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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Drs. Holmes and Paulson Honored for Research

Two clinical associates in the Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute—Drs. Elbert C. Holmes and David F. Paulson—have been honored by national organizations for their research.

Dr. Holmes was awarded the 1969 Resident Prize of the James Ewing Society for his paper, "Extraction of Soluble Tumor Specific Transplantation Antigens from Methylcholanthrene Induced Guinea Pig Sarcomas."

Education Noted

After graduating from Duke University, he received his M.D. from the University of North Carolina. He served his internship and residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Paulson won the first prize for Laboratory Research awarded by the American Urological Association for his paper, "Protein and Nucleic Acid Metabolism in the Kidney Following Acute Complete Ureteral Obstruction."

Last year he shared the Urological Association first prize with Dr. Elwin E. Fraley, also in NCI. Dr. Paulson is a graduate of the Duke University School of Medicine.

The runner-up for the Ewing Resident prize this year was Dr. Samuel Wells, now of Duke University, whose paper was based on work done in part while he was a clinical associate in the Surgery Branch of NCI.

Dr. Laster Named Head Of New NIAMD Branch

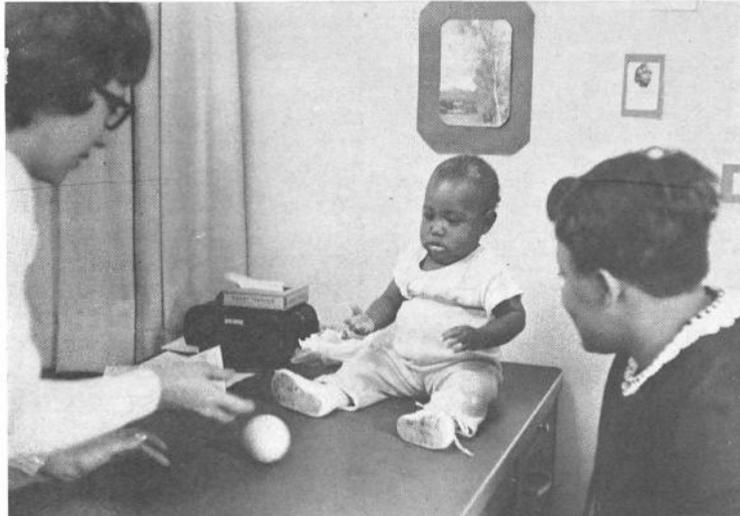
The establishment of a Digestive and Hereditary Diseases Branch within the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been announced by Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director.

The new Branch, headed by Dr. Leonard Laster, will conduct clinical and laboratory research on diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and hereditary metabolic diseases.

Previously, some of these studies were carried out by the Section on Gastroenterology, now a part of the new Branch.

Dr. Laster had been chief of the Section on Gastroenterology since 1965. His main research interest is examining biochemical aspects of

Denver Test Evaluates Child Development; Used in Hospital Health Care Program



An 11-month old baby girl, Shemont Hailstocks, plays ball with nurse Susan Gerringer, at the Comprehensive Health Clinic. This is a skill about half the children of that age can perform according to the Denver Developmental test. Her mother watches "Monty" give an excellent performance.—Photos by Carolyn Holstein.

By Julian Morris

A test to detect abnormal development in infants and small children is being used in the Children's Comprehensive Health Care Program in Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Called the Denver Developmental Screening Test, it was developed at the University of Colorado Medical Center by Drs. William K. Frankenburg and Josiah B. Dodds, under a General Research Support grant from the Division of Research Resources.

The test is simple to administer, easy to score, and can be used for repeated evaluation of the same child.

While the test does not measure intelligence, it does detect children with developmental delays. The examiner is able to note whether a child's development is within, above, or below normal range.

(See DENVER, Page 7)

hereditary disease.

Currently he is studying metabolism in the intestinal tract.

Dr. Laster received his M.D. degree from Harvard University in 1950 and came to the NIAMD in 1953. He serves on the editorial board of two journals, *Biochemical Medicine* and the *American Journal of Digestive Diseases*.

Rubella Vaccine Licensed, Virus Strain Developed By Scientists at NIH

The first license in the United States to produce a live attenuated German measles (rubella) virus vaccine was approved by DHEW Secretary Robert H. Finch.

The license was given to Merck Sharp & Dohme, West Point, Pa.

NIH scientists developed the HPV-77 rubella virus used in the vaccine. It was grown in a duck embryo cell culture system evolved by Merck virologists.

Secretary Finch said the new rubella vaccine has undergone extensive testing for safety and effectiveness for the past 2 years by the Division of Biologics Standards.

More Vaccines Expected

It has been administered to more than 18,000 children and adults in community testing in this country and abroad.

Additional vaccines are expected to be licensed as testing and evaluation programs are completed.

"This initial licensing," Secretary Finch said, "brings to fruition a 7-year Government and industry effort to develop and make available a vaccine against German measles before 1970."

He said protection offered by the vaccine promises to be long lasting on the basis of patterns of antibody retention observed in children vaccinated more than 3 years ago.

Reflecting recent recommendations of the PHS Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, primary emphasis will be placed on immunizing school-age children who account for approximately 75 percent of rubella cases.

These children, in turn, expose women of childbearing age to the virus.

(See VACCINE, Page 6)

Pres. Nixon Authorizes Federal Pay Increase

A salary increase for about 5 million Federal employees and military personnel has been authorized by President Nixon.

The increase, to take effect in the pay period on or after July 1, will affect nearly 300,000 civilians in the Washington area. (See Pay Chart, page 2.)



Monty indicates that she wants a rattle—and does it without crying. This is a development stage that less than half the tested children her age have reached.

NHI Task Force Report Tells Problems Involved With Heart Replacement

The National Heart Institute Task Force on Cardiac Replacement met at NIH recently to iron out details of its final report to NHI.

The report will deal with medical, social, and economic problems surrounding the replacement of hopelessly diseased or damaged human hearts with heart transplants or with mechanical devices developed under the NHI Artificial Heart Program.

Transplant Aspects Discussed

Among the subjects to be discussed are 1) the current medical and technical "state of the art" in heart transplantation and artificial-heart development; 2) costs of heart replacement procedures and present or potential sources of payment; 3) present requirements for trained personnel and suitable facilities for the preoperative, operative, and postoperative care of candidates for heart replacement, and (4) social, ethical, and moral problems raised by the possibility of heart replacement.

Other subjects treated will encompass research needs for the solution of technical problems posed by heart transplantation, including the development of artificial hearts, and the dollars, personnel, and facilities needed to meet the demands for heart replacement.

Members of the Task Force on Cardiac Replacement are: Dr. James V. Warren, chairman, Ohio State University; Dr. Richard T. Eastwood, Texas Medical Center, Inc.; Dr. Frederick H. Epstein, University of Michigan School of Public Health; Dr. Alfred Fishman, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, and Dr. Charles Friedberg, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine.

Other Members Listed

Also, Tavia Gordon, Biometrics Branch, NHI; Dr. C. Rollins Hanlon, St. Louis University School of Medicine; Dr. Gladys M. Kammerer, University of Florida; Dr. T. Joseph Reeves, University of Alabama School of Medicine, and Dr. George Saslow, University of Oregon Medical School.

NHI staff advisors to the Task Force are Dr. Robert L. Ringler, deputy director; Dr. Alan N. Weiss, and Michael Shwarts.

NIH Golf League Invites Players To Join Teams for New Season

The NIH Golf League needs golfers—both men and women.

Men should contact Ed Rubick, Ext. 66244. Women golfers may call Rose Schrieber, Ext. 67537.

Anyone interested in playing will be assigned to a team. There is no waiting list.

Mrs. Jacobs' Dream—Camp for Deprived Children—Has Become a Weekend Reality



Mrs. Jacobs is surrounded by campers who will soon be sitting around the table working at their arts and crafts.

By Bari Attis

A 10-year dream—a free summer camp for underprivileged children—is beginning to come true for Mrs. Octavie Jacobs, on the staff of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, Intramural Research.

Mrs. Jacobs, with the help of her husband and son and their friends, including some NIH employees, has guided the development of "Camp Jacobs."

Over a decade ago Mrs. Jacobs started to raise funds to buy the camp's wooded tract of land near Cedarville State Forest in Brandywine, Md. Since 1963, she has been bringing children and their mothers from crowded city and suburban areas for a weekend in the country.

Camp Grows Steadily

The camp has been growing steadily and now has a well, electricity, a fish pond (which may be converted into a swimming pool), two shelters, and tents; and a nature center has been started.

Mrs. Jacobs plans to bring up to 15 children to the camp each weekend this summer, giving many of them an opportunity to see farm animals and vegetable gardens for the first time.

Often their mothers come too. This gives them a day off from family responsibilities, and at the camp they learn about family health care, marketing, nutrition, and meal preparation.

Future plans call for overnight camping with mothers, and fathers when possible, attending with their children.

During the summer of 1967, the D.C. Recreation Department provided transportation, staff, food, and sports and games equipment for a daily day-camp at "Camp Jacobs."

For 2 years budget restrictions have deprived the project of this support.

On June 14th Mrs. Jacobs' son Charles held an art exhibit of his work at their home as a kick-off for the camp's fund-raising activities. Proceeds of the exhibit were donated to the camp.

Volunteers are needed at "Camp Jacobs" this summer to help organize and lead activities such as hikes, games, storytelling, plays, and crafts.

Mrs. Jacobs also is looking for volunteers interested in developing original programs and projects to fit the needs of the children.

If you are interested in helping the camp (known officially as the Greater Washington and Maryland Youth Center, Inc.), please call May Ferrari, its administrative officer, at Ext. 62294 or in the evenings at WO 6-4657.

NIH Library to Undergo Extensive Renovations

Within the next 6 months the NIH library will undergo extensive renovations that will include space and lighting alterations and the relocation of many books and journals.

Construction on the upper level will take place during July and August.

Access to the lower level will be limited during alterations there in November and December. However, the library staff will be on duty to assist those using this section.

Suggestions to improve the library were made by the Library Advisory Committee, NIH Library staff, and personnel using the library.

Grants for Educational And Health Facilities Administered by DERF

Awards to construct health professions educational facilities which will make possible the addition of 197 first-year student places were announced recently by DHEW Secretary Robert H. Finch.

The Division of Educational and Research Facilities, BEMT, administers all NIH construction grants including the grant programs for both educational and health research facilities.

The Harvard School of Public Health will construct a new educational building to replace obsolete and inadequate structures.

Other Facilities Expand

Other educational facilities receiving grants to provide for expanding needs are:

- New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, to assist in the construction of a basic science building, a teaching hospital and a dental education building.

- Harper Hospital of Wayne State University School of Medicine, to construct a nine-story teaching hospital and to renovate an existing hospital.

- University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, to construct further teaching laboratories in the present Research and Instruction Building.

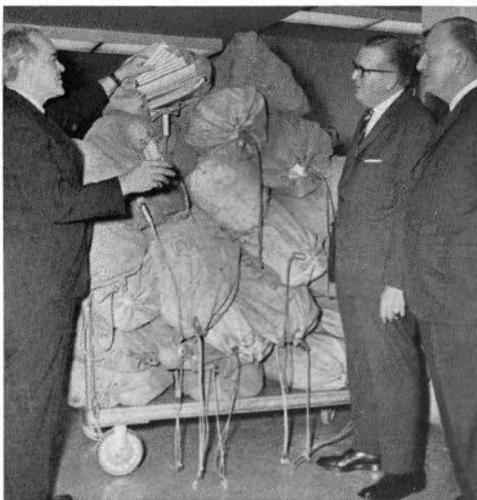
- The University of Rochester School of Medicine for the construction of a 700-bed teaching hospital and outpatient clinic.

Grants for health research facilities went to the University of Virginia Medical School for expanding and improving animal quarters and to the University of Texas Medical Branch for movable equipment for its animal quarters.



Dr. J. Palmer Saunders, associate director for Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, has been elected to the Washington Academy of Medicine. The Academy promotes exchange of knowledge between medical and other scientific groups.

NIH Is 'Snowed Un



Horace Thomas, head, Mail and Message Unit, POSB, indicates one of many heavily-loaded "nuttings" of mail to be processed on a Monday morning to Lewis D. Brown, OAS, and Donald R. Cushing, chief, Plant and Office Services Branch, OAS.

Would you believe—the NIH mailroom handles more than *sixty million pieces* of mail a year?

As much mail passes through the mailroom as is handled annually by a Post Office serving a city of 35,000 people, claims Horace Thomas, head of the Mail and Message Unit.

In addition to the normal avalanche of letters and packages, the unit "special handles" an estimated 100 to 150 special deliveries daily. Many of these items are of a perishable nature, requiring immediate attention.

Also, three employees devote full time to correcting correspondence misaddressed or misdirected to the more than 11,000 NIH employees.

Despite a 20 percent reduction in staff, the Mail and Message Unit, Plant and Office Services Branch, Office of Administrative Services, now services five new buildings, making a total of 43 on- and off-reservation facilities.



Jean Graves, Wilbert Chappell, and Lewis D. Brown handle thousands of tons of mail in Bldg. 10.



Ronald Rockwell and Wilbert Chappell transfer mail from nuttings to delivery trucks for transfer to sub-mailrooms.



Anna Harris and Azzalee Russell sort patient mail and pneumatic tubes in Bldg. 10.



Mr. Thomas and George Hoff, Communications Section head, inspect mail received in Bldg. 10 mailroom as Freddie Jackson and Walter Gant transfer mail bags from nuttings to the dumping table.



William Tyler, SMB, makes daily pick-up of packages for Platform E, Shipping and Receiving.



Ronald Rockwell, Wilbert Chappell, and Lewis D. Brown prepare mail for dispatch to various NIH buildings.

der'—by Mail, That Is



Chappell, Lina McGregor, and Ronald Rockwell sort



Lorrain Powell and Ruby Payne correct misaddressed letters and try to fathom their proper destination.

Ten Timely Tips to Improve Mail Service

To avoid delay and improve service, the mailroom staff recommends the following:

1. Whenever possible, use the tube. The pneumatic tube system is the fastest way to assure direct delivery. It is being renovated to improve service.
2. Always cite building and room number. This reduces delays caused by the need to search for proper addresses—a surprising number of pieces of mail are addressed to the recipient's telephone number.
3. Verify all addresses in the NIH Telephone Directory (the newest edition has just been released). Because of numerous recent moves, the few minutes spent could speed up correspondence by several days.
4. Maintain an up-to-date roster of frequently used addresses for ready reference.
5. Don't give "personal" correspondents your office address. Added loads delay official correspondence.
6. For speed and security, don't drop personal mail in your "out" box. Deposit such correspondence in U.S. mailboxes only.
7. Indicate building and room number of the return address on outgoing envelopes. This avoids opening and forwarding of undeliverable mail.
8. Always use zip code or inter-departmental mail stop number on outgoing mail.
9. Unless a bona fide emergency, avoid telephoning the mailroom. Telephone inquiries interrupt routine and result in further delay.
10. Reduce the number of mail stops. The fewer stops, the faster mail arrives.

Photos

by

Tom Joy



operate



Chappell, and James Thompson sort mail for other buildings.

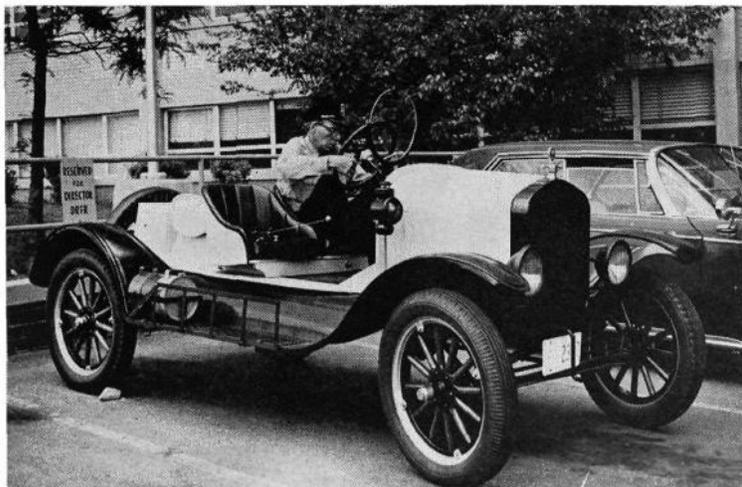


Robert Jackson sorts some of the 60 million pieces of mail handled annually at NIH.



Harry Killgo and Fernando Leon prepare mail leaving NIH for dispatch to the U.S. Post Office.

William Hanson Restores Vintage '25 Car



Guard William C. Hanson's Model T speedster has a number of embellishments, but the outside oiler is more utilitarian, it preserves the bearings.

A proud pair they are—William C. Hanson, an NIH guard at the Westwood Building, and his vintage 1925 Model T speedster.

The "T" touring car from which the speedster was created sold for about \$360 in 1925; restored, it is valued up to \$1,500.

Posh accessories include a motor meter, ampere gauge, water pump, and of all things, an electric starter.

More audible than visible is the reproduced Ardmore exhaust whistle and cut out, but what "T" speedster would be complete without it.

Zips Along at 45 MPH

Designed for show, the speedster's 20 hp. motor can zip along at 45 m.p.h.—fast enough on its 21-inch wheels with wooden spokes.

Mr. Hanson will show the speedster or one of his other "T's" in Dearborn, Mich., next July on the 60th anniversary of the Model-T Ford.

Besides the speedster, Mr. Hanson has restored a 1930 Model A coupe and a 1926 Model T sedan (see *NIH Record*, Sept. 6, 1967).

He also owns a 1937 four-door Packard, a classic 1956 Thunderbird, a 1963 Falcon station wagon, and waxes modern in a 1965 Cadillac.

Exhibit of Work by Roy Perry Includes Historical NIH Photos

An exhibit of photo-essay work by Roy Perry, retired NIH photographer, will continue through June 30 at the Rockville Civic Center Mansion.

Included in the exhibit are items from Mr. Perry's work as a photographer with the U.S. Public Health Service and NIH.

There are also historical pictures dating from the early forties showing Montgomery County as a typical small town.

U.S. Marine Band Concert To Be Given at CC July 3

The United States Marine Band will present a concert for the Clinical Center patients on July 3, at 7:30 p.m. on the patio east of the CC auditorium. In case of rain, the concert will be held in the auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends, are invited, but patients will have priority in seating.

3 New Members to Join NICHD Advisory Council

Three new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council—Dr. Ansley J. Coale, Dr. Robert E. Shank, and Dr. Robert W. Deisher.

The 4-year appointments, which begin July 1, were announced by Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, NICHD Director.

Dr. Coale is Director of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. He has been U.S. representative to the United Nations Population Commission since 1961.

Dr. Shank is professor and head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Deisher is professor of Pediatrics at the University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle.

Training Branch Offers Courses

The Training and Employee Development Branch, Office of Personnel Management will offer courses during July in shorthand, business English and writing for secretaries.

Details are available in personnel and administrative offices.

Dr. Jack Orloff, NHI, Gives Richards Lecture

Mediation of the hormonal action of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone) by cyclic AMP was discussed by Dr. Jack Orloff, chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism, at a recent meeting at the University of Pennsylvania.



Dr. Orloff

He presented his paper, "Regulation of the Permeability Response of Epithelial Tissue to Antidiuretic Hormone," at the Alfred N. Richards Lecture, sponsored by the Physiological Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Orloff's research on vasopressin's action has focused on the role of cyclic AMP, a nucleotide present in virtually all cells examined except the mammalian red blood cell.

His study is one of many being undertaken by scientists on the action of cyclic AMP, which apparently plays an important role in the action of various hormones in addition to vasopressin.

Before elucidation of this common role of cyclic AMP, scientists believed the action of each hormone was mediated independently.

Dr. Orloff has shown that in toad bladder, vasopressin stimulates receptive tissues to produce cyclic AMP, which then carries out the action previously attributed to the hormone itself.

Vasopressin increases cell membrane permeability, providing balance within and outside the cell by allowing water and certain solutes to pass between blood and cell.

Vasopressin's action in the kidney tubule is important because it allows water to be retained, maintaining body hydration by con-

Blood Bank at CC Reports 4 Donors Achieve 'Status'

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that four of its donors have achieved a special status.

Dr. Stephen Schiaffino, DRG, reached the 3-gallon mark. Dorothy B. Burns, OD, and Albert R. Cannon, DRG, reached the 2-gallon mark. Grant Riggle, DRG, joined the Gallon Donor Club.

Make an appointment to give blood now. Call the Blood Bank, Ext. 64506.

VACCINE

(Continued from Page 1)

Rubella virus infection, if contracted by women in early months of pregnancy, can cause fetal abortions or a multiplicity of birth defects including cataracts, deafness, heart disease, and mental retardation.

Because major outbreaks of the disease tend to occur in 7-to-10 year cycles, medical scientists believe a significant upswing in German measles cases would occur late in 1970 or early in 1971.

The vaccine is not recommended for routine use in women of child-bearing age because its safety has not been established for use in pregnant women.

centrating urine.

His current studies in isolated segments of the kidney tubule are aimed at determining how antidiuretic hormone regulates tissue permeability at the cellular level.

He indicated that scientists do not yet clearly understand how the hormone affects biochemical or structural changes to increase membrane permeability.

Understanding the action of vasopressin, it is believed, will enable scientists to ascertain why, in some disease states, the kidney is unable to respond to vasopressin.



Members of the Psychiatric Nursing Service, CC, were featured speakers at a recent conference. They are (l to r): Barbara Drescher, Kathleen Roche, Patricia Labrie, Bernice Crossley, and Mary F. Miller, head nurse of the CC unit 2-west.

DENVER

(Continued from Page 1)

When abnormal development is detected early, chances for successful corrective treatment are significantly improved.

The Denver is made up of 105 test items selected from a number of developmental and preschool intelligence tests.

The ages at which 25, 50, 75, and 90 percent of a sample group of children passed each item have been calculated for 25 different age categories.

On the scoring sheet, each item is represented by a horizontal bar, various points on which illustrate the ages at which a percentage of the children passed the item.

For example, for the test item "Walks Well," the left-hand end of the bar designates the age at which 25 percent of the children could walk well (11.2 months) and the right-hand end of the bar the age (14.3 months) at which 90 percent of the children could walk well.



Although Miss Geringer loses her balance, Roy Richardson stands 10 seconds on one foot, something only half the children his age can do.

The "Comp Care" program, headed by Dr. J. William Overmar, is in its third year of operation under a grant from DHEW's Children's Bureau.

The staff provides expert health care to eligible children up to age 18 in a large geographic area in Washington's central city. It also aids in solving related family problems of housing, food, and income stability.

Three clinics have been established and are staffed by physicians, nurses, social workers, nutritionists, psychologists, and other specialists.

Comp Care staff members have been encouraged to use imagination and resourcefulness in dealing with the diverse needs of the people they serve.

Comp Care services include clothing collections and distribution, discussion groups on sex education for young adolescent girls, and art therapy sessions for emo-

Test, Using Simple Kit, Shows Newborns' Antigen Response by IgM Level in Serum

How can a doctor be certain that the healthy-looking newborn on his examining table is actually free of infection?

And if a blood test does show a high antibody level, how can he tell whether those antibodies were simply passed along from the mother or whether they mean that the child's own system is actively fighting some disease?

nationally disturbed pre-schoolers. One of the neighborhood clinics even publishes a monthly newspaper called "Soul Support" which reaches 1500 homes.

The paper publishes community news, inexpensive menu ideas, shopping hints, black history capsules, and instructive puzzles and games.

The Denver Test has been valuable to Comp Care for other purposes.

According to Patricia Catanzaro, Comp Care's chief project nurse, the test is ideal for gaining the confidence of mothers and is an excellent device for teaching mothers how to stimulate their children's development through instructive play.

"Mothers like the Denver," Miss Catanzaro remarked. "They respond to seeing their children perform, and cheer them on as they stack blocks or try to raise themselves from a sitting position.

Significance Explained

"Our nurses emphasize to the mothers what the test shows their child can do and why the action is significant."

Miss Catanzaro said the test is also a good device for instructing baccalaureate nurses in the importance of planning nursing care for children around the individual child's growth and development.

Susan Geringer, a registered nurse at the Comprehensive Health Clinic at 1116 "W" Street, N. W., works with families both in the clinic and in their homes.

The Denver Test is often given in the home where the child may feel more relaxed and perform better than in the unfamiliar clinic environment.

Miss Geringer praised the test but she and several of her colleagues believe certain parts of it may not give entirely reliable



Selecting the right color block indicates normal development of language skills, and Roy gets it right each time.

A new screening test, partly developed at NIH, that can help clinicians answer such questions more confidently, won high marks from pediatricians attending a conference sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Available in a simple and inexpensive kit, the test requires only one-tenth of a milliliter of blood (the equivalent of a finger prick) from the baby.

Basis of Test Described

The basis of the test is that immunoglobulin M, one of three kinds of antibodies the body produces against infection, does not cross the placental barrier between mother and fetus.

"An elevated IgM level in the newborn's blood serum means that the child has responded to antigens and has made antibodies on its own, or that internal bleeding has occurred," explained Dr. John L. Sever, head of the Institute's Perinatal Research Branch's Section on Infectious Diseases. "The baby is reacting to either an infection the mother has passed on to him or an infection acquired in the newborn period."

Although an elevated IgM level does not indicate specifically what

data for the population group served by Comp Care.

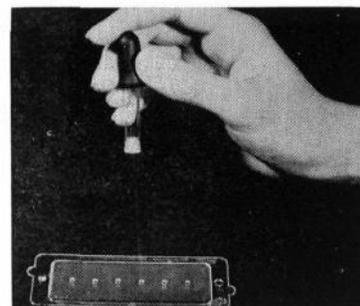
"I haven't yet come across a child who could define the words 'hedge' or 'pavement,'" Miss Geringer stated. These are two of six words the test norms indicate that 50 percent of the sample group could identify at 4 years, 9 months; and 75 percent could identify at 6 years of age.

Caution Needed

Dr. Frankenburg, aware of this problem, has cautioned professionals about interpreting test data from children with fathers in unskilled occupations.

He thought it possible that slower development in language might reflect a lack of response to a strange examiner, "... also they are less familiar with materials and such activities as drawing."

With NIH support a study of children with fathers in unskilled occupations is now underway at the University of Colorado with a view to possibly constructing a separate test form for use in examining such youngsters.



Injecting drop of infant's serum into gel containing anti-human IgM causes ring of precipitate to form. After 24-hour incubation, diameter of ring will show baby's IgM level.

infection is present, it does signify that some sort of disease is present. Once this is established other tests can then establish a specific diagnosis.

"In the infant, unlike the older child, acute infection may show non-specific symptoms or no symptoms at all," said Dr. Sheldon B. Korones of the Department of Pediatrics, the University of Tennessee. "It is very difficult to detect infection by the baby's behavior."

Pediatric services experimenting with the test have already demonstrated its value in calling attention to infections which can cause central nervous system damage. The test seems likely to become particularly useful as a screen for newborns from poor families, shown to have a high incidence of perinatal infections.



Ideas and information leading to safer and more effective use of drugs were topics at a recent NIGMS symposium. Dr. J. H. U. Brown, associate director for scientific programs, NIGMS (center), discusses the Pharmacology-Toxicology research program with Dr. Bo R. Holmstedt (l) and Dr. Folke J. Sjoqvist, both of Sweden's Karolinska Institute.

Dr. Alfred Ketcham Is Appointed To Staff of Oncology Journal

Dr. Alfred Ketcham, chief of the Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, has been named an associate editor of the *Journal of Surgical Oncology*.

The new international journal was published this spring by Plenum Publishing Corporation, New York City.

Contractors, Scientists Discuss Progress and Devices at Artificial Heart Program Conference

Contractors of the National Heart Institute's Artificial Heart Program and investigators met recently in Washington, D.C. to discuss progress in the development of artificial hearts and circulatory assist devices.

The conference, headed by Dr. Frank W. Hastings, dealt with five topics: materials, oxygenators, energy systems, instruments and circulatory assist devices.

Dr. Hastings announced that two centers will test and evaluate the safety and effectiveness of heart devices. The centers will probably be in operation by July.

While encouraged by the progress and present state in the development of the design of circulatory assist devices, he warned against over-optimism.

He expressed his enthusiasm for some instrumentation under development and remarked that "it may revamp diagnosis . . ."

However, Dr. Hastings refused to predict a target date for an implantable artificial heart.

Marion Potter to Train Women for Duties in Guyanan Health Centers

Marion Potter who hails from Kitty Village, East Coast Demarara, in Guyana, S. A., has recently completed specialized training at the Clinical Center.

No doubt, there will be a number of women from her country who will benefit from Mrs. Potter's training.

For the past 11 months, she has been enrolled in the Hannah Harrison School, a resident vocational school in Washington, D.C., learning techniques of administrative housekeeping, food supervision, and practical nursing.

About twice yearly, a housekeeping trainee is selected from the school to come to the Clinical Center's Department of Environmental Sanitation Control. For 3 weeks the trainee observes the newest methods of environmental control.

Because of Mrs. Potter's broader interests, the school administrator asked if she could observe additional programs for an overall view of modern hospital practices.

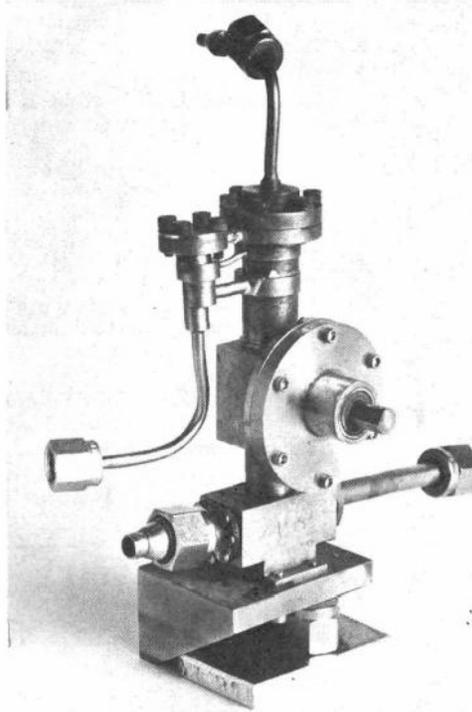
For almost 30 years, Mrs. Potter has been a secondary school teacher. She retires this year, and plans to work toward developing more vocational schools in Guyana.

Government-supported health care centers are being built in a number of rural and urban areas. Mrs. Potter believes that these centers will need many more women who must be trained before they can be employed. She hopes to teach them so they may be able to work in the new health care centers.

As for her stay at the CC, Mrs.



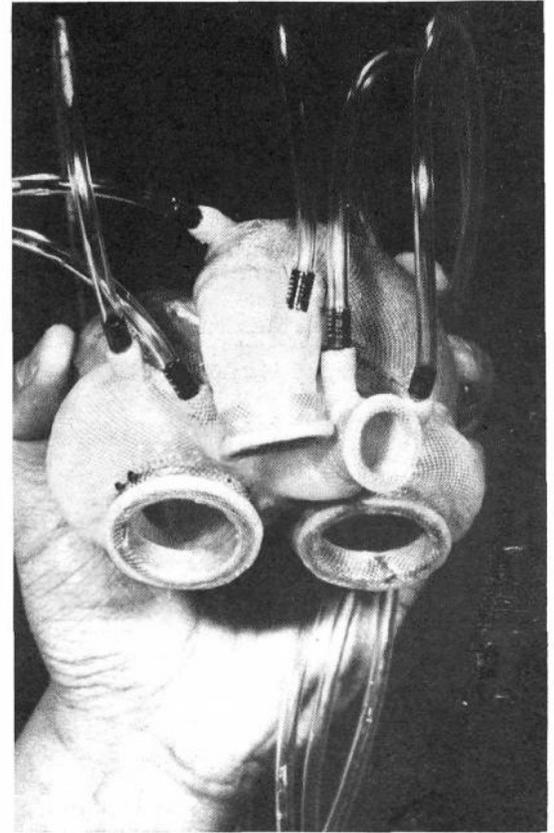
Dr. Frank Hastings (right) and Dr. Lowell H. Harmison, both of NHI, answer questions from news reporters on the status of the Artificial Heart Program.



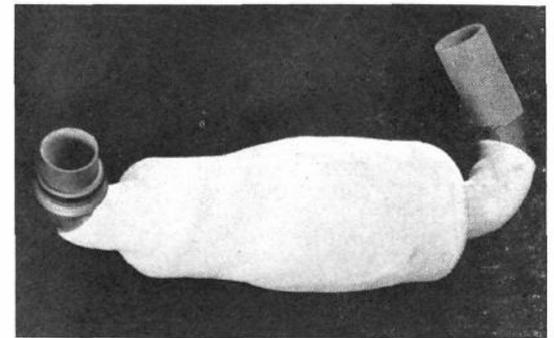
Miniature Rankine-cycle steam engine prototype (model B), one of the components of an implantable circulatory support system being developed under a research contract awarded by NHI's Artificial Heart Program to Thermo Electron Corporation, Waltham, Mass.

Potter exclaimed that the breadth and scope of the work she saw, and the scientific advancements she learned about, left her "almost without speech."

When asked about the name, Kitty Village, she told this legend: great wealth had been left there centuries ago by early Dutch settlers. It was suggested by one of the villagers that if the money were still there, it was like having money in the kitty. Thus—Kitty Village.



This total prosthetic heart is under development with NHI funds by Dr. Tetsuzo Akutsu, at the University of Mississippi. This is one of two artificial hearts aided by the Program, whose primary emphasis is the development of circulatory assist devices rather than total replacements for the living heart.



A model of this Bernhard-TECO pump has provided circulatory assistance in calves for up to 120 days. Designed by the Thermo Electron Corporation and the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, the pump is double-valved and pneumatically actuated.

Dr. Raub to Administer Resources for Research

Dr. William F. Raub has been named chief of the Special Research Resources Branch by Dr. Thomas G. Bowery, Acting Director of the Division of Research Resources, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

Dr. Raub is responsible for administering a grants program that supports specialized resources essential for biomedical research.

He graduated from Wilkes College, *summa cum laude*, received his Ph.D. degree in 1965 from the University of Pennsylvania, and was a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow at the same University the following year.

In July 1966 Dr. Raub joined the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, now the DRR, as a health scientist administrator.