NIH Savings Bond Drive
To Begin This Month;
All-Out Support Urged

The 1968 Savings Bond Drive will begin this month, and it is anticipated that NIH employees will go all out in support of this campaign so vital to the Nation's economy.

All employees will be visited by an Institute or Division representative who will give them an opportunity to start a regular Savings Bond plan through payroll deductions or to increase present deductions.

Elson Cites Need

Sol Elson, Chairman of the DHHEW Bond Drive Campaign, speaking at a pre-drive rally held April 26 in the Departmental auditorium, pointed up the need for participating in the drive.

"I do not have to tell you the major problems of our country today," Mr. Elson said, "as they are being constantly presented and discussed by experts.

"However, I can tell you how each of us can actively participate in solving one of the major problems; namely, preserving the strength of the dollar by loaning our Government our money (See BOND DRIVE, Page 4).

Medical-Legal Aspects of Procurement
Of Human Tissue for Research Reviewed

The medical-legal aspects of the procurement and use of human tissue for research and therapy were presented recently at an Extramural Forum and at the NIH Seminar on Science and Public Policy held at Airlie House.

The Extramural Forum was established under the sponsorship of the Committee on Staff Training-Extramural Programs (STEP) to bring timely issues to the attention of extramural personnel and to provide an opportunity for open, candid discussion.

Stimulates Interest

The presentations by Dr. Alfred M. Sadler and Blair L. Sadler, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, were designed to stimulate interest in problems involved in the use of human tissue, and to inform concerned NIH staff on complexities of the subject.

Although the use of tissues and organs for transplantation is a significant part of the problem, it is by no means the entire one. The National Pituitary Agency, supported by contract with NIAMD, procures about 70,000 cadaver pituitaries annually to provide growth hormone for research on hypopituitary dwarfishm, and other conditions.

Similarly, the National Cancer Institute established a tissue procurement program in 1961 to obtain a variety of specimens for cancer research. In fact, every Institute here is involved in this effort to some degree.

(See HUMAN TISSUE, Page 7)

Pregnant Mothers' Health and Nutrition
Can Influence IQ of Offspring in Future

A mother's health and nutrition during pregnancy are factors that can influence the future intelligence of her child.

In one recent study, mothers with poorly controlled diabetes with acetonuria (acetone bodies in urine) during pregnancy had children with lower I. Q.'s (on the Stanford-Binet scale) than children born to mothers in a control group.

In such cases, the mother's body uses protein, rather than carbohydrates, for fuel and the fetus may receive insufficient protein.

Theses and other findings were reported to the press at a DHHEW press briefing on April 29. Dr. Richard L. Masland, Director, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and Drs. Heins Bereundes and John Churchill of the Institute's Collaborative Perinatal Project reported recent findings of the 10-year ongoing mother-child study.

Disability Origin Noted

Dr. Masland told science writers that most neurological disabilities have their origin during pregnancy and shortly after birth.

The Collaborative Perinatal Project was established to determine the causative factors of many of these disabilities by careful observation and recording of all incidents of pregnancy and by follow-up (Continued on Page 5).
Pauline Utz Honored on 15th Anniversary
As an NIH Red Cross Hospital Volunteer

All eyes are on Pauline Utz (left) as she prepares to partake of the obviously delicious refreshments at the party honoring her 15 years as an NIH Red Cross Hospital Volunteer. Beside her are Dr. David M. Fried, chief of the CC Rehabilitation Department, and Judith Schreiber, an occupational therapist.— Photos by Tom Joy.

A Clinical Center luncheon party recently marked the 15th anniversary of Pauline Utz as an NIH Red Cross Hospital Volunteer. The event, attended by about 40 of Mrs. Utz's coworkers, friends, and CC staff members, also commemorated the 15th year of Red Cross Hospital Volunteer service at the Clinical Center.

Shortly before the Clinical Center opened in 1953, Mrs. Utz came here with a small group of "Gray Ladies," as Hospital Volunteers were then called, to "see where volunteers might work in this hospital."

Program Established

They promptly established a Clinical Center volunteer program, and Mrs. Utz liked NIH and the Center so well that she has stayed on.

Her special interest is occupational therapy. She further specializes in working with patients who cannot go to the 4th floor occupational therapy area, but are confined to their own nursing units, or beds.

The projects selected for such patients to work on must be portable and easy to manipulate. Mrs. Utz also gives bedside patients special assistance in techniques which enable them to make some rather difficult articles.

Friday mornings find Mrs. Utz

(See MRS. UTZ, Page 7)

employee's regular work hours, he may be given enough excused leave to permit him to report for work 3 hours after the polls open or leave work 3 hours before the polls close, whichever requires less time.
G. F. Russell Appointed Executive Officer, NLM

George F. Russell, Jr., has been named executive officer of the National Library of Medicine.

Mr. Russell has been serving as acting executive officer since November 1967.

Before coming to the Library in 1966, as assistant executive officer, he completed a one-year National Institute of Public Affairs fellowship at the University of Indiana.

Mr. Russell joined the Federal government in 1958 as a management intern with the Social Security Administration. He also served as a management analyst in the Office of the Director, NIH, from 1962 to 1966.

Degrees Noted

He graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1958 and received the M.P.A. in 1966 from the University of Indiana.

James G. Hill, NLM’s financial management officer, succeeds to the post of assistant executive officer.

He began his career in 1963 as an NIH management intern, and then served as grants and contracts management officer in the National Cancer Institute.

NIH Annual Scientific Directory-Bibliography Outlines Organization

The NIH Scientific Directory 1968 and Annual Bibliography 1967, a reference book for researchers in the biomedical sciences, was issued recently.

An integral part of the volume is a synopsis of the NIH organizational structure. It lists the professional staff with their publications concerning research projects that they have worked on at NIH.

Other Data Included

The volume also includes research information undertaken by the National Institute of Mental Health at NIH. Directory and bibliography entries are grouped together under each institute or division heading.

In addition to the names of staff scientists and other vital personnel in the volume, visiting scientists and guest workers who have been with the NIH and NIMH for a year or more are also listed.

Copies of the directory may be obtained by calling Ext. 64143, or writing directly to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. The price for each volume is 70 cents.

NIH Fire Department Trains Employees Of DBS in Fire Emergency Procedures

Active participation in extinguishing controlled fires was an exciting aspect of a 2-hour course of instruction given recently by members of the NIH Fire Department to the employees of the Division of Biologies Standards.

Following a lecture and motion picture on fire prevention, emergency procedures, and fire extinguishing principles, the Fire Department gave an outdoor demonstration and drill in which DBS personnel played an energetic role.

Extinguishers Demonstrated

The principal aim of the course is to demonstrate to the employees the special applications of the two types of fire extinguishers in general use at NIH—CO₂ (carbon dioxide) for flammable liquids and electrical fires, and water extinguishers for trash and similar combustible materials.

Included in this program are proper use of appropriate extinguishers and awareness of their location in case of an emergency.

A short time before DBS employees were instructed how to put out fires and the correct way to use the extinguishers, Donald Nusbaum, an NIH safety officer, conducted a fire drill in San Juan, Puerto Rico, at the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Program Plans Mode

Fire Chief Charles K. Keys hopes that eventually all employees of NIH will be reached in this ever-broadening program of fire prevention and safety.

At present plans are being formulated by Chief Keys and John R. Debnam, Jr., the inspector in charge of training in fire safety at NIH, to present the course during the month of May to employees in Buildings 6, 7, 9, and 30.

In making these arrangements, the Fire Department works closely with the Safety Committee established in most Institutes and Divisions here. Much of the success of the DBS presentation was attributed to the excellent cooperation extended by Dr. Jerome J. Helplin, Chairman of the DBS Safety Committee.

Thus far instructions have been given by the Fire Department to:

the National Library of Medicine, Clinical Center, Plant Engineering and Laboratory Aids Branches of DRS, Office Services Branch, Protection and Safety Management Branch, Supply Management Branch, and the Division of Computer Research and Technology.

(Note continued on Page 4)

NIH firemen wait in front of Building 29-A to demonstrate use of fire extinguishers. Seated is Milton R. Mullican, assistant fire chief. Standing 1 to r are: George B. Williams II, Richard M. Goldstein, Charles O. Poole, and James A. Decker—Photos by Donald Nusbaum.

NCI Journal Dedicates Issue to Dr. Andervont

The June issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute will be dedicated to its recently retired scientific editor, Dr. Howard B. Andervont; he had served in that post since 1961.

Dr. Andervont retired from NCI in March. He was a member of the research staff in the Laboratory of Biology. The scientist-editor had been there since its founding in 1937. (See NIH Record, March 5, 1968).

Mammary Cancer Is Subject

The issue dedicated to Dr. Andervont will contain 17 pages on mammary cancer—much of his research work was done in this subject.

Among the papers will be an article by Dr. Leonard Medinini, and associates, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, on “Electron Microscope and Bioassy Studies of Milk from High and Low Mammary-Cancer and High and Low Leukemia Strains.”

Other Research Published

Also published in this dedication issue will be a report by Drs. Albert J. Dalton and Michael Potter, NCI, on “Electron Microscopic Study of the Mammary Tumor Agent in Plasma Cell Tumors” and a paper by Drs. William F. Feller and Harish C. Chopra, the John L. Smith Memorial for Cancer Research, Chas. Pfizer & Co., on “A Small Virus-Like Particle Observed in Human Breast Cancer by Means of Electron Microscopy.”

The special issue includes a preface by Dr. Elmer E. Howton, Director of the National Cancer Institute, and an appreciation by Dr. Michael B. Shinkin of Temple University School of Medicine, former scientific editor of the Journal.

NLM Extends Its Exhibit On 'Drugs and History'

The National Library of Medicine has announced that the current lobby exhibit, “Drugs and History,” will be extended to June 14.

Originally scheduled until May 28, the exhibit covering 19th and 20th century pharmacy supplies, live leeches of the kind used by early pharmacists to draw blood, early patent medicines, and advertisements from 19th century pharmaceutical journals.

A number of related manuscripts, rare books, and periodicals dating back to the 15th century also are featured.

The exhibit is open to the public during the Library's regular hours: 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday; and 2 to 6 p.m., Sunday.
On-the-Job Training Program Succeeds
In Producing Biological Aides at DEHS

Willie Link, a new biological aide at DEHS, is shown how to feed research
animals by Phil Jones, an instructor. Other new aides are (from left) Louise
cates, William McGee, Mary Baines, and Pearl Johnson. Vio la Holiday
animal s by Phil Jon es, an instructor. Oth er n ew a ides ar e ( from left) L o ui se
Willi e Link , a n ew biol ogi c al aide at DEHS , is s ho wn how to fe e d r esea r ch
are eight biological aides at th e
Branch, ob se rv es th e d e monstrat io n . I n th e background, Dr , Cob e rt L e Munyan ,
result of a special program, the re
on-the-job training, in
result in the ir new-found ca­
and special counsel ing, was ini t i­

When the Division of Environmental Health Services moved to the
Research Triangle Park in North Carolina less than a year ago, there
were no trained animal caretakers in the Triangle area. Today, as a
result of a special program, there are eight biological aides at the
National Environmental Sciences Center performing increasingly
difficult laboratory work.
The achievement represents a two-way success story. For DEHS,
the biological aides represent trained employees essential to labo­

Advancement Possible

For the eight employees, their jobs offer an opportunity to dem­
strate their capabilities and to advance in their new-found ca­
ere as experience warrants.
The cooperative efforts of Operation Breakthrough's "New Careers" program and DEHS, a
program of on-the-job training, in
addition to formal classroom work and special counseling, was ini­

Ten trainees started out in the
program, initiated in July 1967.
Eight completed the training and
were appointed to full-time posi­
tions on April 7. One of the eight is receiving additional training as a
laboratory aide.

Trainees Adjust to Animals

At DEHS, the first step for the
trainees was to learn to properly
pick up animals, such as mice, rats,
guinea pigs, rabbits, and opossums.
This was a major first step, espe­
cially for some of the girls.
As they gained proficiency, they
learned the scheduled feedings.
Then they were assigned to a par­
ticular scientist working on a par­
ticular problem.

BHM Nursing Programs
Analyzed at Meeting

The seventh annual meeting of
the Bureau of Health Manpower's
Division of Nursing was held re­
cently. Headquarters, regional and
field staffs discussed both present
and potential nursing programs.
Regional and field representa­
tives reported on local nursing and
medical program activities.
Among the participating speakers
were Dr. Leonard D. Fenninger,
Director, BHM; Miss Jessie M. Scott, director, Division of Nursing;
Dr. James A. Block, Office of Com­
prehensive Health Planning; and
Dr. Margaret Sloan, associate di­
rector for Organizational Liaison,
NIH.

The trainees then began working
more closely with the scientists
and doctors who supervised their
training. Among the skills that
they have gained are drawing
blood, administering pregnancy
tests, and assisting in other ways
in biological research.
The Division of Environmental
Health Sciences is one of five non­
profit agencies in the Research
Triangle Park area involved in the
"New Careers" program.
Working with a $403,580 Fed­
eral grant which is matched with
$61,480 in non-Federal funds, "New Careers" provides 100 open­
ings for persons to be trained to
gain jobs with a future.

NINDB Research Report
On Spinal Cord Injuries
Discusses Rehabilitation

Between five and ten thousand
new cases of spinal cord injury, with resulting paralysis, occur each
year in the United States.
Motor vehicle accidents are the
leading cause of spinal cord injur­
ies, but motorbike, football, and
skipping accidents are increasingly
frequent causes.
Skiing and motorbiking are
drawing more young enthusiasts
each year. Hence, there are many
young victims of spinal cord injur­
ies, and more than 75 percent
are male.

Research Explained
A new publication, Spinal Cord
Injury, Hope Through Research,
has been recently issued by the Na­
tional Institute of Neurological
Diseases and Blindness. The booklet
provides a better understanding of
what research is doing to help
those suffering from paralysis due
to injuries of the spinal cord.
"Paraplegia," paralysis of the
legs and lower part of the body,
results because of an injury to the
spinal cord at the lower back or
chest level. "Quadriplegia" is para­
lysis of legs and arms when the
spinal cord is injured at the neck
level. Victims of paraplegia and
quadriplegia face extensive and
costly medical treatment and, of
course, emotional readjustments.
The new booklet discusses many
methods of rehabilitation now be­
ing used to encourage paraplegics
and quadriplegics so that they may

Dr. John Dopman, assistant chief of
the CC Diagnostic Radiology De­
partment, shows a large-scale model for a
new method of diagnosis and correc­
tion of a spinal cord ankylosis.—
Photo by Wesley Pearson, Jr.

"Freedom Shares" mentioned by Mr. Elson were intro­
duced last year and will be avail­
able again. They can be purchased
only in combination with regular Series E Bonds.
"Freedom Shares" are higher-pay­
ping U.S. Savings Notes that yield 4.74 percent interest when
held to maturity, 4½ years. De­
tails of the plan will be provided
each employee during the drive.

Payroll Deductions Easiest

Many people do not miss a bi­
weekly paycheck deduction—as little as $1.25 for a $25 Series E Bond, or $3.75 for a Bond plus
Freedom Share—but this provides a
secure resource for future needs.
Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director
of the National Institute of Arth­
ritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed NIH Bond Drive
chairman.
Franci Mills, assistant executive
officer, NIAMD, is co-chairman
and has announced that keymen will
contact each NIH employee per­
sonally during the next few weeks.

The pamphlet reviews first aid
precautions essential in protecting
accident victims suspected of hav­
ing a spinal cord injury.
In treating spinal cord injuries also is des­
cribed in the booklet. For instance,
the pamphlet explains how studies
of fish and salamander, which
regenerate a cut spinal cord, lend
new insight into regenerative pro­
cesses.

This research, supported by
NINDB and other research institu­
tions, may eventually play a part in
treating human spinal cord injuries.
The booklet (PHS Publication No.
1747) may be purchased from
the Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office, Washi­
gton, D.C. 20402, for 20 cents.
A limited number are available
without charge from the NINDB
Information Office, Ext. 65761.
Major Influences in Pregnant Mothers’ Health Assessed at NINDB Press Briefing

NIGMS Appoints Barnes To Training Committee

Dr. Richard H. Barnes, dean of the Graduate School of Nutrition, Cornell University, has been appointed to the Nutrition Science Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Since 1959 Dr. Barnes has been editor of the Journal of Nutrition. In 1967 he received the Borden Award in Nutrition.

TV Film May 24 Features Research Activities at NIH

A special television show, "Future of Medicine," narrated by Frank McGee on NBC-TV Channel 4 at 10 p.m. on May 24, will feature research activities at NIH.

The Search,' NCI Film, Nominated for Award

"The Search," a half-hour film sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and produced by National Educational Television (NET) has been nominated for a documentary film award in the 1968 American Film Festival.

The film is Part I of NCI's 2-part film program called "Drugs Against Cancer." It describes ways in which research scientists identify and develop materials with anticancer potential, test them in animals, evaluate, and in some cases, improve their usefulness against human cancer.

Filmed in color, it is being telecast by 185 stations of NET's nationwide network as part of its "Spectrum" science series.

Last baby born in 1966 in Perinatal Project. A 3-year-old girl is being tested for hearing. Psychologist evaluates baby's response to image.

(Continued from Page 3) low-up testing of the children to age 7.

Nearly 60,000 mothers were enrolled in the project at 14 medical institutions throughout the U. S.

A major aim of the project is to reassess the importance of conditions during pregnancy suspected of influencing the development of neurological defects.

This reassessment required the development and validation of tests for the early recognition of neurological abnormalities.

Understanding Increases

A number of conditions are now better understood. Prematurity, for example, by gestation and low birth weight, has been associated with many neurological disorders. Children with spastic diplegia, a form of cerebral palsy, as a group tend to have a short gestation and low birth weight.

After birth, infants with this syndrome tend to lose weight immediately and to lose red blood cells, an indication of bleeding somewhere in the body—perhaps in the brain.

Children later diagnosed as being mentally retarded, on the other hand, often are not premature by gestation but are smaller at birth ("small for date" babies).

Project scientists believe that three factors influence intelligence: genetic background of the child; maternal health during pregnancy; and socio-environmental factors. The relative importance of each of these is not yet known.

However, nutrition, especially sufficient protein intake, is thought to be an important factor in maternal and dental health.

In studies of identical twins, the smaller twin at birth often has lower intelligence than his larger sibling.

This finding has led investigators to postulate that the smaller twin did not receive enough essential nutrients from his mother's already overtaxed supply.

Analyses Under Way

The obstetric phase of the project ended when the last baby was born in September 1966. Analyses of data from this phase is under way as the project enters the pediatric phase.

Science writers are briefed on NINDB's Collaborative Perinatal Project by (l to r): Dr. Heinz W. Berendes, Dr. Richard L. Masland, Institute Director, and Dr. John Churchill.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Instrument Symposium Exhibit at NIH in Fall

The 18th Annual Instrument Symposium and Research Equipment Exhibit will be held at NIH during the second week of October.

The Symposium on "Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation," will run from October 7-11. The Research Equipment Exhibit will be here from October 7-10.

Dr. Alan J. Sheppard, Food and Drug Administration, is chairman of the Symposium. James B. Davis, chief of the Supply Management Branch, NIH, is executive secretary; he is also serving as exhibit manager of the Research Equipment Exhibit. Dr. Robert Bowman, National Heart Institute, is chairman of the Exhibit.

Topics to be discussed at the Symposium include: Chemical Probes of Protein Structure; Sequence and Synthesis of Polypeptides; Fast Reactions in Solution-Flow Methods; Fast Methods in Solution-Rxaxation; Cellular Surface Chemistry; Differential Calorimetry and Thermal Analysis; Recent Advances in Electron Microscopy; Ion Specific Electrodes, and Heterogenus Interactions.

Dr. Herman Addresses Society for Microbiology

Dr. Lloyd G. Herman, Division of Research Sciences, addressed the 68th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, in Detroit, recently. Dr. Herman is chief of the Laboratory Section, Environmental Services Branch.

His subject, "Surveillance and Control of the Microorganisms of the Environment," explained the ways in which modern microbiological techniques are being applied to environmental contamination.
ELECTION
(Continued from Page 1)

the American Society for Clinical Investigation, and the Third International Congress of Nephrology. He is now president-elect of the American Society of Nephrology.

Last year Dr. Berliner was a Bicentennial Medalist of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Earlier he received the alumni award for distinguished achievement and the Homer W. Smith Award in renal physiology among other honors.

Dr. Berliner came to the Heart Institute as chief, Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism, in 1950 and assumed his present position in 1954.

Prior to coming to NIH, Dr. Berliner led a research group at Columbia University, where he was assistant professor of medicine.

The other new member of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Habel, was chief of NIAID’s Laboratory of Viruses from 1959 until his retirement.

Since retiring after a 30-year PHS career, Dr. Habel has continued his research at the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.

In recent years Dr. Habel has concentrated on the role of viruses, particularly polyoma virus, in producing tumors in experimental animals. His investigations have demonstrated the importance of the host’s immunological response in determining the development or rejection of virus-induced tumors.

He is also one of the world’s foremost authorities on rabies. He participated in the development of the first mumps vaccine, and his achievements in basic research enabled him to control outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

In 1966 Dr. Habel received the PHS Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of the excellence of his achievements in virology. That same year he delivered the 15th annual Dyer Lecture here.

Clinical Nursing Conference Discusses Research on Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome

Participants in a Clinical Nursing Conference on Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome are (l to r): Lawrence Burke, CC Social Worker; Martha Gayle Wood and Mary Sue Miles, Clinical Nurses; Dr. Thomas Waldmann, NCI; and Cynthia Zealy, CC Pediatric Head Nurse.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Members of an NIH clinical research team studying Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome discussed some of their findings at a Clinical Nursing Conference held recently in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, a usually fatal inherited childhood disease, occurs only in males. Low resistance to infection and bleeding are its leading causes of death.

Investigators studying this rare disease believe that understanding it may lead to more knowledge of similar common diseases, such as leukemia.

Participants included nurses from the Cancer Nursing Service’s Pediatric Nursing Unit, Dr. Thomas Waldmann, senior investigator in the Metabolism Branch of the National Cancer Institute, and Lawrence Burke, clinical social worker.

Dr. Waldmann discussed current NCI studies on the syndrome and Mr. Burke explained the social and emotional problems caused by the disease.

Act as Parent-Substitutes

Cynthia Zealy, Pediatric Unit head nurse, presided over the conference. She explained that, besides attending to the physical needs of children with Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, nurses often serve as parent substitutes, teaching long-term patients to walk, talk, and interact with others.

An important and difficult part of the nursing care of these patients is preventing exposure to sources of infection and childhood infections which might cause bleeding, clinical nurse Martha Gayle Wood told the audience. When infections or injuries do occur, prompt treatment is essential.

Nurses attempt to make childhood development as normal as possible for Wiskott-Aldrich patients, Mary Sue Miles, clinical nurse, explained. This includes teaching them such basics as how to wash their own hands.

Dr. Domanski Appointed Chief of NCI Branch

The appointment of Dr. Thaddeus J. Domanski as chief of the Awards, Review and Technical Administration Branch has been announced by Dr. J. Palmer Saunders, associate director for Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Domanski will also continue to serve as program director for Chemical Carcinogenesis in Extramural Activities.

In this latter position, Dr. Domanski has been directing a program to study the action and physiological disposition of chemical carcinogens (see NIH Record, October 3, 1967).

Activities Noted

Dr. Domanski is a retired colonel in the Biomedical Sciences Corps, U.S. Army. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, a former member of the Inter-Agency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, a member of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs of the National Safety Council, an associate member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

He also was liaison representative, Committee on Toxicology, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, and holds membership in the Aerospace Medical Association and senior membership in the Instrument Society of America.

Former DRG Employee, F. H. Jackson, Retires

Frances H. Jackson, Special Assistant (Inventions) in the Inventions Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, DHEW, is retiring after 20 years of intermittent Federal service.

Mrs. Jackson began her Federal career in 1928, working in various government departments and agencies until she resigned to work for her family. She returned to Federal service in 1958, joining the National Cancer Institute at the Clinical Center as an administrative assistant.

After 2 years with NCI, Mrs. Jackson came to the Division of Research Grants as a fellowship assistant in the Fellowship Review Branch, now the Career Development Review Branch. Mrs. Jackson then served as a grants assistant with the Neurology A Study Section.

In 1963 she transferred to the Inventions Office where at that time was within DRG but later placed under DHEW.
Mr. Sadler reviewed state and Federal laws relevant to the procurement of human tissue. The taking of tissue from a living donor requires his voluntary and informed consent.

Under common law, however, removal of cadaveric tissue requires the consent of the appropriate next-of-kin who traditionally has had the right to control the disposition of the deceased. The corollary to this is that a person has no "property rights" in his body and thus cannot donate tissue for medical research.

Consequently, Mr. Sadler said, the need has arisen for state laws which specifically authorize donations before death. Although donation statutes now exist in 41 states (including D.C. and Puerto Rico), most are inadequate.

Model Law Drafted

This need has prompted the commissioners on Uniform State Laws to draft a tentative Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. This Commission, composed of three lawyers or judges from each state, has compiled an outstanding record for securing enactment of model state laws.

It is expected, Mr. Sadler stated, that the draft will become final at the Commission's national conference in July. It should also receive the endorsement of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association.

Mr. Sadler noted that the current legal climate throughout the country is very favorable and indicated that the Uniform Act would probably be enacted in the majority of states.

Based on the latest draft of the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, the state of Maryland recently revised its donation statute. The revision passed both Houses of the Legislature in March of this year and represents the most comprehensive donation statute in the country, according to Mr. Sadler.

The ramifications of the increasing involvement of commercial companies in tissue procurement and possible need for regulation and licensing of tissue banks to ensure necessary quality, were also discussed.

Medical-Legal Team

Dr. Sadler, a physician, and Mr. Sadler, a lawyer, have been examining medical-legal matters that relate to NIH. Since last July they have been working in the Office of Program Planning, NIH.

Recently they moved to the Office of the Director, NIAMD, where they continue to be concerned with NIH-supported activities requiring use of human tissue and with legal structure which permits such activities.

Norepinephrine synthesis follows the formation of a series of precursor compounds, each catalyzed by a different enzyme.

Tyrosine hydroxylase is the enzyme that catalyzes the first step in NE synthesis, the transformation of tyrosine to DOPA.

Recent NIH studies had also characterized this conversion as the slowest, or rate-limiting step that ultimately determines the rate of NE production in the heart and other tissues.

Depletion of heart NE stores, a known feature of congestive heart failure, has been attributed to the increased release of NE that occurs when increased sympathetic nerve impulse traffic attempts to "log" the overburdened heart into meeting its circulatory obligations. Not known was whether impaired NE synthesis also contributed to NE depletion in the failing heart.

Reduced Activity Shown

The investigators reasoned that, since the tyrosine to DOPA conversion is the rate-limiting step in NE production, demonstration of reduced tyrosine hydroxylase activity in the failing heart would implicate inadequate NE synthesis.

Accordingly, they placed radioactive tyrosine in extracts of normal and experimentally failing dog hearts, and used the amount of radioactive DOPA produced as an index of tyrosine hydroxylase activity in the preparations.

Their studies showed that the amount of radioactive DOPA formed by extracts from failing hearts was very small compared to that formed by normal hearts, indicating reduced tyrosine hydroxylase activity and a very slow rate of NE synthesis in the failing heart.

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Recently they moved to the Office of the Director, NIAMD, where they continue to be concerned with NIH-supported activities requiring use of human tissue and with legal structure which permits such activities.

Norepinephrine synthesis follows the formation of a series of precursor compounds, each catalyzed by a different enzyme.

Tyrosine hydroxylase is the enzyme that catalyzes the first step in NE synthesis, the transformation of tyrosine to DOPA.

Recent NIH studies had also characterized this conversion as the slowest, or rate-limiting step that ultimately determines the rate of NE production in the heart and other tissues.

Depletion of heart NE stores, a known feature of congestive heart failure, has been attributed to the increased release of NE that occurs when increased sympathetic nerve impulse traffic attempts to "log" the overburdened heart into meeting its circulatory obligations. Not known was whether impaired NE synthesis also contributed to NE depletion in the failing heart.

Reduced Activity Shown

The investigators reasoned that, since the tyrosine to DOPA conversion is the rate-limiting step in NE production, demonstration of reduced tyrosine hydroxylase activity in the failing heart would implicate inadequate NE synthesis.

Accordingly, they placed radioactive tyrosine in extracts of normal and experimentally failing dog hearts, and used the amount of radioactive DOPA produced as an index of tyrosine hydroxylase activity in the preparations.

Their studies showed that the amount of radioactive DOPA formed by extracts from failing hearts was very small compared to that formed by normal hearts, indicating reduced tyrosine hydroxylase activity and a very slow rate of NE synthesis in the failing heart.
NIH Fire Department Instructs DBS Employees in Use of Fire Extinguishers

(Continued from Page 8)

A large fire can be approached with an extinguisher.

After returning extinguishers, DBS employees discuss fire safety.

Women are able to easily handle fire extinguishers.

Fireman (left) demonstrates ineffective water extinguisher on flammable material compared to carbon dioxide in extinguisher at right.

CO₂ is helpful in simple trash fire at left, but water extinguishers (right) are demonstrated to be better in quenching this type of fire.