Dr. Lotzkar Is Appointed Associate Director of Dental Health Division

Dr. Stanley Lotzkar has been named associate director of the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

His appointment was announced by Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach, Division Director.

In his new position, Dr. Lotzkar will be concerned with the manpower and resource development activities of the DDH.

An important aspect of these activities is the development of projects to increase the supply of dentists and of personnel in related dental health fields.

Administers Grants

He will also administer grants programs to enable dental schools to teach more effective utilization of auxiliary personnel and programs for assessing the Nation's dental and allied dental manpower.

Dr. Lotzkar received his D.D.S. degree from New York University in 1950, and was commissioned that year in the Public Health Service.

(See Dr. LOTZKAR, Page 8)

Dr. Dixon Named Chief, Cancer Toxicology Lab

Dr. Robert L. Dixon, formerly associate professor of Pharmacology at the University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, has been named chief of the Laboratory of Toxicology, National Cancer Institute.

He will direct investigations of the toxic effects of potential anticancer drugs in animals, the particular organs affected, and the degree of toxicity of various drug doses.

He and his colleagues will attempt to define the mechanisms of drug-induced toxicity. Treatment regimens will be tested to produce the greatest therapeutic effect at the least cost in serious side effects.

Research in Dr. Dixon's laboratory will be closely integrated with the NCI program in the development of new anticancer agents and ongoing clinical pharmacologic and toxicologic studies.

(See Dr. DIXON, Page 5)

Dr. Charles F. Bridgman, University of California at San Diego, project director of the Tutorial Environment System, shows Henry T. Hinnant, NLM, how to use his senses of sight, hearing, and touch to follow a TES study plan.

By Paul Kelly

A compact specialized automated classroom of the future has been introduced at the National Library of Medicine. The specially constructed Tutorial Environment System enables a medical student to sit at a console and an entire study plan unfolds before him—utilizing his senses of sight, hearing, and touch.

Seated before an array of modular cabinets combined with a control console, the student or doctor can push buttons, twist knobs, and press switches to issue commands to the machine.

From this one position he activates high fidelity speakers, back-projection viewing screens, and even an oscilloscope, to view a motion picture of a brain being dissected. The film is backed up by microscopic and projected slides, tape recordings, drawings, models, and even a real brain for direct examination.

Ardle available at the student's fingertips are several plastic-encapsulated specimens of brain tissue along with brain castings made from a material which closely resembles the human brain in texture, weight, and color.

The automated system was developed by the School of Medicine of the University of California under contract to NLM. Early guidance was provided by the National Advisory Committee for the Neurosciences Study Program, a group of 46 nationally known scientists and technical specialists in the fields of neurosciences, communication, and education.

The Tutorial Environment System is available to medical students, physicians, and scientists during the Library's regular hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Tapes and film-loaded cassettes permit the user to see and hear.

(See TUTORIAL, Page 5)

Quarterly Notice of NIH Meetings to Be Issued

The first issue of a new quarterly, Notice of NIH Conferences, will be published next month by the Office for Research Analysis and Evaluation, Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Virginia L. Blackford, chief of the Microbiology Sciences Unit, Scientific Evaluation Section, DRG, is coordinator for the Notice.

Dr. Blackford said that each issue will contain a detailed schedule of program-related meetings sponsored by NIH components.

Entries will be indexed chronologically and in alphabetical order.

Dr. Fritz Lotzkar, head of an NIAMD-sponsored nutrition research project in India, reviews lecture notes with Dr. Benjamin T. Burton. In her first visit to the U. S., she spoke to the NIAMD staff on India's malnutrition problems.

Dr. Patricia Pereira, a pediatrician and one of India's leading nutritionists, made this prediction while speaking before staff members of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

An associate professor of Pediatrics and head of the Nutrition Department at the Christian Medical College and Hospital in Vellore, India, Dr. Pereira is the principal investigator of an NIAMD-sponsored nutrition research project in India.

The project is supported through P. L. 480 funds administered by the Fogarty International Center.

NIAMD has conducted nutrition research among populations with nutritional deficiency diseases in such countries as India.

(See INDIAN, Page 5)
Female Know-How on Westwood Team Causes Others to Take a Second Look
By Marian Oakleaf

A funny thing happened to the Westwood Men's Softball Team on their way to the 1969 season—they got a new manager, Joanie Gries.

NIH League teams consider Joanie's managing less of a publicity stunt than they did at the beginning of the season. Westwood stacked up 8 wins over 6 losses this year, compared with 2 and 12 in 1968.

Joanie doesn't hesitate to wind up when the team needs batting practice. No razzing from the stands either when she strides out to the mound to discuss strategy with Pitcher Framous Edwards.

Her sex, she feels, has been an advantage in her managerial duties with the team. If her presence on the field has not made Lord Fauntleroy of the fellows, it has abolished all but gentle language. She pits female know-how against male ego occasionally, she confides, in playing dumb to gain a point.

Success No Fluke

Westwood's top season was no fluke. Joanie watched other League teams play, noted their strengths and weaknesses, and planned her strategy for meeting the opposition head-on.

The Hustlers, top team in the League, bowed to Westwood twice as a result of her strategy. Her husband's team took a similar landing at the hands of Westwood. Yep, they're taking a second look at Joanie's management.

The pretty, blond coding clerk has a few ground rules for her team. Her theory is that it is simpler for nine persons to satisfy one than it is for one person to satisfy nine has resulted in a spirit of cooperation among the team.

She requires them to wear red jerseys and caps, and spikes are a must. Joanie sports the team colors, too; her number is ¼.

She also believes in being equipped for injury, and her first aid kit is the most complete in the League. Her drive gives way to compassion though when there is an injury during play, and Joanie is not beyond administering first aid to an opponent. On one occasion she held an opposing pitcher on the mound by administering “freeze” to a bee sting on his arm.

Like any responsibility, Joanie has her moments of anxiety at game time when she lacks her starting team and her lineup is not as she would like it. In the face of opposition that “catches fire” in the opening innings, a manager resorts to tranquilizers.

Actually, the starting lineup begins before Joanie arrives at the field; particularly when she and her husband have a game scheduled on the same evening and the babysitter doesn't show up.

The only ground rule Husband Ken lays down is that Joanie's sports career not interfere with his dinner and, having a keen respect for ground rules, Joanie makes sure that her husband knows that her career doesn't show up.

The young couple, with his and her free time, and his and her sports career, have a game scheduled on the same evening and the baby-sitter doesn't show up.

The only ground rule Husband Ken lays down is that Joanie's sports career not interfere with his dinner and, having a keen respect for ground rules, Joanie makes sure that her husband knows that her career doesn't show up.
Dr. Griff T. Ross, NC],
Gives Pincus Lecture

The relevance of scientific investigation of the physiology of reproduction to the solution of problems of overpopulation was emphasized by Dr. Griff T. Ross recently at the annual meeting of the National Hormone Conference in Quebec. Dr. Ross, head of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Service, delivered the Second Gregory Pincus Memorial Lecture to open the meeting.

He reported on studies of the plasma level of pituitary and ovarian hormones during spontaneous and induced ovulatory menstrual cycles. Methods for measurement of protein and steroid hormones were developed by the Endocrinology Branch, NCI.

Use of these techniques, Dr. Ross said, should make it possible to manipulate pituitary and ovarian functions to control ovulation in normal and infertile women and to assess the roles of these hormones in several diseases.

The Pincus Lecture is given each year in memory of the late Dr. Pincus, who was a founder of the Laurentian Institute. He was an early pioneer in oral contraception.

3 NIH Employees Finish NIPA Fellowship Study

Three NIH employees recently completed a year of graduate study under a National Institute of Public Affairs Fellowship.

They are Joseph Brown, a Project Manager, Specialist, NIDR; Kirk Donovan, a Grants Management Officer, BEMT, and Robert Walkingdon, a Public Health Advisor, NLM.

Mr. Brown studied at Indiana University, while Mr. Donovan and Mr. Walkingdon studied at the University of Virginia and Princeton University. All three were chosen in a nation-wide competition.

The NIPA program is only one of a number of long-term educational opportunities open to NIH personnel. Similar opportunities are Princeton University's Educational Program for Federal Officials at Mid-Career, and Harvard University's Seminar on Science and Public Policy.

In addition, employees may be enrolled in a University without competing in an award program and receive support from NIH under the Government Training Act. Further information on the programs and other training opportunities may be obtained from your B/I/D Personnel Officer.
Dr. H. L. Stewart Retires
As Branch-Lab Chief;
With NCI 30 Years

Dr. Harold L. Stewart retired last month from his post as chief of the National Cancer Institute’s Pathologic Anatomy Branch and chief of the Laboratory of Pathology.

With NCI since its founding over 80 years ago, Dr. Stewart’s responsibilities included research on experimental tumors in animals. He also performed diagnostic services for Clinical Center patients, and supervised a training program for residents.

He pioneered in methods to induce cancer of the stomach and intestines in experimental animals by injection or feeding of carcinogenic chemicals.

His induction of stomach cancer in mice, following administration of 1, 5, 6 dibenzanthracene, provided the first animal tumor model sys-

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart look over the album filled with photographs of his friends at NIH. The album was presented at his retirement party.

Dr. Stewart received the DHEW Distinguished Service Award in 1966 as “one of the top figures in cancer research in the United States.”

Dr. Stewart is the author or co-author of more than 185 scientific papers.

He will serve as part-time consultant to NCI.

Gerontologists at 8th Internat’l Congress Urged to Make Old Age More Meaningful

Experts at the 8th International Congress of Gerontology were urged to “dream a little, brainstorm, and exchange large ideas,” to ensure that any further extension of life expectancy would not only be quantitative but qualitative.

With these remarks, John B. Martin, DHEW Commissioner on Aging, welcomed the nearly 1,900 representatives from 41 nations attending the recent Congress.

During the 5-day Congress, presided over by Dr. Nathan Shock, chief of the NICHD Gerontology Research Center, international gerontologists delivered 542 invited and volunteer papers.

Next Congress in USSR

The next International Congress will be in the USSR in 1972 under the presidency of Dr. D. F. Chebotarev, Institute of Gerontology, Kiev.

Using an experimental format, the Congress devoted time to small discussion groups organized around some 60 special topics.

These discussions, focused on specific research problems, were designed to permit more workers in specific areas to engage in face to face discussion.

Two plenary sessions looked at current trends and future directions in gerontology. The first included biological, psychological, and social theories; the second, a critique of current practice in geriatrics.

Aging appears to represent a loss of information from the human organism, and further advances in longevity can probably be obtained by fundamental interference with this timing mechanism, according to Dr. Alex Comfort, London, England. He called on gerontologists to make concerted efforts to find ways to modify the rate of aging.

Dr. H. Thomae, Bonn, West Germany, discussed new trends in gerontological research directed toward a cognitive theory of the aging personality.

Interaction Important

Second, competent social interaction makes an important contribution to the sense of well-being among older persons, Dr. Maddox noted.

The second plenary session began with a report by Dr. W. Ferguson Anderson of Glasgow, Scotland, that current trends in geriaries are to keep elderly people healthy and happy in their own homes as long as possible. To accomplish this, he said, comprehensive community services must be provided.

In addition to their sessions, participants took time out for scientific meetings. During a visit to the NICHD Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore and the Social Security Administration.

Blood Resource Program Described in Booklet

A 33-page, illustrated booklet, The Blood Resource Program, which describes the program’s goals and activities, has been published by the National Heart Institute.

The program, initiated in 1966 by Congressional order, will survey the Nation’s blood resources and their utilization in terms of present and foreseeable needs.

A second goal is to meet a rising demand for blood products through improved technology that will allow more sufficient production, storage, and distribution.

The publication discusses the relationship of NHI, other NIH institutes, and other agencies to the Blood Resource Program.

Single copies of the booklet are available, upon request, from the Office of Heart Information, NHI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. Mushinski Awarded
A Travelling Fellowship
By Harvard Med. School

Dr. Frederic Mushinski, a biochemist in the Laboratory of Biology, National Cancer Institute, has been awarded a William O. Moseley Travelling Fellowship by the Harvard Medical School.

He will spend one year, beginning tomorrow (Oct. 1), in the laboratory of Professor Gunter von Ehrenstein, Director of Molecular Biology, Max Planck Institute for Examinable Medical Science, Goettingen, Germany.

Dr. Mushinski will study advanced techniques of protein synthesis and amino acid sequence studies on secreted proteins from mouse plasma cell tumors, collaborating with Dr. von Ehrenstein, an expert in the field of amino acid sequence analysis.

The Fellowship was established to afford graduates of the Harvard Medical School the opportunity to broaden their knowledge and experience in distinguished laboratories abroad.

Prior to receiving his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1963, Dr. Mushinski was awarded a B.A. degree from Yale in 1959.

He joined NCI as a research associate in the Laboratory of Biology in 1965 after an internship and fellowship in the Department of Medicine of Duke University Medical Center.

Blood Resource Program

Issued by Heart Institute

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Single copies of the booklet are available, upon request, from the Office of Heart Information, NHI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Dr. Louden Named Chief, Div. of Dental Health Community Programs Br.

Dr. Thomas L. Louden has been appointed chief of the Community Programs Branch in the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training. The announcement was made by Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach, DDH Director.

Dr. Louden will be responsible for the Division's activities on community programs for the control and prevention of oral disease. He will also coordinate Branch functions that relate to Public Health Programs.

Hold Regional Posts

For the past 4 years Dr. Louden has served as the regional dental consultant in Charlottesville, Va. When the Bureau of Health Manpower was established in 1967, he was also named associate regional health director for the Bureau.

During 1962 to 1965 he was chief of the Program Operations Section and deputy chief of the Disease Control Branch, DDH. Here, he developed an oral cancer detection program.

INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

parts of South Africa, Egypt, and Pakistan. Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, associate director for Program, NIAMD, is project officer of the Vellore research.

Dr. Pereira explained that Vellore is one of two interrelated projects administered by NIAMD in South India. The other is located at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore.

Seek Disease Prevention

Laboratory development of protein-rich food supplements to prevent kwashiorkor (protein deficiency diseases) among preschool children in India is the main concern at Mysore.

Dr. Pereira said the Mysore effort has developed a series of protein concentrates from indigenous plants such as peanuts, soy, coconut, sesame, and cotton seed.

The Vellore project, she explained, enables clinicians to test the results of the Mysore research. Presently, Mysore-developed protein blends are being given to kwashiorkor patients in Vellore hospitals.

Large scale feeding tests in both controlled and uncontrolled village populations are also being made to evaluate food supplements in the diet of weaning and school age children.

Dr. Pereira said the malnutrition problem begins early in an Indian child's life. Most infants are breast fed until one to 2 years of age, but at age 9 months, weaning foods, such as cereals containing wheat, are added, and form a large percentage of the protein in the diet.

Unfortunately, like many vegetable proteins, wheat lacks the high biological quality found in animal protein, such as milk, meat, and eggs. Such food supports normal growth in children and serves as the main source of protein in the human diet.

Thus, when a child is 3 years old, his normal height and weight gain often begins to decline because the diet is insufficient to maintain regular growth.

The Vellore investigators turned to fortifying wheat with the amino acid lysine, the most limiting amino acid in the incomplete wheat protein.

Lysine enrichment, according to these experiments, will increase significantly the height of children fed on an enriched wheat diet as the main source of protein.

On the other hand, the Indian nutritionist said that locally produced fish flour, which many nutrition experts claim will help eliminate malnutrition in overpopulated countries, produced equivocal results in clinical trials.

Such sources of fish protein added to diets of children convalescing with kwashiorkor did not induce normal blood protein patterns unless recovery had first been initiated with feedings of skim milk protein.

Injections Suggested

Single, large injections of vitamin A in oil have been suggested as a prophylactic measure for children threatened with endemic vitamin A deficiencies.

However, Vellore studies are showing that such therapy for children on marginal diets has no value in treating eventual vitamin A deficiency.

But adding seasonal green vegetables to the diet protected against an excessive fall in serum vitamin A levels during the rest of the year.

TUTORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

nerve impulses as presented on the oscilloscope, a playback of a videotape showing a dissection recorded earlier in the year—and even a book shelf nearby containing standard texts for easy quick reference.

Although currently programmed for studies in the neurosciences, TES can be reprogrammed for any curriculum area regardless of complexity.

TES is not intended to supplant medical faculty with technological gadgetry. Rather, according to Dr. Charles F. Bridgman of the University of California at San Diego, Project Director, "the system will reinforce and perhaps compress the learning experience but must be seen in the perspective of an adjunct to the efforts of an excellent faculty working with carefully selected students."

He added that seven production models are nearing completion for use by the University in San Diego this fall.

During the next year, NLM visitors will be asked not only to work TES as a student might, but also to help in evaluation of its effectiveness. Walking through the display, which covers some 225 square feet and is located just off the Publications Room beyond the NLM lobby, each visitor will first see a 13-minute color film explaining TES, its concepts, and methods.

The visitor will then sit down at the console and actually operate the system using the study guide provided. An event recorder will follow his moves and help in later evaluation of the system.

As the visitor leaves the display, he will be asked to "talk" his reactions into a phone where they will be automatically taped. For those who would rather write impressions and opinions, there will be a printed form available.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director (r.), and Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, Acting Deputy Director, become familiar with the TES classroom of the future with the help of Dr. Bridgman.
Dr. Geoffrey M. Jeffery
Malaria Expert, Retires; With PHS 25 Years

Dr. Earl C. Chamberlayne (II), special assistant to the Director, NIAID, wishes Dr. Jeffery well at a farewell gathering in Dr. Jeffery's honor.

Dr. Geoffrey M. Jeffery, chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy since 1967, retired this month after 25 years in the PHS Commissioned Corps.

Dr. McWilson Warren has been appointed acting chief of the laboratory.

An expert on malaria, Dr. Jeffery will join the National Communicable Disease Center Malaria Eradication Program as chief of the Central America Research Station in El Salvador.

Isolated Donaldson Strain

Dr. Jeffery's experiments resulted in finding exoerythrocytic stages of Plasmodium falciparum in the liver of man.

He was also responsible for isolation of P. ovale (Donaldson strain) from an officer who had served in the South Pacific—the first documented record of this species being brought to this country by returning American troops.

Dr. Jeffery's studies of Vivax malaria further confirmed the effectiveness of adequate treatment in eliminating infectivity to mosquitoes. His improvements in laboratory techniques have done much to advance knowledge about malaria in both humans and animals.

Worked in Malaria Control

Dr. Jeffery received the D.Sc. degree in Parasitology from Johns Hopkins University in 1944. Later he worked as a biologist in a malaria control program sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He has been affiliated with NIH since 1948, when he was assigned to the Malaria Research Laboratory in Milledgeville, Ga.

He transferred to a malaria research laboratory in Columbia, S.C., before coming to the NIAID Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy here as assistant chief in 1965.

Among Dr. Jeffery's professional honors are the Baily K. Ashford Research Award from the American Society for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the USPHS Commendation Medal.

Cytosine arabinoside is approved as a prescription drug by the FDA for the treatment of acute leukemia, will be discussed at a meeting sponsored by the National Cancer Institute at NIH on Oct. 10.

The session will be held in the Jack Masar Auditorium in the Clinical Center starting at 9 a.m.

Scientists in the chemotherapy program headed by Dr. C. Gordon Zuberb, NCI Scientific Director for Chemotherapy, will describe the drug's role in adult and childhood leukemias.

Results of experimental and clinical studies of the drug's use in treating acute leukemia will be summarized here before the drug is released for general use.

Methods and schedules of administration and problems of toxicity, chiefly damage to the bone marrow with resulting infection and hemorrhage, will also be covered.

Cytosine arabinoside is one of a class of chemicals known as the arabinosides first reported in 1951. It was synthesized and reported active against animal cancers in 1961.

Further testing and its production in quantity resulted from cooperative efforts by industry and government. NCI-supported cooperative groups have clinically evaluated the drug since 1964.

Complete remissions, or temporary disappearance of all evidence of disease, occurred in a number of patients with myelocytic (pertaining to the bone marrow) and lymphocytic (pertaining to the lymph glands) forms of acute leukemia.

Acute myelocytic leukemia, occurring primarily in adults, has previously shown little response to drug therapy.

Dr. Jeffery received the PHS Commendation Medal in 1963 for his pioneering study on dental care for victims of chronic illness.

Cytosine arabinoside tricks body cells into accepting it because of its resemblance to the normal nutrients needed for growth, but it cannot be utilized by the body.

In 1965 he received his M.P.H. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

After 5 years as dental officer in the U.S. Coast Guard, Dr. Lotzkar served as chief dental assistant of several studies on dental care.

While assistant clinical professor at the University of Kansas City School of Dentistry in 1961-62, he investigated methods which might be used in training undergraduate dental students in the care of physically-handicapped patients.

Formerly chief of the DDH Resource Analysis Branch, Dr. Lotzkar has been with the Division since 1962.

4 NIH Scientists Speak at Meeting on Facets of Grants Administration

Four NIH staff members participated yesterday (Sept. 29) in the 2-day conference of the Institute for Federal Grants Educational Institutions and Nonprofit Organizations.

The session today (Sept. 30) will also be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The conference was sponsored by the National Graduate University.

It includes such topics as development and changes in grant policy, consistency in administration of university research projects, grants versus contracts, fiscal aspects of grants, responsibilities of grants officers, patents, copyrights, and reports.

Dr. Sherman Speaks

Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Deputy Director, addressed the opening meeting.

The development and use of grants in Government activities was discussed by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In addition, two Division of Research Grants scientist administrators—Dr. S. Stephen Schiaffino, chief of the Research Grants Review Branch, and Dr. Donald T. Chalkley, special assistant to the Director—addressed panel meetings.

Dr. Schiaffino spoke on how grants are awarded. The panel which he addressed covered the eligibility of grantees, guidelines and regulations, preparation and evaluation of proposals, and budget negotiation.

Dr. Chalkley discussed types of grant programs. The panel at which he spoke included such topics as programs for research, training, construction center for Government contract administration.

For 3 months this summer 68 students from 16 colleges participated in the Normal Volunteer Program at the Clinical Center. Of some 125 applicants interviewed in the spring, only about half were selected for the variety of studies conducted by NIH clinicians. Normal volunteers come to the CC throughout the year, but usually the group is largest in the summer. Delbert Nye, chief of the Normal Volunteers Section, is standing right of 52 normal volunteer students; Fred Wright, assistant section chief, is standing left.
Edith M. McCoy, Widow of NIH Director, Dies

Mrs. Edith M. McCoy, 93, widow of a former Director of the National Institute of Health, died Sept. 15 in Wheaton. She resided in Chevy Chase.

Her husband, Dr. George W. McCoy, became Director in 1915 of the Hygienic Laboratory, renamed the National Institute of Health in 1930. Considered the nation’s greatest authority on leprosy, he served as Director until 1937.

During Dr. McCoy’s tenure, Mrs. McCoy traveled with him and assisted with several important studies he conducted here.

Yet, during the same 25 years, visitor days in our national parks increased 1100 percent and the burning of sulphur dioxide-producing fuels increased 500 percent.

Dr. Revelle also called the large-scale use of pesticides a serious threat to the environment and expressed concern over pollution of the oceans.

Dr. Revelle, internationally known for his investigations of the physical nature of oceans, has devoted much of his time in recent years to the problems of developing countries.

These problems, he said, are primarily of limited space and inadequate resources.

He proposed helping these countries by establishing lower birth rates.

OAS Establishes Five Sections

The administration and negotiation segments of the Research Contracts Branch, Office of Administrative Services, have been combined, and five new Research Contract Sections established.

The branch is now composed of an Office of the Chief with the five sections, each responsible for planning and directing an alphabetical portion of all research and development contracts.

Edith Jones Meets Challenge of Visitors From 41 Countries at Dietetic Congress

What happens when one manages a meeting where most of the delegates are from other countries? A lot that is interesting, challenging, and at times humorous, observed Edith A. Jones.

She is chief of the Office of the Chief of Dietetics.

Speakers at the Congress, whose theme was Dietetics in a Changing World, included Dr. Leon Goldberg, research professor of Pathology and Toxicology, Albany Medical College of Union University, who discussed food additives.

At other times, however, Miss Jones met a number of non-English speaking delegates from 41 foreign countries. To solve the problem of helping the international visitors understand dietary parlance, she coached the interpreters, drew pictures when needed, or used sign language.

Delegates Visit CC

Many delegates visited the Clinical Center, where Morrie Bonnell, chief of the Patient Dietetic Services, greeted them. A staff of interpreters helped her overcome possible language difficulties.

Miss Jones also arranged for a visit of 450 delegates to the White House, where they were greeted by Mrs. Patricia Nixon. Upon receiving an invitation from Miss Jones to visit the Clinical Center, the First Lady expressed the hope that she could.

World Population Needs Access to Resources, Seminar Speaker Claims

“We’ve got to think of people as human beings when we talk about solving population problems,” said Dr. Roger Revelle, Director of the Harvard Center for Population, to the National Institute of Health seminar series.

Dr. Revelle was the second speaker in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development population seminar series.

Our greatest concern, he noted, is insuring a future where an expanded world population retains access to the natural resources necessary for a happy life, rather than a mere existence.

Attaining this end will require an alteration in the destructive behavior patterns of man that have eroded the quality of our environment.

It also will require, he added, effective farming of the world’s 8 billion acres of arable land to insure a palatable diet above the subsistence level.

Marine life, the oceanography authority pointed out, will be a good source of protein, but never a source of calories to feed the world’s population.

Finally, the ideal approach to the population problem will offer all individuals the opportunity to choose the size of their families.

Coercion in family planning, in Dr. Revelle’s view, is dehumanizing and deplorable.

Dr. Revelle said the world has enough arable land to meet food production needs for the next 50 to 60 years. The main concern now is with the quality of the environment — our most important resource.

Beauty, cleanliness, and simplicity, he said, are necessary for man’s happiness.

Behavioral patterns and growing affluence may be more responsible for eroding our environment than actual population growth. For example, between 1940 and 1965 the population of the United States increased 46 percent.

Bus Service Scheduled Between NIH-Airports

A daily bus service between NIH and the National and Dulles airports has been announced by Donald R. Cushing, chief of the Plant and Office Services Branch, ODA.

The buses stop at Bldg. 31-A and 10 on a regular schedule, 7 days a week. No reservations are required.

The present schedule is:

- **National Airport**
  - Leave NIH: 5 minutes and 35 minutes after the hour (6:05 a.m. to 12:05 a.m. daily)
  - Travel time, one hour minimum
  - Fare: $2.25 per person one way
  - 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after the hour (4:45 a.m. to 10:45 p.m. daily)

- **Dulles Airport**
  - Leave NIH: 5 minutes and 35 minutes after the hour (6:35 a.m. to 12:35 a.m. daily)
  - Travel time, one hour minimum
  - Fare: $2.75 per person one way
  - On the hour and half hour (5 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily)

For additional information concerning this service, please call the Bldg. 31 Receptionist, Ext. 66320.
Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

9/2—Dr. Ana Maria Lennon, Chile, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1A27.
9/2—Dr. Nadao Kineshita, Japan, Chemistry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry V. Gelboin, NCI, Bldg. 36, Rm. 3E24.
9/2—Dr. Yaacov Michaeli, Israel, Intramural Research. Sponsor: Dr. Richard C. Greulich, NIDR, Bldg. 36, Rm. 10E.
9/3—Dr. David Gershon, Israel, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NHl, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6D20.
9/3—Dr. Harriet E. Gershon, U.S.A., Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. Baruj Benacerraf, NIAID, Bldg. 10, Rm. 11N309.
9/3—Dr. Yusuke Nagai, Japan, Section on Peptide Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John J. Pisano, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D15.
9/8—Dr. Harold V. Wyatt, United Kingdom, Immunology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Tiberdes, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 2C28B.
9/11—Dr. Izhar Qureshi, Pakistan, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ulrich Weiss, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. B122.

R&W Service Center Opens In New Location in Bldg. 10

The new R&W Service Center, including the Post Office and card and film desks, has opened officially in Rm. B1-C-06, Bldg. 10. The official opening ceremony will take place on Oct. 14.

Phone numbers for these services will remain the same: Ext. 61262 for the film desk, and Ext. 62990 for the Post Office.

NIH Symposium and Exhibit, Oct. 6-9, Features New Research Equipment

“Gas Liquid Chromatography—Amino Acid Analysis” will be the subject of the opening session of the Symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation to be held Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 p.m. in the Jack Murzyn Auditorium in the Clinical Center.

The 4-day scientific meeting will coincide with the 19th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit. The exhibit is one of the Nation’s largest displays of newly developed equipment for use in medical research. Seventy-three manufacturers will participate, displaying equipment valued at nearly one million dollars.

Dr. A. J. Sheppard, Food and Drug Administration, will preside over the symposium’s opening session. Several aspects of amino acid analysis will be discussed.

Topics in subsequent sessions will include freezing and freeze-drying living cells, data processing techniques for instrumentation, and biological energy sources.

Other session chairmen include Dr. Jules A. Gladner, (NIAMD), and Dr. Nathan Gochman, (CC), NIH; John J. Konikoff, General Consultant for International Programs, NCI; J. O. J. Kees, General Electric Company; A. P. Harrison, University of Missouri; E. C. Knoblock, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and J. A. Toussimis, Biodynamics Research Corporation.

The Annual Symposium and Exhibit are cosponsored by NIH and the local chapters of seven national scientific societies.

Symposium sessions will be held at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Oct. 6, 7, and 8, and at 2 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. on Oct. 9.

The research equipment exhibit, located in Bldg. 22 at NIH, will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Oct. 6-9.

Eight special instrumentation sessions, conducted by manufacturers’ representatives, will be held here in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall. They are scheduled at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily throughout the meeting.

The scientific public is invited.

Dr. John Heller Awarded Scandinavian Medal

Dr. John R. Heller, Special Consultant for International Programs, National Cancer Institute, has been awarded the Medal of Honor of the Scandinavian Cancer Union.

Dr. Heller received the medal in recognition of his contributions to the development of cancer control programs at the annual meeting of the Union in Stockholm, Sept. 24 to 26.

The Union is a federation of cancer organizations of five Scandinavian countries.

Dr. Heller was Director of the NCI from 1948 to 1960. Upon retirement he became President and Chief Executive Officer of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center until 1963.

He has been a special consultant on International, Medical, and Scientific Affairs of the American Cancer Society since 1964.

Dr. Heller assumed his present post at NCI in 1965.

Dr. Levy Named Head, Drug Metabolism Section, Cancer Research Center

Dr. Carl C. Levy, National Cancer Institute, has been named head of the new Enzymology and Drug Metabolism Section, Laboratory of Pharmacology, at NCI’s Baltimore Cancer Research Center. Formerly, he was with the Dermatology Branch, NCI.

Dr. Levy and his colleagues will develop enzymological techniques for clinical and laboratory study of the effects of cancer drugs and their metabolites on the growth regulation process of normal and malignant tissues.

They will also develop and evaluate enzyme preparations against cancer in animals.

Dr. Levy came to NCI in 1962. He received his B.S. from C.C.N.Y., an M.S. from Brooklyn College, and his Ph.D. from Rutgers University. He was a postdoctoral fellow at both Yale and Tufts Universities.