

# the NIH Record

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

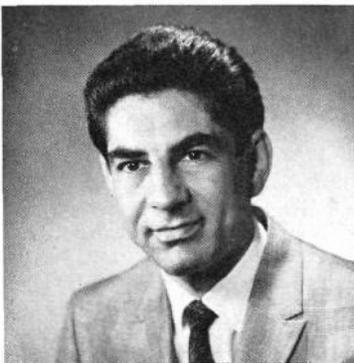
May 13, 1969  
Vol. XXI, No. 10

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## Dr. Steinfeld First NCI Dep. Director; Dr. Berlin, Mr. Carrese Reassigned

New positions for three senior staff officers of the National Cancer Institute were announced by Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Institute Director.

Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld becomes the Institute's first Deputy Director; Dr. Nathaniel I. Berlin has



Dr. Steinfeld is President-elect of the American Society for Clinical Oncology, Inc.

been named Scientific Director for General Laboratories and Clinics, and Louis M. Carrese will be Associate Director for Program Planning and Analysis.

Dr. Steinfeld came to NCI from the University of Southern California Medical School last year as Associate Director for Program.

Previously, he received his medi-  
(See NCI, Page 6)

## Dr. Marston Signs EEO Plan, Defines Hiring, Training and Promotion Practices

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, recently signed the agency's new Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity.

Labor union representatives attended the formal signing ceremony with NIH management officials, and equal employment officers for NIH and DHEW.

A copy of the Plan is being distributed to each of the 12,000 NIH employees today (May 13).

Dr. Marston said, "This Plan initiates an intensified program of personnel management designed to ensure that the benefits of equal employment are extended to all employees of NIH regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

### Specific Actions Listed

"The document lists 33 specific actions in recruitment, promotion, training and employee relations.

"While this program will benefit all employees, it originated from the special employment problems faced by racial minorities and women, and will be developed to meet those needs."

Samuel M. Hoston, Director, Equal Opportunity Staff, DHEW, said: "The NIH Plan represents a positive commitment.

"Implicit in this signing ceremony is the top level support which constitutes a critical aspect of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program," he added.

"This, as well as the management and union participation in the program development is to me  
(See EEO PLAN, Page 7)

## NIH Canvassers Explain Advantages of Payroll Savings Bond Program

Did you know that you could create a "tax free" education fund for your child?

Did you know that Savings Bonds are exempt from state and local taxes?

These and other points are explained to NIH employees by canvassers during the U.S. Savings Bond Drive.

### Seek Higher Participation

Canvassers are working to double the current NIH participation in the payroll savings program for E Bonds and Freedom Shares. The goal is 80 percent.

To encourage participation, canvassers are also providing badges for those now enrolled to show that they are supporting the plan.

Prizes are also being offered to participants by R & W merchants. Drawings will be made each week.

The drawing for the first prize,



Savings Bond poster is pinned up on a bulletin board in Bldg. 31 by Cathy Absher, secretary in the Plant and Office Services Branch. This branch is responsible for placing posters and notices in buildings on the reservation.

dinner for two at the Shangri La Restaurant, will be made this week at the R & W office, Bldg. 31. Winners will be re-entered for the final week's drawing.

A grand prize drawing will be  
(See CANVASSERS, Page 4)

## Earl R. Stadtman, Bernhard Witkop Elected to NAS

Two NIH scientists were elected to the National Academy of Sciences on April 29, in recognition of their achievements in original research.

The scientists are Dr. Earl Reese Stadtman, chief, Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Heart Institute, and Dr. Bernhard Witkop, chief, Laboratory of Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Election to membership in the Academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded



Dr. Stadtman



Dr. Witkop

to an American scientist or engineer.

Dr. Witkop has contributed to the understanding of the structure and mode of action of a number of labile metabolites of pharmacological or physiological interest, including natural venoms more po-  
(See ELECTED, Page 8)

## Dr. Jacobs Directs NIH Collaborative Research

As the NIH Record went to press, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, announced the appointment of Dr. Leon Jacobs as Assistant Director for Collaborative Research. An internationally known parasitologist and former NIH researcher, he has been Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science in the Office of DHEW Secretary since 1967.

Dr. Jacobs will serve under the Deputy Director (Science) and have specific responsibility for coordinating NIH collaborative programs. These bring together certain of the efforts of NIH scientists with those that are contracted for by NIH I/D's in non-governmental institutions nationally.

## NIH Ready for Summer Aids This Year With on-the-Job Training, Seminars

By Carolyn Holstein  
NIH Information Trainee

About 70,000 youths are being hired throughout the country—288 of them at NIH—under the Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth.

Last summer they were called "YOCS" (for Youth Opportunity Corps), and they were in a program which barely had time to get off the ground.

This summer participants are called Summer Aids, and NIH is ready for them.

The young people between the ages of 16 and 22, all certified as "economically disadvantaged" by the U.S. Employment Service, will

receive on-the-job training and learn about job opportunities.

One-half of the Aids will work in laboratories, learning basic lab and animal care techniques. A third will work in administrative offices. The remainder will work in maintenance, crafts, supply  
(See SUMMER AIDS, Page 8)

# the NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures are available on request.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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## Communication Barriers Topic of L.P.N. Meeting

Overcoming barriers to normal communications between nurses and their patients was the main topic discussed at the annual Licensed Practical Nurses Symposium held recently at the Clinical Center.

More than one hundred CC nurses and students who are enrolled in local practical nursing programs attended the symposium, moderated by Ruby Pringle, CC Intensive Care Unit.

### Problem Areas Covered

Problems encountered with patients who speak different languages, have speech and hearing disorders, or who have had laryngectomies were covered by a panel of five licensed practical nurses, members of the CC Nursing Department.

The panel included Barbara Ford, who discussed different types of hearing defects and how the nurses may cope with them.

Also, Eula Johnson demonstrated a unique slide method devel-

### P-L-E-A-S-E!

#### For Extra Copies of 'Record,' Non-Delivery, Call Mailroom

Requests for additional copies of the *NIH Record*, or complaints about non-delivery of the *Record* or the delivery of an insufficient number for an office, should be directed to Horace Thomas, Bldg. 31 mailroom, Ext. 65651.

oped by the Heart Nursing Service used to aid communication with Greek speaking patients.

Specially designed picture cards for patients who have amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease which affects the muscles of the tongue and extremities, were demonstrated by Elsie Garris.

The nurses' role in communicating with patients following laryngectomies was presented by Ophelia Harding. She pointed out that nurses should try to anticipate the needs of these patients who are unable to speak after surgery.

The symposium concluded with a TV tape, "You Can Speak Again."



Five members of the CC Nursing Department were on the panel at the annual Licensed Practical Nurses Symposium (l to r): Barbara Ford, Eula Johnson, Ruby Pringle, Ophelia Harding, and Elsie Garris.



Outstanding science students, winners in the 28th Annual Science Talent Search, conducted by the Science Clubs of America, toured NIH and discussed their research interests with scientists on the reservation. The Clinical Center Special Events Section arranged the tour and the interviews.

## Inter-Assembly Council Reorganizes; Discusses Plans at First Meeting

The newly reorganized Inter-Assembly Council of the NIH Assemblies of Scientists held its first meeting in Wilson Hall April 10.

Under the new organization the participating Assemblies are proportionately represented according to the number of intramural scientists in the respective Institutes.

Actions which took place at the first meeting included:

1. Approval of a letter to DHEW Secretary asking that security clearance procedures be relaxed with respect to temporary employees of NIH (consultants, study panel members) who are in non-sensitive positions.

### New Committee Sought

2. Setting up a committee to examine the possibility of establishing a program of in-service training and counseling for technical support staff and related areas.

3. Setting up a committee to examine the possibility of establishing an on-going program of symposia and seminars in social consequences of scientific research, and the responsibilities of scientists with respect to such consequences.

4. Establishment of a committee to make recommendations to improve the integration of the services of the Division of Research Services with the working scientist.

The chairman of the IAC for 1969 is Dr. Henry Metzger, National In-

## NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

### Television

#### NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4  
Sundays—4:55 p.m.  
May 18

Preempted (Apollo Moon Shot)

May 25

Dr. Philip Corfman, head, Center for Population Research, associate director NICHD  
Subject: The Population Problem (Part 1)

### Radio

#### DISCUSSION: NIH

WGMS, AM-570—FM Stereo  
103.5—Friday evenings—  
About 9:15 p.m.

May 16

Dr. Philip Corfman, NICHD  
Subject: The Population Problem (Part 1)

May 23

Dr. Lester Goodman, chief, Biomedical Engineering Instrumentation Branch, DRS  
Subject: Biomedical Engineering Today

Both interviews take place during intermission, Marlboro Summer Festival Series.

stitute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Dr. John Pisano, National Heart Institute, is vice chairman.

## Nicaraguan Ambassador to Present Art Prizes

The Ambassador of Nicaragua, Guillermo Sevilla-Sacaso, will present prizes to the winners of the 11th Annual NIH Art Exhibit on Monday, May 19, at 4 p.m. in the Clinical Center lobby.

Ambassador Sevilla-Sacaso is an

honorary chairman of the exhibit which opens on the day of the awards ceremony.

Paintings, graphics, water color, drawings and sculpture by members of the R&W Association and their families will be on view.

## Dr. Carl Brewer, DRR, Takes Part in Meeting On Science Teaching

Dr. Carl Brewer, chief, General Resources Support Branch, was a participant at a 3-day Antioch College conference, sponsored by the Sloan Foundation, to explore new methods for teaching science. GRSB is part of the Division of Research Resources, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

### Seek Appropriate Goals

Finding scientific goals appropriate for today's society was also discussed.

College students—graduate and undergraduate level—and high school students, took part in the conference, along with scientists, sociologists, philosophers, and poets.

Another subject discussed was the dilemma faced by colleges that find students increasingly interested in bettering society but less interested in learning about the sciences.

Dr. Brewer said that many of the participants claimed scientists had involved themselves in activities not in the best interests of society, such as biological warfare, nuclear weapons, and environmental pollution due to pesticides.

### 'Particular Obligation' Cited

"Students felt," said Dr. Brewer, "that scientists, because of their special endowments, had a particular obligation either not to misuse their discoveries, or have others misuse them.

"Finally," Dr. Brewer stated, "the 'under-thirty' group set up a dialogue between themselves. Out of this came a project to focus on the specific issues connected with growing world problems. Students would organize projects to deal with these problems, affecting them in positive ways, thus satisfying their sense of social responsibility."

## Cancer Inst. Wins Prize For Annual Publication

A National Cancer Institute publication, *Progress Against Cancer 1969*, won second place in the Blue Pencil Award of the Federal Editors Association 1969 Publications Contest. The award was presented to Norma Golumbic, editor.

The category for her publication was under Technical Publications issued annually. The pamphlet has been issued for the past 3 years.

The booklet explained the treatment of cancer and the prospects for understanding and controlling malignant diseases.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine presented the awards at a luncheon on Tuesday, May 6, at the National Press Club in Washington.

The FEA is an organization made up of Government employees who work in an editorial capacity.

## Balvinder Singh, WHO Fellow From India 'Talks' Mathematics With NIH Computer



Balvinder Singh, on assignment at NIAMD, examines a computer printout as Dr. Mones Berman, Mathematical Research Branch, explains a detail of an amino acid study in which Mr. Singh is participating.

By Jim Rice

A casual passerby seeing a young man at the computer console in the ninth floor of Building 31 may look twice, for here is a turbaned representative of the ancient and mysterious East pondering upon the ways of modern computers.

He is Balvinder Singh, a World Health Organization Fellow on assignment as a guest worker with the Mathematical Research Branch of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Mr. Singh was awarded his WHO Fellowship from his home facility, Government of India, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Radiation Medicine Centre, Tata Memorial Hospital, at Parel, Bombay.

### Knowledge Passed On

The travelogue calls Bombay the "Gateway to India." Judging from the unfolding career of Mr. Singh, that island-city on the Arabian Sea also is a gateway to the world and to a progressive future for India, a nation of some 500 million people.

After returning home, many WHO Fellows, either as academic teachers or in their everyday work, pass on to others the knowledge they acquired abroad.

They contribute to the strengthening of health services in their countries by introducing new concepts, methods, and techniques, starting new activities and improving existing ones.

Because of its many diverse and advanced programs of biomedical research, NIH is one of the agencies on the schedule of numerous WHO Fellows.

Several are likely to be in training here at any given time, moving on to other training assignments or returning home after a few weeks or months.

The usual Fellowship is award-

ed for approximately a year of study. WHO has provided Fellowships thus far to approximately 25,000 doctors, nurses, sanitarians (See WHO FELLOW, Page 7)

## Symposium to Examine Medical, Legal Aspects Of Organ Transplants

The current medical and legal status of organ transplantation will be examined during a symposium sponsored by the Maryland Academy of Sciences and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The conference, which is open to the public, starts Saturday, May 24, at 9 a.m., in Kraushaar Auditorium, Goucher College.

Although many specialists in the field will attend, presentations will not be too technical. According to Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director, and chairman of the conference, papers will be understandable to any "intelligent interested persons."

Dr. Whedon will chair the initial session on "The Medical Aspects—Where We Are Now." Other NIH speakers are: Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director, National Heart Institute, and Dr. Alfred M. Sadler, Jr., and Blair L. Sadler, NIAMD.

Francis B. Burch, Attorney General of Maryland, will deliver the keynote address at the luncheon. He will stress the need for inter-professional cooperation.

A round table discussion on controversial public issues will conclude the symposium.

## 3 NICHD Investigators Win Award For Study On Acute Fetal Hypoxia

Drs. Leon I. Mann, James W. Prichard, and David Symmes, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, were given the second place President's Award for research on acute fetal hypoxia, a condition of sudden oxygen deficiency in the unborn.

The \$1,000 award was presented to the NICHD team April 30 at the annual meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Bal Harbour, Fla.

### Changes Predictable

Recognized for making "unprecedented observations of complex bodily changes during fetal hypoxia," the three were also cited for interpreting these changes to predict the onset of brain damage caused by a lack of oxygen to the brain.

Hypoxia is an important cause of death in unborn and newborn infants. Of those surviving, many suffer permanent brain damage. There is evidence that even brief periods of oxygen deficiency may cause some brain damage resulting in reading difficulties, behavior problems, and mental illness.

Studies of the central nervous and circulatory systems in 20 pregnant ewes (female sheep) and their unborn young during hypoxia by Dr. Mann and his associates revealed a cause-effect relationship.

The scientists found that changes in heart rate and rhythm—either an abnormal slowing or quickening of the heart's action—consistently preceded the diminishment of brain waves.

These interrelated changes, according to Dr. Mann, represent early warning signals of the onset of hypoxia, and detection could prevent permanent brain damage.



D. Willard H. Eyestone, chief of the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, BEMT (I), receives the Kansas State University Distinguished Service Award for veterinary medicine. Dr. John Lott Brown, vice-president for academic affairs, made the presentation during a recent symposium. It is the highest honor the University can present to its alumni.

## Medical School Faculty Pivot of U.S. Resources For Research, Education

During the 1966-67 academic year, the 87 fully-accredited medical schools in the United States reported a total of more than 20,000 faculty. Approximately 70 percent of these faculty were members of clinical medical departments.

This data is from a publication recently issued by NIH.

### NIH Supports Roster

Since medical school faculty constitute the pivotal resources of the Nation for medical research and education, NIH has supported a full-time medical school faculty roster developed and maintained by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The roster is supplemented by statistics on part-time faculty and supporting personnel.

The publication, *Resources for Biomedical Research and Education, Report No. 16*, "Full-Time Medical School Faculty Fiscal Year 1967," is based upon data derived from the roster.

Nearly half of the faculty were under 40 years of age, and more than four-fifths were under 50.

Within 3 years after completing training (residency for M.D.'s, the doctorate for Ph.D.'s) about 75 percent of the M.D.'s and 84 percent of the Ph.D.'s had received their first faculty appointment.

### 94 Percent Hold Doctorates

About 94 percent of the faculty for whom degrees were reported held a doctorate—nearly 62 percent held an M.D. only, about 26 percent held a Ph.D. or its equivalent.

More than 5 percent held both the M.D. and the Ph.D.

Among faculty approximately 80 percent had received postdoctoral support, while only 43 percent had received predoctoral support.

Forty-four percent of all fellowship and training awards came from NIH.

During this period the schools on the AAMC roster also reported 66,000 students.

One half of the student body were medical students, 6 percent were interns, 24 percent were residents and the remaining group were graduate and postdoctoral students in basic sciences or clinical specialties.

### Law Student-Teacher Ratio

On the average, there were 3.27 students for each faculty member.

The report also gives analyses of the numbers of faculty by department, specialty, and degree at individual medical schools, and the extent of faculty participation in

## Smoke Gets in Your Eyes, Your Lungs, It's Bad. Self-Testing Kit May Help You!

Do you remember a popular ballad with ambiguous lyrics sung by folk singers Peter, Paul, and Mary and called Puff the Magic Dragon?

The song was controversial. Just who was Puff the Magic Dragon? Was he a "mind-expanding" kind of cigarette, or just a plain old, everyday cigarette—the same kind of cigarette indicted in the U.S. Surgeon General's report as a threat to health?

Remember, Puff was described as a dragon.

The fact is that smoking cigarettes is considered dangerous. Many smokers would like to modify their smoking habits, but have been unable to do so.

Now there is a new and unusual kit designed to help smokers change their smoking habits.

### Available to NIH Personnel

It is available to NIH employees.

The kit, called a Smoker's Self-Testing Kit, was delivered by the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, PHS.

It consists of two booklets, one with four short tests, and the other booklet evaluates test results.

The tests were designed, not to bludgeon a smoker with terrifying consequences if he doesn't quit smoking, but rather to help him better understand WHY he



What do you get out of cigarette smoking? The tests in the Smoker's Self-Testing Kit will help smokers find out how they really feel about smoking. The kits are free to NIH employees.

smokes.

After understanding some of the reasons for his smoking habit, the kit may help him to decide what he can do about it.

The kits are free, but there is a limited number. They may be obtained by visiting the Employee Health Service Branch, Clinical Center, Bldg. 10, Rm. B2-A-06, or any of the other NIH health unit offices. There are EHS unit offices in Bldgs. 13, 31, 37, and the Westwood Bldg.

## CANVASSERS

(Continued from Page 1)

made after the close of the campaign for the winner's choice of a \$100 Savings Bond or a portable black and white TV set. Funds for the grand prize are being provided by the R & W.

Other weekly prizes will be contributed by local merchants.

Authorization cards must be filled out and returned to I/D Chairmen by Friday of each week to ensure eligibility for the next week's drawing.

## 'Research Grants Index' By DRG Now Available

The eighth annual *Research Grants Index*—with information on over 17,000 PHS research grants and contracts for Fiscal Year 1968—is now available.

The 2-volume, 1848-page index was prepared by the Research Documentation Section of the Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants.

The first volume contains about 6,600 subject headings in alphabetical order. Under these headings appear grant or contract numbers of pertinent projects followed by the title of the research.

The second volume is in three parts: grant number and biblio-

## Drug Reaction Discussed At NIGMS Symposium

Effects of age, disease, sex, and hereditary factors on the metabolism, safety, and effectiveness of drugs were discussed at a meeting last week by 120 of the Nation's leading pharmaceutical scientists.

The pharmacology-toxicology symposium was sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Symposium papers dealt with drug metabolism in newborn infants and children; drug action in the offspring of mothers taking certain drugs; drug interactions in man; the influence of enzyme induction on sexual development and steroid metabolism, and drug-drug and drug-disease interactions.

Scientists explained why newborn infants, pregnant women, elderly persons, and persons with various diseases, genetic constitutions, and under different environmental pressures may differ in the way they receive therapeutic benefits, no benefits, or adverse reactions from drugs.

### Participants Listed

Participants included Dr. Marjorie Horning, Baylor University; Dr. Chozo Mitoma, Stanford Research Institute; Dr. Joseph Buckley, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. A. H. Conney, Burroughs Wellcome Company; Dr. Tom Miya, Purdue University, and Dr. John A. Oates, Vanderbilt University.

Drs. Horning and Mitoma described how certain drugs are metabolized by pregnant women.

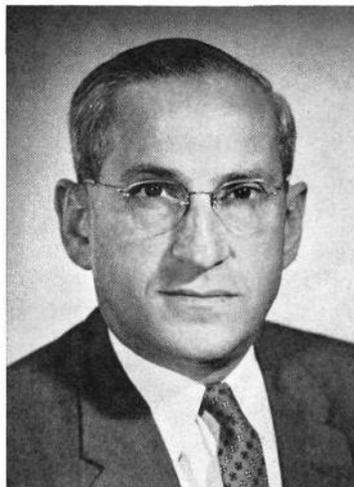
Dr. Buckley explored the effects of stress and long-term medication on the response of different persons to drugs, and Dr. Conney covered various facets of enzyme induction.

The influence of environment on drug metabolism was explained by Dr. Miya, and Dr. Oates told why drugs may sometimes be less effective when taken in combination.

Participants in the roundtable discussion which concluded the seminar were Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, National Heart Institute; Dr. Roland W. Estabrook, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School; Dr. Bo R. Holmstedt, Karolinska Institute; Dr. Harold C. Hodge, University of Rochester; Dr. Oates, and Dr. Edward A. Carr, Jr., University of Michigan.

graphy, research contracts, and alphabetical list of grantee investigators.

Copies of *Research Grants Index* (PHS Publication No. 925) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$13.75 per set of 2 volumes.



Dr. Roy Hertz, chief of the Reproduction Research Branch, NICHD, was given the 1969 Esther Langer Memorial Award—a plaque and \$1,000—for "meritorious investigations in cancer research" on April 20, at the meeting of the International College of Surgeons in Chicago. Recently, Dr. Hertz was named Honorary Fellow of the Society for Gynecological Investigation.

NIH training programs.

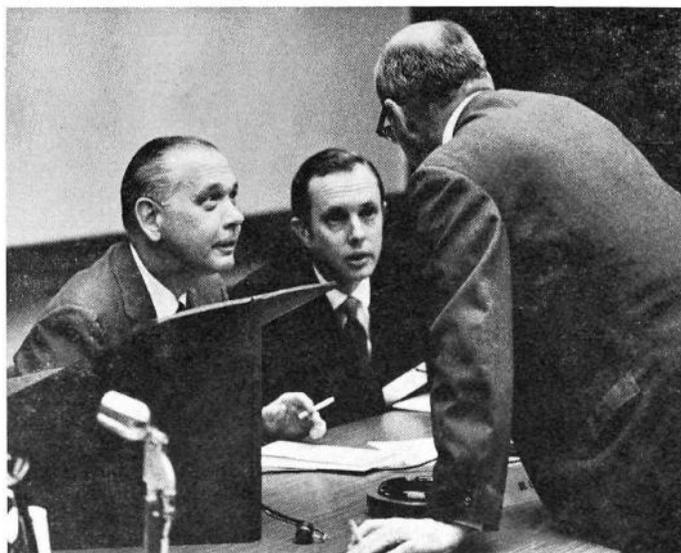
The report was prepared by the Office of Resources Analysis, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Copies are available on request from that office.

## NICHD, FIC Sponsor Conference on Environmental Influences on Genetic Expression

Photos by Charles Gailis



Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, welcomes a break to drink coffee and meet and speak with the conferees.



Participating in a high-level, but very private session about last-minute details are Dr. Leavitt (l), Dr. LaVeck, and Dr. Kretchmer.



Before the conference officially started Dr. Dwain Walcher (l), and Dr. Norman Kretchmer, conference co-chairmen, exchange ideas on several of the topics.

"Environmental Influences on Genetic Expression" was discussed at a recent conference cosponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the John E. Fogarty International Center.

The conference, attended by scientists from 21 nations, was headed by Dr. Norman Kretchmer, Stanford University, and Dr. Dwain Walcher, Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Walcher was formerly associate director of NICHD.

Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, NICHD Director, noted that the conference paralleled the mission of the Institute in its concern with human development.

Like many endeavors of the Institute, Dr. LaVeck pointed out, the conference was "an attempt to bridge the gap between behavioral and biological sciences and between such disciplines as embryology and pediatrics . . . and those who study the process of maturation and aging . . ."

### LaVeck Addresses Conference

Dr. LaVeck referred to the controversy on the possibility to boost I.Q. through remedial schooling. Intelligence, he observed, is an excellent example of environmental influences on genetic expression.

Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Director of the Fogarty Center, told the scientists the Center was established to "advance and extend knowledge in the sciences through international development and cooperation."

The 4-day conference included discussions on such subjects as Critical Periods in Development, Cultural Differences in Patterns of Sex Behavior, RNA-DNA, Embryology, and Cognition.



Dr. Dorothy Price, State University, Leiden, Netherlands (center), presents her views on conference proceedings to Dr. Dorothea Baxter-Grillo, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and Dr. Walcher.



Scientists from the "four corners" take notes, chat, and get to know each other—an important part of every NIH conference.

### NIH Chemists Honored, Named Fellows by AIC

Eight NIH scientists were among the outstanding chemists and chemical engineers honored at a special meeting of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on April 29.

Among those who were presented Fellows' Certificates were: Drs. Floyd S. Doft, Filadelfo Irreverre, Roman Kulwich, Makio Murayama, and Jesse N. Williams, Jr., all of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Also, Dr. Carl D. Douglass, Division of Research Resources, BEMT; Dr. J. Palmer Saunders, National Cancer Institute, and Dr. Frederick H. White, Jr., National Heart Institute.

### L-asparaginase Exhibits Unusual Toxic Effects

New evidence of severe toxicity associated with the use of the anticancer drug L-asparaginase was reported by National Cancer Institute scientists to the 5th annual meeting of the American Society for Clinical Oncology, Inc., recently in San Francisco.

The reports of unusual toxicity and serious morbidity during clinical pharmacological studies were made by Drs. Charles M. Haskell, Brigid Leventhal, Jerome Block, and George P. Canellos.

The investigators concluded that although L-asparaginase does not cause the bone marrow suppression effects associated with most anticancer agents, it appears to have a wide range of toxic effects on other organs, including the liver, kidneys, blood-clotting systems, and the

brain.

Fifty-five patients—over half of whom had acute or chronic leukemia—were treated with the drug. Several problems not reported before developed as a result of the therapy:

- Abnormally slow blood-clotting in 16 of 20 patients studied.
- Renal failure, or uremic poisoning, in 2 of 35 evaluable patients.
- Inflammation and hemorrhage of the pancreas in 5 patients.
- Central nervous system abnormalities in more than half of the evaluable adults, but none in the children. The usual abnormality was moderate to severe depression associated with personality disturbances.

## Dr. Larsen, DRG, Cited By Society of Chemists

Dr. C. Donald Larsen was presented with a citation from the Council of the American Society of Biological Chemists during the FASEB meeting last month.

Dr. Larsen has been executive secretary of the Physiological Chemistry Study Section, Research Grants Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, since 1959.

He will be retiring in September after 30 years at NIH.

At a testimonial dinner in Atlantic City, attended by study section members, he was presented with a framed plaque in the shape of a molecular structure of a sterol.

It commemorates his work on the chemistry of sterols for which he received worldwide recognition in the 1930's.

### Joined NCI in 1939

Dr. Larsen came to NIH in 1939 as a research fellow in the National Cancer Institute. He joined DRG in 1955 as executive secretary of the Biochemistry Study Section, RGRB.

In 1963, on an AID assignment in Peru, he helped develop plans for a Peruvian financed medical research program.

He has attended International Biochemistry Congresses in Tokyo and Moscow and international cancer meetings in Rome, Sao Paulo, and London. He has also visited project sites in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Japan, and most countries of Western Europe.

## Use of Audiovisual Aids In Medical Education To Be Conference Topic

A 3-day National Conference on the Use of Audiovisuals in Medical Education will be held August 6-8 at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham.

Co-sponsored by the Division of Physician Manpower, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, the conference will bring together 300 to 500 people representing medical and osteopathic schools, hospitals, Federal health agencies, and professional organizations.

The object of the seminar, according to Dr. Frank W. McKee, DPM Director, is to "cope with the tremendous disparity that exists among medical educators in their knowledge and utilization of audiovisual aids as an educational tool."



Dr. Larsen

## NCI Teams Report Treatment Studies Of Hodgkin's Disease and 2 Sarcomas

Studies on treatment of advanced Hodgkin's disease with a combination of drugs, and early Hodgkin's disease with extensive radiotherapy were reported by National Cancer Institute scientists at the 60th annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research held recently in San Francisco.

Also reported was a study of lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma—using a combination of drugs similar to those used in the advanced Hodgkin's disease study.

Drs. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., Arthur Serpick, and Paul P. Carbone reported that with a 4-drug combination, patients with advanced Hodgkin's disease had approximately four times the rate of complete remission—temporary disappearance of all evidence of disease—usually achieved in this type of cancer.

### Combination Treatment Better

Moreover, the disease-free period produced by the combination of the four anti-cancer drugs—vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone and an alkylating agent—averaged longer than 20 months, in contrast to a 2- to 3-month respite that usually follows single-drug treatment of this cancer of the lymph system.

Dr. DeVita reported that of 43 patients studied, 35 had achieved complete remissions ranging in duration from 2 to 42 months. Half of the 35 patients were still in complete remission more than 20 months after their therapy ended.

Eighteen of the 35 complete responders remained in complete remission at the time of the report. Twenty-nine of the 35 were alive and well. For the 17 who relapsed, the median interval before relapse was 11 months.

### Remission Rate Improved

Drs. Serpick, Stanley Lowenbraun, and DeVita found that a similar 4-drug combination produces a 40 percent remission rate in lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma patients. This was a significant improvement over the 15 percent previously attained using single agents.

Average length of complete remission was 11.7 months for the seven lymphosarcoma patients studied—five of whom are still surviving.

The three patients studied with reticulum cell sarcoma have maintained complete remission for more than 30, 42, and 42 months.

The average survival time from the beginning of therapy was 30 months for the lymphosarcoma patients achieving complete remission and more than 38 months for the reticulum cell sarcoma patients.

Usually patients with such widespread disease do not survive beyond 12 months, and the average survival time for patients with

moderate disease is 27 months.

The studies on both advanced Hodgkin's disease and lymphosarcoma and reticulum cell sarcoma are continuing to further explore these preliminary results.

New hope for patients in early stages of Hodgkin's disease may be found in preliminary results of a 4-year evaluation of "preventive" radiotherapy.

This study is aimed at improving the established 50 percent "cure" rate achieved by intensive radiation therapy in patients whose disease is localized when diagnosed.

Drs. Ralph E. Johnson, Jean R. Herdt, and Louis B. Thomas reported that of 102 patients with early Hodgkin's disease treated since 1965 by the new approach, 97 are alive at the present time.

Most of the 97 were treated more than 2 years ago and have remained well and without evidence of Hodgkin's disease since their initial treatment.

### Normal Nodes Treated

The techniques used include preventive radiation therapy delivered to apparently normal lymph nodes. The rationale for this approach, Dr. Johnson explained, is the observation that Hodgkin's disease often recurs in apparently normal nodes where the initial diagnostic tests failed to reveal the presence of tumor spread.

Current radiotherapy of localized Hodgkin's disease is based on a concept of disease which progresses by orderly spread from one nodal site to adjacent nodes.

However, Dr. Johnson said that subsequent recurrences in non-adjacent sites have been observed with sufficient frequency to require re-evaluation of the present concept and related plans of treatment.

He added that the best remission rates achieved in the present study resulted from irradiation of all lymph node areas in patients with apparently localized disease.

## Jack S. Josey Appointed To NIGMS Adv. Council

Jack S. Josey has accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council. The appointment was announced by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH.

Mr. Josey received his B.S. degree in petroleum engineering from The University of Texas in 1939.

He is vice-chairman of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, president of Josey

## NCI

(Continued from Page 1)

cal degree at Western Reserve Medical School in 1949. From 1952 to 1954 he did research in NCI's Laboratory of Experimental Oncology. For the next 4 years he was assigned to the Institute's General Medicine Branch.

After a year on the staff of the City of Hope, Duarte, Calif., Dr. Steinfeld joined the faculty of the U.S.C. School of Medicine where he remained until his return to NIH.

Dr. Steinfeld was chosen President-elect of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Inc., at their fifth annual meeting in San Francisco on March 22.

The society is the only physician organization in the United States dedicated wholly to improving diagnosis and care of cancer patients.



Mr. Carrese



Dr. Berlin

In addition to his new position as Scientific Director, Dr. Berlin will continue to serve as Clinical Director of NCI.

He has been on the staff of the Institute since 1956, when he was appointed head of the Metabolism Service in the General Medicine Branch.

Dr. Berlin became chief of the Branch in 1959, and in 1961, Clinical Director.

He received his M.D. degree at Long Island College of Medicine in 1945, and earned the Ph.D. degree in medical physics at the University of California in 1949.

He was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow of the NCI from 1948 to 1950, and a Special Research Fellow of the National Heart Institute at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, England, 1953-1954.

Mr. Carrese joined the Institute in 1962 as program planning officer. He has completed the course requirements for the Ph.D. program in Industrial Sociology at the University of Maryland.

Before coming to NIH, he worked in private industry.

Oil Company of Houston, trustee of the Hermann Hospital Estate, and member of the Houston Salvation Army Board.

Mr. Josey is also a member of The University of Texas Development Board, and the University of Texas Foundation.

# AIN Honors Dr. Mason For Career In Nutrition

Dr. Karl E. Mason, Nutrition Program Director in Extramural Programs, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been named a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition, an honor reserved for three AIN members each year who have had exceptional careers in the field of nutrition.

Recognized for his "distinguished career in teaching, research and administration in the fields of nutrition, anatomy, and physiology," Dr. Mason was officially extended the honor at the annual AIN banquet held April 16 in Atlantic City, N.J.

His early studies on nutritional factors in reproduction, and his work leading to the discovery of the relatively poor vitamin E status of the newborn were specifically cited.

### Active in AIN Since 1928

Also cited was, Dr. Mason's teaching approach, which dealt with the study of anatomy from the viewpoint of dynamic physiology emphasizing nutrition.

Dr. Mason has been active in the affairs of the AIN since his charter membership in 1928. Prior to this he earned a B.A. degree from Acadia University, Nova Scotia in 1921, and received his Ph.D. degree from Yale University 4 years later.

An anatomy instructor at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, he left 15 years later with the rank of associate professor to become professor and chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Rochester School



Dr. Mason, past President of the American Association of Anatomists, received the Mead Johnson Award for his research on vitamin A metabolism.

of Medicine and Dentistry.

While there, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Acadia University in 1949. He moved to his present



Taking part in the signing ceremony of an Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity at NIH are (from left): Samuel M. Hoston, Director, Equal Opportunity Staff, DHEW; Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, NIH EEO Officer; William H. Wiggins, Secretary, Washington Area Metal Trades Council; Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director; Hoover Rowell, an NIH employee representing Lodge 2419, AFGE, and John M. Sangster, Director, NIH Office of Personnel Management.

## EEO PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

an indication of the positive achievements that must continue if we are to meet the relevant issues."

In a message to directors of all NIH components, Dr. Marston wrote: "The underlying analysis of our present employment situation, and the basic outline of the plan, are the work of our Equal Employment Opportunity Program Planning Council, which draws its membership from each of our Bureaus, Institutes and Divisions.

"The Office of Personnel Management has contributed much thought and effort, labor unions and other employee organizations have added their insights, and each of you has had an opportunity to comment on the plan just before final editing. Thus this program truly is a product of the entire NIH community."

The multi-racial Equal Employment Opportunity Council has members representing all segments of the NIH employee population.

The Council studied employment statistics and held 250 interviews with minority group persons and other employees.

The Council concluded, "This information reveals considerable dissatisfaction by many employees and some management officials regarding certain aspects of per-

position at the NIH in 1966.

The recipient of many honors including the Mead Johnson Award for research related to vitamin A metabolism, Dr. Mason is an active member of many professional societies and served as President of the American Association of Anatomists.

### The Affirmative Action Plan For EEO Distributed Today

NIH employees will find details of the new Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity in the copy of the Plan that is being distributed today (May 13).

One of the five areas to receive specific attention is the training of supervisors and managers.

For example, the plan calls for conferences of middle- and top-level managers to explore the potential for equal employment opportunities.

Supervisor training, including special workshops, is to start later.

Every supervisor is to receive initial training by mid-1970.

sonnel management practices and employee-supervisor relationships.

"Moreover, it pinpoints the need to make supervisors more aware of their crucial role."

The Council gave particular attention to minority groups—Negroes, American Indians, Orientals, and Spanish-Americans—because these typify disadvantaged persons.

Annual visual surveys show that the percentage of Negroes has been constant at about 22 percent of all employees over the past 5 years. Other minority groups currently constitute about one percent.

As in other government agencies, minority employees at NIH hold a small percentage of positions at the higher grades.

"We don't really know the cause of the smaller proportion in the higher grades," said Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, NIH EEO officer. "It

## WHO FELLOW

(Continued from Page 3)

ans, and other health personnel from about 175 countries and territories.

Each World Health Assembly has emphasized the importance of international collaboration in the training of health personnel.

Mr. Singh received his B.Sc. in physics, chemistry, and mathematics from the Government College at Ludhiana and joined the Radiation Medicine Centre in 1964.

He soon found himself engaged in the analysis of results of protein turnover studies. This work led to a primary emphasis on biostatistics and, inevitably, to an interest in computers and the mathematical language to which they respond.

### Improves Proficiency

At NIAMD he is improving his proficiency in analysis of metabolic data by participating in studies of the Mathematical Research Branch.

Here Dr. John Z. Hearon heads a staff of mathematical and theoretical researchers who collaborate not only with Institute investigators but also with other medical scientists at NIH and abroad (see *NIH Record* May 3, 1966).

Mr. Singh, working under the supervision of NIAMD's Dr. Mones Berman, employs the computer program known as SAAM (Simulation Analysis and Modeling).

This program formulates mathematical models of biological systems as a basis for advancing understanding of research on these systems.

### Dr. Maurice Sedeuilh Touring U.S., Canada

Dr. Maurice Sedeuilh, medical officer in charge of public health administration, European Regional Office of the World Health Organization, is making a 7-week tour of the United States and Canada.

Dr. Sedeuilh's trip is being arranged by the Foreign Students Education Branch of the Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

During his visit, he will study the use of computers in medicine and public health and the effects of urbanization on health.

could be a lack of qualified minority group candidates, or the existence of discriminatory barriers."

Any employee who does not receive his personal copy of the Plan today should notify his supervisor. Supervisors may arrange to receive extra copies by calling Dr. Gibson at Ext. 66301.

## NLM Collection Records Medical History Through Intriguing Prints and Photographs

The history of medicine is recorded in many ways. One of the most intriguing records is a collection of prints and photographs in the National Library of Medicine's History of Medicine Division.

The collection, which ranges from 15th century woodcuts to photographs of the latest Nobel prize winners, portrays the activities of medical practitioners and the suffering of the sick or injured.

From the 16th century on, there developed an extensive trade in skillfully engraved versions of paintings by masters that faithfully—and sometimes with drama and beauty—recorded medical history.

### Engraving Explained

One such engraving in the NLM collection presents a favorable view of mesmerism, or animal magnetism, which was popular in late 18th century Europe—especially France.

Friedrich Anton Mesmer of Vienna held the theory that a universal fluid was the source of all harmony and physical and moral accord with all nature.

Disease was discord among general harmony; therefore, in order to cure disease the body had to be brought back into harmony with universal harmony.

This engraving, by an unidentified artist, shows the tub which was the mechanism for directing the universal fluid to bring about harmony.

A sick person attached himself to the tub with ropes and directed an iron rod toward the afflicted part of his body.

The mesmerist directed the fluid with his fingers and a rod. As a

person was mesmerized, he often entered into a cataleptic state called a crisis or went into convulsions as a climax of the cure.

Men and women of all ages and from all strata of society are represented in the harmonious scene.

The children are there for education and exposure to the fluid. This exposure was deemed valuable for producing "natural," harmonious adults.

Musicians in the background played cheerful music to further the general state of harmony and promote cures.

### ELECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

tent than those now used medically.

Dr. Stadtman is noted for his continuing elucidation of specific enzymatic control mechanisms that regulate a myriad of cellular biochemical processes in health and disease.

Both Drs. Stadtman and Witkop are past recipients of the coveted Hillebrand Prize of the American Chemical Society.

Other NIH Academy members include Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science; Dr. Christian Anfinsen, NIAMD; Dr. Bernard B. Brodie and Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, NHI; Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, NINDS, and Dr. Robert J. Huebner, NCI.

## SUMMER AIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

management, and as messengers. More than 100 have already been hired, and all will earn \$1.60 per hour.

They are a heterogeneous group. Approximately 80 percent are high school students. About one-half have evidenced some interest in going to college. Ten percent are currently in college, and the other 10 percent have dropped out of high school.

An equal number from Washington, D.C. and Maryland will be hired.

### Job Need Stressed

"Emphasis has been placed on hiring people who really need jobs," explained Mary Lord, a DHEW management intern working in the Office of the Acting Assistant Director for Training and Employee Development.

The training office worked with neighborhood youth development program centers in the Washington area, using neighborhood roving leaders as recruiters. They also worked with high school counselors, employment agencies, and vocational centers.

From a review of questionnaires received from last year's youths, it appears NIH might have failed to provide them with jobs which were meaningful or useful. Some indicated their interests and ability to learn were underestimated.

It is bound to be a difficult adjustment—both for students working, perhaps for the first time and for supervisors training new employees.

Supervisors will serve as "instructors." In addition, four counselors hired for the program will help the young people.

The counselors, three of whom were Aids last year, are particularly attuned to problems which may arise. If so, they will visit the Aids during the working day to advise them on how to handle various situations.

### Workshop Planned

Supervisors and counselors will take part in a workshop to consider possible work and social conflicts, and try to solve them.

The summer program for the Aids will be supplemented by courses on current topics plus tutoring in basic math and English.

Courses will range from speed reading, consumer education, career opportunities, Black culture to human rights.

A science seminar will be offered as well as seminars on drug use and abuse, and psychological and sociological factors in sexual adjustment.

The training office has had offers to teach from more than 15 NIH employees. However, additional teachers are needed.

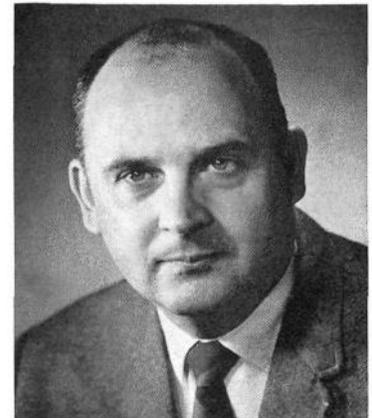
NIH will learn too. A "Youth

## Vinson R. Oviatt Named Branch Chief at DRS

Vinson R. Oviatt has been named chief of the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services. The announcement was made by Dr. William B. DeWitt, Acting Director of DRS.

Mr. Oviatt succeeds Edwin M. Lamphere, who recently joined the Environmental Control Administration.

In his new position, he will be responsible for services, consulta-



Mr. Oviatt will be responsible for directing services and special studies in environmental sanitation to NIH Institutes and Divisions.

tion, and studies in environmental sanitation to NIH Institutes and Divisions.

Mr. Oviatt was formerly employed by the Health Services and Mental Health Administration as chief, Environmental Health Services Branch, Health Facilities Planning and Construction Service.

During the past 3½ years, he has also served as a principal advisor in hospital environmental engineering for PHS Regional Offices, state and local health agencies, professional societies, and health facilities.

From 1954 to 1965, Mr. Oviatt was employed by the Michigan Department of Health, in directing environmental health activities of its Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities.

Mr. Oviatt received a B.S. degree in civil engineering from South Dakota State University and a Masters in Public Health from the University of Michigan.

"Speaks Out" conference is planned for August. In addition to the Aids, college summer employees and top NIH management will take part. The focus will be on NIH as an employer.

Transportation, according to Miss Lord, is the main problem for the young people in Washington. Plans for providing free bus service from the Cardoza area have been proposed, but no agreement, so far, has been reached.



LE MAGNETISME ANIMAL

Note the mesmerist (seated), who may be Mesmer, directing the universal fluid in the tub with his fingers. The fluid also was directed by an iron rod as the men on either side are doing. Mesmer imparted his secret to certain others in the mesmerist societies so that they too could heal the sick. Also note the cleric at right.