

the



Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Charles F. Bridgman Named NMAC Director

Dr. Charles Floyd Bridgman, a former faculty member of the University of California at San Diego, has been named Director of the National Library of Medicine's National Medical Audiovisual Center in Atlanta, Ga.

The appointment was announced last week by NLM Director, Dr. Martin M. Cummings.

From 1965 until his new appointment, Dr. Bridgman held concurrent positions as assistant professor of Anatomy in the Department of Neurosciences, and Coordinator for the Office of Learning Resources, both in the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego.

Also Teaches at L.A.

From 1963 to 1965, he was assistant professor of Anatomy and Art at the School of Medicine of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Born in Loma Linda, Calif., Dr. Bridgman received most of his education in his native state: an A.B. in Bacteriology (1949), an M.S. in Anatomy (1955), and a Ph.D. in Anatomy in 1962, all from the University of California at L.A.

(See DR. BRIDGMAN, Page 4)

Three-Nation Project Seeks to Identify Women Likely to Develop Breast Cancer

The possibility of developing tests to identify women with higher than normal risk of developing breast cancer is being evaluated in a tri-national—United States, Israel, and the Netherlands—cooperative study.

The study seeks to identify characteristic hormones that may be excreted in the urine of women from ethnic groups with different rates of breast cancer incidence.

The project will receive support from the National Cancer Institute through its Breast Cancer Task Force. Additional funds will be contributed by Israel and the Netherlands.

Investigators will obtain urine samples from postmenopausal women from population groups with varying incidence of breast cancer who have migrated to Israel.

The samples will be analyzed for patterns of hormone excretion.

A 1967 study found that Jewish women from Yemen had a breast cancer incidence of only 13 per 100,000 while those from the rest of Asia and North Africa showed a rate of 22 to 35 per 100,000. Jewish women of East European origin had the highest rate at 64 per 100,000.

In the present study, Israeli women between the ages of 50 and 59 will be selected by country of origin and matched by age, period of im-

(See CANCER PROJECT, Page 5)

Dr. Ommaya in Jordan At State Dept. Request

Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya, assistant neurosurgeon, NINDS Surgical Neurology Branch, is spending a month in Amman, Jordan, at the request of the State Department, treating victims of the Jordanian civil strife.

As the only neurosurgeon in the entire area, Dr. Ommaya will be representing the State Department and the American Red Cross as part of a team sponsored by the International Red Cross.

Directs Head Injury Program

For the past 6 of his 9 years at NIH, Dr. Ommaya has, as one of his projects, directed an Institute head injury program involving extensive research on both care and prevention of head trauma.

Results of his studies are prompting design of better helmets and car safety devices.

Dr. Ommaya will be treating more than 250 injured Jordanians and Palestinian refugees, many of whom are women and children.

As part of his assignment, Dr. Ommaya will train Jordanian doctors to perform the necessary neurosurgical techniques so that they will be equipped to care for patients with head injuries when he leaves.

The other members of the International Red Cross team include a physical therapist, two intensive care nurses, an orthopedist, and a plastic surgeon.

Team at Amman

The team will work at the International Red Cross Hospital in Amman which, until Sept. 29, had been run by a U.S. Army Mobile Air Surgical Hospital unit.

Dr. Ommaya, originally from West Pakistan, is expected to return to NIH around Dec. 7. He plans to discuss his assignment and show slides shortly after his return.

Dr. Huebner Wins Rockefeller Award For Public Service

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, chief of the Viral Carcinogenesis Branch of the National Cancer Institute, was named one of five winners of the 1970 Rockefeller Public Service Award.

The annual award for "distinguished service"—which carries with it a \$10,000 cash grant to each recipient—will be presented to Dr. Huebner on Dec. 2.

Dr. Huebner directs an NCI program designed to shed light on the causes of naturally occurring ani-



Dr. Huebner, who is married and father of nine, operates a prize cattle-breeding business on his 154-acre farm, Hidden Hills.

mal and human cancer.

Recently he proposed that the cancer-inducing "virus" which many have been seeking to identify may, in fact, be a naturally-occurring part of the healthy cell's machinery.

This "virus" may be passed along from parent to offspring, perhaps important to the normal early growth of the embryo and growing tissues, and then activated by aging or environmental factors, resulting in cancer, according to Dr. Huebner.

Currently he is concerned with finding the substance which seems to repress this cancer-inducing activity without affecting normal cell behavior.

The author of more than 200

(See DR. HUEBNER, Page 6)

Specially-Designed Data Collection Cart Speeds Up Computer Analysis of ECG

Scientists at the Division of Computer Research and Technology and cardiologists from the National Heart and Lung Institute have implemented a system by which a computer assists in the time-consuming, routine task of reading electrocardiograms.



Computer operator David Martin reads the EKG tape for processing in the computer center.

The procedure is much like taking a regular ECG except that the technician uses a data collection cart, specially designed by Marquette Electronics, Inc.

Regular ECG leads are attached to predetermined sites such as the right arm, left leg, and neck.

When the patient is all hooked up, the technician enters an identification number via a touchtone telephone on the cart, throws a switch, and ECG data from all the leads is registered on a computer tape for 5 to 10 seconds, depending on the kind of lead.

(See DATA COLLECTION, Page 7)

the NIH Record

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November 30 Last Day For Eligible Employees To Enroll in Med. Plan

Next Monday, Nov. 30, is the last day for eligible employees to enroll in the Columbia Medical Plan of Columbia, Md.

To be eligible to enroll, an employee must: 1) presently be enrolled in a plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and 2) live in the enrollment area which includes all of Howard County, Md. and a prescribed area adjacent to Howard County.

Details on this limited open season under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program are given in the memorandum from the chief, Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, OPM, recently distributed desk-to-desk to NIH employees.

After reading this memo, eligible employees may inquire about coverage by calling Ext. 64973.



The National Association of Government Secretaries (NAGS) has elected two BHME employees to national office. Sue Hedden (l) is vice president, and Carol Rizer, treasurer. NAGS is composed of government secretaries with a rating of GS-4 or above.

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4
1 a.m. Wednesday

November 25

Dr. Seymour Kreshover,
Director, NIDR
Subject: The Role of NIDR,
Part 1 (R)

December 2

Part 2 of the above program
(R)

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

November 27

Dr. G. Burroughs Mider,
Deputy Director, NLM
Subject: Function of the National Library of Medicine in Health Delivery

December 4

Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, Jr., Laboratory of Neurochemistry, NINDS
Subject: Prenatal Detection of Mental Retardation.

Interview takes place during intermission of the Library of Congress concerts.

Exhibit on National Eye Institute Now on Display in Lobby at CC

A cross-eyed monkey, the removal of a blood clot from the eye, and microsurgery on the embryonic lens of a chick are featured in a new exhibit on the National Eye Institute.

On display in the Clinical Center lobby through Dec. 4, the exhibit outlines the history, objectives, and

Talents of Young Artist Davarn Freeman Recognized But Science May Be Goal

Davarn Freeman is like any other tenth-grader *except* that the talented 15-year old plays the piano and clarinet, sculpts and carves, and has had two original paintings on exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

According to his mother, Jacquelyn Freeman of NCI's Extramural Activities area, Davarn has received numerous awards for his artistic talents.

One such award was a scholarship to the George Washington University School of Art where he is currently enrolled for selected courses.

Now in his first year at Roosevelt High School, Davarn is continuing studies at G.W.U. and Georgetown University.

In addition, he is assistant curator of Georgetown's art museum for which he receives a quarterly stipend.

His two abstract paintings—"Fire Mandala" and "Enchanted Flight"—were displayed at Corcoran through September.

Although he admires the work of Picasso and Peter Max, Davarn is his own artist and prides himself on the originality of his pieces.

Despite his talents in the fine arts, he looks toward mathematics and science for a career, but he has several years to make a decision.

TV Presentation on Viruses Is Rescheduled for Nov. 28

"You and the Virus," originally scheduled to be seen on Channel 4 (WRC-TV) on Nov. 14, has been rescheduled for Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1:30 p.m.

The HEW-sponsored television show will present the NIAID story of viruses and how they affect mankind.

Featured will be Drs. Daniel Mullally, Wallace Rowe, Samuel Baron, and Julius Kasel; also, Edward Harvey, Margaret Huber, and Holly Smith.

Samuel P. Shollenberger, Expert on Refrigeration Dies; at NIH 17 Years

Samuel P. Shollenberger, Plant Engineering Branch, died Nov. 6 at Suburban Hospital after a heart attack.

Mr. Shollenberger, who was foreman of the Mechanical Shop, had joined NIH in 1953.

He worked with other employees here to develop procedures for the repair and, in some cases, improvement of various types of refrigeration equipment used for research projects.

programs of the NEI.

The new exhibit was recently shown at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Las Vegas.



Davarn, who has to be one of the youngest assistant curators of art, holds one of his originals entitled "The Age of Aquarius."

Council of Metal Trades Voted as Representative in 'Transportation Unit'

Eligible NIH employees voted last month for recognition of the Washington Area Metal Trades Council as their representative in the newly established NIH "transportation unit."

Approximately 150 non-supervisory, wage-grade employees whose duties involve transportation activities were eligible to vote and will comprise the bargaining unit.

E.O. Covers Election

The election was the first at NIH conducted under the terms of the recent Executive Order 11491, covering labor-management relations in the Federal service.

The new unit will include employees from the following NIH organizations: Office of Administrative Services, Supply Management Branch, Plant and Office Services Branch, Office of Engineering Services, Division of Research Services, Clinical Center, National Cancer Institute, and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

According to Monette Ross, Shop Sections chief, Mr. Shollenberger was an "expert in his line," and was occasionally consulted by commercial firms with unique refrigeration maintenance problems.

He was an active member of the Christ Lutheran Church in Bethesda, where memorial services were held on Nov. 9.

Mr. Shollenberger is survived by his wife, Isabella; a daughter, Martha; a son, Melvin, and 11 brothers and sisters residing in Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Edsall to Join Fogarty Scholars Dec. 1

Professor John T. Edsall, Chairman of the Board of Tutors, Biochemical Sciences, Harvard University, will join the Scholars-in-Residence Program of the Fogarty International Center on Dec. 1 and remain through June 1971.

A distinguished scientist and educator, Dr. Edsall has been on the faculty at Harvard since receiving his degree from the Medical School in 1928.

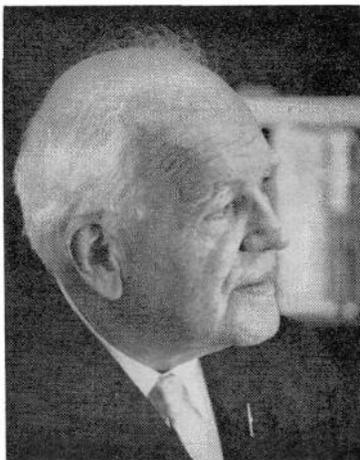
He has spent considerable time as a Fulbright Lecturer in Cambridge and Tokyo, and has been associated with distinguished scientific organizations in the United States and Europe.

For several years he served as editor of the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

Professor Edsall, known for his work on the physical chemistry of amino acids and proteins, has published a large number of scientific papers and books.

As a Fogarty Scholar, he will devote a significant portion of his time to writing, will participate in conferences and seminars, and will associate with colleagues in the intramural program.

Professor and Mrs. Edsall will reside in Stone House.



Dr. Edsall has been on the faculty at Harvard University since 1928.

Medical History Society Meets Tonight at NLM

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its next meeting tonight, Nov. 24, at 8 p.m. in Conference Room B, on the mezzanine of the National Library of Medicine.

Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director Emeritus, Pan American Health Organization, will speak on *Prelude to the Conquest of Yellow Fever*.

Also, Dr. Peter H. Niebyl, assistant professor at The Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine, will discuss *Boerhaave and the Growth of Medical Science*. Visitors are welcome.

Research Team Develops New Technique—Preserves Monkey Livers by Cooling

A team of researchers at Harvard University have successfully preserved monkey livers for up to 5 hours between surgical removal and transplantation.

The researchers conducted their study using monkeys from the New England Primate Research Center, supported by the Division of Research Resources.

After removing them from the monkeys, the researchers preserved the livers by perfusing them in a simple, balanced (Ph 7.4) salt solution cooled to 6 degrees Centigrade.

They stored the livers for up to 5 hours and then transplanted them back into the monkeys from which they were originally removed. Some of these monkeys have now survived up to 18 months with normal liver function.

This technique shows that cooling the isolated liver during the time it is cut off from its normal blood flow makes it possible to minimize the damage to the organ.

Unlike other preservation processes now in use, the new method does not require the use of complicated oxygenators and pumps.

As a by-product of this research, the investigators discovered that none of the monkeys in the study experienced any adverse reactions to the large transfusions (at least 500 cc) of human Type B blood each received.

A report on the successful preservation method, which may be applicable to human liver perfusion and autotransplantation, was made at the annual meeting last month of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Maurice Slapak, chief of the Liver Division of Harvard's Sears Surgical Laboratory and assistant professor in Surgery at Harvard University, reported the findings.

Exhibit at NIH Library Features MEDLARS

An exhibit featuring MEDLARS—one of the bibliographic services offered by the NIH Library—is currently located in the corridor outside the Library at the Clinical Center.

MEDLARS, Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, is a computer-produced bibliography making accessible biomedical literature from 2,300 journals.

The system, developed by the National Library of Medicine, has been in operation since 1964. The service is available through MEDLARS Search Centers around the world, and the NIH Library is the MEDLARS Center here.

A pamphlet, *Guide to MEDLARS Services*, may be obtained in the exhibit area.

Scientists using the personalized service should anticipate their need to allow the Library sufficient time to fill their request.

For information, call Ext. 61156.



Dr. Albert Z. Kapikian (l) receives the PHS Meritorious Service Medal from Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director, for "vital contributions to the knowledge and control of respiratory diseases and for . . . leadership in the classification and epidemiology of rhinoviruses and other respiratory viruses." Dr. Kapikian was in England studying last June when other NIH employees were so honored.

Ecology Problem Sparks Concern to Save Trees

The computers at NIH literally "eat up" 5,750 trees a year. Tons of computer print-out paper and punch cards are fed to the machines and, once printed upon, the paper is useful for about 5 days. After that, it goes the usual route of trash can to incinerator.

Mary Lee Dante, of the Data Management Branch at DCRT, was concerned about the threat that one Government installation was making to the Nation's ecology.

She suggested that a program be established at NIH to collect and recycle used computer paper into other paper products.

Recognizing that computer paper, although substantial, represents only a small portion of the paper consumed at NIH, Joseph D. Naughton, chief of the Computer Center Branch, expanded the idea to include all suitable waste paper at NIH.

Meeting Held

He held a planning meeting on Nov. 19 so that all employees as well as representatives from other Government agencies, could assist in solving the problem.

If you would like to help save the trees and air around us by implementing this plan, please call Carolyn Bacon, Ext. 65381.

CFC Report Shows NIH Exceeded Last Year's Goal—Reached 94.5%

The Combined Federal Campaign closed here last week with NIH attaining 94.5 percent of its goal.

Contributions, totaling \$206,758.41 exceeded last year's mark by approximately \$11,000.

The final progress report showed nine groups with tallies of 100 percent or more of their goal: NIEHS, NIGMS, FIC, DRS, OD/ODA, BHME, NLM, DRG, and NIDR (see below).

Slogan Pays Off

Dr. Carl G. Baker, NCI Director and Chairman of the NIH Campaign, commented, "Once again, NIH has sustained its excellent performance by topping last year's total. It is certainly gratifying to see the slogan 'What Is a Smile Worth?' put into action with such enthusiasm.

"Our thanks to all who participated so generously, with special congratulations to the keymen for a job well done."

Late contributions may be sent directly to CFC Headquarters, Nassif Building, Room 3411, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20546.

CFC Contributions Tallied

Unit	Percent of \$ Quota	Total \$ Collected
NIEHS	139.7	\$ 702.50
FIC	137.7	1,717.25
NIGMS	136.2	5,778.00
OD/ODA	126.7	32,885.10
BHME	121.4	16,191.75
NLM	115.5	10,808.00
DRG	109.3	11,831.00
NIDR	103.1	7,889.00
DRS	100.0	9,801.00
NIAMD	96.1	16,261.58
DES	95.5	5,032.50
NICHD	92.2	8,284.25
DRR	91.7	1,669.75
NHLI	89.6	12,632.54
DCRT	82.6	5,615.50
NCI	78.6	25,808.19
NIAD	76.9	9,211.60
NEI	71.4	1,576.50
CC	68.2	14,220.75
NINDS	65.0	9,341.65
NIH	94.5	\$206,758.41

Farewell Party Dec. 3 Honors Zelda Schiffman

Zelda Schiffman, a well-known NIH staffer prior to her transfer to the Food and Drug Administration last April, will retire shortly after 30 years of Federal service.

A farewell party will be held in her honor on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 3 p.m. in the Bldg. 31 cafeteria. Interested NIH friends may contact Ozzie Grabiner, Ext. 64606.

Miss Schiffman, whose NIH service dates back to 1948, was chief of the Management Policy Branch, OD, and later served as special assistant in the Office of the Director, NCI. She has served as executive officer, Bureau of Drugs, FDA, since April 1970.

Jack Leach Is Honored During Safety Congress For His Contributions



Jack Leach poses alongside the plaque presented to him by National Safety Council colleagues.

Jack Leach was honored by his colleagues during the National Safety Congress held in Chicago last month.

Mr. Leach is chief of the Safety and Fire Protection Section, Protection and Safety Management Branch.

He was given a plaque in recognition of his contributions to the Research and Development Section of the National Safety Council, particularly his work as chairman during the past year.

The Research and Development Section is comprised of organizations representing all phases of research. Its program included seminars on Management's Viewpoint of Safety in the Laboratory, Waste Disposal, Special Problems in Research and Development, and a workshop.

Dr. Gallelli Will Receive Society of Pharmacists' Abbott Award for 1970

Dr. Joseph Gallelli, chief of the CC Pharmacy Department, will receive the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists' Abbott Award for 1970 at the society's fifth annual Midyear Clinical Meeting on Dec. 10 in Anaheim, Calif.

The award is being presented to Dr. Gallelli for his "significant contribution to the scientific pharmaceutical literature of hospital pharmacy by sustained quality of research and publications over several years."

The award consists of a plaque and a thousand dollars.

This will be the second honor given Dr. Gallelli in recognition of his research in drug stability and pharmaceutical development at the Clinical Center.

In 1968 he received the Military Section Literary Award from the American Pharmaceutical Association for his paper, "Assay and Stability of Amphotericin B in Aqueous Solutions," which was published in *Drug Intelligence*.

Immunity Levels of 'Rubella Babies' Seen As Diagnostic Aid in Testing for Defects

Unusual rubella antibody responses in children congenitally infected with the German measles virus can be used as a diagnostic aid by physicians examining patients suspected of birth defects.

Many "rubella babies" have low antibody levels to the rubella virus and some, eventually, are negative. When these children, who have no evidence of antibodies, receive rubella vaccine, most fail to respond.

These findings emerged from a two-part study conducted by a group of researchers in the Department of Pediatrics at the New York University School of Medicine. The study was supported in part by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In the first part of this study, the researchers compared the levels of antibodies to rubella in 223 mothers who had the disease during pregnancy and their "rubella babies."

Using a sensitive hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test, they found that the mothers still had high levels of antibody after 3 years.

After 5 years, most of the 29 mothers who had been followed in serial fashion for this period of time had a definite drop in antibody level, but they all still had detectable antibodies by the HI test.

By contrast, most of their "rubella babies" had lower antibody levels and showed a definite drop in these levels by the time they were 2 years old.

At 5 years of age, eight of the 29 children who had been followed since birth had a completely negative response to the HI test, indicating no antibodies to rubella.

In the second part of the study, the researchers compared two groups of children at three New York City schools for the deaf. One group was composed of children between the ages of 4 and 6 who had a history of congenital rubella.

The other group was made up of all the other deaf children of the same ages. The researchers found that more of the "rubella babies" had no antibody to rubella than did children in the other group.

N.Y.C. Participates

As part of the New York City rubella vaccination program, most of the deaf children without antibodies to rubella received the vaccine.

When the researchers studied the response to the vaccine in the two groups of children, they found that only 10 percent of the group of "rubella babies" showed any rise in antibodies.

By contrast, 99 percent of normal children of the same age who were without antibodies had a significant rise in antibody levels after vaccination.

The investigators do not yet

DR. BRIDGMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

He also earned a Certificate in Medical Illustration at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1951, and spent the academic year 1962-63 as a Postdoctoral Fellow in Medical Communication at the University of Kansas Medical School.

In addition to his teaching experience, Dr. Bridgman has maintained an active interest in biomedical research, and his numerous publications range in subject from "Innovations in the Teaching of Anatomy" to articles in the *Anatomical Record* on muscle structure and function.

Dr. Bridgman's illustrations have appeared in many well-known textbooks, such as H. W. Magoun's *The Waking Brain* and Ruch and Fulton's *Medical Physiology and Biophysics*.

Dr. Bridgman was a developer of the "tutorial environment" in the UCSD neuroscience course. For this purpose he designed multimedia study carrels for neuroanatomy self-instruction.

He has been active in the development and coordination of instructional media in the medical school, including the utilization of medical art, photography, television, plastic models, and other self-instructional media applied through programmed learning techniques.

know why children with congenital rubella have low antibody levels or why they do not respond to the rubella vaccine with an increase in these levels.

However, they have been able to use this difference in response between normal and congenital rubella children to determine whether a child with suspected congenital rubella actually has it.

The scientists used these findings in a study of a set of twins; one twin had had congenital rubella and the other appeared normal. By testing the normal twin with rubella vaccine, they found that her antibody levels did increase normally and that she did not have congenital rubella.

In another case, they tested a deaf child with brain damage whose mother had a rubella-like rash during pregnancy and found that the child's handicaps were not due to congenital rubella.

Drs. Alfred L. Florman, Louis Z. Cooper, Philip R. Ziring, and Saul Krugman presented a report of this research to the annual meeting of the American Pediatric Society.

Revised NIDR Pamphlet Describes How Research Explores Gum Diseases

The importance of regular, thorough oral hygiene and periodic professional care in preventing periodontal (gum) disease is emphasized in the revised edition of *Research Explores Pyorrhea and Other Gum Diseases*, recently issued by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Periodontal disease affects two out of three middle-aged Americans. Destruction of the tissues that hold teeth fast in their sockets accounts for 75 percent of tooth loss after age 40.

In its most common form, periodontal disease begins as a slight inflammation of the gums, sometimes accompanied by bleeding according to the pamphlet.

While the disease is reversible at this point, the inflammation progresses if ignored.

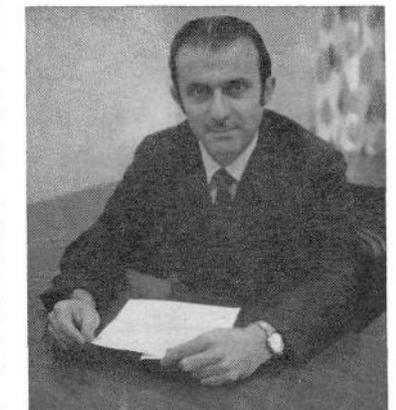
Final Stage Portrayed

In the final stage of periodontal disease, the supporting fibers and the bone which anchors the teeth are destroyed, and the teeth eventually fall out.

The new pamphlet points out possible causes of periodontal disease, outlines measures for its prevention, and extends hope through current research to those afflicted.

Single copies of the 16-page illustrated pamphlet (PHS publication No. 1482, revised 1970) are available without charge from the Information Office, NIDR.

Additional copies may be purchased in quantity, for 30 cents a copy or \$22.50 per 100 copies, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



Dr. Eugene Levine, chief, Manpower Analysis and Resources Branch, Division of Nursing, BHME, is the first to receive the D.C. League for Nursing's Distinguished Service Award. He was cited for his "outstanding contributions to nursing," particularly his studies on nursing resources which have exerted a "profound influence" on innovations in this field.

Two NIH Grantees Win Albert Lasker Awards

Two NIH grantees—Dr. Robert A. Good and Dr. Earl W. Sutherland—were recently named winners of the \$10,000 Albert Lasker awards in medicine.

Dr. Good, winner of the clinical research award, is regents professor and chairman of the Pathology Department at the University of Minnesota.

He has had 5 grants from NIH; two of them from NIAID are in their 16th year.

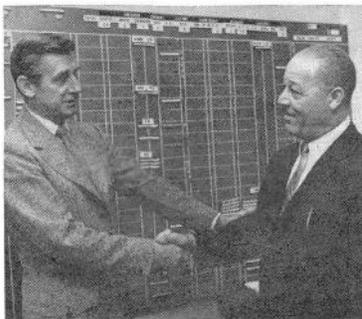
Dr. Good was cited for studies of body defenses against disease and his application of the findings to tissue transplants.

His studies have made possible the successful treatment of several inherited disorders that had been fatal.

Dr. Sutherland, professor of Physiology at Vanderbilt University, has received two grants from NIH, one from NHLI on the action of sympathomimetic amines, the other from NIGMS on the role of cyclic GMP, cyclic AMP, cyclic GMP and man.

Dr. Sutherland is recipient of the basic research award. He is the discoverer of the cyclic nature of AMP, a chemical made by the kidneys which regulates the action of hormones in virtually every body tissue.

Frederick C. Wright, CC Normal Volunteer Aide, Returning to Hometown



Frederick C. Wright (r) bids farewell to Delbert L. Nye, chief, CC Normal Volunteer Patient Program.

During his 10 years as administrative assistant in the Clinical Center's Normal Volunteer Patient Section, Frederick C. Wright won many friends among NIH clinical investigators as well as members of the hospital staff.

He said he had derived deep satisfaction in his work with the groups of young people who have participated in the volunteer program.

Mr. Wright recruited many of the volunteers, particularly those from his hometown, Johnstown, Pa., and the University of Pittsburgh.



1970 NOBEL PRIZE WINNER DR. JULIUS AXELROD, NIMH, was honored by colleagues Nov. 3 in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center. From left are: Dr. Bernard Brodie, chief, NHLI Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology; Dr. Robert Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science; Dr. Vernon Wilson, HSMHA Administrator; Dr. Axelrod; Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director; Dr. Bertram Brown, NIMH Director; Dr. Robert A. Cohen, Director, Clinical and Behavioral Research, NIMH, and Dr. John Eberhart, Director of Mental Health Intramural Research, who presided over the celebration ceremony.

CANCER PROJECT

(Continued from Page 1)

migration to Israel, and place of residence. These women are part of a larger group already established to study hypertension.

The urine samples will be tested for hormone content at an automated laboratory established by the Breast Cancer Task Force at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Samples will also be sent to the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands for additional hormone analyses.

All data will be coordinated and computerized in Israel, and copies of the information sent to the U.S. and Holland for evaluation.

Previous research by British investigator Dr. R. D. Bulbrook and colleagues of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London, and at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University suggested that the excretion of certain hormones may be related to breast cancer risk and predict a patient's response to some forms of treatment.

Dr. Bulbrook found that Japanese women, who have a low breast cancer rate, excrete relatively more of the steroid androsterone than another steroid, etiocholanolone.

British women, who have a comparatively high incidence of breast cancer, excrete relatively less androsterone but more etiocholanolone.

The present study is designed to find out if the same or similar patterns of hormone excretion exist

He is credited with helping a number of the volunteers find employment in the Washington area upon completion of their volunteer service at NIH, and influencing some to change their careers to medicine.

Mr. Wright is returning to Johnstown to establish his own business—a TV repair shop.

4 New Members Named To NHLI Nat'l Council

Four appointments to the National Advisory Heart and Lung Council have recently been announced: Drs. Julius H. Comroe, Winthrop N. Davey, James F. Hammarsten, and Arthur M. Olsen.

Dr. Comroe, an expert on pulmonary physiology, is Director of the Cardiovascular Research Institute of the University of California, San Francisco.

His own research has centered on the autonomic nervous system and drugs that affect it; the regulation of breathing, circulation and pulmonary bloodflow and lung function tests.

Will Serve 3 Years

Dr. Davey, professor of Medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School, will serve for a 3-year term through September 1973.

Dr. Hammarsten, head of the Department of Medicine at the Oklahoma Medical Center, will serve on the Council for 4 years.

Dr. Olsen is professor of Medicine at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, Minn.

He is currently President of the American College of Chest Physicians, and last year was President of the American Bronchoesophagological Association.

among Israeli ethnic groups with varying rates of breast cancer.

One of the biggest problems in the control of cancer is its detection at an early stage when it is most easily controlled. The development of a test to identify women at a high risk of developing breast cancer would allow doctors to keep these individuals under close surveillance for early signs of the disease.

NCI project officers in this study are Dr. Ihor J. Masnyk, Endocrine Evaluation Branch, and Dr. Sidney Cutler, Biometry Branch.

Ghanaian Diplomat Cites Dr. Murayama's Studies On Sickle Cell Anemia

The praise was loud and clear when Ambassador E. M. Debrah of Ghana discussed the work of an NIH scientist—Dr. Makio Murayama—with Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

Ambassador Debrah wrote Dr. Marston that he was "fascinated" by a *Life* Magazine feature on Dr. Murayama's sickle cell anemia research.

Dr. Murayama, who is with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases' Laboratory of Physical Biology, has spent over 10 years studying this hereditary disorder which affects Negroes almost exclusively.

A recently devised diagnostic test which confirms the presence of this peculiar anemia is based on his findings and is known as the "Murayama test."

The Ambassador indicated he was vitally interested in the disease with which many of his countrymen are afflicted. He wrote that he was delighted when Dr. Murayama accepted an invitation to visit the Ghanaian Embassy to review research progress.

Papers Sent to Ghana

Later Dr. Murayama gave Ambassador Debrah some recently published papers which were sent to Ghana for consideration in controlling and treating the disease there.

In sickle cell anemia, under certain circumstances, normally round red blood cells take on a sickle shape due to a constitutional defect in the hemoglobin molecule.

The misshapen cells tend to create "log-jams" in small blood vessels, blocking circulation. The resulting lack of oxygen in the tissues cause severe pain, weakness, and damage to vital organs.



Care of patients with Lesch-Nyhan syndrome was discussed at a recent CC Conference by the Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service. Concetta Morano (l), head nurse on 8-West, described manifestations of the syndrome. Clinical nurse Catherine Cushing explained problems and procedures in day-to-day nursing care.

Drug Reported Useful in Treating Skin Cancer That May Develop From Warts

A new drug called imidazole carboxamide (NSC-45388) has been reported useful in some cases of melanoma, a rare cancer, fatal in advanced stages, that sometimes develops on the skin from a wart or mole.

Reports on the drug, which was developed in a program sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, were presented in an Institute journal, *Cancer Chemotherapy Reports*, by Drs. James K. Luce, William G. Thurman, Bertha L. Isaacs, and Robert W. Talley of the Southwest Cancer Chemotherapy Study Group.

The group consists of about 90 cancer clinicians cooperating in studies to evaluate cancer drugs, aided by NCI grant support.

In this preliminary, dose-establishing study, 202 patients with various advanced cancer no longer responsive to conventional therapy received imidazole carboxamide.

Regimen Described

The drug was given intravenously for 5 days in doses that started at 70 milligrams per square meter of body surface daily. The regimen was repeated at 3-week intervals.

The optimum daily drug dose was found to range from 200 to 500 milligrams per square meter of body surface.

Most patients received 250 milligrams per square meter per day for 5 days every 3 weeks.

Of 110 patients with advanced melanoma, 21 (19 percent) achieved objective tumor response; that is, they experienced a tempo-

rary improvement of their disease that lasted from 1 to 8 months. The median duration of response was 3 months.

Of the 21 patients, five patients achieved complete responses, the temporary disappearance of all evidence of disease. The other 16 patients had partial responses; that is, their tumors were reduced more than 50 percent, but did not completely disappear.

Previous Treatment Noted

Although early stages of melanoma are sometimes cured by surgery, previous attempts to treat advanced melanoma with cancer drugs have been largely unsuccessful.

In addition to the remissions in melanoma, five of 23 patients (22 percent) with various cancers of bone, muscle, and connective tissue experienced partial remissions of their disease.

The numbers of patients with other forms of cancer were too small for evaluating the effect of the drug on the diseases.

The major side-effects of the drug were nausea and vomiting which began 1 to 3 hours after drug administration and lasted from 1 to 12 hours.

Controlled by Medication

These problems were partially controlled in most cases with medication (barbiturates and phenothiazines).

Other side-effects were reductions in numbers of circulating white and red blood cells. These were corrected, if severe, by adjustments in the treatment schedule.

In further studies by the Southwest Study Group, attempts are being made to improve the effectiveness of imidazole carboxamide by administering it in combination with two other cancer drugs, vincristine and BCNU.

Other Studies Under Way

Other studies are under way to evaluate its effectiveness in treating the more commonly occurring cancers of the lung, breast, and gastrointestinal tract.

The drug was first synthesized in 1960 by Dr. Y. Fulmer Shealy and colleagues at the Southern Research Institute's Kettering-Meyer Laboratory in Birmingham, Ala., under a contract with NCI's Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center.

At present, the drug is available to investigators participating in controlled clinical studies through



Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science (l), receives the American Heart Association's 1970 Research Achievement Award for his contributions to cardiovascular medicine from Dr. W. Proctor Harvey, AHA president.

DR. HUEBNER

(Continued from Page 1)

articles and scientific publications, Dr. Huebner is also credited with isolating the infectious agent causing rickettsialpox and with identifying the mechanism of another infectious disease, Q-fever, which strikes cattle.

In 1953 he discovered a major group of viruses thought to cause the common cold and other respiratory ills, and has participated in the development of a vaccine against those viruses.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1960, Dr. Huebner has won a number of awards and honors, including the Pasteur Medal, 1965; Distinguished Service Medal, 1966, and the National Medal of Science, 1969.

Last month he was named co-winner of the Kimble Methodology Award.

He holds honorary degrees from the University of Cincinnati and Edgewood College, Ohio.

the Institute's Cancer Therapy Evaluation Branch.

The CCNSC is the focal point for NCI's worldwide search for drugs that might be effective in treating cancer. Each year over 18,000 samples of materials are tested under this program for possible anticancer activity in animal systems.

If a sample shows consistent anticancer activity and does not appear to be excessively toxic, the material is placed into clinical trial. Only about four compounds yearly reach clinical evaluation.

October Blood Report Given

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 322 units of blood were received from NIH donors in October, and CC patients received 1,787 units of blood.

Dr. Dan F. Bradley Dies; Former NIH Scientist Worked Here 13 Years

Dr. Dan F. Bradley, 41, a scientist in the National Institute of Mental Health Section on Physical Chemistry from 1955 to 1968, died Oct. 31 of a massive cerebral hemorrhage in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Since leaving NIMH, he was professor of Polymer Chemistry at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Dr. Bradley worked with the development and application of polymers in such areas as pollution control and artificial organs.

He made significant contributions to the understanding of dye binding to nucleic acids and the application of statistical mechanics to biopolymer structure.

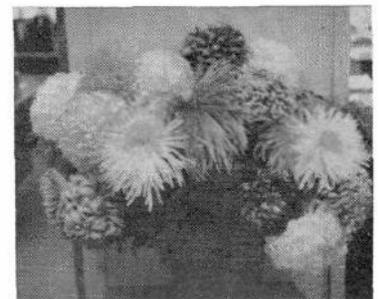
Dr. Bradley, who became chief of the Physical Chemistry Section in 1961, is remembered as a gifted teacher. He taught for several years in the NIH Graduate School.

A recently completed textbook by Dr. Bradley entitled *Introduction to Chemical Physics* is now in press.

He is survived by his widow, Raya, and three children, Debra, Dan, and Jeremy.

Friends interested in a memorial fund being established in Dr. Bradley's name at Polytechnic Institute should contact Dr. Melvin Kohn or Dr. Jack Gewirtz at the Clinical Center, or Dr. David Neville in Bldg. 36.

Edelen and Wood Receive Ribbons at Flower Show



Mr. Edelen's prize-winning chrysanthemums were displayed in his office after the show.

Two NIH'ers—R. E. Edelen, ODA, and Dr. Harry Wood, National Cancer Institute—emerged with ribbons and honors from the Annual Chrysanthemum Show this month.

The show was held at Walt Whitman High School.

Mr. Edelen received 14 ribbons for his prize-winning flowers. Among his awards was a purple ribbon awarded to a basket of flowers for "Best in Its Group."

Dr. Wood received, among other honors, a tri-color award for his landscaped yard.

Dr. Wood currently serves as president of the Potomac Chrysanthemum Society.



Frances P. Meyers—secretary to Jessie M. Scott, Director of the Division of Nursing, BHME—received the 1970 Business Woman of the Year award of the D.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She is a past president of BPW, and has been active in a number of other organizations including the City of Hope, Federation of the National Association of Parliamentarians, Pan American Liaison Committee of Women's Activities, and the D.A.R.



Billy Sexton, ODA (l) last month received the championship trophy in the amateur division, Maryland Archery Association. Robert Langenfelder, Awards Committee chairman and one of Maryland's top archers, presented the award. Charles Hagan (c) is president of the Maryland Archery Association.

DATA COLLECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

After a day of data collection—10 to 12 electrocardiograms—the technician delivers the tape to DCRT's computer center.

During the night the computer processes the data, first transforming it from the analog or voltage form, originally registered on the tape, to a digital form which the computer can handle.

A computer program, prepared at the Mayo Clinic, analyzes the data and attempts to classify the ECG into a normal, abnormal, or borderline category.

The program takes measurements useful to the cardiologists and makes rhythm diagnoses, all of which are stored in the computer.

When the cardiologist arrives at NIH the following morning he can—using a remote terminal located in Bldg. 10—call up the computer and have all the ECG summary diagnoses typed out for him.

If he is willing to wait until noon, more complete information will be available in a standard computer printout. He can get a plot of the

3 New Members Join NIAMD Advisory Council

Appointment of three new members—Drs. Philip P. Cohen, Jack D. Meyers, and W. Clarke Wescoe—to the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council have been announced.

Advised Director

Dr. Cohen is professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Wisconsin Medical School.

His most recent NIH committee appointment was as a member on the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH, 1966-70.

Dr. Meyers, well known for his investigations of the circulation of the liver, has been chairman of the University of Pittsburgh Department of Medicine from 1955 to 1970. On July 1 of this year, he was appointed University Professor of Medicine.

From 1966 to 1970 he was active on the NIAMD Research Career Program Committee.

Dr. Wescoe, now president of Winthrop Laboratories of New York, was Dean of the University of Kansas School of Medicine in 1952 and became Chancellor in 1960.

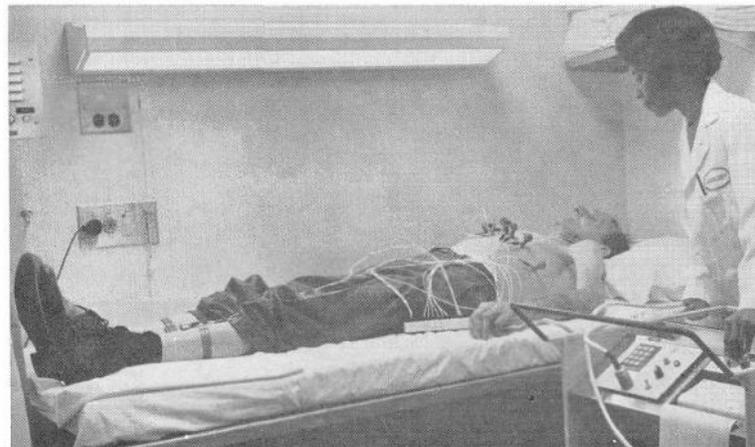
Serves as Editor

A specialist in drugs affecting the endocrine and autonomic nervous systems, he served as editor of the *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* from 1953 to 1957.

vectorcardiogram and extensive tables of measurement on every heartbeat measurement in addition to the diagnosis.

This information supplements what the cardiologist already knows, and enables him to reach a sound diagnosis more quickly.

The system was modified and adapted to the NIH environment by Dr. James Bailey and Martha Horton, Laboratory of Applied Studies at DCRT, and Dr. George Beiser, NHLI.

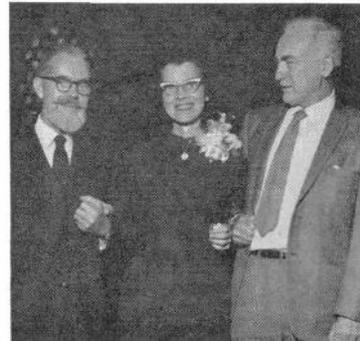


Eva Stokes, NHLI technician, records electrocardiogram of patient Frank Myers.

Virginia Burlingame Retires From NIAID; Was Secretary for Six Noted Scientists

There is a saying that behind every successful man there is a woman. One of these women is Virginia Burlingame who retired Oct. 31 after nearly 34 years as secretary to six successful NIH scientists.

The men include Drs. Dorland J. Davis, present Director of NIAID; Roger Cole, chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Microbiology; Karl Habel, famous virologist; Rolla E. Dyer, a former Director of NIH; Charles Armstrong, a former Director of the Division of Infectious Diseases, a forerunner of NIAID, and Arthur K. Saz, former assistant



Honoring Miss Burlingame at her recent retirement party were two of the men she worked with while at NIH—Dr. Davis (r) and Dr. Cole.

chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Microbiology.

Upon retirement, Miss Burlingame was secretary to Dr. Cole.

Her entire time at NIH was spent in NIAID or its organizational predecessors. Dr. Dorland J. Davis pointed out that Miss Burlingame has probably served more chiefs at NIAID than any other secretary.

Friends Offer Best Wishes

Nearly 200 friends and co-workers gathered in the Bldg. 31 cafeteria on Nov. 13 to offer their best wishes. She plans to continue living in Washington, D.C., becoming more involved in several civic and religious organizations, and "of course, returning frequently to NIH."

Among gifts she received were an electric portable typewriter, a silver charm bracelet, a gold pin and earrings, and an album of photographs from her retirement party.

Miss Burlingame is a native of Washington, D.C. She was graduated from Strayer Business College and took evening classes for 10 years at area public high schools and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

Disclaims Superstition

She points out that, although she came to NIH on April Fools' Day, left on Halloween, and had her retirement party on Friday the 13th, her pleasant memories from her years at NIH show that she wasn't fooled at all.

Dr. Willard H. Eyestone Receives Griffin Award, Highest AALAS Honor

Dr. Willard H. Eyestone, chief of the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, recently received the Griffin Award, highest honor of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science.

The award was presented at the association's annual meeting.

An international authority in comparative pathology, Dr. Eyestone was cited for his "outstanding accomplishments in the improvement of the care and quality of animals used in biologic and medical research."

Dr. Eyestone received his veterinary medical degree from Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine.

He also holds a master's degree in Public Health from Harvard University and a doctorate in Pathology from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Eyestone came to NIH in 1949, and served with the National Cancer Institute and the Division of Research Services before assuming his present post in 1962.



Dr. Eyestone (r) accepts the Griffin Award from Dr. Edward C. Melby, outgoing AALAS president.

Dr. Ben Miller Peckham Joins NICHD Nat'l Advisory Council

Dr. Ben Miller Peckham has been appointed to the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council for a 4-year term expiring June 30, 1974.

He is chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and associate dean for Clinical Affairs, University of Wisconsin Medical School.

Dr. Peckham is past president of the Association of Professors of Gynecology and Obstetrics (1964) and of the Society for Gynecological Investigation (1965).

Pamphlet Outlines Ways Fed'I Research Combats Meningococcal Bacteria

A two-pronged Federal research effort—employing a new vaccine and an experimental drug against the organisms that cause meningococcal meningitis—is outlined in an updated publication just released by HEW.

The publication was prepared by two units of HEW: the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Center for Disease Control (Atlanta, Ga.).

Meningococcal meningitis is an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. Caused by any one of several strains of a bacterial organism called meningococcus, the disease is spread by droplets in sneezing or coughing or by direct contact.

The bacteria usually settle in the nose and throat and may eventually disappear without causing illness. However, when the brain and spinal cord are infected, early detection and prompt treatment with penicillin or other antibiotics is vitally essential.

A successful vaccine against group C meningococci—one of the three most important strains of meningococcal organisms A, B, and C—is in advanced stages of testing.

Vaccines against the other two are also being developed.

Carrier Problem Serious

A serious obstacle to the control of meningitis is the carrier problem. A healthy individual may carry the meningococcal organisms in his body and transmit them to others who may be more susceptible to the infection.

Single copies of *Meningococcal Meningitis*, PHS Publication No. 219, are available free from NIAID, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Multiple copies are available at a cost of 10 cents each, or \$5.50 per hundred, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

NIAID Lab Asks Volunteers With Colds to Assist Study

NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases requires the help of employees who have "common colds" for its ongoing study.

They are asked to contribute samplings of nasal secretions plus two blood samples, one at the start of the illness and one 3 weeks later. Participants receive \$2 for each blood sample.

Appointments — scheduled early if possible — may be made by calling Sara Kelly or Harvey James, Ext. 65811, preferably within the first 3 days of infection.

Barrows Wins Kleemeier Award for Aging Studies



Dr. Barrows (c), Kleemeier Award winner, receives a Steuben star crystal from Dr. Edwin L. Bierman, chairman of the Gerontological Society Awards Committee, as Mrs. Barrows looks on.

Risk of Cancer Reduced When Smokers Switch To Filter Cigarettes

A recent study indicates that cigarette smokers who switch to filter cigarettes for 10 years or more reduce their risk of developing lung cancer.

Funded in part by the National Cancer Institute, the research was conducted by Drs. Ernest L. Wynder, Kiyohiko Mabuchi, and Edward J. Beattie, Jr.

Results of their study at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Lower 'Tar' Content Noted

The doctors concluded from their investigation between November 1966 and August 1969 that the decreased risk in lung cancer is probably due to the lower "tar" content of filter cigarettes.

They found the risk of cancer decreases after 4 years of abstinence from smoking. And after 13 years of complete cessation from smoking, the risk declines to the level of nonsmokers.

The study did not determine the cancer risk for persons who had only smoked filter cigarettes.

Chamber Music Concert Offers Vivaldi Program

The second concert in this year's Chamber Music Series, featuring an all-Vivaldi program, will be held Saturday, Dec. 5, at 4 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

The series is being offered by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc.

The Virtuosi di Roma, Renato Fasano, conductor, will present the program which includes the "Four Concerts of the Four Seasons."

Admission is by ticket only.

Dr. Charles H. Barrows, Jr., Gerontology Research Center, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, is the 1970 winner of the Robert W. Kleemeier Award for outstanding contributions to research in aging.

The Gerontological Society award was presented to Dr. Barrows during the society's annual meeting in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, last month.

Dr. Barrows, acting chief, GRC Laboratory of Cellular and Comparative Physiology, received a mounted star crystal of Steuben glass.

He was cited for his studies of the biochemistry of aging, and for information contributed about aging changes in a variety of tissues in different animal species. He has published nearly 50 original articles.

Dr. Barrows joined the GRC staff in 1953 as a research biochemist. He earned his Sc.D. degree in Biochemistry from the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, where he is now an assistant professor in the Department of Biochemistry.

An associate editor of the *Journal of Gerontology* (1963-68), Dr. Barrows has also served the Gerontological Society in several capacities.

The award to Dr. Barrows makes the third time in the 6-year history of the Kleemeier Award that a staff member or former Gerontology Research Center scientist has been so honored—Dr. Nathan W. Shock, Center Chief, won the first award in 1965, and in 1966 Dr. James E. Birren, former NICHD Program Director, won.

Dr. Maynard K. Hine Appointed To Dental Advisory Council

Dr. Maynard K. Hine, Chancellor of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, has been appointed to the National Advisory Dental Research Council for a 4-year term.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

10/13—Dr. David Gingell, United Kingdom, Physical Sciences Laboratory. Sponsor: Dr. George Weiss, DCRT, Bldg. 12A, Rm. 2005.

10/14—Dr. Hartmut Glossmann, Germany, Laboratory of Neurochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. David M. Neville, Jr., NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 3D30.

10/19—Dr. Rajendra S. Chhabra, India, Pharmacology and Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Hans L. Falk, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

10/19—Dr. James Wai-Kuo Shih, Taiwan, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Thressa C. Stadtman, NHLI, Bldg. 3, Rm. 105.

10/23—Dr. Barrie James Carter, New Zealand, Laboratory of Biology and Viruses. Sponsor: Dr. James A. Rose, NIAID, Bldg. 5, Rm. 305.

10/26—Dr. Alfred Richard Green, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Is From West Indies

10/26—Dr. Elseworth L. Philip, West Indies, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Peter O. Kohler, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10B09.

10/26—Dr. Ian D. A. Swan, United Kingdom, Section of Molecular Structure. Sponsor: Dr. David R. Davies, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. 316.

11/2—Dr. Roberto Fioravanti, Italy, Laboratory of Neurophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. M. G. F. Fuortes, NINDS, Bldg. 36, Rm. 2C02.

11/6—Dr. Nguyen-Ba Giao, Vietnam, Experimental Pathology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John Weisburger, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3B25.



The National Institute of General Medical Sciences' film, "Threshold . . . research and the care of people," received its second international award at the 18th annual Columbus Film Festival. Dr. Edgar Lee, Jr., associate dean, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, who was technical advisor for the film while with NIGMS, accepts the CHRIS award from Miss Columbus, Ohio.