

Dr. E. Torsten Teorell Arrives From Sweden As a Fogarty Scholar

Professor E. Torsten Teorell, Chairman of the Institute of Physiology and Medical Biophysics at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, is the newest Fogarty Scholar at NIH.

He arrived here March 2, and plans to be in residence until June 1970. He will again return in December for an added stay of 3 to 6 months.

Will Continue Research

During his stay Professor Teorell will continue his research on nerve impulses relating to problems of cardiac arrhythmias, as it is concerned with theoretical calculations of the thresholds for electrical and mechanical stimuli on the heart.

He will also conduct seminars and participate in workshops and conferences that relate to the Fogarty International Center.

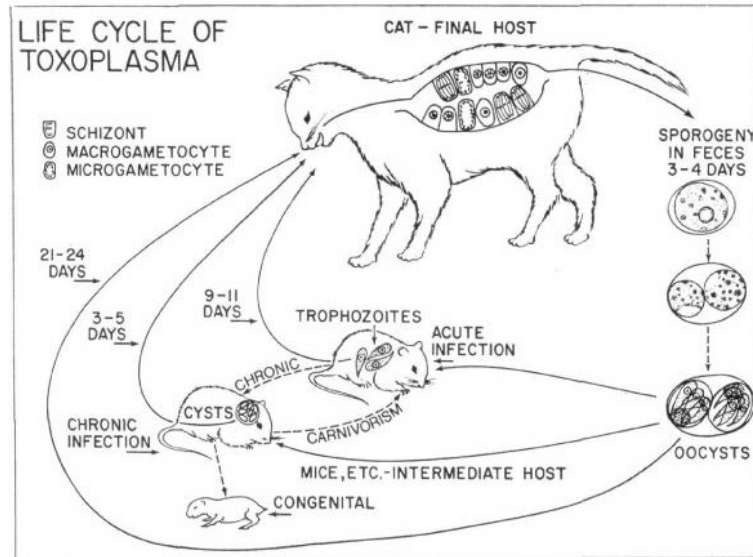
Professor Teorell received his M.D. from the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, in 1933, and was appointed assistant professor of Medical Biochemistry at that university.

In 1936 he was named associate professor of Medical Biochemistry at the University of Uppsala. In 1940 he became the university's full professor of Physiology and Chairman of the Institute of Phys-
(See DR. TEORELL, Page 4)



Professor Teorell will continue his research on nerve impulses relating to cardiac arrhythmias, and will also conduct seminars and participate in FIC workshops and conferences.

Solutions to Mysteries of Toxoplasmosis Corroborated in Simultaneous Reports



Postulated life cycle of *Toxoplasma* showing means of transmission by oocysts from cat feces and by ingestion of trophozoites or cysts from intermediate hosts. Days represent time from ingestion of *Toxoplasma* by cat to the excretion of oocysts. Mice represent the mammals and birds that can serve as facultative intermediary hosts and among which infection may spread, usually by carnivorism. Congenital transmission may take place during chronic infection as in mice, or during acute infection as in humans.—Reprinted with permission of Science magazine.

Some of the mystery shrouding the parasitic disease, toxoplasmosis, was lifted recently by almost simultaneous reports from parasitologists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the University of Kansas and from four European scientists.

For many years, it has been generally agreed that a protozoan parasite, *Toxoplasma gondii*, causes toxoplasmosis, a world-wide disease of humans and animals.

Although usually mild, it can cause a serious illness, blindness, or even death. In the case of congenital toxoplasmosis, the outcome can be severe birth defects or stillbirth.

Among the mysteries of the disease were how the organism parasitized man and what animal served as its reservoir.

Now as the result of concurrent research—reported by NIAID and Kansas investigators in the Feb. 6 issue of *Science* and by the third group in the Jan. 17 issue of the *British Medical Journal*—the domestic cat has been identified as a possible reservoir of the parasite.

(See TOXOPLASMOSIS, Page 8)

Drs. Marston, Benitez Sign Pact to Continue Primate Ecology Studies

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, recently visited Puerto Rico to sign an agreement with Dr. Jaime Benitez, President of the University of Puerto Rico, to continue a research program in ecology.

The research is a cooperative venture between the University and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. It is supported by NIH.

Confirms New Accord

The pact was signed "to confirm a new accord between us—an agreement which is a continuation of a long-time and extremely productive association."

One phase of a 14-year cooperative venture between the University and NINDS has been culminated.

Research will continue on four off-shore "monkey islands" on the biological, behavioral, social and medical aspects of primatology.

Studies will include population dynamics, social behavior, dominance, maternal-infant relationships, physiology and pathology and breeding.

The rhesus monkey colony, established on Cayo Santiago in 1939, was the first primate research facility of its kind.

Most of the 1,000 monkeys now on the island range freely while only a small number are kept in

(See PACT, Page 8)

Commissioned Officers Leaving Active Duty To Meet on March 25

A special meeting for NIH Commissioned Officers separating from active duty during June or July will be held Wednesday, March 25, at 3 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

At this session officers will be informed about separation procedures, travel entitlements, shipment of household effects, and veteran benefits by the Commissioned Officer Unit, Office of Personnel Management.

Questions likely to confront an officer separating from active duty will be answered.

Administrative personnel concerned with separation procedures for Commissioned Officers are also invited to attend.

Dr. Herbert C. Brown Awarded A National Medal of Science

Dr. Herbert C. Brown, professor of Chemistry at Purdue University and a grantee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was among those recently awarded a National Medal of Science by President Nixon.

Dr. Brown was honored for the development of a powerful tool for synthesizing biologically active compounds. This research is significant in the synthesis of steroids, hormones, alkaloids and other substances which may lead to the eventual development and use of new drugs.

the NIH Record

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NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4
Sundays—4:25 p.m.

March 22

Preempted by NBC tax information programs

March 29

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover,
Director, NIDR
Subject: The Role of NIDR
(part 2)

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

March 20

Dr. Philip M. Lightbody,
deputy chief, Dental Services Branch, NIDR
Subject: Oral Surgery

March 27

Arthur Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD
Subject: Social Aspects of Population Problems (Repeat)

Interview takes place during intermission, Library of Congress Chamber Music Series.

Dr. Knopf Is Winner on TV Show

Dr. Harry L. S. Knopf, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently won \$105 on the Who, What, Where Game, a nationwide television quiz show: he knew the correct answers to questions about celebrities.

Workshop to Feature Role of Secretaries

A one-day workshop to help secretaries and clerical employees better understand their roles is being offered by the Office of Training and Employee Development.

Reese Wade from the Management Center of Cambridge, Mass., is conducting the workshop entitled "The Secretary: Beyond Pencil and Typewriter."

At sessions for employees GS-5 and above, scheduled March 31 and April 1, Mr. Wade will discuss such topics as communicating at work and looking realistically at the part a secretary plays in an office. Additional sessions will be offered in the fall.

Interested employees should discuss with their supervisors the possibility of attending.

More information may be obtained from Jenae McKay, Ext. 62146.

Medical History Society To Meet on March 19

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its next meeting on Thursday, March 19, at 8 p.m. in the Billings Auditorium of the National Library of Medicine.

After a short meeting, including election of officers, two staff members of the NLM History of Medicine Division will speak.

Manfred J. Wasserman will discuss "Henry Leber Coit and the Certified Milk Movement."

Dr. John B. Blake's topic will be "Anatomy and the Public: An Historical View."

Visitors are welcome to attend.

George Harvey Retires; With PHS 21 Years



Mr. and Mrs. George A. Harvey enjoy a farewell luncheon with colleagues.

George A. Harvey retired recently from the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training after 21 years in the Public Health Service.

He was chief of the Regulations and Legislative Reference Staff in the Bureau's Office of the Director.

Mr. Harvey joined the Division of Tuberculosis, PHS, in 1949. He also served for several years as Secretary of the PHS Board of Claims, and for 2 years as Public Health Safety Officer in the Office of the Surgeon General.

Mr. Harvey was an adjudicator of claims, and later chief of the Special Services Branch in the Bureau of State Services.

In this latter position, he received the Superior Work Performance Award (1957). Later, in 1966, he and his staff of five were honored with a group Superior Work Performance Award.

When the BSS was abolished, Mr. Harvey's branch was placed in the Bureau of Health Manpower and renamed.

Mr. Harvey received his LL.B. degree from National University (later taken over by G.W.U.). He is a member of the District of Columbia bar.

At a retirement luncheon friends and associates presented him with a gift certificate from a local bookstore to help him pursue a favorite hobby—reading.

Mr. Harvey and his wife Virginia—also a BEMT employee on the Financial Management Staff—live in McLean, Va. He plans to practice law, and will also do some writing.

DN Project Trains Ex-Medics

The Division of Nursing, BEMT, is supporting a study-project at El Centro College in Texas to prepare medical corpsmen veterans for practice as registered nurses.

This project is funded through a DN Special Project Grant for Improvement of Nurse Training.

For information contact Director, Allied Health Careers Institute, El Centro College of the Dallas County Junior College District, Dallas.

Donors, Patients Benefit From CC Blood Bank Cash Payment Plan

New benefits for NIH employees and Clinical Center patients from the CC Blood Bank were made official on March 5, Blood Donor Recognition Day.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, NIH Associate Director for Clinical Care and Director of the Clinical Center, announced modifications in the Blood Donor Reimbursement Plan that assure a cash incentive for every donor.

The plan will also help reduce the hepatitis risk for CC patients receiving blood transfusions.

There will be no change in the present system of providing NIH employees and their families with an unlimited supply of blood when needed.

Dr. Chalmers explained the pay plan: Donors are paid \$25 for every other pint; the first pint is donated (without reimbursement); \$25 is paid for the second pint, and thereafter for every other pint donors will be paid that sum.

By increasing the number of employee blood donations, the CC Blood Bank will be able to eliminate commercial blood sources.

Hepatitis Risk Defined

It is imperative that we do this, Dr. Chalmers pointed out, because the hepatitis risk to CC patients is directly related to the use of blood derived from commercial banks.

He defined commercial blood as "that obtained from paid donors whose selection was not under the control of the hospital transfusing the blood."

Dr. Chalmers explained that NIH employees' blood donations do not fall in the commercial category even though donors are reimbursed. "We are simply eliminating the middleman," he explained.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, chief of the Blood Bank, said a memorandum on new donor benefits, and a revised Blood Donor Identification Card will be distributed soon.

Employees are invited to visit or call the Blood Bank, Ext. 64506, to obtain further details about the Blood Donor Reimbursement Plan.

March 31, Deadline for Life Insurance Enrollment Plans

Tuesday, March 31, is the last day for eligible employees to enroll in a life insurance plan; regular, optional, or both, under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program during the "Open Season."

Contact Personnel Offices listed on page 193, NIH Telephone and Service Directory.

A form—SF-176—should be obtained, filled out, and returned to the respective Personnel Office by March 31.

DCRT Offers Program In Computer Training

To further the objectives of the NIH Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Program, the Division of Computer Research Technology will offer a one-year computer training program to a limited number of NIH employees.

The purpose of the program is to open new jobs in an expanding field to employees with strong motivations and matching abilities who feel that their present positions do not offer sufficient advancement.

The training, made available under HEW's New Careers Program, will be conducted at the NIH Computer Center. Candidates must be GS-3, 4, or 5, or a grade equivalent, with the ability to read and follow oral and written instructions.

Applicants Evaluated

Applicants will be evaluated under the NIH Merit Promotion Program. The evaluation will be based on previous work, judgment of supervisors, personal interviews, and aptitude for work in computer operations.

The first training program will start on July 6, 1971. Training will include home study courses, and lectures and demonstrations in handling basic computer equipment.

Trainees will receive progress reports at stated intervals. Employees lacking requirements to complete the program will be dropped from the course, and reassigned to their previous position or grade equivalent.

DCRT will help those who have successfully completed the program to find jobs. Employees will be placed where the need for computer operators is greatest. These positions may not always be at NIH.

Further information may be had from the DCRT Personnel Office, Bldg. 12A, Rm. 1005, Ext. 66951.

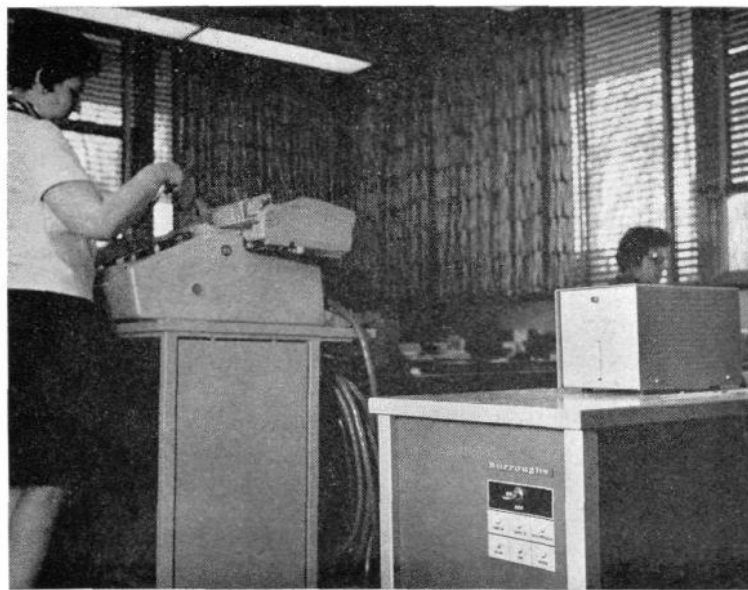
Updated Pertinent Data, New Facts Given in '70 Edition of NIH Almanac

The *NIH Almanac* is off the press and in process of being distributed.

The publication, prepared by the NIH Office of Information, presents up-to-date pertinent facts about the National Institutes of Health—giving, for the first time, background and facts about the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training and its seven divisions.

It offers in one volume historical data and other reference material. This includes organization of various components, appropriation tables, figures on support of medical research, numbers and types of personnel, and listings of buildings and facilities.

Computers—700 Miles Away—Figure Our Accounts and Point Out (Human) Errors



Loretta Rinker, Credit Union bank supervisor, inserts a voucher into the Teller Console hooked up to a Remote Terminal Unit. The Data Pump atop the Unit pumps information to the computer many leagues away. Presto—the answer is on the line in 2/50 of a second.

Way down south in the land of cotton—700 miles away—there's a bustle in a certain business office that is the antithesis of what is supposed to take place in a sleepy southern town.

First of all the town—Huntsville, in Alabama—is not sleepy. It's the home of Redstone Arsenal. Secondly, the activity is involved with blinking, flashing computers housed in the Computer Science Corporation Service Center.

And in 2/50 of a second—while an NIH'er is standing on line in the Credit Union here—that computer clicks out deposits, interests, loans—you name it, that computer figures it out.

Thomas Mannix, manager of the NIH Federal Credit Union, explains computer intricacies in such a facile manner to even penetrate the mind of the most dedicated humanities student.

He starts his story from the beginning—2½ years ago.

"We were the first Credit Union on the Eastern seaboard to switch over to an on-line computer system. The Burroughs Corporation supply the equipment and the program, and the Computer Service Center in Huntsville houses the machines and maintains the records.

"Other Government offices waited to see if it worked. We made all the

Another innovation in the *Almanac* is the compilation of honors and awards received by NIH scientific and administrative staff from December 1968 through December 1969.

Linda Brown, an illustrator in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, designed the unique burnt-orange cover with the NIH logo screened in the background in a lighter tone.

mistakes and corrected the programs. We were called the 'dummy' Credit Union."

That adjective turned out to be a complete misnomer. Now Credit Unions at State, Commerce, Navy Research, and NASA, are among the many using the system.

On payday lines form to the right, left, and center in the NIH Federal Credit Union. When payments are posted and one's account number is verified, a clerk walks to a Teller Console—its official name is B606—and inserts the cash voucher.



Thomas Mannix, manager of the NIH Federal Credit Union, watches Mrs. Rinker in the process of starting his favorite financial transaction—depositing money, paying on a loan. The mathematical computer has no trouble solving that one.

From there on the deep south computers take over.

The Console is hooked up to a Remote Terminal Unit. A Data

Pump, a small box sitting on top of the Unit, pumps information from the Console through a phone line to the southern computer, and in 2/50 of a second the answer is on the line.

Sixteen thousand NIH accounts are handled in this manner. These computers put in money, take out money, figure loans, compute interest, or flash a red light if errors are made.

If the human doesn't know where the error is the (almost infallible) machine will even point that out. Basic errors are coded one through four—and the explanation for each number is posted on the right side of the B606 machine.

As Mr. Mannix says, "if you don't do everything correctly it tells you."

With all the pride of a father listening to his son recite, Mr. Mannix said, "let me show you the next to my favorite computer transaction—making a loan payment on an account."

A voucher was inserted into the Console which clicked away. In a flash it picked up the interest on a loan, showed the principal and the amount still owed, and brought down the balance.

"But my favorite," continued Mr. Mannix, "is depositing money and paying on a loan, all in one transaction." And with equal pride Mr. Mannix demonstrated that process.

The computer in Huntsville came through with the answers in the same amount of time.

Mr. Mannix explained that if the computer were in the very next room the response time would not be any quicker.

Technical Knowledge Nil

He pointed out that the Credit Union personnel had no technical knowledge of computers before the machines were used here. The staff learned right on the machines.

"A couple of fellows came up from Huntsville and told us the basic steps to take.

"Other Credit Unions came to NIH and saw our operation.

"We gave them on-line demonstrations to show how they can do the same things in their Credit Unions.

Before the equipment was purchased, Mr. Mannix spent 3 days in Huntsville in order to report on its qualifications to the Credit Union Board.

Now something new has been added to computer knowledge. The machines are set up to account for payroll deductions—it's just a matter of punching the right keys.

Mr. Mannix related a Credit Union economy that he laid directly at the door of computers: "If I want to talk to someone in the Huntsville office I hit certain keys on the machine which says 'call NIH Credit Union'.

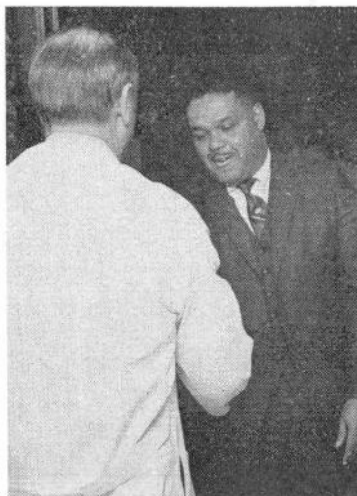
"The person on duty in the computer room calls us. It saves us a phone call. They get charged for it instead."

CC Blood Bank Staff Explains Procedures to Visitors on Donor Recognition Day

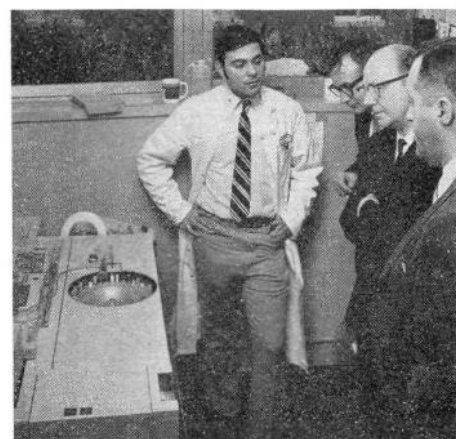


A high point of interest to CC Blood Bank visitors on Blood Donor Recognition Day (March 5) was the quick retrieval system demonstrated by technologist Charity Starr. Before visitors arrive, Dr. Paul J. Schmidt (left), BB chief, discusses the read-out data on eligible donors and their specific blood factors with Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, CC Director, and Wanda Chappell, BB Chief Nurse.

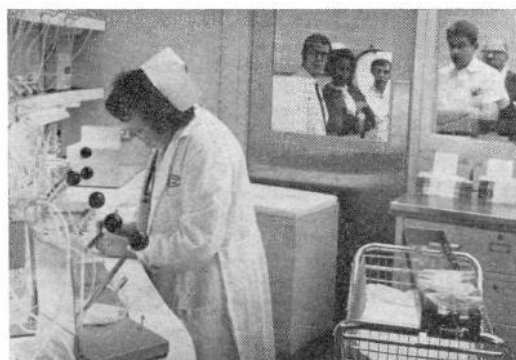
Photos by Ralph Bredland



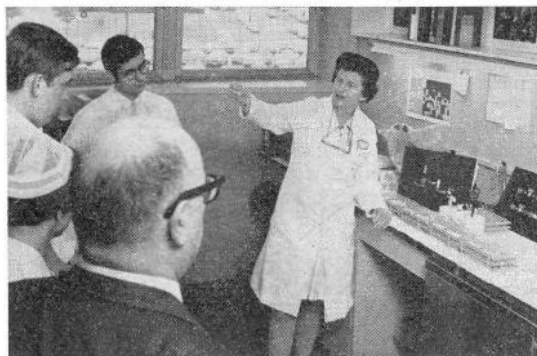
Dr. Chalmers presents a certificate to Howard Drew, NLM, in recognition of his outstanding blood donor record. Mr. Drew was cited for his donations totalling 9 gallons. After the ceremony he gave another pint.



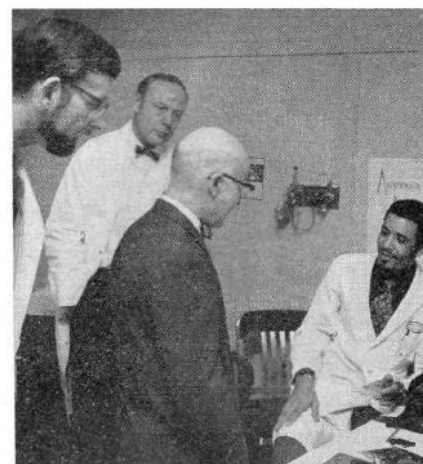
This blood cell typer automatically performs multiple typing procedures, freeing technicians for less routine tasks.



After Dr. Paul Holland explains cell-washing procedures, visitors watch preparation of cryoprecipitates for hemophiliac patients in an adjoining laboratory.



Technologist Catherine Quigley shows visitors how to determine a positive ABO blood group and RH blood type.



Technician Major Mayo holds the agar plate on which the Australia antigen test is performed. This test enables the staff to identify some donors who carry a high risk of transmitting hepatitis. Drs. Schmidt, Chalmers, and Robert Backus, of DRG, discuss the test—now a routine procedure at the CC.

Decals Cautioning on Use Of UV Light Available

The Safety Office now has available a supply of new ultraviolet warning decals which are printed in a violet color on a white background.

These decals, which measure 2 by 3 inches, have a self-adhesive backing with a front vinyl coating to allow for cleaning.

They can be mounted on walls, doors, culture cabinets, lab benches, or electrical switches as a reminder or warning device.

The Safety Office also has a supply of goggles to protect eyes from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Both decals and goggles can be obtained by calling Ext. 65323 and asking for the Safety Officer.

DR. TEORELL

(Continued from Page 1)

iology.

Professor Teorell spent 2 years in the United States as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Professor Teorell is a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, the Uppsala Scientific Society, and the Swedish Medical Research Council. He is also Chairman of the Swedish Society for Medical Research.

In 1949 he was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Brazil.

NIAID to Administer Centralized Quarantine Permit Service Office for Exchange of Research Materials

In order to facilitate the international exchange of research materials, NIH has established a centralized Quarantine Permit Service Office to be administered by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Will Issue Licenses

This office will issue licenses and permits to Institutes and Divisions transporting research materials requiring documentation. Formerly, individual Institutes handled these functions.

NIAID was selected to administer the program because many of the imported and exported agents

and vectors involve infectious diseases.

The centralized office will assist laboratories and researchers in meeting requirements outlined in the new *NIH Manual* (Section 1340-1), "Permits and Licenses for Shipment for Etiologic Agents and Vectors."

Information may be obtained from Dr. Earl C. Chamberlayne, Room 7A50, Bldg. 31, Ext. 62516.

Call Guard If Parking Overnight

When you must leave your car on campus for several nights, call the Guard Office, Ext. 65685, get their permission and park in an area which they will assign you.

Film, 'Early Recognition Of Learning Disabilities,' Stresses Need for Help

"Early Recognition of Learning Disabilities" is a film designed to spur its viewers to get extra help for children who can't "keep up."

The 30-minute, 16 mm color film was produced for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke by Churchill Films.

Daily Activities Shown

It shows the daily activities of children in kindergarten and first and second grades in two California communities. Those children who have learning disabilities stand out vividly—as do their problems.

Interviews with parents and teachers of these children emphasize that it is urgent to:

- Recognize and accept learning disabilities early;
- Provide the extra teaching needed to overcome the disabilities sufficiently in time to achieve full educational potential and before failure and frustration limit intellectual development;
- Have the community provide the facilities for extra help.

Dr. Masland Assists

The movie was supervised and approved by distinguished medical and education specialists including Dr. Richard L. Masland, former Director of NINDS.

It can be borrowed for short-term use from the National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), Station K, Atlanta, Ga. 30324.

Films should be requested 3 weeks before desired showing date, and, if possible, two alternate showing dates should be given.

A print of the film may be purchased for \$99.50 from the National Audiovisual Center, National Archives and Records Services, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Hazel Baskett Patterson, A Red Tape Untangler, Retires From PSMB

Hazel Baskett Patterson is responsible for a legion of the good deeds that is supposed to shine in a naughty world. Mrs. Patterson's official title was management technician in the Safety and Fire Protection Section in the Protection and Safety Management Branch.

She retired early in March after almost 14 years at NIH, the entire time in the same Branch.

Before her retirement she was given a farewell party and EVERYBODY came.

Mrs. Patterson took care of work-connected injuries for NIH employees. And she began helping out from the very beginning—doing



Mary Patterson helped many employees with the arduous task of filling out lengthy forms. A throng of friends at her farewell party attested to her popularity here.

gracefully what most people heartily dislike to do—fill out forms.

The forms are lengthy, intricate and take time, but Mrs. Patterson literally minimized that long line of red tape.

"People in general dislike filling out forms," Mrs. Patterson stated. "And the higher the grade, the more they hate to fill them out—they hate to take time out from their work."

Mrs. Patterson worked in conjunction with I/D safety officers to prevent on-campus accidents. She also worked closely with Employee Health and she suggested that NIH personnel do the same thing. Her reason for that suggestion was sound.

Advices Injured

"Even if you have called a private physician for emergency help when you have had a work-connected injury also notify Employee Health. Then you are protected for anything that service authorizes."

"Ask for authorization to continue with your present physician, or ask Employee Health to designate a physician."

"Health benefits do not pay work connected injuries. Not too many people know that."

She explained that the fine print in a policy "which not many people read" points up this fact.

Mrs. Patterson further stated

Dr. Vollman Edits Book On 'Down's Syndrome'

Six papers describing Down's syndrome, often called Mongolism, and an extensive bibliography with reference to 692 books and articles on the syndrome have been brought together in a new publication—*Down's Syndrome (Mongolism): A Reference Bibliography*.

The bibliography was compiled by Dr. Rudolf Vollman, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

He is head of the Section on Obstetrics, Perinatal Research Branch, and has been active in the Institute's Collaborative Perinatal Research Project.

This study was designed to gather as much data as possible on 60,000 pregnancies and then follow the development of the babies to school age.

For his book Dr. Vollman chose articles for originality, description and analysis of cases, presentation of a new hypothesis on the etiology of Down's syndrome, and reviews of pertinent publications.

He also included a subject index to the bibliography.

Single copies of *Down's Syndrome (Mongolism)* can be obtained from Dr. Rudolf Vollman, NIH, 902 Wiscon Building, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Multiple copies can be purchased for 45 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

that it was entirely up to an employee if he wants to claim compensation.

Mrs. Patterson received her B.A. and B.S. from the University of Missouri—she was born in that state.

"My only claim to glory is that when I entered as a college freshman I was 15 years old, the youngest student in the class."

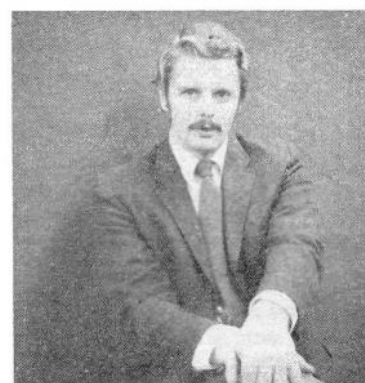
When she was 21 years old she was teaching school in Port Arthur, Texas. She also taught at a college in West Virginia.

She and her husband, Dr. Robert C. Patterson, live in the Bethesda area. Before his retirement, he was professor of Anatomy at Georgetown University.

Mrs. Patterson may very well take a leaf from Dr. Patterson's book when it comes to a retirement occupation.

Dr. Patterson busies himself with community work. In fact for 4 years he was president of the Bethesda Fire Board, and his portrait will soon hang in the board room of the new Bethesda fire house.

There were an estimated 2½ million more persons who had formerly smoked cigarettes in August 1968 than in June 1966—a 15 percent decrease in smokers.



Robert A. Walkington was recently appointed deputy associate director for Extramural Programs, National Library of Medicine. He was formerly chief of the Resources Division and will stay on as acting chief until a replacement is found. He will continue his current work with the Regional Medical Library Program.

E. Janis Burdette Dies; Former Secretary in CC Active in Church Work

E. Janis Burdette, former secretary in the Clinical Center's Department of Spiritual Ministry, died March 1 at Suburban Hospital after a long illness.

Miss Burdette had been with NIH 9 years when she retired on disability in 1965. She had worked in the Administrative Services Unit in the Office of the Director, NIH, before joining the CC staff.

Miss Burdette was active in church work—as superintendent of the youth division, Bethesda United Methodist Church, she sponsored a number of mission programs.

She is survived by her mother, Ethel L., of Catonsville; three brothers; five sisters, and sister-in-law, Nettie Burdette, editorial assistant, CC Information Office.

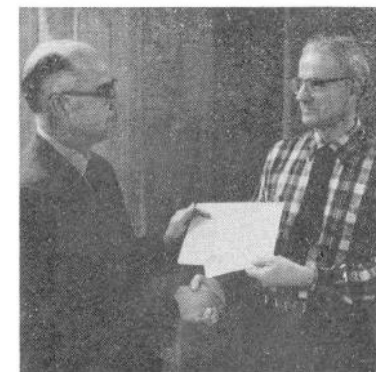
Check Page 6 of Directory For Bldg. 10 Tube Stations

Correct tube stations in Bldg. 10 should be "inked in" on Page 6 of the January NIH Telephone and Service Directory as follows:

Library	AU-2
Medical Arts	AU-3
Blood Bank, CC	FZ-1
Surgery Heart, HL	FZ-2
Chief Neurosurgeon, N	FZ-3
Surgery Neurology, N	FZ-4
Patient's Library and Metabolism	GU-1

Also, the room number for Allergy and Infectious Diseases should be 11-N-262.

All tube stations in Bldg. 10 were redesignated, but the changes are not listed in the organizational portion of the Directory. Employees are, therefore, requested to use the Pneumatic Tube Station Directory on Page 6.



Robert Wells, a caretaker of animals with contagious diseases at NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., receives a Special Achievement Award from Dr. Herbert Stoenner, Director. Mr. Wells has taken care of these animals since 1963, when special quarters were built for them.

Mrs. Woodward Retires To Country and Beach Of New England Town

The tiny community of New Castle, in New Hampshire, has a population of 824 people. Now it has swelled to 825 — Geraldine Woodward, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has retired there.

New Castle sits on a peninsula jutting into the Piscataqua River across from Portsmouth where that considerably calmer river meets the turbulent Atlantic.

A Plan for All Seasons

During the long winters, when the earth is too hard for gardening and snow covers the ground, Mrs. Woodward, who lives in a house that has long belonged to her family, will knit and sew for her grandchildren.

Come springtime she will cultivate her garden and plant the flowers and shrubs that were so carefully dug up from the grounds around her former home in Bethesda.

Summer will find her equally as busy. For that is the time of the year for long walks on the beaches collecting driftwood and smooth stones to be used in creating flower arrangements.

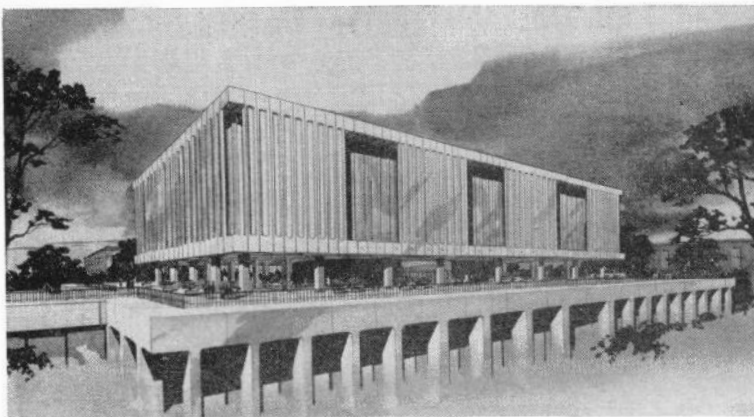
And Mrs. Woodward not only has a penchant for this type of work, but also a rare talent.

Mrs. Woodward's retirement party was attended by many of her friends at NIH—she has been here for almost 13 years—and colleagues in NICHD's Grants and Contracts Management Branch where she worked as a Grants Management staff assistant.



Dr. Eileen Hasselmeyer, recently appointed program director of the Perinatal Biology and Infant Mortality Branch, NICHD, has returned to NIH after a one-year appointment to Yale University School of Nursing as the Annie W. Goodrich Visiting Professor. She has been with NICHD since 1963, and is the author of "Behavior Patterns of Premature Infants."

New Award to Complete Medical Library Network



Architect's drawing of the new \$2.5 million Library of Medicine at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, scheduled to open this spring. With an initial capacity of 273,000 books and journals in the health sciences, the Library will be headquarters for the Mid-Continental Regional Medical Library Service.

NIDR Pamphlet Suggests Sugar-Restricted Diet For Dental Protection

A new booklet titled *Research Explores Nutrition and Dental Health* has been published by the National Institute of Dental Research.

The booklet emphasizes that in preventing major dental problems, what is left out of the diet is generally more important than what is included. Fluoride is an important exception.

Scientific studies show that sweets should be restricted. A number of mouth bacteria use sugar as the raw material to produce acid which dissolves tooth enamel and causes decay.

Sugar Encourages Bacteria

This bacterial action is particularly encouraged by between-meal snacks of foods containing sugar.

The booklet also reports on studies relating to periodontal disease and oral malformations.

Single copies of the pamphlet can be obtained without charge from the Information Office, NIDR, Bethesda, Md. 20014. It may be purchased in quantity for 30 cents a copy or \$22.50 per hundred copies, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Vincent L. Lombardi, DRG, and Wife Die

Vincent L. Lombardi, a clerk in the Institutional Relations Office of the Division of Research Grants, his wife, Frances, and their St. Bernard dog were found dead in their Takoma Park home March 3.

All three deaths were attributed to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Mr. Lombardi, who had worked in several other Federal agencies, joined DRG in 1962.

With its grant to establish a regional medical library in Nebraska, the National Library of Medicine is completing the 11-region library network planned to serve U.S. medical information needs.

The \$200,000, 2-year award was made to the University of Nebraska Medical Center last month to establish and operate the Mid-Continental Regional Medical Library Service. States in this region are Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah.

Service Benefits Cited

At Omaha, Dr. Cecil L. Wittson, president of the medical center, said that this newest regional medical library service will insure and improve access to documents comprising the scientific record of medicine by all health workers; will avoid duplication of extensive collections, and ease competition for library materials now in short supply.

The Mid-Continental Regional Medical Library Service will provide services to other health science libraries; offer free loan service to users, and make available photoduplicated or facsimile copies of biomedical materials.

Booklet in PHS Series Tabulates Distribution

A new publication, *Part I, NIH Research Grants, Fiscal Year 1969 Funds*, is the first in a 4-part series on current PHS support of research grants.

The series includes the listings of grants for medical research, research training, health manpower education and training, and construction of research facilities.

Tabulated details in Part I give the nature, distribution and individual amounts of 12,435 research grants supported by NIH during FY 1969.

PHS grants support research studies of major diseases and other

Dr. Irwin Siegel Dies, Aided Artificial Kidney Program of NIAMD

Dr. Irwin Siegel, 45, assistant chief of the Artificial Kidney Program, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, died Feb. 28 at his Bethesda home.

For the past 5 years Dr. Siegel had been associated with NIAMD's program to develop less expensive and more efficient artificial kidney machines and methodologies.

He traveled extensively in this country and abroad to supervise contract work on new artificial kidneys coming into production.

Dr. Siegel received his M.D. degree in 1947 from Western Reserve University.

While with the U.S. Army, from 1952 to 1954, he engaged in research with the Department of Metabolism at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

After several years of private practice, he joined the Food and Drug Administration in 1958. When he left that agency in 1963 he held the post of deputy medical director of its Bureau of Medicine.

After 2 years with the National Institute of Mental Health as assistant chief of its Psychopharmacology Service Center, he came to NIAMD.

Dr. Siegel is survived by his wife, Jean, and three daughters, Suzanne, 15, Judi, 14, and Lauri, 9.



Dr. Maxine F. Singer, NIAMD, was given the Washington Academy of Sciences Annual Award for Scientific Achievement in The Biological Sciences. She was cited for her outstanding research accomplishments in the field of nucleic acid biochemistry.

public health problems, and the discovery of fundamental knowledge in the biomedical sciences.

Copies of Part I are available at \$2 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Editors may request single copies from the Information Office, Division of Research Grants, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

C-Wing Conference Area Decor, Service, Equipment, Insure Successful Meetings



Just before a high-level science meeting Oscar Hollingsworth and Mary Meyer test microphones strategically placed on the table in conference room 10. Translators sit in the sound-proof, glass-enclosed booths in the rear.—Photos by Tom Joy.

The analogy of Dolley Madison as hostess in the White House, and Mary Meyer presiding over the 6th floor C-wing reception area in Bldg. 31 is not too far-fetched.

Mrs. Meyer's attributes are very much akin to what Dolley was said to have had when she occupied the White House and made it a mecca for family, friends, tourists, and politicians.

In that C-wing there's a certain elan and ambience that make every meeting and conference comfortable—even rather stormy sessions.

For during coffee breaks Mrs. Meyer officiates as hostess. Thanks to her the heat of the meetings is not carried over when refreshments are served.

The Conference area of the C-wing is a dream of decor, well-utilized space, and avant-garde equipment.

Mrs. Meyer, who is assistant chief of the Conference Services Section, has her office in a large corner of a magnificent room that

also serves as a reception area.

A spiling off of the colors in this room makes the decor sound as if it were running wild. Not so; the fuschia, plum, and burnt orange of the couches and chairs blend in surprising harmony.

Mrs. Meyer explained that after a conference room is reserved she and her staff provide the accouterment for a comfortable meeting.

"We provide stationery, sharpened pencils, easels if needed, water carafes, and glasses."

Solves Ticklish Problems

But that's not all. Is there a question on protocol? Does the seating arrangement make for a ticklish problem? Is there something *Robert's Rules of Order* forgot to cover?

To Mrs. Meyer, who quietly and diplomatically takes care of everything, all problems are solvable.

There are five conference rooms in the C-wing. They are numbered 6 through 10. Each room is done in shades of a different color scheme.

Council meetings, Study Sections, Review Committees, Ad Hoc Groups, Scientific Councils, and the Intramural groups of each Institute are some of the organizations who meet here.

In a 3-month period 20,000 people attended meetings. Rooms are allocated according to the size of the conference.

Number 6, Mrs. Meyer's favorite room, done in fuschia tones, accommodates 130 people. The oval table seats 30; 100 people are in chairs placed along the wall.

All conference rooms except number 10 have electrically operated

screens for slides. Number 10 has something else—a simultaneous translation system used for meetings with foreign participants.

Conference proceedings can be picked up by the simultaneous translations of three languages. Translators are in glass booths facing the conferees. Foreign participants use head sets which are strategically placed on the oval table.

Oscar Hollingsworth, chief of CSS, further explained the 6th floor technical devices. He pointed out the console placed in every conference room, that records by remote control proceedings that may be transcribed in the future.

Provides Audiovisual Equipment

Conference rooms are also provided with an array of audiovisual equipment that includes projectors for slides and movies (sound and silent).

Mr. Hollingsworth opened the door to an acoustically treated room where training tapes for radio broadcasting are made.

He does all his tape editing here—including, he explained, editing out the "harumph" of a speaker clearing his throat.

The kitchen in the reception area is no small part of the tour—it's every housewife's wish.

And in this white and grayish-beige model of efficiency room, Mrs. Meyer and her staff fix the trays of cookies, cakes and candy, and urns of coffee which are served to conference participants for a nominal sum.

When the C-wing conference area was in the planning stage, high-level scientists met to consider where corners may safely be cut and budgets kept in line.

They all agreed that there was one room with priority—the kitchen and its equipment—that was to be spared the paring down.

After a hard morning's meeting scientists want and need their coffee and doughnuts.

NINDS Issues Pamphlets On Research; Pre-School Communication Problem

Two new illustrated publications have recently been released by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

One booklet concerns communication problems in pre-school children, and the other describes NINDS research on disorders of the brain, nerves, muscles and sensory organs.

Single copies of the booklets are available from the NINDS Information Office, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Larger quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The booklet on children with communication difficulties is 45 cents a copy. The pamphlet on research of brain disorders is 65 cents.

Learning to Talk: Speech, Hearing and Language Problems in the Pre-School Child describes the three important functions in learning to talk and offers guides to check a child's communication progress.

Peak Learning at Ages 2 to 5

The booklet points out that the peak season for learning to talk falls between the ages of two and five. It is important for a child with a communication disorder to receive help during this period.

The pamphlet on research, *The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke*, views the scope of disorders investigated by NINDS. They include cerebral palsy, mental retardation, stroke, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, and other neurological diseases.

In order to accomplish its research goals the booklet explains how NINDS utilizes teamwork.

Their own scientists join with Institute-aided scientists in universities and research organizations to search for the causes of these disorders and their cures.



Transcriptions of meetings are fed back into Mr. Hollingsworth's remote control studio. He and Mrs. Meyer test the patch panel that controls the consoles placed in every conference room.



Participants meet in wood-paneled conference room 9. The acoustics and lighting are gems of efficiency, chairs are comfortable, decor is done in shades of orange and the views from the windows are enough to distract the most dedicated scientist—but only for a moment.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

2/6—Dr. Helmut Rehner, Germany, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Erhard Gross, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5B11.

2/24—Dr. Jacques Gielen, Belgium, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Daniel W. Nebert, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5B01.

2/24—Dr. Sachio Nabeshima, Japan, Section on Neurocytology. Sponsor: Dr. Milton Brightman, NINDS, Bldg. 36, Rm. 3B28.

3/2—Dr. Akira Watanabe, Japan, Laboratory of Neurobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Ichiji Tasaki, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1D02.

3/3—Dr. Yasuo Kikugawa, Japan, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Louis A. Cohen, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 328.

DRS Sponsors Seminar On Environmental Factors

A 3-day seminar on Institutional Environment took place last week, March 9-11, at NIH.

The Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, sponsored the meetings that were attended by members of universities, hospitals, research institutes and other agencies involved in environmental health.

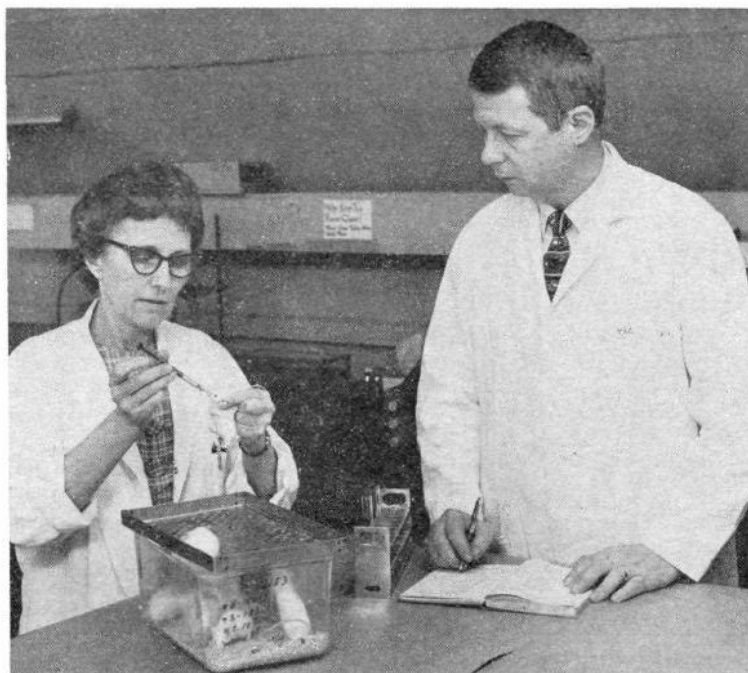
Dr. John Irwin, DRS, acted as chairman of the seminar.

Speakers—all members of ESB—covered such topics as bio-hazard control, industrial hygiene, and bacteriological monitoring.

Also discussed were hospital and general sanitation, high-purity water supplies, and the administration of environmental health programs.



Margaret LeSuer, who has been with NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., for 27 years, was recently honored at a retirement party. Since 1962, she has been head of the Media Preparation Unit. During World War II she worked in a unit that produced yellow fever vaccine.



NIAID scientist, Dr. Harley G. Sheffield, records data on toxoplasmosis studies as Marjorie Melton feeds a mouse oocysts collected from cat feces.

TOXOPLASMOSIS

(Continued from Page 1)

In their *Science* article, Dr. Harley G. Sheffield and Marjorie L. Melton, NIAID Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, report that the infective form of *T. gondii* found in cat feces is an oocyst (or fertilized egg).

They described the organism as characteristic of a group of protozoa known as coccidia which are evacuated from the intestine during the oocyst stage and reintroduced into the new host by the oral route. The parasites then are released from the oocyst and migrate into the body fluid and tissue of their victims.

The NIAID parasitologists pointed out that current evidence does not conclusively incriminate the family cat as the *direct* transmitter of the disease to people who live with it. However, transmissibility studies will continue.

Oocyst Found in Feces

The NIAID scientists performed their experiments by feeding mouse brains containing *T. gondii* cysts to cats with no previous history of toxoplasma infection. From 3 to 10 days after infection, oocyst of *T. gondii* were found in the feces.

As definite proof of their discovery, the scientists then used oocysts collected from the cat feces to produce toxoplasmosis in mice. Electron microscope and tissue culture studies also confirmed these findings.

As further corroboration of the NIAID studies, the same issue of *Science* reported the results of investigations conducted by NIAID grantees, Drs. J. K. Frenkel and

J. P. Dubey, and N. L. Miller, all of the Department of Pathology and Oncology, University of Kansas School of Medicine.

They, too, discovered oocysts in the feces of cats from 3 to 14 days after they had been fed mice with chronic toxoplasmosis. Freshly collected oocysts did not transmit toxoplasmosis to mice; however, after 2 or 3 days at room temperature, they became infectious.

The Kansas scientists postulate that the life cycle of the organism begins with the cat's ingestion of a toxoplasma-infected bird or rodent, that the growth processes take place in the cat's intestine, and that oocysts are excreted in the feces.

Species Become Infected

They also reported that of 12 kinds of birds and small animals fed on toxoplasma cysts, all became infected but only the cat produced oocysts.

The other group of scientists reporting on *T. gondii* was composed of Dr. W. M. Hutchison and J. F. Dunachie, of the University of Strathclyde of Glasgow, and NIAID grantees, Dr. J. Chr. Siim and K. Work of Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen.

In their *British Medical Journal* article, the investigators noted that *T. gondii* was probably one of the last protozoan parasite of medical importance whose life cycle remained to be elucidated.

After feeding tissue containing cysts of *T. gondii* to specific pathogen-free domestic cats, they reported, large numbers of oocysts were produced in the feces. The feces of the uninfected control cat remained free of oocysts.

While the cat has now been in-

dicted as a reservoir for the continuance of the *T. gondii* organism in nature, much remains to be learned of the secondary role of other animals in transmitting the disease to man.

The Kansas group points out that toxoplasma oocysts can remain alive and induce infection in mice (and potentially in man) after periods of at least 4 months in water or moist soil.

These data suggest that grazing livestock could become infected from fecally contaminated ponds or moist grass and thus become a source of the disease for man. It is well known that meat-eating animals can become infected by eating infected carcasses.

Although the cat is the only host so far identified, the NIAID scientists caution that the possibility of oocyst formation in other animals—including man—must not be overlooked.

"Since infection through fecal contamination provides a simple route for dissemination of the organism, and may account partly for its widespread existence in humans, a new effort in epidemiological studies is needed," Dr. Sheffield concluded.

PACT

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enclosures for close observation.

The NINDS Puerto Rican-based Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, which has completed obstetrical studies on its caged colony of monkeys, will move its facilities to the NIH reservation in the near future.

Since 1956, this program had focused on the neurological consequences of perinatal injury.

These studies served as a counterpart to NINDS's Collaborative Perinatal Research Project—a study of pregnancy, birth, and early development conducted with 55,000 mothers and their children at 14 medical centers.

The gestational physiology of these rhesus monkeys closely resembles that of man.

Experiment Helps Doctors

Scientists have been able to replicate some nervous system damage which human studies have suggested are responsible for neurological disorders.

This experimental approach is helping doctors understand the causes and results of different types of human cerebral palsy.

Studies with these monkeys have helped to clarify the mechanisms responsible for brain damage during the perinatal period, and especially significant studies were conducted on neonatal asphyxia and resuscitation.

The perinatal program in Puerto Rico has become known as a small center of international research and exchange.