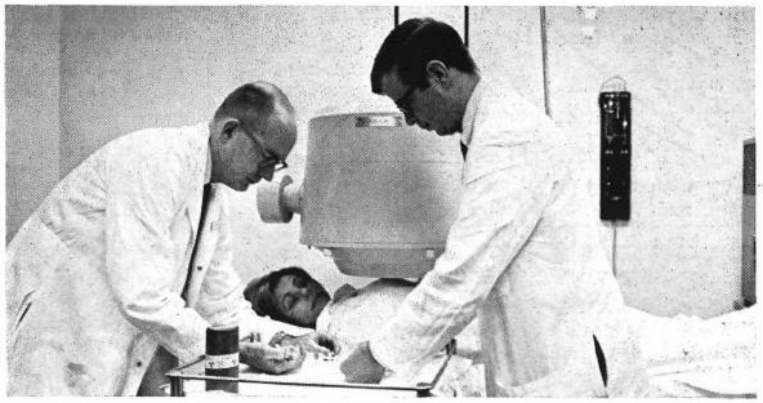
New Technique, Using Technetium-99m, Yields Diagnostic Information on Heart



Drs. William L. Ashburn and John C. Harbert inject the radioisotope technetium-99m through a catheter, the tip of which is in place in the patient's heart. Kathleen Henderson, CC medical radioisotope technician, is standing in for the patient.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Scientists of the National Heart Institute have developed a new technique that employs the radioisotope technetium-99m and a gamma scintillation camera to visualize the heart and great vessels.

The resulting "radioisotope angiocardiogram" provides diagnostic information on the anatomy and function of the heart and great vessels similar to that obtained by conventional x-ray visualization techniques, but it eliminates the adverse reactions that occasionally attend injection of radiopaque dyes required for adequate x-ray definition.

Developers Named

The new method was developed by Drs. Dean T. Mason, Lawrence S. Cohen, and Eugene Braunwald of the Cardiology Branch, NHI; and Drs. William L. Ashburn and John C. Harbert, of the Department of Nuclear Medicine, Clinical Center.

It entails injecting a small quantity of technetium-99m by catheter into a heart chamber or blood vessel. The radioisotope emits gamma rays. These are detected by a gamma scintillation camera positioned over the patient's chest. The camera contains a crystal that scintillates or emits flashes of light, whenever gamma rays strike it. A television camera then records the flashes.

As the isotope traverses the

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EHS to Begin Immunization For Smallpox in Late April

A smallpox immunization program is scheduled for late April and early May by the Employee Health Service. All employees who have not been vaccinated within the past 3 years are urged to receive immunization.

The schedule for immunization will appear in the next issue of the *Record*.

NIH Wins Status As Operating Unit In Reorganization

DHEW Secretary-Designate Wilbur J. Cohen has announced a major reorganization of health activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in which the National Institutes of Health is given status as a new operating agency.

The new NIH, to be directed by Dr. James A. Shannon, present NIH Director, will include all units previously assigned to it, plus the Bureau of Health Manpower and the National Library of Medicine.

A second new operating agency, the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, will be responsible for all other functions previously assigned to the Public Health Service. Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of the Division of Regional Medical Programs, was named Acting Director of the new HS&MHA.

Report to Dr. Lee

The Food and Drug Administration will make up a third organization, remaining under Dr. James L. Goddard.

Dr. Shannon, Dr. Marston and Dr. Goddard will report directly to Dr. Philip R. Lee, DHEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs.

Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, retains that title and becomes principal deputy to Dr. Lee.

In an earlier reorganization step, announced March 13, Dr. Lee was given direct authority over the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration.

Under the new organization, Dr. Stewart, as the senior career health professional, will have expanded responsibilities for Department-wide leadership and guidance in health policies and programs, Mr. Cohen said.

Commenting on the reorganization, Dr. Lee said, "Joining of science and education programs under a broadened authority for NIH is both highly desirable and urgent.

"Modern biomedical science and health professions education are

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Interaction of Engineering, Biomedicine Keynote of DRS-Sponsored Conference

More than 80 chemical engineering professors from Eastern universities discussed the interaction of the engineering sciences with biomedicine at a one-day conference held March 29 at NIH under sponsorship of the Division of Research Services.

The meeting was arranged by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, at the request of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Participants were welcomed by Dr. John Glomb of AICHE and by DRS Director Chris A. Hansen. They were followed by Dr. Lester Goodman, BEIB chief, who spoke on "Biomedical Engineering at NIH."

Dr. Dedrick Speaks

Dr. Robert Dedrick, chief of the BEIB Chemical Engineering Section, spoke on the "Artificial Kidney" and reviewed the development of hemodialyzers, including a number of biological and economic constraints on their use.

BEIB engineer Marshall Turner discussed "Heart Assist Devices." He noted that a variety of mechanical devices, from large extracorporeal units to small implantable ones, have become available or are being developed for treatment of refractory heart failure.

"Physiological Modeling" was

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the NIH Record

Published bi-weekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, principal research center of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to all news media and interested members of the medical- and science-related fields. The NIH Record content is reprintable without permission and its pictures are available on request.

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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

CLASSIFICATION APPEALS

The Civil Service Commission will soon issue regulations extending to Federal employees in trades, crafts, and labor occupations the right to appeal for job classification review.

These regulations will establish a system requiring each agency to review the classification of an employee's position upon his application. The review will consist of an analysis of the employee's position, comparing it with the standards set by CSC.

Notice Necessary

If the classification is found to be erroneous as a result of this review, the agency will be required to make a correction within 60 days of the date on which the employee's application for appeal was filed. In such cases, the employee must be notified in writing regarding his agency's final decision.

Upon receipt of the agency's decision by the employee, he then will have the further right, if he so wishes, to appeal the classification to the CSC.

It should be noted that "white-collar" employees already have position classification appeal rights.

RETIREMENT FUND

A number of NIH employees, formerly on an indefinite or "temporary appointment pending the establishment of a register" (TAPER), have recently acquired career status as a result of Public Law 90-105, effective February 8, 1968. As a result of this conversion, such employees are now covered by the Civil Service Retirement System.

Employees who wish may make a deposit to the retirement fund to be eligible for credit for past service and to receive maximum annuity benefits at retirement.

Employees seeking information on the advantages or disadvantages of such a deposit should obtain a copy of the pamphlet entitled "Your Retirement System" (see pages 3-5) now available in all I/D Personnel Offices. Any questions not answered in this pamphlet should be addressed to the employee's Personnel Office.

SERVICEMEN'S FUNERALS

The DHEW has announced adoption of a Civil Service Commission-approved policy under which a Federal employee may be excused from work, without charge to annual leave or loss of pay, to attend the funeral of an immediate member of his family killed in the line of duty in the armed forces.

Supervisors and others who approve leave are encouraged to excuse employees accordingly. Specific questions regarding the application of this policy at NIH should be addressed to the Employee Relations and Recognition Section, Personnel Management Branch.

Choral Group Gives Concert At Clinical Center April 5

The Woman's Choral of Emory University, Atlanta, will present a concert in the Clinical Center auditorium Friday, April 5, at 8 p.m.

Patients will receive priority in seating, but NIH employees are invited to attend, according to Arnold Sperling, CC Patient Activities chief. There is no admission charge.

The program includes religious, secular, and show tunes.

Training Committee Seeks New Recruits For NIH's Management Intern Program

The NIH Administrative Training Committee, beginning its twelfth recruitment season, is seeking qualified individuals for next year's Management Intern Program. Persons who are interested in a career in public administration are invited to consider the opportunities an MI enjoys.

The MI program is designed to recruit and develop men and women for responsible administrative positions. Participants receive 12 months on-the-job training in general administration and in the administrative specialties.

Assignments Rotated

Typical 3-month assignments include legislative liaison, grants management, systems and operations planning, budget, and personnel.

Interns supplement this training in several ways. Taking advantage of available scholarships, many enroll in courses at Washington area universities. Forums and seminars are sponsored regularly by NIH and the Civil Service Commission dealing with Governmental policies and organization. This training often takes the form of informal group discussions with prominent NIH officers.

In addition, members of the Training Committee (including senior administrative personnel) provide individual counseling.

Qualifications Listed

Who is qualified for the program? Typically, a candidate is a college graduate who has passed the Management Intern Examination or has received a high score on the Federal Service Entrance Examination.

The seven women and nine men on this year's program are between the ages of 20 and 30. All are recent college graduates, and several have earned graduate degrees. Eleven are new to the Federal Government and to the Washington area.

Persons interested in applying for the MI program should contact the Office of Administrative Management Personnel Office, Building 31, Room B1-B23, Ext. 63313.

April 5 Session to Answer Questions on Life Insurance

A "question and answer" session for employees concerning recent changes in the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program will be held Friday, April 5, between 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. in Building 1 (Wilson Hall).

All interested employees are invited to attend.

Employees' Suggestions Save Time and Money

Three awards totaling $250 have been presented to four employees of the Office of Administrative Management by Oscar L. Grabiner, NIH Suggestion Coordinator.

Alton C. Powell, Traffic Clerk in the Supply Management Branch, received an award of $180 for his suggestion to simplify the procedure in receiving and delivering books.

Mary C. Corbett, Contract Clerk in the Research Contracts Section of Supply Management Branch, received a $55 award for her suggestion to use NCR (no carbon required) sets on three specific forms used on contract actions.

Elizabeth O'Toole and Louise Goubeau of the Employee Development Section of Personnel Management Branch, who received an award last fall for their suggested revision of Form HEW-350, shared a supplemental award of $15 on the recommendation of the Bureau of Health Services, PHS.

The 1967-68 Management Interns are (l to r): Joyce Finnegan, Robert Flint, Ann Davis, Thomas Reynolds, Patricia Lane, Roger Wilson, Harvey Schwartz, Robert Seely, Raymond Quehne, Karen Rieder, Richard Liniger, Donna Houseal, Michael O'Sheel, Eliot Cohen.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Robert L. Schultheis Assumes Post at NAS As Special Assistant

Robert L. Schultheis, assistant chief of the Personnel Management Branch of NIH since 1962, assumed the post of special assistant to the President of the National Academy of Sciences March 25. He will take a year's leave of absence.

Robert L. Schultheis takes a year's leave of absence from NIH.

At the Academy, Mr. Schultheis will assist in the development of organization, manpower and personnel policies, and in the coordination of internal administrative activities.

Mr. Schultheis received a B.A. degree in Public Administration in 1954, and an M.B.A. degree in 1965, both from American University.

Background Noted

Since 1958 Mr. Schultheis has been concerned with scientific personnel management — until 1961 he was chief of Scientific Manpower in the Department of the Army, and from 1961 to 1962 executive assistant to the Commanding General, U.S. Army ADVENT Management Agency in Fort Monmouth, N.J.

From 1947 to 1958 Mr. Schultheis held personnel management positions with the Navy Department, the Department of the Army, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Glenn L. Martin Co.

He was on active duty with the U.S. Navy between 1938 and 1946 on administrative and personnel assignments.

In 1966 and 1967 Mr. Schultheis was president of the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association, and a past national president of the Society for Personnel Administration. He is also a member of the American Society for Personnel Administrators, the American Society for Training and Development, and the Public Personnel Administration.

AFTER WORKING HOURS

Jane Perry Sees Dream Come True — — Her Dog Wins at Madison Square Garden

For Jane Perry, Personnel Management Branch, Office of the Director, NIH, a Monday afternoon last month was a childhood dream come true. For that was the day her yellow Labrador Retriever, owned jointly with her brother, George Bragaw, National Heart Institute, was a winner at Madison Square Garden.

All have their childhood dreams. For some it's playing in the world series. For others, it's the doctor who saves the patient. Still for others with a love for dogs it can be winning at the Westminster Kennel Club Show.

So for Mrs. Perry it was one wonderful day when her "Lewisfield's Lemon Sour" was named Best of Winners among the Labradors. For dog fanciers, winning at "the Garden" is the pinnacle of success.

Mrs. Perry has been breeding and showing dogs for many years. Her favorite breed from childhood was the collie. Her efforts were not especially successful until she and her husband, Bob, got their first Labrador Retriever in 1961. Since then they have owned three champions and have been the breeders of others.

For the Perrys, showing dogs is a family affair. A typical weekend can see them rising in the wee hours, packing lunches, gathering equipment, grooming dogs, and leaving as the sun rises for some distant point, which, for that day at least, is headquarters of the traveling dog show circuit.

"Lem" admires his winnings from the recent Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden.

Jane Perry shows her Labrador Retriever, "Lem."

Dean Harvey, Tuskegee Institute, Joins NICHD Advisory Council

Lillian A. Harvey, dean of the Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing, Alabama, has been appointed to a 4-year term on the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart.

Mrs. Harvey is the director of the American Journal of Nursing and a member of the National Nursing Advisory Committee of the American Red Cross.

Dr. Beverly Peterkofsky, Guest Worker at NCI, Receives 5-Year Award

Dr. Beverly Peterkofsky, guest worker in the Laboratory of Physiology, National Cancer Institute, has been awarded a 5-year Established Investigatorship by the American Heart Association to study factors controlling protein synthesis during embryonic development.

The proposed research will attempt to discover the means by which cells attain specialized functions.

Proteins Synthesized

During the development of a vertebrate embryo, the organism begins to synthesize a variety of proteins which reflect the specialized ability of different cells. One such protein is collagen, which gives mechanical support to most of the tissues in the body, such as bone, skin, heart, and liver.

Using this particular protein as an example, Dr. Peterkofsky hopes to find out what events during embryological development trigger collagen synthesis and what mechanisms control its further synthesis.

Dr. Peterkofsky is a graduate of Brooklyn College where she received a Bachelor of Science degree. She received the Master of Science degree at New York University and the Ph.D. in biochemistry at George Washington University.

NICHD Book Explores Infectious Diseases' Role In Mental Retardation

Questions on mental retardation are thoroughly explored in a book recently released by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development entitled *The Prevention of Mental Retardation Through Control of Infectious Diseases.*

The 375-page book is the proceedings of a conference convened by the Institute in 1966 for the exchange of information among 38 experts on mental retardation and infectious diseases.

The conference was the first in a series sponsored by NIH and other components of DHEW to examine what is known about prevention of mental retardation.

Prevention Is Aim

"No one knows how many of the millions of cases of retardation in this country may be the result of infectious diseases, but a relationship has been shown in a significant number of cases," said Dr. Gerald LaVeck, Director of the Institute, in releasing the book. "It is hoped that the present volume will go a long way toward clarifying this relationship and toward preventing the harmful effects of infectious diseases."

The volume was edited by Dr. Heinz F. Eichenwald, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, which cosponsored the conference along with the Children's Medical Center of Dallas, and NICHD.

The book, PHS Publication No. 1692, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $2.50. Single free copies are available from the Public Information Branch, NICHD, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Looking for a Tax Refund? Not Too Late to File Early

NIH employees who live in Maryland, Virginia, or the District of Columbia are urged by the Internal Revenue Service to file their Federal income tax returns by April 5 to expedite return of any refunds within 5 weeks.

The District Director of IRS stresses that prompt refunds are contingent upon correct returns—about 70 percent of all errors on tax returns are mistakes in addition and subtraction or incorrect social security numbers.

Mail returns directly to Internal Revenue Service, Philadelphia, Pa. 19155.

Dr. Whedon Cites Need for Cooperation To Advance Goals of Cystic Fibrosis

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, presented the opening address at a symposium on "Cystic Fibrosis and Related Human and Animal Diseases," held recently in New York City.

Dr. Whedon, representing the Surgeon General and NIH, discussed "Federal and Voluntary Support of Research on Cystic Fibrosis."

Over 90 Participate

Over 90 research scientists and physicians from the United States and abroad participated in the 3-day symposium, sponsored by the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation in association with the NIAMD and the National Center for Chronic Disease Control.

Cystic fibrosis is a serious inherited metabolic disease of children and adolescents with abnormal secretions of mucus, sweat, and saliva, in which the lungs and intestinal tract are the principal systems affected.

Dr. Whedon called attention to gains made in diagnostic procedures and methods of management and treatment.

"Only by joint endeavors can we advance to the goal of finding the cause, cure, and prevention of cystic fibrosis," Dr. Whedon said. "I see a long, difficult road ahead on which we will be faced with most complex questions and barely surmountable problems, but I sincerely believe that we possess the ability to answer these questions and to solve these problems. This is our mutual responsibility."

Panels Held

Fifteen panel discussions were held on cystic fibrosis research, including panels on possible animal models, blood and humoral studies, therapy, community organizational goals, and biochemistry of mucus production and exocrine gland physiology, surgery and transplantation, and immediate and long-range goals.

Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, chief of the NIAMD Pediatric Metabolism Branch, also spoke at the symposium on "Recent Concepts in Cystic Fibrosis Research." In addition, he served as chairman of the panel on Immediate and Long-Range Goals for Clinical Research.

Other NIAMD scientists participating in panel discussions were Dr. James R. Weisiger, Dr. J. Carlos Pallavicini, and Dr. John McD. Tormey.

Drs. Joseph Handler and Maurice Burg, National Heart Institute, also took part in the conference.

Part of a panel at a recent symposium on cystic fibrosis are pictured (l to r): Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of NIAMD; Dr. James A. Halsted, Veterans Administration; Dr. Charles C. Lobeck, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, NIAMD, chairman of the panel.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Vivaldi Festival, Part II, Features Violin Concert Sunday, April 7, at CC

The second of a two-part Vivaldi Festival will be performed Sunday, April 7, at 4 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, the program will feature a special concert by the world-famous Virtuosi di Roma, Renato Fasano, conductor. They will play an all-Vivaldi program.

Admission is free. Tickets are required, however, and may be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Building 31, Room 3B05. Requests will be honored in order of receipt, with a limit of two per family.

Marc Pincherle, honorary president of the French Society of Musicologists, lectured on "Vivaldi and His Times" at the first part, held March 20. Mr. Pincherle is a world-renowned authority on the history of the violin and on music of the Italian Baroque, especially Vivaldi.

Dr. H. Bauer, 84, Dies, Noted German Chemist Worked in NIAMD Lab

Dr. Hugo Bauer, a biochemist in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases died March 20. He was 84.

Dr. Bauer, born in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, received his degree in chemistry from the University of Munich.

In 1909 he began work at the Georg Speyer-Haus, a research institute for chemotherapy in Frankfurt, under the renowned Dr. Paul Ehrlich. Dr. Bauer was the only former associate of the founder of chemotherapy living in the United States. Dr. Ehrlich became famous for his discovery of salvarsan, the "magic bullet," which proved effective against syphillis, an almost incurable disease at the time.

Dr. Hugo Bauer worked on synthesis of new organic drug compounds for treating infectious diseases.

Studies Continued

Following Dr. Ehrlich's death in 1915, Dr. Bauer continued their studies on arsenical compounds useful in therapy. Throughout his life he worked on the synthesis of new organic compounds useful as drugs for the treatment of various infectious diseases. From 1922 to 1935 Dr. Bauer was the chief of the Division of Chemistry at Speyer-Haus.

In 1936 when the Nazis came to power, Dr. Bauer left Germany and in 1938 he joined NIH. Here Dr. Bauer synthesized a large variety of drugs for studies on the treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy and pneumonia.

Synthesized 'Diasone'

Particularly notable were his early studies on the preparation of sulfonamide drugs useful in the treatment of pneumonia and other bacterial infections. One of the drugs that he synthesized (and was patented by NIH) was "Diasone," a compound particularly useful abroad in the treatment of leprosy.

In 1954 he retired after 17 years in his Civil Service position, but continued full-time work as a guest worker under the auspices of the National Science Foundation.

His studies during this latter period were concerned with the metabolism of biologically important amines and amino acids in the Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology. Many of the compounds he synthesized were of critical importance in the development of these areas.

Dr. Bauer is survived by his widow, Martha, and three children, seven grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and a sister.

MR. COHEN

(Continued from Page 1)

become professor of public welfare administration at the University of Michigan. He is still on a leave of absence from the university.

In 1961 the late President John F. Kennedy named him Assistant DHEW Secretary, and in 1965 President Johnson appointed him DHEW Under Secretary. His alma mater, the University of Wisconsin, awarded him an honorary doctoral degree in 1966.

His last major task as Under Secretary was helping to guide legislation to increase social security benefits. Mr. Cohen, a respected legislative authority, is renowned throughout the department for his ability to "get things done."

A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Cohen is married and has three sons. The family resides in Silver Spring, Md.

Lynn Meyer, Writer, Retires From NINDB

Lynn Meyer, a speechwriter and information specialist in the Information Office of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, retired recently after 8 years at NIH.

Mrs. Meyer was editor and production manager of the Institute's "Eye Research" publication which received the Federal Editors Association's Blue Pencil Award for outstanding Government publications last year. The pamphlet won first place in the "one-time publications" category.

Experience Noted

Before coming to NIH in 1960, Mrs. Meyer began her career as a writer at the War Production Board during World War II. Later she worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense as a program analyst and speech and publications writer.

Mrs. Meyer plans to devote her time to her two small children and to continue painting. A professional artist, she has exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution, the Corcoran Gallery, and in recent NIH art shows.

REORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 1)

so intimately interrelated that their effective and efficient management within this Deparment requires that they be the responsibility of a single operational unit. This will now be the NIH."

Dr. Lee explained that the Health Services and Mental Health Administration was established to administer the programs that focus on comprehensive health planning, on the organizational delivery of health services and on programs for research, training and services in the critical field of mental health.

New Alignment

The reorganization provides:

The National Institutes of Health: This will consist of the National Institutes of Health (the Federal government's primary health research unit), the National Library of Medicine and the Bureau of Health Manpower. Within the new NIH, the educational activities will have an equal status with the agency's research activities.

The categorical Institutes will continue to support their important research and research training activities. The National Library of Medicine will continue to serve as the Department's vital center for health communications and related scientific information systems development.

The new operating agency will have some 12,500 employees and a budget of $1.5 billion.

The Health Services and Mental Health Administration: This agency will include the National Institute of Mental Health, the Bureau of Health Services, the Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Partnership for Health program.

The new agency will have some 32,000 employees and a budget of more than $1.3 billion.

NEW TECHNIQUE

(Continued from Page 1)

heart and great vessels, its gamma emissions define anatomic details and bloodflow patterns useful in the diagnosis of congenital or acquired disorders. The radioisotope angiocardiogram can also be recorded on videotape and replayed for detailed analysis.

Radiation exposure to the patient is minimal because the technique requires only small quantities of technetium-99m. Moreover, the isotope rapidly passes through the lungs and is exhaled by the patient.

The scientists report that the radioisotope angiograms accurately reflected hemodynamic alterations. The technique has also been used to estimate blood flow to various organs.

NHI Investigators Develop New Method To Detect 5 Lipid-Transport Disorders

A National Heart Institute research team has found that in approaching the problem of blood lipid elevations, lipoprotein patterns can provide information not given by analysis of blood cholesterol and triglycerides alone.

The team is headed by Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson and Dr. Robert I. Levy of the Laboratory of Molecular Diseases.

Their new approach enables them to identify five distinct lipid disorders which were formerly lumped under the general heading of "familial hyperlipidemia" or "hypercholesterolemia." This more specific definition of hyperlipoproteinemia offers a more systematic approach to the study, understanding, and treatment of these conditions.

Elanne Smootz, NHI technician, prepares extract of plasma to be placed in the triglyceride autoanalyzer. Triglyceride levels can be read from the graph traced by the autoanalyzer.

This rational method of identifying and classifying excessive or abnormal blood lipids is based on lipoprotein (lipids bound to proteins) patterns. Cholesterol, triglycerides, and other lipids do not travel freely in the circulation, but are bound to specific proteins.

The resulting lipoproteins differ in density and also in electrical charge, which makes it possible to separate the lipoprotein classes by simple, low-cost electrophoretic techniques.

Serum Spotted on Paper

A sample of the patient's serum is spotted on a paper strip and placed in an electrophoretic cell containing an albumin buffer solution. The electric field set up in the solution causes the lipoproteins to migrate along the paper strip at rates proportional to their electrical charge.

After a time, this migration results in several discrete lipoprotein bands. The patterns on the paper strip can be read to identify the particular lipoprotein disorder and to compare family patterns, as well as to check for improvement after treatment.

Under this system, most patients with elevated blood lipid levels fall conveniently under one of five types of hyperlipoproteinemia. These often can be diagnosed before the age of 20 and, in some instances, detected at birth by testing samples of blood from the umbilical cord. Because these disorders are often genetically transmitted, diagnosis of one patient frequently leads to diagnosis of the same disorder in other members of his family.

The early identification of these disorders is extremely important, according to the investigators. Type II hyperlipoproteinemia is frequently associated with premature development of coronary heart disease. Type III, which can be detected early by lipoprotein analysis, is often not identified until coronary heart disease or peripheral atherosclerosis show up as clinical indications.

The other types of hyperlipoproteinemia, while not quite so serious, have symptoms, such as severe abdominal pain and lipid deposits in the skin, which must be treated.

Betty Masket, NHI, prepares an electrophoretic cell to analyze lipoprotein patterns. Patterns which form on the strips of paper, along with other tests, identify particular lipoprotein disorders.—Photos by Ralph Fernandez.

John M. Hannan Gets New Post With NIAID Intramural Research

John M. Hannan has been named administrative officer, Intramural Research Program, for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Formerly assistant executive officer for the Institute, Mr. Hannan succeeds Edward F. Zadai, who has accepted an administrative post at NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont.

An NIH employee since 1946, Mr. Hannan was on the staff of the National Cancer Institute until he joined the NIAID in 1948.

Civil Defense Warning Siren Test Scheduled for April 10

The Civil Defense warning siren will be tested Wednesday, April 10, at 11 a.m., according to Lloyd R. Stewart, chief of the Emergency Preparedness Section, Protection and Safety Management Branch.

The Attack Warning Signal, a warbling tone, will sound for 90 seconds from the roof of the Clinical Center.

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

NIDR Scientists Report On Research Progress At Internat'l Meeting

National Institute of Dental Research investigators were among participants reporting on world progress in dental science at the 46th annual meeting of the International Association of Dental Research held recently in San Francisco.

NIDR scientists reported, for example, on an exploratory pilot study of factors in saliva which might be related to calculus formation.

Saliva is thought to help mineralize soft film (plaque) deposits on teeth so that this material hardens into calculus (tartar). The latter is associated with the onset of tooth decay and periodontal (gum) disease.

Correlation Seen

The pilot study of 14 salivary factors suggested a correlation between calculus increases and increased salivary potassium, phosphatase, ultra-filterable protein, and flow rate.

Other NIDR investigators found that rats genetically resistant to formation of dental calculus would follow the calculus-forming tendency of the mothers who nursed them, regardless of their hereditary propensity. Thus, "resistant" rats nursed by non-resistant foster mothers developed high levels of calculus.

Institute-pharmaceutical industry work on dextranase, the enzyme that breaks down a chief component of calculus and interferes with bacterial adherence to tooth surfaces, also was reported.

Daniel S. Rogers Heads Information Program At Gerontology Center

Daniel S. Rogers, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been reassigned as Public Information Officer for the Institute's Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore to develop an information program for the Center and report on its activities.

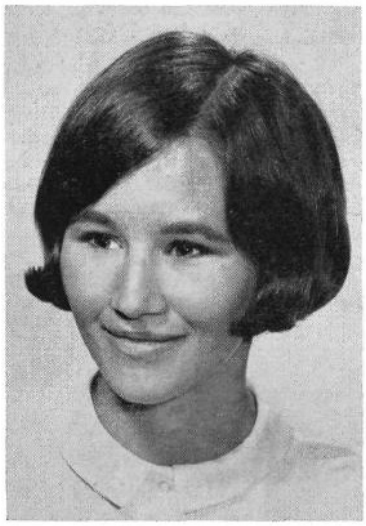
Mr. Rogers

The Gerontology Research Center, presently located at the Baltimore City Hospitals, will soon occupy a new building—the first Federal building to be constructed entirely for the study of aging.

Wins Journalism Award

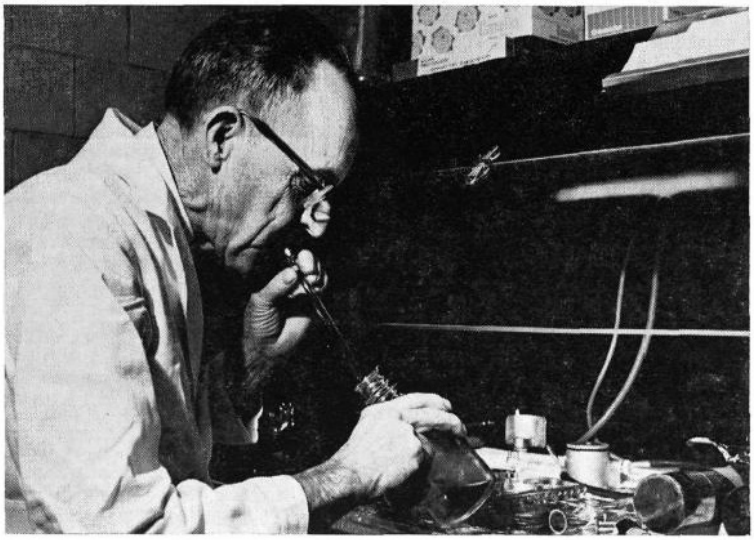
Before attending the University of Denver, Mr. Rogers was an announcer and producer at Radio Statiton KFML in Denver. Later he attended the American University in Washington, D. C. where he received a degree in journalism in 1962. While at American University he received the Sigma Delta Chi award as the "Most Outstanding Male Graduate in Journalism" in 1962.

After a brief job with the Washington Bureau of the Wall Street Journal, Mr. Rogers joined the NIH Information Training Program. Prior to his present reassignment he acted as press officer for the NICHD.



Brenda C. Currin, daughter of Mrs. Naomi Currin, Grants and Contracts Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has a role in the Truman Capote film, "In Cold Blood." A 1967 graduate of the University of Kansas, where she majored in speech and drama, Brenda is now attending drama school in New York City.

Former Coal Miner Ellis Sheets Emerges As an Able Biological Lab Technician



Ellis Sheets, who had a variety of jobs before he acquired his present skills as a lab technician, prepares tissue cultures.—Photo by Tom Joy.

By Sheila Jacobs

In 1949 Ellis Sheets came to NIH as an animal caretaker. Now a biological laboratory technician, he is part of a research team in the Molecular Virology Section, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch, National Cancer Institute, exploring conditions under which viruses may cause tumors in animals, and possibly in man.

Mr. Sheets was born in Grayson County, Va., in 1903. He completed the 7th grade in school before going to work in the coal mines of West Virginia. After 6 years in the mines, he returned to farming in his native Virginia. During this time he married and had three children.

The depression years took Mr. Sheets from one job to another. He was at various times an apple picker, ice maker, grocery clerk, and oil truck driver. Prior to his appointment at NIH, he worked for a farmer on Wilson Lane in Bethesda killing and dressing pigs, lambs, and chickens for market.

Achieves Goals

Mr. Sheets had two goals—a permanent home for his family and a rewarding job for himself. He found a small farm near Gaithersburg and a job at NIH at about the same time.

It didn't take long for Mr. Sheets to learn how to care for the animals, so he spent a lot of time in the laboratories trying to find out more about research methods. He learned a great deal and was soon promoted to the position of biological aide in the Chemotherapy Section, NCI, headed by Dr. Murray Shear. In 1951, he was given a Medical Biology Technician's rating by the NIH Board of Civil Service Examiners.

From 1957 to 1961, Mr. Sheets worked for Dr. Peter Mora in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, Macromolecular Chemistry Section. In addition to other duties, he was responsible for operating two (CO_2-water) incubators under stringent conditions to assure optimum growth of mammalian tissue cultures.

"Mr. Sheets," says Dr. Mora, "has an innate talent for making good judgments of people and problems. He was a valuable colleague and good friend."

Since 1961, under the guidance of Dr. O'Connor, now head, Molecular Virology Section, Mr. Sheets has conducted experiments directed toward characterization of tumor viruses. He is responsible for the isolation and purification of viruses from plasma and selected tissues. In addition, Mr. Sheets prepares organ tissue cultures; maintains records of experiments; and procures tissue culture media, chemicals, and other reagents. He is one of few people qualified to use the Moloney Sarcoma Focus Assay developed by Drs. J. Hartley and W. Rowe.

"Mr. Sheets," says Dr. O'Connor, "is what I would call a good practical virologist doing the work that would be expected of someone with at least a college degree in science. He is a fine gentleman, with intelligence and ambition, doing an important job in medical research."

Mr. and Mrs. Sheets still live on the farm near Gaithersburg.

2 New Officers Elected To Interassembly Council

The Interassembly Council of NIH has elected Dr. Edwin D. Becker (NIAMD), chairman, and Dr. Edward D. Korn (NHI), vice-chairman, for 1968.

The Interassembly Council consists of the officers and councils of the Assemblies of Scientists at NIH and NIMH which represent the scientific staffs of NHI, NIAID, NCI, NIAMD, NINDB, and NIMH.

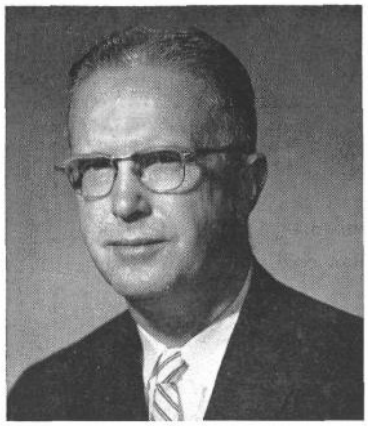
Meets Regularly

The IAC, principally through its executive committee, meets regularly to discuss matters which affect the scientific environment of NIH. In the past year the executive committee studied 20-year retirements, dual compensation, the Civil Service retirement fund, teaching and consulting policies, budget and personnel shortages, manuscript clearance procedures, grievance hearings, and replacement of top administrators.

The IAC is empowered by the member Assemblies to take action in the interests of improving or maintaining the research atmosphere at NIH. Action is limited to making IAC views known at the appropriate administrative levels of NIH or DHEW.

Peter Hackes (right), NBC newscaster, recently interviewed Dr. Lester Goodman, Biomedical Engineering Branch Chief, Division of Research Services, on the "Today" television show. Dr. Goodman discussed a new left ventricular heart assist device developed by DRS biomedical engineers for the National Heart Institute.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Robert H. Grant Retires; Helped Originate OIR



Robert Grant was influential in establishing NIH offices in Paris, Rio and Tokyo.

Robert H. Grant, former Deputy Director of the Office of International Research since it was created in 1960, has been named Director of the Office of Public Affairs for the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Mr. Grant retired on February 16 after completing 20 years of Government service.

Appointed by Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, to help establish OIR, Mr. Grant has been a major influence in shaping and directing its various international activities—including foreign grants and awards, the P.L. 480 program, and the U.S.-Japan Medical Science Cooperative Agreement—ever since.

At NIH Since '48

Mr. Grant first came to NIH in 1948 as Executive Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners. As a member of the Board he helped recruit and examine professional personnel for employment at NIH.

In 1950 Mr. Grant became administrative officer and executive officer for the National Heart Institute where he served as the top administrative official for all budget, personnel, and management problems.

During this period, Mr. Grant helped establish the NIH Management Intern program which provides training for young college graduates, preparing them for administrative positions at NIH.

Mr. Grant was placed on a special detail from 1958 to 1960 as Director of the Special Staff on Aging in the Office of the Secretary, DHEW. Here he directed a group studying programs to aid the aging population and was responsible for the planning and conduct of the White House Conference on Aging in 1960.

After the conference, Mr. Grant was called back to NIH by Dr. Shannon to help plan and organize the Office of International Research.

Mr. Grant attended the University of Maryland where he majored in business administration, and he graduated from the Catholic University Law School in 1938 with the L.L.B. degree. From 1943 to 1945 he was a Special Agent for Counter Intelligence, U.S. Army. In 1945, he became Personnel Officer of the Washington Regional Office of the Veterans Administration. He joined the U.S. Civil Service Commission in 1947 as a supervisor of activities dealing with investigative reports on Civil Service applicants. Mr. Grant came to NIH the following year.

He and his wife Virginia have two children and make their home in Potomac, Md.

NICHD Staff Cooperates On New Television Film On 'How Life Begins'

The first comprehensive telecast on the reproductive processes, "How Life Begins," was shown on the ABC network March 26. Actor Eddie Albert narrated the one-hour color documentary.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Office of Public Information worked closely with the associate producer of the show from its initial planning stages.

Also, scientists holding NICHD research awards were interviewed and results of their studies, as well as research centers in which they work, were included in the telecast.

The documentary surveyed reproduction in many species—plants, fish, birds, animals, and humans—including a film of an actual human birth.

Unusual film sequences included underwater scenes of the birth of sea creatures, birds skimming across the water in courtship, the mating dances of butterflies, sea gulls, foxes, prairie hens and albatross, and films of genetic studies with mice.

Dr. Daniel Tosteson Joins DRFR Advisory Council

Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson, chairman of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology of the Duke University Medical Center, has been appointed to the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities for a 4-year term beginning July 1.

Dr. Tosteson's major research interest has been the mechanism of ion transport across biological membranes.

From 1951 to 1953 he held a position at the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism.

Drs. May and Eddy Win Hillebrand Prize For Research on Pain-Relieving Drugs

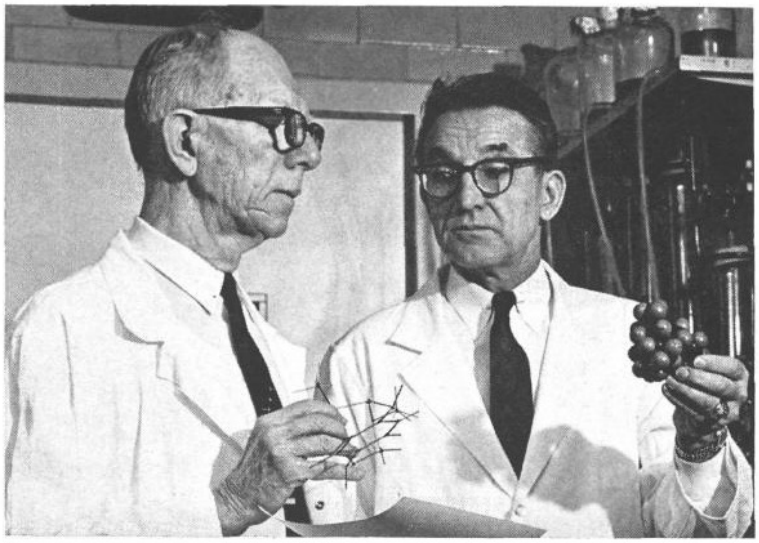
Drs. Everette L. May and Nathan B. Eddy of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases shared the Hillebrand Prize March 14 for their research on pain-relieving drugs.

This award is presented annually by the Chemical Society of Washington, a section of the American Chemical Society, to members who have made outstanding original contributions to the science of chemistry.

Drugs' Safety Cited

The NIAMD scientists were honored for "fundamental research leading to the development of effective analgesic agents with a broad pain-relief spectrum and negligible abuse (high public safety) potential."

In 1951, Drs. May and Eddy undertook to develop synthetic substitutes for the pain-relieving drugs morphine and codeine, which are derived from the opium poppy.



Drs. Nathan B. Eddy (left) and Everette L. May hold different models of a benzomorphan molecule.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Starting from the premise that partial structures related to morphine could be effective pain-relieving agents, Drs. May and Eddy conducted research from which emerged a new class of pain-relieving agents, the benzomorphans. These in many instances are more potent than morphine but less liable to produce addiction.

Two clinically useful products have resulted: phenazocine, which is several times more potent than morphine both orally and via injection, with significantly less abuse potential; and pentazocine, which apparently is comparable to morphine in its pain-relief spectrum and is devoid of abuse liability. Their findings have stimulated the work of contemporaries in the broader development of benzomorphan modifications.

Dr. May is chief of the Section on Medicinal Chemistry of the Laboratory of Chemistry, NIAMD. A native of Timberville, Va., Dr. May earned a Ph.D. at the University of Virginia in 1939. After 2 years as a research chemist with the National Oil Products Company, he joined the NIH in 1941.

Dr. May was Assistant Editor of the Journal of Medicinal Chemistry from 1963 to 1968. He and Dr. Eddy (the latter as Executive Secretary) both have served on the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, National Research Council, and the Expert Panel on Addiction Producing Drugs of the World Health Organization.

Dr. Eddy was born in Glen Falls, N. Y., and received an M.D. from Cornell University in 1911. After practicing medicine for 5 years and teaching for 14, he joined the PHS in 1930. He came to the NIH as principal pharmacologist in 1939, and in 1951 became chief of the NIAMD section that Dr. May now heads. Dr. Eddy retired officially in 1960, but since that time has remained an active consultant to the Laboratory of Chemistry.

Previous Winners Listed

Founded in 1884, the Chemical Society of Washington is now composed of over 3200 scientists in the Washington Metropolitan area. Previous NIH winners of the Hillebrand Prize include the late Dr. Lyndon Small, formerly chief of the Laboratory of Chemistry; Dr. Bernard Witkop, chief of the Laboratory of Chemistry; Dr. Leon A. Heppel, Cornell University (formerly with NIAMD); Dr. Sidney Udenfriend and Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, of NHI.

Drs. Fuortes and Klatzo To Head Laboratories Reorganized by NINDB

The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has announced a reorganization in its intramural research activities.

A new NINDB Laboratory of Neurophysiology has been established to replace one with the same name formerly operated jointly with the National Institute of Mental Health. Dr. M.G.F. Fuortes will be chief of the laboratory.

Additionally, the functions of two other laboratories have been combined in a Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences, with Dr. Igor Klatzo, former head of the Section on Clinical Neuropathology, Surgical Neurology Branch, as its chief. The new Laboratory combines the former Laboratory of Neuropathology and the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences.

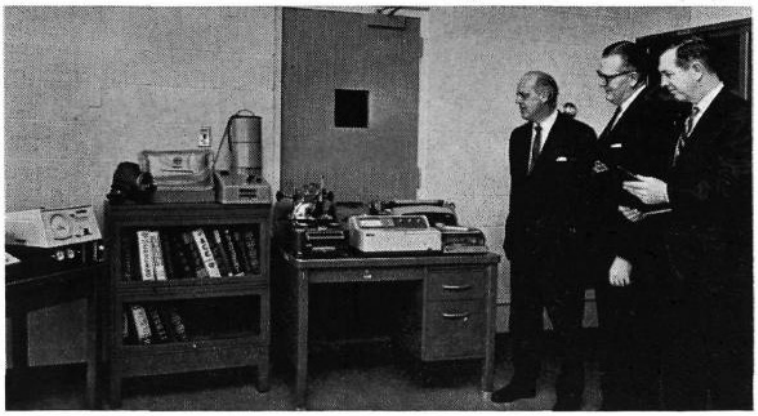
Studies Planned

The Laboratory of Neurophysiology will conduct studies of responses of sensory cells to different types of stimuli, of nerve cells and synapses, and of sensory and motor systems. Investigations now under way range from studies of the activity induced in photoreceptors by light and in cells of the cochlear nuclear by acoustic stimuli to analysis of interactions between cells in the central ganglia of invertebrates.

Research in the combined laboratory headed by Dr. Klatzo will include studies of basic pathogenic mechanisms of the nervous system, basic factors in common morbid conditions of the brain, morphological and functional interrelationships between parts of the nervous system, and the intrinsic structure of the nervous system.

Dr. William W. Payne (right), Deputy Director, Division of Environmental Health Sciences, receives the PHS Commendation Medal from Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, in recognition of his accomplishments in solving problems of biohazards and containment and in developing facilities at NIH to expedite research on the role of viruses in cancer.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

SMB 'Operation Cleanup' Drive Collects More Than 5,500 Surplus Office Items



Officials of the Supply Management Branch survey office equipment collected from "Operation Cleanup." They are, left, James B. Davis, chief, SMB; Lewis D. Brown, chief, Property and Supply Section; and William Morse, head, Property Management Unit.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

As a result of the 1968 "Operation Cleanup" campaign at NIH, more than 5,500 items of property, valued at over $296,000, were transferred to the Property Utilization Warehouse, Supply Management Branch, for reissue to NIH offices or other Government agencies. These items had been judged no longer useful at their previous locations.

The surplus items were identified by "'walk-thru" teams who canvassed every building occupied by NIH employees, both on and off the reservation. The team represented each Institute and Division, as well as SMB.

Since 1958, SMB has redistributed excess property valued at more than $10 million within NIH at no cost to NIH users. For this reason, James B. Davis, chief, SMB, has encouraged prospective buyers of new equipment to consider excess property first. Employees may visit the warehouse to inspect and select needed equipment before beginning action to purchase new items.

SMB's Property Utilization Warehouse is located in the Danac Building at 5630 Fisher Lane, Rockville, Md. A free shuttle service makes five round trips daily from the reservation to the warehouse. For information concerning the availability of specific items and shuttle departure times, call Ext. 68251.

Vision and Its Disorders Defined in Monograph

A new monograph, *Vision and Its Disorders*, which describes and defines vision problems of the estimated 411,000 legally blind and 3,500,000 partially blind persons in the U.S., has been published by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Prepared by the Subcommittee on Vision and Its Disorders of the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council, the publication reviews the entire field of eye disease, summarizes the current status of knowledge of each, and discusses research needs.

The monograph summarizes eye disorders and reviews vision physiology and many specific eye conditions.

The 223-page document, PHS Publication No. 1688, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $1.50. While they last, copies from a small supply at the NINDB are available gratis to research scientists, organizations, and libraries.

Dr. J. J. Kaneko Named To NIGMS Committee

Dr. Jiro Jerry Kaneko, associate professor, Department of Clinical Pathology, University of California at Davis, has been appointed to the Pathology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Science.

He was a postdoctorate fellow of the NIH from 1956 to 1957, and has been a member of the faculty of the University of California at Davis since 1957.

CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the next topic—presented by Dr. Kenneth Bischoff of the University of Maryland and consultant to BEIB. He cited several examples where mathematical models have enhanced our knowledge of physiological systems. Main emphasis was on transport in the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Dr. John Peterson, BEIB, discussed the application of engineering talent to problems in the biological and biochemical sciences. These opportunities, he said, represent a broad range of sophistication, from practical hardware to advanced theoretical studies.

The program closed with a presentation on "Material in Contact with Blood," by Dr. Robert Dutton of the Laboratory of Technical Development, NHI. He mentioned that in recent years a variety of prosthetic devices have been placed in the human cardiovascular system. He noted that when prosthetic materials are placed in contact with blood, however, elements from the blood deposit on the surface to form a cellular aggregate and protein polymer known as thrombus.

Planning a recent biomedical engineering conference (clockwise from lower left) are: Dr. John Peterson, DRS (holding instrument); Dr. Robert Dutton, NHI; Dr. Robert Dedrick and Marshall Turner, DRS; and Dr. Kenneth Bischoff, University of Maryland. The three devices shown were produced by the DRS. Dr. Peterson holds an automatic sample loader for an amino acid analyzer, the bottle-shaped object is an artificial kidney, and the third instrument is an implantable heart assist device.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.