NCI to Discuss Studies On Drug, Procarbazine, At Conference March 13

A conference to advise practicing physicians of research findings on procarbazine, Matulane (R), a new drug that has shown clinical activity against some forms of cancer, will be sponsored by the Chemotherapy Program of the National Cancer Institute starting at 9 a.m. on March 13.

Members of the medical community and the news media are invited to attend the meeting which will be held in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

Procarbazine, which has demonstrated usefulness in advanced Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system, was recently approved as a prescription drug by the Food and Drug Administration.

Originally called methyl hydrazine derivative or natulan, procarbazine is a close relative of a carbazine derivative or natulan, present in rocket fuel. It is available commercially from Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. as Matulane (R).

Since 1963, procarbazine has been studied for use as a rocket fuel. It is available commercially from Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. as Matulane (R).

NIAMD Establishes Two New Sections Headed By Drs. Rodbell, Sober

The establishment of two new sections in the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been announced by Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director.

Named Section Chiefs

Dr. Martin Rodbell has been named chief of the Section on Membrane Regulation, and Dr. Herbert A. Sober was appointed chief of the Section on Developmental Biochemistry. Dr. Sober will also continue in his present position as chief of the laboratory.

Dr. Rodbell joined NIAMD in 1961. Previously, he has been with the National Heart and Lung Institute's Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism.

During the last few years he has conducted insulin studies on the structure and function of the plasma membranes of insulin-sensitive tissues.

(See NIAMD SECTIONS, Page 3)

Games Adults Play With Babies May Give Scientists Clue to What Stimulates Mind

By Daniel G. Rice

Peek-a-boo, the age-old technique of adults for winning the friendship of infants and young children, is being used by Dr. Albert Caron in the National Institute of Mental Health's Laboratory of Psychology to learn more about the early development of children's intellectual capacities.

"When we know the critical antecedents of intellectual development in early human life," Dr. Caron said, "we will presumably be able to arrange early learning more systematically, more efficiently, and with less frustration," according to Dr. Caron.

Just as the average child must crawl before he can walk, there are equally true but less understood parallels in growth of the brain, the capacity for intelligence. It is believed that environments can be improved to achieve the genetic potential of all children.

Babies participating in the present investigation will be studied in an apparatus designed and fabricated by Dr. Caron. It contains four face masks which may contain four face masks which may deliver peek-a-boos.

The peek-a-boo chamber contains four face masks which may deliver peek-a-boos. Children will be able to arrange early learning more systematically, more efficiently, and with less frustration.

Dr. Caron's hope is to discover which early experiences are most important in the formation of sub-consequent intellectual capacities.

(See GAMES, Page 4)

Dr. Lloyd Law will give Annual Mider Lecture On Wednesday, March 11

Dr. Lloyd W. Law, National Cancer Institute biologist, will present the 2nd Annual G. Burroughs Mider Lecture on March 11. Dr. Law was awarded the Lectureship for 1970 in recognition of his contributions to cancer research.

His address, "Tumor Antigens: Origins, Characteristics and Biological Significance," will highlight the role and limitations of viral antigens in the control of cancer.

The Lecture will be given at 8:15 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center. Members of the scientific community and the press are invited to attend.

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(See DR. LAW, Page 5)
Thomas Boyd, Retired OES Architect Dies


DDH Moves to Wiscon Building

The Division of Dental Health, BEMT, has moved from the Woodmont Building to the Wiscon Building, 7550 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda.

Chief Warrant Officer Charles W. Woodman will conduct the First United States Army Band here this Thursday.
Dr. Pittman to Receive Federal Award, Cited for Pertussis Vaccine Research

Dr. Margaret Pittman, chief, Laboratory of Bacterial Products, Division of Biologies Standards, will receive one of the six 1970 Federal Woman's Awards tomorrow night at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The winners were announced by Patricia Reilly Hitt, HEW Assistant Secretary of Health. She is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Women's Award.

Dr. Pittman was cited for her pioneering research in the development of sound principles of pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine standardization, and her studies on pertussis and other diseases including cholera, tetanus, and typhoid.

She is a world authority on pertussis, and has developed information relating to the standardization and control of pertussis vaccines, including surveillance of potency and toxicity—especially in the multiple antigen products such as diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT).

She has also conducted field studies of cholera vaccines in populations where the disease is endemic. She has served on the NIH Cholera Advisory Committee, and for 8 years was NIH project officer for the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca.

Dr. Pittman has participated in numerous World Health Organization Study Groups and served as WHO consultant for formulating international requirements for bacterial products, including pertussis, cholera, typhoid, and yellow fever vaccines, and tetanus and diphtheria toxoids.

She Remembers Father

Dr. Pittman became interested in medicine as a career at an early age. Her father was a physician in Arkansas and Dr. Pittman recalls that as children, she, her sister, and brother had gladly accepted the responsibility of helping in their father's office.

The brother and both sisters eventually entered into medical careers—Dr. Pittman as a medical bacteriologist, her sister as a nurse, and her brother as a surgeon.

Dr. Pittman graduated, magna cum laude, from Hendrix College, Conway, Ark. She received her M. S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1954.

In 1954, she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree film.

As a developer of vaccine for whom the award is named, she has achieved a complete disappearance of disease for significant periods of time.

The film portrays with the 56 to 68 percent objective response rate among patients treated with the standard agents against this disease.

In many of these beneficial instances, procarbazine was administered as treatment of last resort, after the patients had already become resistant to other drugs.

Dr. Pittman has been instrumental in establishing the Washington Joint Board on Science Education. This board brings together area scientific and engineering societies for the promotion of science talent and education.

Dr. Pittman, the author of some 70 scientific publications, has worked in biologies control research since 1928. At the time she worked for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. She is a Diplomate of the American Board of Bacteriology.

Her 34 years of Government service have been devoted to those studies in DBS and its antecedent organizations. She is a member of twelve professional organizations including the American Academy of Microbiology, New York Academy of Sciences, and Sigma Delta Epsilon.

She is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, was instrumental in establishing the Washington Joint Board on Science Education. This board brings together area scientific and engineering societies for the promotion of science talent and education.

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GAMES
(Continued from Page 1)
be randomly presented to a baby for fixed intervals.
Two- to four-month-old infants will be taught to make a slight turn of the head to bring about the appearance of a peek-a-boo face above their cribs.
After mastering this contingency, babies will then learn to discriminate between different signals.
Head Turns at Signal
They will be taught to turn their heads to the left in the presence of one discrimination signal—such as a red light or a circle—in order to obtain the pleasing peek-a-boo, and to turn their heads right in the presence of a contrasting signal—a green light or a square—to obtain the peek-a-boos.
In this way, Dr. Caron will be able to teach infants to discriminate between colors and between shapes which they may not yet have mastered in their natural environment.
Through this process, moreover, it will be possible to determine the mechanisms of action of chemotherapeutic drugs that have contributed to accepted techniques of combination drug therapy in human leukemia.
He has also made significant contributions to understanding the role of viruses and genetics in the induction of cancer.
Dr. Caron received his Ph.D. in biology from Harvard University in 1967.
The G. Burroughs Mider Lectureship was established in 1968 by the Director of NIH to honor Dr. Mider for his distinguished service here, particularly as Director of NIH General Laboratories and Clinics.
The Lectureship is awarded annually to an NIH scientist who has made outstanding contributions to biomedical research at NIH.

Dr. Thelma Dunn Retires; to Collaborate On Establishing Animal Tumor Collection
Dr. Thelma B. Dunn, one of the nation's most distinguished experimental pathologists, retired last week as head of the Cancer Induction and Pathogenesis Section in the NCI Laboratory of Pathology.
She first came to the National Cancer Institute in 1942 as a Research Fellow, and joined the staff as a pathologist in 1947.
Much of Dr. Dunn's career has been devoted to the characterization of both cancerous and noncancerous diseases of mice. She has studied the pathology of tumors induced in mice by viruses, spontaneously occurring tumors in wild mice, and various metabolic deficiencies in mice.
A graduate of Cornell University (named to Phi Beta Kappa), Dr. Dunn received her M.D. degree in 1926 from the Medical School of the University of Virginia. While there she was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society.
Background Given
Before coming to NCI, she held several positions at the University of Virginia between 1927 and 1930.
From 1936 to 1942 she was a research assistant in pathology at the George Washington University School of Medicine.
Dr. Dunn received the DHEW Distinguished Service Award in 1962.
She represented the NCI at the Nobel Prize Committee in 1942 at the University of Perugia, Italy, in 1961. During ceremonies dedicating an annex to the Institute for Cancer Research at the University, her name was engraved on a marble plaque in recognition of her outstanding work on breast cancer in mice.
Other honors include the Federal Woman's Award in 1962, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medical Science from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
She was President of the American Association for Cancer Research, 1961-62, and of the Washington Society of Pathologists, 1959-60. In 1958 she was a member of a delegation of six American women physicians who visited research institutions and hospitals in the Soviet Union.
Vacations in Blue Ridge
A favorite hobby is the study of nature—for many years she and her physician husband have vacationed in the Blue Ridge Mountains each October, hiking and studying wildlife. Eventually she plans to spend much of her time on a farm in the Virginia hills.
In the meantime, she will continue to collaborate as a consultant with Dr. Harold L. Stewart, recently retired from his posts as chief, Pathologic Anatomy Branch, and chief, Laboratory of Pathology at NCI. They plan to establish an organized collection of animal tumors that will serve as a standard of reference.

NIAMD SECTIONS
(Continued from Page 1)