Colbert Appointed NIAID Associate Director for Collaborative Research

Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has announced the appointment of Dr. James W. Colbert, Jr., as associate director for Collaborative Research. In his new position, Dr. Colbert will be responsible for the Institute's centrally-directed efforts aimed at specific medical problems, which are financed through contracts with medical research institutions, commercial laboratories and pharmaceutical companies. He succeeds Dr. John R. Overman, who died last November.

Dr. Colbert's duties will include administering collaborative international research and training programs.

NIDR Study Finds Other Malformations Greater in Families With Oral Clefts

Research by the National Institute of Dental Research indicates that the incidence of serious malformations in other organs is greater in close relatives of people with oral clefts than in comparable families.

A group of 93 Caucasian families of children with oral clefts was compared with 82 similar families of children also seen at the Lancaster Cleft Palate Clinic for other dental and speech problems.

Family pedigrees and medical histories were recorded as completely as possible, including ascertainable facts about all pregnancies, especially the existence of any noticeable congenital abnormalities.

The findings, reported by J. D. Niswander and M. M. Davis, NIDR, were analyzed in various ways in an effort to throw more light on causes and possible hereditary factors in clefting.

It is widely believed that cleft palate alone (isolated CP) is usually a different defect from clefts with or without cleft palate (CL±CP).

The proportions of both of these types of clefts that can be traced.

Prolonged Oxygenation of Infants' Blood Seen Possible With New Artificial Lung

Long-term maintenance of blood-oxygen levels in newborn infants suffering from respiratory distress syndrome may soon become a practical clinical reality with a new artificial lung developed by scientists in the National Heart Institute.

The NHI scientists, and collaborating scientists in Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore, recently reported their use of the highly efficient and disposable membrane lung to safely maintain adequate blood-oxygen levels in newborn lambs during continuous use for periods of up to 4 days (96 hours).

Findings Published

These findings were published recently by Dr. Theodor Kolobow and Dr. Warren M. Zapot of the NHI's Laboratory of Technical Development, Dr. Joseph E. Pierce, NHI Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism, Dr. Ambrose F. Keeley, Boston City Hospital, Dr. Robert L. Replogle, University of Chicago Medical School, and Dr. J. Alex Haller, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Herein, prolonged blood-oxygenation with an artificial lung has been limited in duration to less than 12 hours in newborn laboratory animals, and has been accompanied by severe damage to lungs, blood cells and blood proteins, as well as the formation of dangerous blood clots and air bubbles in the blood.

The cylindrical, pint-sized lung, called the "spiral coil membrane lung," contains a thin (5/1000 inch) silicone rubber membrane formed into a flat tube or envelope that is wound about a central spool.

The envelope is fitted with oxygen inlet and outlet ports. Blood enters one end of the lung's cylindrical housing, flows between layers of the spirally-wound silicone envelope and, still flowing parallel to the cylinder's axis, exits at the other end.

As in other membrane lungs, blood-oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange occurs by diffusion across a membrane. However, unlike most membrane lungs, the spiral coil lung is suction-actuated, i.e., oxygen is pulled through the lung by the intermittent application of a slight vacuum to the oxygen outlet port.

The new lung owes most of its safety advantages as well as its high oxygenating efficiency to this gentle, cyclic application of negative pressure.

Does Research at NIH

Marston Appointed Director of NIH; Succeeds Shannon

President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 17 announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Q. Marston as Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Marston, now Administrator of the new Health Services and Mental Health Administration, will succeed Dr. James A. Shannon, who last week announced plans to retire as NIH Director on Sept. 1.

Previously Dr. Marston served as NIH Associate Director and Director of the Division of Regional Medical Programs, created to administer the 1965 Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments.

Dr. Marston received his M.D. from the Medical College of Virginia in 1947. He was selected as a Rhodes Scholar and spent 2 years at Oxford University in England. In 1949 he interned at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the next year was a resident in medicine at Vanderbilt University Hospital.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

THE NIH RECORD

Dr. Marston

Sees Possible With New Artificial Lung

These illustrations show construction details of the spiral coil membrane lung, and the routes taken by blood and oxygen through the device.—Medical illustrations by Pat Kenny.
NIH Employees Alerted to Current Law Regulating Partisan Political Activities

In a major election year, it is important that Federal employees be aware of current regulations on partisan political activity.

This is one of a 2-part series, prepared by the Personnel Management Branch, to inform employees of permissible political activities and those prohibited by Federal Law (Sections 7323-7327 of Title 5, U.S.C., or the "Hatch Act" as it is commonly known).

In general, the law prohibits employees of executive Federal agencies and the D.C. government, as well as certain other employees, from taking an active part in partisan political campaigns or partisan political management.

Prohibitions Listed

Except in certain exempted communities, an employee may not run as a candidate or actively work in a campaign if any of the candidates are nominees of a national or state political party such as the Republican or Democratic Party. Also, the holding of an appointive position or an elective office in a state or national political party is prohibited.

More specifically, an employee may not:

- Engage in the solicitation or collection of political contributions, including the selling of tickets for such activities as political dinners;
- Distribute partisan campaign material such as political badges, buttons or stickers at any time, nor should he display such material on his person or vehicle while carrying out his duties as a government employee;
- Actively participate in the conduct of political rallies and activities, promote such activities, or engage in the management of a partisan political club;
- Work at the polls on behalf of a partisan political candidate or party as a checker, challenger or watcher;
- Work as a part-time volunteer for a partisan candidate, even though this activity does not involve contact with the public.

This includes such work as "stuffing envelopes" with political literature, performing clerical work at campaign headquarters, writing campaign speeches, or canvassing voters for the purpose of promoting support for a partisan candidate or party.

In addition, an employee may not use, lend, or rent his auto for the purpose of taking voters, other than family members, to the polls on election day.

Car Pools Exempt

This prohibition, however, does not apply to members of a car pool stopping at the polling place to cast their votes on the way to or from work.

Ignorance of the political activity law does not excuse an employee from penalties for violation. Penalties range from suspension without pay for no less than 30 days to the most severe penalty of removal.

Further, the Federal criminal laws make the soliciting, giving or receiving of political contributions between Federal employees or officers subject to fine and imprisonment.

Questions on political activity should be addressed to the Employee Relations and Recognitions Section, PMB, Ext. 64078.

Permissible political activities including partial exemptions to the Hatch Act pertaining to certain designated communities, will be discussed in the August 6 issue of the NIH Record.

Dr. McCallum and Mrs. Parkins
Appointed to Dental Council

Dr. Charles A. McCallum and Phyllis Virginia Parkins were recently appointed to a 4-year term on the National Advisory Dental Research Council by Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director.

Dr. McCallum is dean of the School of Dentistry, University of Alabama, and Mrs. Parkins is the director of the Biosciences Information Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
Increasing Numbers Take Tests for Medical College

There has been no significant change in the ratio of nine male examinees for every one female. The total number of MCAI examinees per year increased by 5,018 or 29 percent during this period.

2 EHS Films on Drug LSD Rescheduled for Aug. 7, 8

Because of the interest engendered by its two documentary films on LSD, the Employee Health Service is rescheduling them for viewing by NIH employees who were unable to see them at previous showings.

On August 7 in the Clinical Center auditorium, "LSD-25" will be shown at 1 and 2:05 p.m.; "Beyond LSD," at 1:35 and 2:40 p.m.

On August 8 in the Westwood Building, Conference Room A, "LSD-25" may be viewed at 12 noon and 1:15 p.m.; "Beyond LSD" at 12:40 and 1:55 p.m.

Dr. William B. DeWitt Named Acting Director, DRS; Succeeds Hansen

Dr. William B. DeWitt, associate director for Laboratory Resources, Division of Research Services, has been named DRS Acting Director by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

Dr. DeWitt succeeds Chris A. Hansen who resigned to accept appointment as Commissioner, Environmental Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.

Before coming to NIH in 1949, Dr. DeWitt served for 2 years in the Southwest Pacific with a Tropical Disease Unit on Malariasis, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis.

He received his B.A. degree from Howard College, Birmingham, Ala., in 1948, and began his career here in 1949.

Presently with the Program Projects Branch, National Heart Institute, Dr. DeWitt came to NIH in 1969 following a New York University career as biology professor, guidance counselor, and coordinator of the Program of Coordinated Liberal Studies.

She also served as an endocrine physiologist investigating intrapituitary transplants of the pituitary gland.

Works With Grantees

This background led to her present position as scientist administrator.

In this post, Dr. Schweizer administers applications for grant funds in cardiovascular research. She also interviews grantees and discusses with them the most effective measures for using these funds.

Dr. Schweizer plays a major role in ironing out the laborious details involved in turning a well considered plan into a reality.

People invariably ask Dr. Schweizer why a university professor would accept such a position.

"Nobody is born to this job; the people here are from very different backgrounds and bring with them very different skills. When I left NYU I was asked, 'Won't you miss teaching?'—I don't. The elements are different and challenging but utilize all of my past experience."

Lectures at NYU

At NYU, Dr. Schweizer lectured before large groups of students, but had little personal contact with them. However, one student whom she does recall is a former NIH employee, Dr. Nina Braunwald, whom she called "one of my most brilliant students."

Although emphasis was upon curriculum counseling, she also had to cope with the emotional problems of students. In order to understand these problems she enrolled in psychology and counseling courses at NYU and the New School for Social Research.

In 1957 she received a certificate from the William A. White Institute of Psychiatry.

Dr. Schweizer used her psychological background at NIH to deal with the question of emotions and heart disease—an area of interest to the Heart Institute.

One of her first goals was to arrange for specialists with physiological and psychological training, to communicate and combine their talents in an effort to find an answer to this problem.

Because of her endeavors in this field, the Timberline Conference of Psychological Aspects of Cardiovascular Disease was held in 1962.

Dr. Schweizer particularly enjoys contacts with scientists in the field. "We don't accept grants cold; we always work with the scientist, discuss and review grants from a staff viewpoint. 'Is the scientist presenting it clearly, is he addressing the question of emotions and heart disease as cogently as possible? This is all not so different from my university experience in working with students on graduate papers."

Dr. Schweizer's experience in working with faculty members has also prepared her for the administration of NIH (See DR. SCHWEIZER, Page 7).

Government Code of Ethics

Any person in Government service should:

Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not; and never accept, for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties.

Med. Arts, Photography Branch, Relocates to Improve and Centralize Services

To centralize and improve services, the Med. Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, has moved to new quarters on the 3B level of the new Library wing of the Clinical Center.

For the first time, the design, art, and photographic services will be available in one location.

All requests to the Motion Picture, Medical Illustration, General Sound Branch, for example, will be now possible to make a one-stop request for charts, graphs, maps which are to be returned as tinted slides. Provision in made for checking, corrections, and approvals.

The new operation will also enable artists, photographers, and medical illustrators to work together more easily.

The cooperation of those requesting service from MAPB is needed while adjustments are being made for the streamlined service.

New Numbers Listed

The new centralized service telephone numbers are:

- Gross specimen photography, photomicrography, photocomposition: Ext. 619191
- Drafting, graphics, general illustration, including publications design: Ext. 63221
- Central office, including chief, MAPB, administrative officer, purchasing agent, and contract agent: Ext. 63467
- General information about services: Ext. 619191 or 63221

Existing requisition forms will continue in use.

A Branch conference, presentation, and projection room will be available for consultation, planning, and development of designs. Motion pictures and exhibit models will be previewed.

Original art work and publications designs will also be reviewed in this new room.

Use of the new motion picture sound studio will be delayed until necessary soundproofing is ready.
Robert Walkington Wins Career Education Award

Robert Walkington of the National Library of Medicine has received one of 15 DHHEW Career Education Awards to develop outstanding potential for leadership in government.

Presented annually by the National Institute of Public Affairs under a Ford Foundation grant, the one-year scholarships are offered in national competition to career employees.

Mr. Walkington, acting chief of the Facilities and Resources Division, Extramural Programs, will attend the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University during the 1968-69 academic year. He will take courses relating to public policy and the role of government in Federal-State relationships.

At 33, Mr. Walkington has been with the government for more than 10 years. He began his career as a management intern in the Bureau of State Services. From there he became a program representative in San Francisco for the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Bureau of Environmental Health.

Joins NLM in '66

He returned to the Bureau of State Services in 1965, where he was made a public health advisor for the Division of General Health Services. Later, he went to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities in the same capacity.

Mr. Walkington came to NLM's Extramural Programs in 1966 as construction program officer. He assumed his present position in February 1968.

Mr. Walkington, who was born in San Jose, Calif., received his B.A. degree in Political Science from San Jose State College.

He has also done graduate work in political science and public administration at Stanford and American Universities.

Discovery Infected Monkeys Retransmit Human Malaria Simplicity Parasite Study

NIH scientists have found that infection monkeys can be transmitted. This finding simplifies the study of human volunteers participating in studies of the disease, and may have important implications for programs of malaria control.

This research finding was reported by Drs. Peter G. Contacos and John E. Collin of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Volunteer Develops Malaria

The NIADDK scientists infected a New World owl with a chloroquine-resistant strain of the parasite, which causes virulent falciparum malaria in man, by injection of blood from an infected volunteer.

The monkey developed malaria and the parasite was then transmitted from the monkey's blood to a human volunteer by the bite of infected anopheline mosquitoes. The volunteer developed falciparum malaria 11 days later.

Prior to this transmission, whenever the research program on human malaria called for infected mosquitoes, it was necessary to subject volunteers to prolonged, though modified, clinical illness while the parasites developed in their bloodstream to a stage where they were infective for mosquitoes.

Infection of the small, inexpensive monkeys with human malarial parasites will preclude the use of volunteers in this step of malaria research.

Efforts are now under way to complete the cycle, transmitting the parasite back to the monkey from man through bites of infected mosquitoes.

New Problems May Arise

This achievement will reveal additional problems of worldwide malaria control; eradication of the disease from both human and simian reservoirs would be difficult.

Dr. Marchesi will conduct investigations of cell structure and biochemical functions, and their alterations in disease.

One research area will concern surface properties of blood cells in tissue culture obtained from man and experimental animals.

This study will attempt to determine the cell surface components involved in abnormal cellular interactions in inflammation, thrombosis and tumor cell growth.

Dr. Marchesi received his undergraduate degree from Yale, and his M.D. from Yale Medical College. He also studied and did research at Oxford University in England.

Much of his research training was in histochemistry and electron microscopy.

Dr. Marchesi also served as a research associate at Rockefeller University where he studied the structure and chemical properties of cell membranes and transport mechanisms.

In 1966 he was commissioned in the Commissioned Officer Corps, and was assigned to NCI, Laboratory of Viral Oncology.

Dr. Ralph Wolfe Named to NIGMS Award Comm.

Dr. Ralph S. Wolfe, professor in the Department of Microbiology, University of Illinois, has been appointed to the Research Career Award Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.
Heart Surgery Advances Described in Illustrated, 58-Page NHI Pamphlet

A new, illustrated publication entitled "Cardiovascular Surgery," which describes the most recent advances in the surgical treatment of congenital and acquired heart disease, has been issued by the National Heart Institute.

As a result of NIH research support, along with other Federal and voluntary research funds, spectacular strides have been made during recent years in the field of cardiovascular surgery.

Major Strides Noted

Major advances include the following:

- Corrective or palliative operations have been devised for most of the common inborn heart defects and many of the rarer forms as well.
- With the development of better artificial heart valves and improved methods of sustaining the patient during prolonged open-heart operations, surgeons can repair or replace as many as three heart valves damaged by rheumatic fever during a single operation with good prospects of success.
- High blood pressure caused by atherosclerosis or blood clots interfering with the kidney's blood supply can often be cured by surgery to restore normal renal bloodflow.
- A variety of ingenious, totally implantable artificial pacemakers have been developed to restore and maintain normal heartbeat in victims of heart block.
- Assisted-circulation techniques of "booster hearts" are being developed for maintaining normal blood pressure and adequate bloodflow to the body's organs and tissues while substantially reducing the workload of severely damaged or failing hearts. This temporary respite may enable damaged hearts to recover completely.

Available Services Listed

- And much research is presently being directed at the development of a completely implantable artificial heart to replace hopelessly damaged or diseased hearts.
- These and other facts, including facilities and services for the prospective surgical patient, are also presented in the publication.

Single copies of the 58-page publication (PHS Publication No. 1701) may be obtained, free of charge, from the Heart Information Center, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Quantity copies may be purchased at 45 cents per copy or $3.50 per 100, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Early Environment Can Influence Growth, No Detectable Effect on Overall Health

Recent studies by Rockefeller Institute scientists receiving NIH support have revealed that nutrition and microbial contamination during prenatal and neonatal life can produce lifelong effects on body development. However, some of these early detectable lasting effect on overall health.

The research effort—funded in part by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases—was aimed at determining whether or not early environmental influences have lasting biological effect.

Recent epidemiological evidence has indicated that some of the most important medical problems in underdeveloped geographical areas stem from such influences. Because the study of humans would involve so many factors which could not be experimentally controlled, mice were used.

Conclusions Noted

After a series of experiments, the research team, headed by Dr. Rene Dubos, concluded that:

Early nutrition plays a significant role in the total growth of mice, but the mother's diet—even when inadequate—is probably not responsible for the latter overall health of the offspring.

Exposure appears less important than nutrition and other environmental factors in determining growth.

And—at least in mice—there is a filterable agent, of intestinal origin, which depresses normal growth rate although changes usually associated with disease are not seen.

Using specific-pathogen-free (SPF) mice—animals bred and raised in a protected environment—the Rockefeller Institute investigators altered in various ways the diet of females during pregnancy and lactation.

They found that these alterations—for example, low levels of amino acids or of magnesium—permanently depressed the growth of the young throughout their life span.

Health, Lifespan Unaffected

This effect continued despite institution of an adequate diet after weaning. However, the studies also showed that neither the general health nor the lifespan of the young animals were affected by this early deprivation.

Indeed, two experiments, comparing the young nursed by mothers on different diets, showed that the small (less abundantly nourished during lactation) animals had somewhat longer life expectancies.

The scientists also noted that individual mothers in a colony consistently produced litters which benefited from specific diets. However, genetics did not seem to play the dominant role in determining ultimate growth.

Huly E. Bray to Direct Public Information and Publications at NLM

Huly E. Bray, a public relations manager, has been appointed as director of the Office of Public Information and Publications Management, National Library of Medicine.

Mr. Bray recently left the U.S. Air Force. In military public relations, he handled radio, motion picture, and television programs. He also has a reputation for public affairs activities concerning the public, industry, scientists, and educators.

He has served as coordinator for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and was responsible for public relations and the publication of various periodicals.

Before his retirement, Mr. Bray was special assistant to the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development.

He was responsible for public affairs activities concerning the public, industry, scientists, and educators.

Mr. Bray was a graduate of the University of Michigan and received a B.S. in education from Ohio State University, and took graduate courses in public relations.

He replaces Gerald N. Kurtz, who transferred to the National Institute of Mental Health as head of the Office of Communications.

It was found that the growth rate and adult size of mice taken at birth from their natural mothers and reared under conditions of foster-mother care is the same regardless of their post-weaning diet.

SPF Mice Grow Larger

In comparing ordinary and specific-pathogen-free mice, it was noted that the latter were regularly much heavier at weaning time and grew to larger adult size with no obvious effect of their post-weaning diet.

The NIAID-supported scientists found that a bacteria-free filtrate of the intestinal contents or orifice of the peritoneum of newborn, produced early and lasting depression of weight.

Furthermore, the contaminating agent could be transferred from parent to offspring over many generations by inbreeding contaminated mice.

Dr. Colbert (Continued from Page 3)

A former associate director for Extramural Research, NIAID (1964-1967), Dr. Colbert returned to the Institute from the Public Health Service where he was director of the Advanced Planning Staff for the Surgeon General.

In addition to the three existing branches in the Collaborative Research Program, Dr. Colbert also will have under his jurisdiction a newly-formed Geographic Medicine Branch.

Administrates U.S.-Japan Program

This branch will administer the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program, a mutual effort to encourage research on parasitic diseases, cholera, virus diseases, leprosy, tuberculosis, and malnutrition.

It will also:

1) Coordinate the International Centers for Medical Research and Training Program, a cooperative effort by five U.S. and five foreign university medical research centers to improve knowledge of specific disease problems; and

2) Manage the International Career Development Program, which provides an opportunity for U.S. medical scientists to gain firsthand experience with disease prevalent in other parts of the world.

Other branches in the Collaborative Research Program are the Research Reference Reagents Branch, the Transplantation Immunology Branch, and the Vaccine Development Branch.

Tught at Yale

Dr. Colbert received his M.D. degree from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was on the faculty at Yale University School of Medicine from 1938 until 1962, before he joined the PHS.

As associate director for NIAID's Extramural Research, Dr. Colbert was responsible for the planning and direction of research grants, contract grants, and fellowship programs of the Institute.

Dr. Grainger Appointed Assoc. Director, NIDR Extramural Programs

Dr. Robert M. Grainger has been appointed associate director for Extramural Programs at the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Grainger will administer the Institute's broad-based grant support of research and graduate research training in more than 100 universities and other institutions.

Before coming to NIDR, Dr. Grainger was at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, where he headed the Dental Clinic, taught and conducted research in epidemiology and computer applications.

From 1968 until 1967 he was professor of Epidemiology and chair of the Research Division, University of Toronto, Ontario.

Dr. Grainger has been active in dental affairs internationally. In Canada he served his Government and dental organizations; there he chaired a Government subcommittee responsible for gathering dental health statistics and maintaining a national dental health index.

His international work includes serving as chairman of a committee on design and analysis of clinical trials and heading a World Health Organization panel that is developing a system of dental epidemiology.

In this country, he has served on two NIH advisory groups, the Dental Program Project Committee and the Dental Study Section, and he has been consultant to the Food and Drug Administration and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Author of more than 55 papers, monographs and manuals, Dr. Grainger received his D.D.S. from the University of Toronto in 1943. In addition, he holds a graduate degree in dental public health and an M.Sc.D. in epidemiology from the same university.
NEW LUNG

(Continued from Page 1)

In this diagram a lamb is connected to spiral coil membrane lung via tubes inserted into neck artery and vein. Tethered lamb can walk about within confines of cage. Blood circuit includes provisions for measuring pressure and flow, and for adding an anticoagulant drug, heparin, to blood entering oxygenator. Normal blood coagulability is subsequently restored by adding prothrombin to blood returning to the lamb.

Tests Determine Efficiency

Lambs were chosen for these studies because they weigh about the same as newborn infants. In these studies, oxygenating efficiency of the artificial lungs were determined daily during brief periods of oxygen lack when the lambs were subjected to an atmosphere containing only seven percent oxygen.

The NHI and collaborating scientists reported that the artificial lungs performed well during continuous operation in the animals for periods of from 21 to 96 hours, and that no consistently abnormal gross or microscopic changes occurred in the six survivors.

From this excellent performance of the spiral coil lung, and the overall benign effects of its prolonged use in animals, the scientists feel that its use should be considered as a method of treating respiratory distress in the newborn infant or adult.

Mr. Morrow

Elected President of NHI

Dr. A. Morrow, NHI,
Elected President of the Cardiovascular Group

Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, National Heart Institute, was recently elected president of the North American Chapter of the International Cardiovascular Society.

Founded in 1950, the society is concerned with stimulating research and exchanging ideas on the art, science, and therapy of cardiovascular disease.

To be eligible for active membership, surgeons and internists must have achieved distinction in the cardiovascular field by meritorious contribution to the knowledge of cardiovascular disease and treatment.

Dr. Morrow, chief of the NHI Clinic of Surgery since 1953, is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine where he also did his internship and residency training.

Teaches at Johns Hopkins

In addition to his duties at the Heart Institute, Dr. Morrow has been an associate professor of Surgery at Johns Hopkins since 1960.

Recipient of many distinguished service citations and honors, Dr. Morrow was selected as one of the ten outstanding young men in the Federal Government and presented with the Arthur S. Flemming Award in 1962.

Dr. Morrow has authored or co-authored over 275 articles. At the society's San Francisco meeting last month, he presented a paper "Instantaneous blood flow through cuspid position: effects of heart rate and atrial contraction."

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

6/25—Dr. Sigelinde B. Hennig, Federal Republic of Germany, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. R. Ann Ginsburg, NHI, Bldg. 3, Rm. 214.

6/29—Dr. Takahiro Hirano, Japan, Laboratory of Pathology. Sponsor: Dr. Harold L. Stewart, NCI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2A33.

7/1—Dr. Norio Aimi, Japan, Section on Steroids. Sponsor: Dr. Yoshio Sato, NIMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 134.

7/1—Dr. David J. Boullin, England, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Ernesto Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

7/1—Dr. Dorothea I. Connell, England, Carchogenesis. Sponsor: Dr. Hans L. Falk, NCI, Wiscon Bldg., Rm. 5C09A.

Dr. Morrow

Dr. Van Scott Retires, Joins Temple University And Philadelphia Hosp.

Dr. Eugene Van Scott has retired as scientific director for General Laboratories and Clinics of the National Cancer Institute to join the staff of Temple University as professor of Dermatology and associate director of the Skin and Cancer Hospital of Philadelphia.

At Temple University, he will be active in integrated clinical and laboratory programs in the study of cutaneous disease and injury, and related epithelial cancers.

Dr. Van Scott was born in Macdonald, N.Y. He received B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago.

After internship at Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo, and a residency in dermatology at the University of Chicago, he served as associate in Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. From there he came to NCI.

He was named head of the Dermatology Service in 1957, and chief of the Dermatology Branch when it was created in 1961.

Research Aids Understanding

He also served as director of Intramural Research, and in 1966 was named scientific director of General Laboratories and Clinics.

Dr. Van Scott's research on the biology of normal and abnormal skin has led to a better understanding of basic growth problems.

He has shown the importance of the stroma in cell differentiation and demonstrated that hair can be used to measure the effects of radiation, drugs, and physiologic disturbances on normal growth.

Results of his research have been useful in clinical studies of such diseases as mycosis fungoides, psoriasis, and skin cancer.

For example, he has shown that psoriasis appears to be related to a failure of keratinization due to rapid epidermal proliferation, and that cancer drugs, which retard cell growth, permit the epidermal cells to produce keratin, at least temporarily.

Dr. Schweizer is married to Erno Balogh, a noted concert pianist and composer, who studied under the late Bela Bartok in Hungary.

A tireless worker, Dr. Schweizer appears undaunted by the long hours, paper work, and great amount of traveling her job requires.

"I believe that a job is what it is plus what you bring to it," she commented. "A job is not a little something with a fence around it."

Dr. Van Scott

Continued from Page 2

"My administrative background gave me a feel for this work."

She further explained that she is able to use her experience in research here. "If you have done research, even though you're dealing with totally different problems, you know enough to know if the design of an experiment is well presented."

"I feel more challenged by variety. One of the most challenging things in life is to put a firmly established career behind you and begin a new career; it revitalizes you, you learn from everyone."
'Toxicity Bibliography' Includes Current Data On Drugs, Chemicals

The National Library of Medicine's new quarterly publication, the Toxicity Bibliography, is of special interest to health professionals working in toxicology and related disciplines.

Drawing upon current references in NLM's computer-based MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), the bibliography provides quick access to the world's relevant and significant journal literature in the field of toxicology.

Adverse Effects Reported

Coverage includes the adverse and toxic effects of drugs and chemicals reported in approximately 2,500 biomedical journals. Each quarterly issue contains references selected from the monthly issues of Index Medicus for the corresponding 3-month period.

The bibliography, which began with Volume I, Number 1 (January-March 1968), is divided into two major sections.

Section I, Drugs and Chemicals, contains references to articles indexed under subject headings for a chemical, drug, or similar substance for which the subheadings "adverse effects," "poisoning," or "toxicity" have also been applied.

Section II, Adverse Reactions to Drugs and Chemicals, with 18 sub-sections, contains references appearing under headings which, together with the subheading "chemically induced," denote signs, symptoms, disease states, or congenital abnormalities caused by a drug or chemical.

The Toxicity Bibliography is a publication of NLM's Toxicology Information Program, which was established in 1967.

It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at an annual subscription rate of $9 ($11.25 foreign), or $2.25 per individual issue.

Perfection is a much sought attribute but, alas, we live in an imperfect world, as evidenced by this sign in the parking area in front of Building 31. —Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Indian Medical Center In Phoenix Will House NIAMD Research Unit

A groundbreaking ceremony was held recently for the Indian Medical Center in Phoenix, Ariz.

The Center will also house a research unit staffed initially by clinical investigators and scientists of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The Division of Indian Health's 200-bed Center will be a referral facility providing diagnostic services and specialized treatment for 10 peripheral hospitals and seven health centers in Arizona and Nevada, and other clinics in nearby states which serve Indian tribes.

Research patients may be drawn from Indian, and Eskimo populations in any of the 50 states.

A 25-bed research area, designed by NIAMD Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon and including examination and treatment rooms, a metabolic kitchen, and a collateral laboratory and service units, will occupy the fifth floor.

Other Research Included

NIAMD research projects will include studies on diabetes, gout, bladder disease, and arthritis.

The finding in 1965 of a high prevalence of diabetes among the Pima Indians of Arizona was one of the factors indicating the need for a research center in Phoenix.

Other NIH components will join NIAMD in conducting clinical research programs.

Invited by the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona to represent NIAMD and NIH at the groundbreaking ceremony were Wilbur H. Baylis, executive officer of the Institute.

The $5.3 million medical, surgical and research Center is scheduled for completion in early 1970.

Dr. Hoye, NCI, to Study At Karolinska Institutet

Dr. Robert C. Hoye of the Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, will leave his post for one year of study at the Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, Sweden, beginning August 1.

Dr. Hoye will be engaged in studies dealing with the circulatory, metabolic, and immunological functions and significance of the lymphatic system in man.

Methods of studying the lymphatic system via thoracic duct drainage have been available for only a few years and investigations at Karolinska appear to be in the forefront of this field of study.

A native of Detroit, Dr. Hoye received his B.S. degree from the University of Detroit (1952) and the M.D. degree from St. Louis University in 1956.