Dr. Marvin Dunn Named Chief of DERF Branch

Dr. Marvin Dunn has been named chief of the Physician Education Facilities Branch of the Division of Educational and Research Facilities, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

Dr. Dunn comes to the Division from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, where since 1965 he has served as both associate dean and associate professor of Pathology.

He will plan, direct, and coordinate the construction grants program for schools of medicine and osteopathy. Such facilities are needed to provide space for increased enrollments to meet growing health manpower needs.

A native of Texas, Dr. Dunn received his B.A. degree from Hardin-Simmons University, and his M.D. from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

He was in the PHS Commissioned Corps from 1957 to 1959. During this period he was medical officer-in-charge of a cytology research project jointly sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Last year Dr. Dunn was chairman of a task force to increase enrollment and enrollment of students in minority groups for six Philadelphia schools of medicine.

In 1962 Dr. Dunn received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching.

Drs. Baker and Layton Named NLM Regents

The Presidential nominations of Drs. William O. Baker, and Jack M. Layton to the Board of Regents, National Library of Medicine, have been confirmed by the Senate.

They have been appointed for 4-year terms and will replace Drs. Stewart G. Wolf and Dr. William H. Bean, whose terms of office expired in August 1969.

Dr. Baker, vice president in charge of research, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J., is a recognized leader in the field of communications.

Dr. Layton, professor and head of the Department of Pathology, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, is a distinguished scientist-educator.

HEW Sec. Finch Dedicates Newest NIH Research Facilities at Nov. 18 Ceremony

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch dedicated the two newest NIH laboratory facilities—Research Buildings 36 and 37—at ceremonies held Nov. 18 before an audience of more than 500 invited guests.

In his dedicatory address, Mr. Finch lauded NIH research efforts, noting that “you ... have earned what every group of professionalscovets most and that is the reputation for excellence.” He added, “... your reputation can only be enhanced, if that is possible, by these gleaming new facilities.”

While acknowledging the benefits derived from research, Mr. Finch indicated that health care, as well as other Federal services, were up for reexamination and reassessment.

“We have hard, even agonizing choices to make,” he declared. “They involve trade-offs that no one wants to make ... emphasizing one good at the cost of another. But in this period of budget stringency, such choices must be made— and limited resources must be targeted accordingly.”

“Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J., is a recognized leader in the field of communications.

Dr. Layton, professor and head of the Department of Pathology, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, is a distinguished scientist-educator.

HEW Secretary Finch delivers address dedicating Bldgs. 36 and 37. On the podium may be seen (l to r): Dr. John C. Eberhart, Director of Intramural Research, NIMH; Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Jr., NINDS Director; Dr. Carl G. Baker, Acting NCI Director; Dr. Marston, and the Reverend LeRoy G. Kerney.—Photos by Tom Joy and Ralph Bredland.

CellBiochemical, Physical Variations May Explain Cancer-Causing Process

Newly discovered biochemical and physical differences between the membranes of normal and malignant cells have been reported by NIH scientists. Such differences may help elucidate the process of cancer causation.

The study was undertaken by Dr. Peter T. Mora and Vivian W. McFarland, National Cancer Institute, and Dr. Roscoe O. Brady and Roy M. Bradley, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. It was reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

The findings resulted from research on the influence of a tumor-causing virus on both the chemistry of cell membrane and the ability of these cells to produce tumors when injected into laboratory animals.

Chemicals in Membrane Change

Attention focused on changes in the amount of certain chemicals in the cell membrane, particularly large molecules called gangliosides. Gangliosides, when present on the cell surface, may influence such factors as the surface charge and adhesiveness of the cell.

These in turn could influence the mutual control of division of cells when in contact with one another ("contact inhibition"). One distinguishing feature of cancer cells is their lack of contact inhibition and their abnormal and uncontrolled division.

Cell Line Also Studied

The scientists used SV40 virus (a monkey DNA virus) to infect a mouse cell line derived from a strain of inbred mice and another derived from randomly bred mice. A cell line that showed spontaneous transformation (not induced by virus) in tissue culture was also studied.

The cell membranes of both types of virally transformed cells showed a marked reduction in the amount of two specific gangliosides. No such decrease was seen in the spontaneously transformed cells.

The physical growth pattern of the virus-transformed cells in tis--
Lab Personnel Offered Demonstrations, Lectures On Safety Pipetting

Dr. John J. Farmer III (l) and Narbik Karapetyan (l) observe Dr. Irwin demonstrate safety pipetting in a Plexiglas simulated hood.

A series of lectures and demonstrations on safety-pipetting was recently given by the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, as part of its Biological Control Program. The purpose of the series is to make people aware of the dangers of infection caused by ingestion of pathogenic microorganisms through mouth pipetting. It was also shown that aerosol generation by improper pipetting contaminates personnel.

Before the lecture different types of pipetting devices were evaluated. In this evaluation safety cabinets and laminar flow hoods were used; both are now being used more frequently in the laboratory. Later, lecture participants practiced using pipetting devices with safety cabinets and simulated laminar flow hoods. Laboratory personnel from NCI, NIAID, and NIH have so far attended the lectures. Laboratory supervisors may confer with the lecturer in order to stress the discussion that will be of most value to their respective institutes.

For further information call Dr. John Irwin, Ext. 66171 or Roger DeRos, Ext. 66095.

Two CC Nurses Retire From Federal Service

Two nurses who will be missed, are retiring from the Clinical Center.

Irma Monlux, chief training officer, Education and Training Unit, CC Nursing Department, and Katherine Finn, administrative nurse supervisor, will both retire on Nov. 30.

Joint Party Given

A joint party was given for them—the number of guests who attended attested to their popularity.

Miss Monlux, an officer in the PHS Commissioned Corps with the rank of nurse director, taught for many years before joining the CC nursing staff in 1962, as an instructor.

She was appointed chief training officer in 1964, responsible for the training of all new CC Nursing Department personnel.

Miss Monlux earned her R.N. degree from Kahler Hospital School of Nursing, and her B.S. degree in Nursing Education from the University of Minnesota. On her retirement she will live in Arizona.

Miss Finn joined the CC nursing staff in 1957. Her responsibilities included ensuring proper nursing coverage for the CC as well as handling many departmental problems.

Served With Marine Hosp. Service

She was a member of the U.S. PHS in the late thirties and forties, at that time it was called the U.S. Marine Hospital Service.

Miss Finn received her R.N. degree from Saint Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, Neb.—her home state. She has a B.S. degree in Nursing from Creighton University, and an M.S. degree from the University of Omaha.

She plans to make her home in Omaha.

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During their retirement party Katherine Finn (l), and Irma Monlux (c), receive best wishes from Geraldine L. Ellis, assistant chief, CC Nursing Department. Both will head west, Miss Finn will live in Omaha where the winters are cold—Miss Monlux will reside in sunny Sun City, Ariz.
CFC at NIH Reaches 96.9 Percent of Quota; One More Report Due

As the Combined Federal Campaign here ended on Nov. 20—with one final report due—collections at NIH had reached 96.9 percent of its goal, $184,077.97.

Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director of the National Heart Institute and CFC Chairman, expressed appreciation that "a tremendous job has been done here at NIH in behalf of this important drive."

He added, "Congratulations to all the staff and a well done" to all the keymen. A sense of sharing has been achieved through the generosity of NIH employees.

Eight of the participating units have exceeded 100 percent of their quota as reported Nov. 14:

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Several components within BEMT have exceeded their quota, as the BEMT report on Nov. 12 indicates:

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Minority Group Census To Aid Trend Analysis Scheduled for HEW

HEW is taking steps to make equal employment opportunity a reality by updating statistics on minority group employment.

A recent change in Civil Service Commission policy allows the Department to include a record of minority group designations in its computer system when this information is maintained separately from all other records.

The data will be available for use only by the Equal Employment Opportunity staff.

By combining the record of minority group identification with information available from computerized personnel records, EEO officials will be able to obtain data—such as rates of promotion and concentration of minority groups—which will enable them to analyze trends and propose corrective actions.

In order to obtain the information needed for this new computer record, NIH supervisors are being asked to identify the racial groups of their subordinates.

Data Sent to EEO Officer

The data on all full-time employees as of Nov. 30 will be sent directly from supervisors to the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

Once this information has been placed on computer tapes, the original records will be destroyed. The tapes, under the control of the EEO officer, will be used only in the generation of statistical reports which he will authorize.

In no case will the race of individual employees be identified by name either on the computer tapes or in any of the reports.

Questions about this procedure should be directed to Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer at NIH, Ext. 60011.

New Self Service Store To Open in Building 35

A new Self Service Store, located in Bldg. 35, Rm. B-313, will open on Tuesday, Dec. 2. The store, the third on the reservation operated by the Supply Management Branch, OAS, will be open Monday through Friday, from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

The store will carry a complete line of office supplies, a variety of laboratory, photographic, surgical and housekeeping materials, and a selection of nontoxic, nonflammable chemical items.

A Change Plate, authorized by area administrative officers, is essential in order to make purchases in the three SMB Service Stores.
NIAID TEAM

(Continued from Page 3)

laid from the urine of naturally infected Calomys in San Joaquin.

A rodent control campaign, aimed primarily at Calomys, was started in San Joaquin and resulted in a rapid and complete halt of the BHF epidemic.

However, work on a vaccine as a prophylactic measure is continuing at the MARU, since rodent control and maintenance of strict sanitary techniques are costly and the potential for another epidemic is always present.

The researchers also compared the clinical manifestations of BHF to those of hemorrhagic fevers in southeast Asia. They developed techniques for predicting future epidemics and measuring antibodies against the group of viruses to which this virus belongs.

Dr. Johnson joined NIAID in 1958. After serving in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, he went to the MARU in 1962 and became its director in 1964. Dr. Webb joined the MARU staff in 1963 and was appointed an officer of the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1966.

Dr. Johnson received his B.A. from Oberlin College and his M.S. and M.D. from the University of Rochester.

In 1964 he received the Order of the Condor from the government of Bolivia for his work with Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever.

Last September, and also in 1965, he was in Russia serving as a member of the U.S. delegation on hemorrhagic fevers.

Dr. Webb received her B.A. from Agnes Scott College and her M.D. from the Tulane University School of Medicine.

From 1955-61, she was assigned to the Army Medical Research Unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. In 1958 she was a participant in the First Asian Regional Pediatric Congress which was held in Singapore.

Both researchers belong to the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and to the Microbiological Society of Panamá.

BEMT Booklet Updates

Health Manpower Facts

A new publication, Health Manpower Source Book (Section 29), has recently been issued by the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

The booklet presents statistics on the education and supply of health manpower and updates facts that are covered in earlier BEMT publications.

Trends in the number of schools, students, and graduates in such health professions as medicine and osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, and podiatry are included in the pamphlet.

Single copies of the booklet identified as Public Health Service Publication Number 263, Section 29, are available without charge from BEMT, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Multiple copies may be bought at $1.75 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Dr. Kohls Retires; Spent Federal Career at RML

Dr. Glen M. Kohls, a scientist at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., a part of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has retired after 40 years as a medical entomologist.

Dr. Kohls, a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, is internationally recognized for his research in the classification and biology of ticks.

Under his direction, the RML tick collection has developed into one of the world’s largest and most complete. It contains over 600 species collected from all over the world.

Dr. Kohls was awarded an Honorary D. Sc. degree by Montana State University, his alma mater, in 1997. He received his M. S. degree from the University of Minnesota. In 1989 he was the recipient of the HEW Meritorious Service Medal.

He is the author of 166 publications and, since 1966, has served as assistant editor of the Journal of Parasitology.

Dr. Kohls has served as both vice-president and president of the International Northwest Conference on Diseases in Nature Communicable to Man.

In 1993 he was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

With the exception of his World War II military service with the U. S. Typhus Commission, Dr. Kohls has spent his entire professional career at RML.

Dr. Murray on NIAMD Council

Dr. Donald S. Murray, Assistant for Federal Relations to the President of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council.

Recently, he was also appointed to serve on the NINDS Program Project Committee.

Secretary Finch peers through an electron microscope to view a viral specimen as comedian Danny Thomas looks over his shoulder during a tour of labs in Bldg. 37. At right are Dr. Baker and Bolivar J. Lloyd, Jr., NCI biologist.

CEREMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

"At the same time, we intend to develop new programs and to build a new thrust into ongoing programs that will begin to resolve the manpower crisis, and at the same time reinforce our investments with respect to facilities.

"I am honored to dedicate these two new facilities," Mr. Finch concluded, "and to pledge every effort to sustain the high criteria of biomedical research at NIH."

Dr. Marston Welcomes Guests

Dedication participants and guests were welcomed by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director. In his opening remarks, Dr. Marston recalled the words of Francis Bacon 350 years ago in his call for scientific experimentation.

"It is in this spirit that we come to dedicate these buildings today," Dr. Marston said. "They are entirely dedicated to the investigation of ‘this very world,’ and they will bring new devices to extend the human mind—devices such as Bacon never dreamed of in his ‘New Atlantis.’"

"They will also take advantage of the multidisciplinary approach—something else never dreamed of by the great ‘morning star’ of today’s scientific world.

"And in these ways they will materially strengthen the base of fundamental knowledge of things that, we hope and believe, will contribute to the gradual alleviation of human suffering and to improvement in the quality of life for all men and for all times."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. Finch, accompanied by Dr. Marston and distinguished guests, toured laboratories in both facilities.

Among the guests was comedian Danny Thomas, a member of the National Advisory Cancer Council, which was meeting at NIH. The National Advisory Council on Neurological Diseases and Stroke also was in session. All members of both councils attended the ceremony.

The new structures together contain 500,000 square feet of floor space and will house almost 1,600 scientists and other personnel. Scientists there will concentrate on basic investigations related to cancer, neurological diseases and stroke, and mental health.

The dedication opened with a presentation of the Colors by the 8-member Military District of Washington’s All-Services Color Guard and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Rev. LeRoy G. Kerney, chief of the Spiritual Ministry Department, Clinical Center, pronounced the invocation and benediction.

Guests were entertained by several musical selections played by the Walter Johnson High School Band, directed by Gilbert Muir.

Scientists Investigate Changes

Currently, the scientists are investigating how the changes in the cell’s surface and the appearance of the transplantation antigen induced by the SV40 virus are related to the decrease in the gangliosides.

Thus, viral transformation may serve as a model to explain many of the observed differences between normal and malignant cells and hold the key for the eventual understanding of the cancer process.

CELL

(Continued from Page 1)

sue culture was also more crowded than that of normal cells, presumably due to a viral-induced change in contact inhibition.

The spontaneously transformed cells grew only somewhat more thievishly than normal.

No tumors were produced in inbred mice after inoculation with the virus-transformed cells, except in those mice whose immunologic competence had been destroyed by irradiation.

This suggests that a specific transplantation antigen was present on the cell surface of virally transformed cells which was recognized and rejected by the immune system of normal animals.

Eight members of the Military District of Washington’s All-Services Color Guard march up the aisle prior to presentation of the colors.

A number of distinguished members of advisory councils and other notable guests are in evidence in this partial view of the audience at the dedication.
Dr. Seegmiller Receives Philip S. Hench Award
For Research on Gout

Dr. J. E. Seegmiller, who recently retired from the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has received the Philip S. Hench Award for outstanding contributions to research on gout and related disorders.

Dr. Seegmiller was recognized for his "exemplary leadership and outstanding contributions to the understanding of purine metabolism, gout, Lesch-Nyhan disease, and other related hereditary metabolic disorders."

Dr. Seegmiller joined NIAMD in 1952 and has devoted his interests to clinical and biochemical investigations of genetically determined human diseases.

Advances Understanding

This research has led to dramatic advances in understanding many hereditary diseases as well as to new concepts of metabolic and chemical approaches to the study of disease.

He has elucidated the biochemical basis of acute attacks of gouty arthritis and the mechanism of colchicine's action in alleviating painful episodes in patients. He has also demonstrated how allopurinol combats gout.

His clinical evaluation of the newer uricosuric drugs paved the way for their acceptance by physicians.

In addition, his demonstration of the absence of an essential enzyme in Lesch-Nyhan disease led to a new approach to gout research. He pointed out that some patients with gout may have a partial deficiency of this enzyme.

In 1988 Dr. Seegmiller received the Gairdner Foundation annual achievement award, and in 1989 he was given the FHS Distinguished Service Medal.

The Hench award, named after the recipient of the 1950 Nobel Prize in Medicine, has now been given twice to an NIAMD scientist. The winner of the first award, given in 1966, was Dr. Leon Sokoloff, chief of NIAMD's Section on Rheumatic Diseases.

The average age of the nation's 26,656,000 veterans is 44.2 years, according to V.A. figures.

Four Different Booster Heart Systems—Two Implanted in Calves—Shown by AHP

Dr. J. E. Seegmiller (r), assistant chief of NIH's Artificial Heart Program, and technicians with the calf, "Butterball," who seems to enjoy her respite from the laboratory scene. Components of the system implanted in Butterball have been tested individually in previous animal trials, but only recently have all subsystems been combined to function in the same animal.

Four different and completely implantable circulatory assist "booster heart" systems, and calves in which two of the systems have been implanted, were shown last week by the National Heart Institute's Artificial Heart Program.

This is the first time that the various electronic, hydraulic, and thermal components have been brought together as complete functioning systems. However, the subsystems had been tested individually in previously reported "bench" and animal trials.

The "booster heart" systems and calves were shown to an advisory group of physicians and engineers, and scientists of Melpar, Inc., in Gaithersburg, Md.

Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director of NIH, welcomed the group, and stated, "The successful combination of components and their implantation in animals provides not only a unique opportunity to assess where we should go from here in this aspect of the AHP, but will also supply scientific keys of great value to our understanding of problems involved in developing systems for total heart replacement."

Not Ready for Clinical Trials

Dr. Frank Hastings, chief of the AHP, emphasized that the systems are by no means ready for clinical trials in patients.

He explained that no special attempts were made to build long-term reliability into the components or in their miniaturization beyond that necessary for insertion into the 200-pound calves which have approximately the same circulatory requirements and heart size as adult humans.

In a film depicting the systems and their implantation, some of the components appeared about the size and shape of bricks.

Yet they were inserted easily by the surgeons into various recesses of the calf abdominal cavity.

The total weight of each system is about 5½ pounds. Furthermore, the implanted systems have been functioning for up to 6 weeks.

Dr. Hastings said the systems were designed only to identify problem areas pertaining to the compatibility of various components with each other and with the body.

Nevertheless, he said, the attainment is a leap forward toward eventual clinical use.
Dr. William E. Bennett
And Dr. Zora J. Griffo
Join Grants Program

Two scientists have recently joined the Grants Associates Program for a year of training in administrative positions. They are Dr. William E. Bennett and Dr. Zora J. M. Griffo.

Dr. Bennett was formerly with the Pathology Division at Fort Detrick, Md., where he had been a research microbiologist since 1965. He was an NIH postdoctoral research fellow at Rockefeller University from 1963 until 1966.

From 1966 until 1968 he was an instructor and later assistant professor of Microbiology at Meharry Medical College, and also a part-time instructor in the Department of Biology of Tennessee A and I State University.

Background Cited

Dr. Bennett received his B.A. in biology from Lincoln University in 1950, his M.S. in biology from Temple University in 1956, and his Ph.D. in medical microbiology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1960.

In 1968, he was a joint recipient of the LeRoy D. Fothergill RESA Award for Outstanding Research. Dr. Bennett has written and also co-authored a number of papers in the field of cellular immunology with special concentration on the chemistry of inflammatory cells.

Dr. Griffo, a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, studied medicine for one year at the UNRRA Medical School in Munich, Germany. She later taught at Teacher's Training College and at Commercial Economic Lyceum in Mittenwald, Germany, before she came to the United States in 1949.

Graduates Cum Laude

Dr. Griffo graduated cum laude with a B.S. degree in biology from St. Bonaventure University in 1952. She received her Ph.D. in physiology at the University of Buffalo in 1959.

From 1958 until 1961, Dr. Griffo was a research assistant at the Laboratory of Thoracic Physiology, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine. Dr. Griffo has co-authored several papers on pulmonary vascular resistance and compliance.

10 Scientists From NIH to Participate
In White House Conference Dec. 2 to 4

Nine NIH scientists are serving as consultants to the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. Another NIH staff member, Dr. Charles U. Lowe, will chair one of the six pre-conference advisory panels.

The conference is being held Dec. 2-4 in Washington. It will seek to lead the way to a national nutrition policy. Top priority will be given to recommendations for action to end hunger and malnutrition.

More Than 2,500 to Participate

Dr. Jean Mayer, Special Consultant to the President, is in charge of the conference and has enlisted 475 of the nation’s leading food and nutrition experts and other Americans to serve on the pre-conference panels.

More than 2,500 persons will participate in the full conference: educators; scientists; medical and health professionals; representatives of agriculture and the food industry; federal, state, and local government officials and spokesmen for consumer and social-action groups.

Each of the 26 pre-conference panels is organized to consider a specific assignment. Consultants to these panels represent Government programs under scrutiny. They attend all meetings, have the same rights as members but they do not vote.

As of Nov. 2, all but two of the panels had completed their work and were drafting preliminary recommendations on a wide range of food and nutrition problems.

Eight consumer-oriented, community-action task forces, including representatives of the poor, will have an opportunity to study the recommendations of their own prior to the conference.

NIH participants include:

Dr. Charles U. Lowe, scientific director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development—Chairman, Panel on Pregnant and Nursing Women and Infants.

Dr. Heinz W. Reveneke, chief, Perinatal Research Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke—Consultant, Panel on Pregnant and Nursing Women and Infants.

Dr. William M. Moore, medical anthropologist, Growth and Development Branch, NICHD, and Dr. Merrill S. Read, Director, Growth and Development Branch, NICHD—Consultants to the Panel on Children and Adolescents.

Others From NIH Listed

Dr. Donald S. Frederickson, associate director of Intramural Research, National Heart Institute; Dr. Jerome G. Green, associate director for Extramural Programs, NIH; Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases—Consultant to the Panel on Adults in an Affluent Society.

Dr. Nathan W. Shock, associate director for Intramural Research (Gerontology), NICHD—Consultant, Panel on the Aging.

Dr. William J. Campbell, program administrator, Nutritional Sciences, Research Training Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Dr. Karl E. Mason, nutrition program director, Extramural Programs, NIAMD—Consultants to the Panel on Advanced Academic Teaching of Nutrition.

For the past 5 years Dr. Rauscher has been a member of the Science-Management Team, NCI Virus-Cancer Program in addition to other duties.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., has been named acting scientific director for Etiology, National Cancer Institute. He succeeds Dr. Carl G. Baker, who was recently appointed Acting Director of the Institute.

For the present, Dr. Rauscher will also continue in his position as associate scientific director for Viral Oncology, NCI.

NCI’s Etiology program includes research on the causes and prevention of cancer. Experimental and epidemiological research is conducted on potent and actual viral, chemical, and radiologic carcinogenic agents and combinations.

Joins NCI in 1959

Dr. Rauscher, a virologist, joined NCI in 1959. He was named head of the section of Viral Oncology in 1964, and chief of the Viral Leukemia and Lymphomas Branch in 1966.

Since 1964 he has also been a member of the Science-Management Team for the planning and implementation of the Institute’s Special Virus-Cancer Program. In 1967 he became associate scientific director for Viral Oncology.

He graduated from Moravian College in 1953 and received his Ph.D. in microbiology from Rutgers University in 1957.
That Little Green Tree, Symbol of ‘Davis Plan,’ Makes Its Appearance

The symbol of giving, helping, caring is a sure sign that the Season of Good Will is right around the corner.

The little green tree, the desk ornament soon to be displayed in NIH offices, is a symbol of employee generosity. It is given to those who participate in the “Davis Plan,” which helps support the NIH Patient Welfare Fund. (See NIH Record, Nov. 12, 1969.)

The Fund, maintained by voluntary contributions, provides assistance to patients and their families. The major source of income is given by the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association.

Examples of how funds are used are given in a leaflet—*A Gift That Comes Through the Year.* Copies are available from the CC’s Information Office.

Last year, James B. Davis, originator of the Davis Plan, arranged for the design of a symbol—a Christmas tree—which was given to employees contributing to the Fund. The symbol will again be distributed.

Unit administrative officers will present them to donors. Checks, made out to the NIH Patient Welfare Fund, will be accepted.

In India, Tents, Vans, Railway Platforms Used as Temporary Clinics for Vasectomies

In India, tents, school buildings, mobile vans and railway platforms were used to set up temporary clinics to perform vasectomies on people who live in remote villages without medical facilities.

Dr. D. N. Pai of Bombay, in relating the results his country has had with sterilization, as a population control measure, stated that since 1956 more than 5 million vasectomies have been performed there.

Dr. Pai’s report was given at a recent International Conference on Human Sterilization jointly sponsored by the Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University.

Participants included population experts from India, Korea, Japan, and South America.

Safe, reliable means of family planning through sterilization was stressed by conference participants because little of the physician’s time is required in the procedure.

Assisting personnel can prepare the patient and also perform what little follow-up is required—an advantage over other methods of contraception, such as the IUD (intruterine device) and the pill.

Although sterilization is often resisted because it is believed to be irreversible, studies show that tubal potency can be restored in a majority of cases and fertility restored in 50 percent of the cases by some surgeons.

Bioengineers at the conference demonstrated new techniques which might make sterilization procedures easier, render surgery unnecessary, or insure reversibility.

Techniques Discussed

Among the techniques discussed were ultrasound, lasers, microelectronics, telemetry, and occlusion with plastic materials.

The sessions were chaired by Dr. Denis Prager, acting chief of the Contraceptive Development Branch of the Center for Population Research, NICHD; Dr. Ralph Richart of the International Institute, and Dr. Sheldon Segal, director of the Bio-Medical Division of the Population Council.

Social and Economic Systems Stressed At FIC Conference—‘Family in Transition’

Professor John Kantner (far left), discusses the changing function of the family with his colleagues at the recent FIC Roundtable Conference. Listening intently are (l to r): Dr. Voilen, Dr. Mike D. Leavitt, Jr., FIC Director; Arthur Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD; Dr. Lee-Jay Cho, Ford Foundation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and Katherine Oettinger, former head of the Children’s Bureau.

Rapid changes during the past decades have had great impact on the growth of the population. Social and economic systems have changed both the functions of the family and the roles of the people that make up a family. Such changes affect the number of births and its spacing.

A discussion on how and to what extent family and fertility patterns are changing was recently sponsored by the Fogarty International Center.

Experts Attend

The 4-day Roundtable Conference on the Family in Transition, held at NIH early in November, brought together experts in sociology, demography, anthropology, and economics from the U.S. and foreign countries.

Dr. Preston Valien, acting associate commissioner for Higher Education, Office of Education, DEHEW, was conference chairman.

He pointed out that no adequate substitute has been found to replace the emotional ties of the family, even though educational, recreational, and religious functions may have been transferred to other institutions.

Dr. Valien suggested that social as well as economic factors be considered when conducting research on the family and fertility.

Papers Cover Wide Range

Papers on themes pertinent to the conference covered a wide geographic range, such as “The Family in Transition in Latin America,” “Mortality, Migration, and Urbanization in India,” and “The Family in Transition in Taiwan.”

Also, “Ongoing and Future Transitions in Childbearing Patterns in the U.S.,” and “The Shifting Balance of Familial and Non-Familial Roles in Japan.”

Dr. Irene Taeuber, senior research demographer in the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, summarized the conclusions of the session.