

the



Record

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

June 9, 1971
Vol. XXIII, No. 12

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

7 Disease Centers Funded by NIAID Focus on Allergy

Allergy will soon become the focus of an intensified research effort by NIH—through the establishment of seven Allergic Disease Centers.

In announcing the new centers, on June 3, Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, described the new program as "an important step in translating fundamental knowledge of immunology into improved clinical allergy practice."

Allergy is a serious health problem for more than 31 million Americans.

The seven centers—to function with NIAID grant funds—are: Robert Breck Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Also, the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.; Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital, and the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center. The last two are in Denver, Colo.

All of the institutions already have laboratory research programs in immunology. The new grants will permit establishment of related

(See ALLERGY CENTERS, Page 5)

Dr. Marvin Dunn Named DPHPE Asso. Director

Dr. Marvin R. Dunn has been named associate director of the Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME.

He will participate in the Division's policy, planning, and operational decisions.

Dr. Dunn will also serve as acting chief of the Physician Education Branch, working closely with the 12 Associate Regional Health Directors for Manpower throughout the country.

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

Dr. Brodie Honored Near and Far; Gets Degrees, Presides at Internat'l Meeting

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, who retired from the National Heart and Lung Institute—he is now an NHLI consultant—delivered the Paul Lamson Lecture on May 13, at the Vanderbilt University Medical School. It is considered the school's major lecture in Pharmacology.

Dr. Brodie, who was chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, has pioneered in studies of a new area of drug metabo-



Dr. Brodie stresses the new-found role in drug-toxicity for the normally "drug-detoxifying" enzyme systems which he and his team discovered in the microsomes of liver cells.

Audiovisual Aids Office Created by 2 NIH Units

An office for the development and use of new audiovisual techniques in the education of health professionals was created by two NIH components—the Bureau of Health Manpower Education and the National Library of Medicine.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director, and Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director, announced the agreement which created the Office of Audiovisual Educational Development.

It is located within NLM's National Medical Audiovisual Center in Atlanta, and is part of BHME's field activities.

Dr. George E. Mitchell was named chief of the new office. He assumed his duties on June 1.

Dr. Mitchell was formerly the Bureau's associate regional health

(See AUDIOVISUAL, Page 6)

olism. He addressed the Vanderbilt medical faculty on that subject.

His topic was: On Biochemical Mechanisms of Drug-Induced Tissue Lesions.

The eminent scientist received additional honors from universities in Belgium and Scotland and he also presided and delivered an address at an international symposium in Sweden.

Receives Honorary Degree

On May 24, Dr. Brodie received an honorary doctoral degree from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Louvain, Belgium, for his pioneer research in chemical pharmacology which led to the opening of new frontiers in drug metabolism.

There, he spoke on Biochemical Mechanisms of Drug-Induced Lesions. He also delivered other talks concerning drug-oxidizing microsomal enzyme systems.

Dr. Brodie delivered the Rosemary Cass Memorial Lecture, on May 27, at the University of Dundee in Scotland. His subject was Factors Which Affect the Duration of Action and Toxicity of Drugs.

The investigator also presided over the International Symposium on Drug Metabolism, on June 2-4, in Skokloster, Sweden. Dr. Brodie opened the symposium with a summary on developments in the field of drug metabolism.

Emphasis on New-Found Role

His summation was followed by a group discussion on the findings of Dr. Brodie and his team concerning biochemical mechanisms of these drug-induced tissue lesions.

On all four occasions the one topic Dr. Brodie emphasized was the new-found role in drug toxicity for the normally "drug-detoxifying" enzyme systems in liver microsomes.

Dr. Brodie and his NHLI team found that these same microsomal enzyme systems can sometimes toxify, instead of detoxifying, foreign compounds including drugs.

Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, Former Director, Dies in Atlanta



1886 - 1971

Dr. Rolla Eugene Dyer, Director of the NIH from Feb. 1, 1942, to Sept. 30, 1950, died Wednesday, June 2, of a heart attack at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

When Dr. Dyer was appointed Director in 1942 the middle initial in NIH was singular—in 1948 that initial turned to plural when the National Institutes of Health were established.

During his tenure at NIH Dr. Dyer helped establish three new Institutes—National Heart Institute, National Institute of Dental Research, and National Institute of Mental Health—organized the Division of Research Grants and assisted in planning the Clinical Center.

Dr. Dyer served as Director for 8 years—in October 1950, the year he retired, the R. E. Dyer Lectureship was established at NIH in his honor by his friends.

Dr. Dyer was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1886. He graduated from Kenyon College in 1907, and taught for 4 years before entering medical school. He enrolled in the University of Texas Medical School and received his

(See DR. DYER, Page 7)

the NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures are available on request.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NIH Record Office Bldg. 31, Rm. 2B-03. Phone 49-62125

Editor Frances W. Davis

Assistant Editor Fay Leviero

Staff Correspondents

ADA, Nelson Sparks; BHME/OD, Florence Foelak; CC, Ann Bainbridge; DAHM, Laura Mae Kress; DBS, Faye Peterson; DCRT, Joan Chase; DDH, Carolyn Niblett; DMI, Beverly Warran; DN, Evelyn Lazari; DPHPE, Eleanor Wesolowski; DRG, Sue Meadows; DRR, Dave Dunlap; DRS, Robert Knickerbocker; FIC, George Presson; NCI, Elizabeth Shollenberger; NEI, Julian Morris; NHLI, Bill Sanders; NIAID, Krin Larson; NIAMD, Katie Broberg; NICHD, Lloyd Blevins; NIDR, Sue Hannon; NIEHS, Elizabeth Y. James; NIGMS, Wanda Wardell; NIMH, Daniel Rice; NINDS, Anne Tisiker; NLM, Peter Monk.

EHS Health Education Film on Pollution Marks 7th Consecutive Year

With the showing of its May film on pollution "What Are We Doing to Our World?," the Employee Health Service marks 7 years of health education film presentations for NIH employees.

The program began in June 1964 with the showing of "Time Pulls the Trigger," stressing the hazards of smoking.

Of the 56 films presented, mental health movies have generated the best attendance, while dental health films have drawn the poorest numbers.

Film Brought Back

Safety films have held little interest with the exception of "What About Winter Driving," brought back three times by popular demand.

The first film was introduced at the Clinical Center by Dr. Clifton K. Himmelsbach, then CC associate director. His remarks were recorded and played in the three other buildings where the film was offered.

Now films are shown only at the Westwood Building and Clinical Center.

The earlier presentations furnished evaluation sheets for comments, and most included hand-out literature to emphasize points in the film.

The Employee Health Service has been unable to find suitable films on such subjects of wide interest as "losing weight."

Information on movies covering this topic or any suggestions are welcome by the Health Education office, Ext. 64840.

Awards Ceremony Held For Art Exhibit Winners

Mrs. Elliot Richardson, wife of the Secretary of HEW, is honorary chairman of the NIH Art Club. She was scheduled to present cash awards to the winners in its 13th annual art exhibit last Monday, June 7.

Judges in the competition were: Walter Hopps, artistic director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; Allan Marsh, chairman of the Fine Arts Department of Montgomery County Junior College, and sculptor Alfredo Halegua, Washington.

The show will continue through June 30 in the Clinical Center lobby.

The NIMH Jazz Ensemble provided musical background at the formal opening and awards ceremony.

Dr. Allen Rovick Named Acting Chief, Cardiac Disease Branch, NHLI



Dr. Rovick served for 2 years in Thailand as an advisor to the faculty of the Department of Physiology at the new medical school in Chiang Mai.

Dr. Allen A. Rovick has been appointed acting chief of the Cardiac Disease Branch, National Heart and Lung Institute's Extramural Research and Training Program. He will succeed Dr. Jane Wilcox who retires on July 1.

Dr. Rovick will be responsible for planning, developing, and conducting the Institute's grant programs.

These include research into the etiology and pathogenesis, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, and cardiac diseases such as congenital and rheumatic heart disease, heart failure, and shock.

Education Listed

Dr. Rovick did his undergraduate work at Roosevelt University. He then served as a research assistant and a teaching assistant in the Department of Physiology, University of Illinois College of Medicine, where he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

In 1957, Dr. Rovick joined the Department of Physiology as an instructor at Loyola University Medical School, where he received the Preclinical Teaching Honors

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

June 11

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

June 18

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.

Television

WTOP-TV, Channel 9
11:30 a.m.

June 13

"Early Recognition of Learning Disabilities" (NINDS Film)

June 20

"The Miraculous Pool" (NIAID Film)

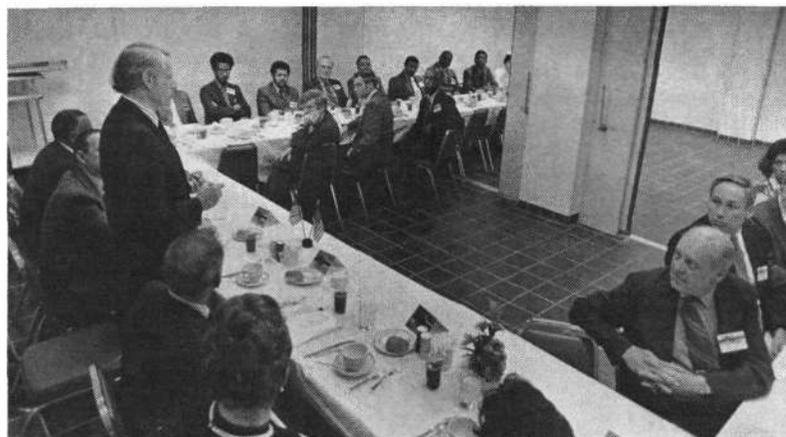
Award. He remained at Loyola until 1967, as an associate professor.

From 1967 to 1969, under the auspices of the University of Illinois, Dr. Rovick served in Thailand as an advisor to the faculty of the Department of Physiology in the newly established medical school in Chiang Mai.

He then returned to the University of Illinois School of Medicine as associate professor in the Department of Physiology

Dr. Rovick joined NIH in 1970 as a health scientist administrator, Division of Research Grants.

He was executive secretary of the Cardiovascular A Study Section prior to accepting his present position.



"We have done much; there is still much to be done," Dr. Sherman points out to the members and guests attending the one-hundredth meeting on May 26, of the NIH EEO Council. He also praised members who "... have given so much of their time for such a good cause."



Before the meeting, Spencer Logan (l) discusses Council activities with Dr. John F. Sherman (c), Deputy Director of NIH, and Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, EEO Director. Mr. Logan is Deputy EEO Officer for NIH. He has worked with youth organizations and church groups.

Dr. J. Axelrod, Nobelist, Receives C of C Award; Two Honorary Degrees

Dr. Julius Axelrod was named National Figure of the Year by the Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce at its annual awards dinner held on May 26 at the Indian Spring Country Club.

James Isbister, representing the National Institute of Mental Health Director, Dr. Bertram S. Brown, who nominated Dr. Axelrod for the award, also attended the dinner.

Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, Blair Lee III, was the principal speaker.

Dr. Axelrod, chief of the Section on Pharmacology and co-winner of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, received two honorary degrees on recent successive week-ends in addition to the Chamber of Commerce award.

At the Medical College of Wisconsin, Dr. Axelrod discussed his research with seniors and their parents during a dinner the evening before the May 30 graduation.

At commencement exercises the next day, he was awarded the school's "highest encomium," an honorary D. Sc. degree on his contributions to medical science.

On Monday, June 7, at New York University commencement exercises, Dr. Axelrod was honored with another D. Sc. degree.

The Nobel Laureate received his M.S. degree from that university in 1941.

Communications Meeting Stresses Health Fields

A national conference on multi-media communications—"Media 70's"—stressing education techniques for the health sciences, will be held on July 18 through the 24th, at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati.

The conference, co-sponsored by Bureau of Health Manpower Education, National Library of Medicine, and the University of Cincinnati under a contract with the Education Communications Foundation, will have Ralph Nader as its principal speaker.

Mr. Nader will address the gathering on Sunday evening, July 18.

This meeting will coincide with the annual meeting of the National Audio-Visual Association.

Utilizing health professions schools to increase the numbers of students, shorten the curriculum time, and reduce the costs of health professions education, will be featured conference topics.

Bureau of Health Manpower Education is especially interested in these objectives which, according to the Bureau, may be accomplished through the use of television, computers, programmed instruction, and other devices.

Symposium Reviews New Research Developments In Drug Effects, Therapy



Dr. George J. Cosmides, NIGMS (I), organizer of the pharmacology and toxicology symposium, chats with two participants: Dr. Bernard L. Mirkin, University of Minnesota Medical School, and Dr. Sanford Ned Cohen, N.Y.U. School of Medicine.

Developments in pharmacology and toxicology were discussed in a 3-day symposium held in Washington, D.C., May 17-19.

The symposium, sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was designed to enable scientists supported by the Institute to exchange information, to encourage collaboration, and to identify new research areas.

At general sessions, such areas were reviewed as genetic influences on drug therapy, perinatal pharmacology, health implications of environmental chemicals, pharmacologic aspects of human organ transplants, and the mechanism by which diseases may alter the therapeutic effect of certain drugs.

In concurrent workshops scientists reported on progress in drug and enzymology studies, drug interaction, developments in chemotherapy of malaria, and in human developmental pharmacology.

Not all reports were optimistic. Years of research on drugs to control schistosomiasis (commonly known as "snail fever")—which afflicts more than 200,000,000 people throughout the world—have not produced a satisfactory agent.

Efforts to find an effective drug for this disease are still being pursued.

Another important research target, neglected until recently, is what is called "therapeutic orphans"—children and pregnant women.

Conference activities will include four workshops; exhibits will feature the "automated patient" from the University of Miami Medical School and the computerized basic science curriculum developed by the School of Medicine of Ohio State University.

HECKUVA NICE GUY

Capt. Jones Appointed Head of Guard; Praises Former Boss, Jacob Craumer

When asked about Capt. Jacob Craumer, one of his aides described him as "an effective diplomat, politician, leader, and arbitrator He is also a heckuva nice guy."

The aide who expressed his admiration for Capt. Craumer, Lt. Richard F. Jones, was himself appointed to replace the retiring head of the NIH Guard Force on May 30.

In 1955 the Guard Force needed strengthening to meet the challenges of the agency's dynamic growth in the 1950's and 1960's.

Jacob Craumer was selected to fill that need and build a viable force.

After serving in the U.S. Marines for 20 years, he retired with the rank of Sergeant Major—at that time the highest post a non-commissioned officer could hold.

While stationed at Quantico awaiting separation papers, he took the test for the NIH Guard Force in February 1955, and two interviews later was hired as Acting Captain.

That is how it all began 16 years ago.

"When I took the position," said Capt. Craumer, I knew that it was a 24-hour job. No matter what time it was, I would be expected to respond to any emergency or situation.

"I feel that there is no guard



Willard E. Vincent, ODA Assistant Director for Protection and Safety Management (I), hands a shotgun to Capt. Jacob Craumer at his retirement party as Mrs. Craumer looks on.

force in another Federal agency better than the one at NIH," he proudly admits.

"Many of the men are former soldiers like myself, and they are used to the regimented life which is necessary for an effective police force," added Capt. Craumer.

He and his men received a group award for Superior Performance in 1959, and he won an individual award for Sustained High Quality Performance in 1964.

At a farewell party, attended by friends and co-workers on May 25, he was given a shotgun for the hunting he enjoys.



Mr. Vincent pins the gold bars on Lt. Richard F. Jones, appointing him Captain of the NIH Guard Force.

Capt. Craumer reveals that he plans to do a lot of hunting and golf "now that I have the time."

His newly-appointed successor, Capt. Jones, served in the U.S. Army during World War II, and worked in private industry before joining NIH in 1950 as a private.

Prior to his present appointment, he held ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and most recently Training Officer for the Force.

While serving on the force, he was named "Guard of the Month" (January 1956) and "Guard of the Year" (1958).

He was also a member of a group receiving a Superior Performance Award for outstanding service.

Dr. Arturo Frisoli Dies; DRG Assignment Officer

Dr. Arturo Frisoli, 51, assistant assignment officer, Creative Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, died May 23 of a heart attack at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

Dr. Frisoli joined NIH in 1961 following retirement from the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. While in the PHS, he had worked as a health physicist in the Division of Radiological Health.

After World War II, he attended the University of Southern California where he received his bachelor's and masters degrees in the sciences.

He earned his doctorate in Education at the American University in 1968 after teaching in several California schools and serving as a PHS Commissioned Officer.

He is survived by his wife, Angela, and three children, Fred, Rosemarie and Nancy, of Potomac, Md., his parents, and four sisters.

Visitors Tour New Primate Facility

Aerial photo courtesy U.S. Navy

Other photos by Tom Joy



Dr. Thomas P. Cameron, NCI, examines cages in the Primate Quarantine with Robert Eaton, DRS animal caretaker.



The new primate facility's white roof stands out in this bird's eye view of the NIH Animal Center, Poolesville, Md.

The May 20 dedication ceremonies of the primate building in Poolesville were followed by a tour covering all the facilities.

The Division of Research Services is responsible for operation of the Center. Its Laboratory Aids Branch supplies most of the animals used in NIH research.



Dr. Roy Davis, DRS veterinarian, displays operating facilities in the Farm Animal Building.



Visitors enter the Primate Quarantine building after dedication ceremonies.



Leonard Stuart, DRS animal husbandman, shows sheep pens during tour.



Mr. Stuart explains how X-ray unit techniques are applied in animal research.

ALLERGY CENTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

clinical studies of allergic individuals primarily on an out-patient basis.

Funds—totaling \$473,635—are being reallocated from other Institute programs including transplantation immunology centers, where activities have gradually progressed from research to established clinical practice.

Provides Bulk of Support

Since the beginning of the NIH grants program in 1955, NIAID has provided the bulk of Government-financed support for research and training in clinical allergy and immunology.

According to Dr. Davis, scientists have now achieved a better understanding of how the body's immune apparatus works and what causes allergic and immunologic disorders.

"By implementing this new program," Dr. Davis said, "we believe we will be in a stronger position to help people with asthma, drug allergies, hay fever and related ailments."

Some of the areas to be studied include:

- Chemical substances (mediators) that induce activity in reactive tissues and cause allergic symptoms in the case of immediate hypersensitivity
- Slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A) in biological fluids

Use of Allergoids

- Therapeutic approaches to allergies and asthma, such as use of allergoids (formaldehyde-treated, i.e., modified, allergens) in desensitization, corticosteroids, prostaglandins and several new drugs

- Analysis of immunologic, pharmacologic, environmental, and psychologic variables as they contribute to the symptoms of asthma

- The role of respiratory infections in the development of asthma

- Changes in airway resistance in asthmatic patients using various medications, and

- The role of a key cell enzyme (adenyl cyclase) system in allergic disease, especially in asthma and allergic eczema.

R&W Sailing Association Sponsors Picnic, June 19

The R&W Sailing Association will sponsor a picnic, Saturday, June 19 (rain date, June 26), from noon until dark at Truxton Park on Spa Creek in Annapolis, Md.

The three Flying Scots will be available for sailing, and the park pool may be ready. Guests are welcome.

Admission for adults will be one dollar—children admitted free.

Register at the R&W Office, Bldg. 31, Room 1A-18.



1st Survey of Licensed Practical Nurses, 1967, Gives Full Inventory

The first comprehensive reference on the number, distribution, work assignments, and personal characteristics of licensed practical nurses is now available.

L.P.N.'s 1967, an Inventory of Licensed Practical Nurses was recently issued by the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Manpower Education. It is a report of a study conducted by the American Nurses' Association.

The publication reveals that licensing practical nurses is a relatively new development, most States having licensed practical nurses only since 1945.

The median age of this group of health practitioners during this study period was 44 years.

L.P.N.'s 1967 may be purchased at \$1 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A single free copy and additional information about studies to document the state of manpower may be obtained by writing to the Division of Nursing, BHME, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.



R&W will present the Silver Spurs, a folk dancing group from Spokane, Wash., in the Jack Masur Auditorium, CC, June 22, at 8 p.m., for Clinical Center patients, R&W members and their families. Admission is free. The group is a non-profit organization and has performed at the Montreal Expo, New York and Seattle World's Fairs, and at the Hemis Fair in San Antonio, Tex.

Fellow Workers Will Miss Wayne Bard; He Plans a 'Busy' Retirement in Hawaii

"No matter what, he keeps his cool, and he's always so ready to help, a remarkable person—we're really going to miss him."

A fellow worker's comments on Wayne Bard's retirement were echoed in numerous BHME offices.

The popular Visual Information Officer was honored recently by more than 75 friends and associates at a dinner party marking his retirement after 30 years of Government service.

Mr. Bard began his Government career as an art assistant at the Veterans Administration in 1937.

Following a 2½ year hitch in the Army Air Force, he returned to the VA's Art Unit, where he rose to the position of supervisor of all art produced for visual aids, publications, exhibits motion pictures, and film strips.

In 1955 he resigned to open his own art supply stores and studios in Falls Church and Culmore, Va.

Two years later, in 1957, he joined the Bureau of State Services, PHS, where for the next 10 years, as a visual expert, he was concerned with water pollution, sanitation, migrant health, environmental health, heart disease, cancer, stroke, and accident prevention.

During this period, several exhibits designed by Mr. Bard won first place awards at national meetings.

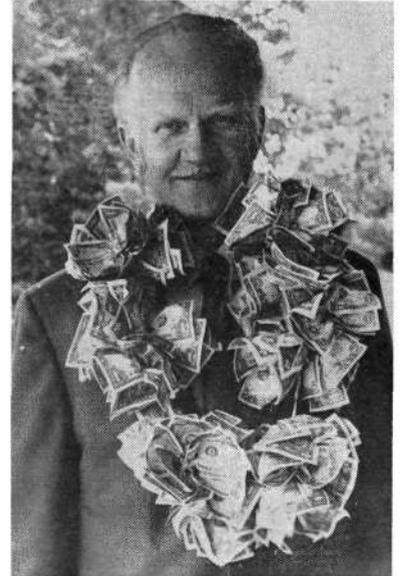
He was appointed Visual Information Officer to the newly formed Bureau of Health Manpower in January 1967, and that same year his exhibit on health careers won second place at the California State Fair in Sacramento.

His hobbies include photography

(he does his own darkroom work), stamp collecting, antique collecting, gardening, and traveling.

In September, he and Mrs. Bard plan to take up residence in Hawaii in their townhouse (on the windward side of Oahu) close to their daughter Judy and her family.

His plans also include working as a free-lance artist.



Wayne Bard's lei is a portent of things to come—he and Mrs. Bard will be residing in Hawaii.—Photo by Wayne Bard.

CORRECTION

Werner Schumann was director of the award-winning NIH film, "To Seek, To Teach, To Heal."

He was incorrectly identified as Peter S. Vogt in a caption on page 4 of the May 25 issue of the *NIH Record*.

Herbert G. Fredericks Named Deputy Director, Contracts and Grants

Herbert G. Fredericks has been named deputy director of Contracts and Grants. Before coming to NIH he was acting director of Procurement and Production Directorate, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. He had held that post since 1964.

Mr. Fredericks received a B.S. degree in Social Science from the City College of New York, and in 1939, graduated from the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. He was also editor of the *Brooklyn Law Review*.

During World War II, Mr. Fredericks served in the European Theater of operations as judge advocate in the Army Air Corps.

From 1935 to 1971 he held various posts relating to legal matters in the United States Army Chemical Corps Materiel Command.

Mr. Fredericks is the author of several papers on government contracting, and is an honorary member of the staff and faculty of the Chemical Corps School, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

AUDIOVISUAL

(Continued from Page 1)



Dr. Mitchell, formerly an associate regional health director for Manpower, now heads the new audiovisual office located at NMAC.

director for Manpower, Region IV, Atlanta.

According to Dr. Endicott, "OAED will coordinate joint programs for the production and distribution of audiovisual materials."

He noted that the Bureau and NLM have complementary audio-

3 New Members Named To DRR National Council

Drs. James Boggs, Victor A. McKusick, and John C. Sheehan have been appointed to the National Advisory Research Resources Council.

Dr. Boggs, vice president for Academic Affairs and research coordinator at Oklahoma State University, is co-author of an engineering textbook, *Introduction to Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer*.

Dr. McKusick, chief of the Division of Medical Genetics at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, is the author of several books on medical genetics, including *Human Genetics, On the X Chromosome of Man*, and *Mendelian Inheritance in Man*.

Dr. Sheehan is Camille Dreyfus Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He has done research in the chemistry of penicillin, peptides, alkaloids, antibiotics, steroids, and the synthesis of high explosives.

visual goals in health education.

NMAC and BHME plan to conduct joint audiovisual activities in promoting professional health education efforts.

Five NIMH Intramural Employees Get Awards

Five members of the National Institute of Mental Health Intramural Research Program received Superior Service Awards at the HSMHA Annual Awards Ceremony held May 28, at the Parklawn Building.

Cited were: Dr. William E. Bunney, Jr., William T. Burriss, Dr. Harold A. Greenberg, Dr. Marian W. Kies, and Nathaniel E. Singletary.

Dr. Bunney, chief of the Section on Psychiatry, Laboratory of Clinical Science, was cited for his research on the correlation of biochemical and behavioral aspects of manic-depressive disorders and the pharmacological approach to their treatment.

Mr. Burriss, in the same laboratory, won his award for contributions to electrode fabrication and design of equipment used in neuro-logical studies of animal behavior.

Dr. Greenberg, chief of Clinical Care for the NIMH Intramural Research Studies, was cited for maintenance of the highest standards of care and treatment in the Institute's complex psychiatric research program.

The award to Dr. Kies recognized her major contributions to understanding the problem of autoimmune disease of the nervous system, especially allergic encephalomyelitis.

Dr. Kies is chief of the Section on Myelin Chemistry, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism.

Nathaniel Singletary, now with the National Center for Planning Services, HSMHA, won his award for effective contributions to the NIMH EEO Program while working in the Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry, Division of Biological and Biochemical Research.



Three of five NIMH intramural researchers who were honored with Superior Service Awards, May 28, were: (from left)—Dr. Kies, receiving her award from Dr. Bertram Brown, NIMH Director, and Dr. Vernon Wilson, HSMHA Administrator, presenting awards to Dr. Greenberg (center) and Dr. Bunney.

Soft Contact Lenses Can Aid in Healing

National Eye Institute-supported research has demonstrated that hydrophilic (soft) contact lenses can aid healing of superficial, sterile corneal ulcers which might otherwise require surgery. The word "hydrophilic" means readily taking up moisture.

The hydrophilic lens was developed about 10 years ago in Czechoslovakia. The original lens has been developed and refined in the United States.

Although intended primarily as

an alternative to the conventional contact lens used in correcting refractive error, the pliable and non-abrasive soft lens has encouraged researchers to explore its potential as a therapeutic aid in treating eye disease.

In this study, doctors selected 18 patients suffering from superficial and painless corneal ulcers which had not responded to conventional treatment.

The doctors removed the epithelium of the involved eye, irrigated the corneal surface, and placed the soft lens on the cornea.

The lens was not closely fitted, but was allowed to mold itself to the curvature of the cornea.

The lens remained on the eye for one week, during which time the investigators could observe the gradual regeneration of the epithelium.

Regeneration in 5 Days

Complete regeneration occurred in about 5 days. All eighteen cases were considered therapeutically successful. The ulcers healed completely, and comfort and epithelial continuity were restored.

Although the exact way in which the soft lenses aid healing is not known, the investigators believe that the lens serves as a bandage, shielding the ulcer from irritation as well as providing a structural framework for the regenerating epithelium.

The lens was extremely well tolerated by the affected eye, and the researchers expressed considerable hope for the future role of this type lens in treating corneal disease.

These findings were reported by Drs. Howard M. Leibowitz, Boston University School of Medicine, and Perry Rosenthal, Harvard Medical School, in *Archives of Ophthalmology*, February 1971.

Mel White Is Elected First President of Gov't Information Organization



Mel White can claim many "firsts" in his career. These include: first GIO president; first information officer for the Naval Reserve, and first Director of Information of Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

Mel White, Deputy Director of Information, BHME, has been elected first President of the Government Information Organization.

The GIO consists of over 200 Federal and District Information officers and specialists, and related personnel.

It is the successor to the Government Public Information Luncheon Group, which has been holding monthly meetings for over 22 years as a "non-organization" with "no officers, no members, no bylaws, no dues."

The group was governed by an informal Steering Committee of which White was a member for about 15 years.

The GIO has dedicated itself to "advance the interests and professional standards of persons engaged in public information or communications for Government agencies in the Washington area and to provide a vehicle for upgrading the levels of achievement in the public information process through the exchange of information, experience, and expertise of its members."

Mr. White has been a Government information officer since 1945, when he organized the first information office for the Naval Reserve.



With the assistance of NIH Deputy Associate Director for Administration Howard E. Kettl (r), Benjamin E. Fulton, president of R&W, cuts the ribbon for its Service Center in Bldg. 31, Room B1-A-45, which opened June 1. Pat Underwood (second from left) is R&W Merchandising Manager, and Joan M. Genau, R&W Secretary.

Dr. J. Norman Featured In 'Modern Medicine'

Dr. John C. Norman, the cover story subject in the May 17 issue of *Modern Medicine*, is a member of the General Medical Research Program-Project Committee of NIGMS.

Dr. Norman, a thoracic surgeon and faculty member at Harvard Medical School, will serve on the committee until 1973.

He earned his A.B. degree magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1950 after transferring from Howard University.

Dr. Norman, is now associate professor of surgery at Harvard, where he received his M.D. degree in 1954.

In 1962, he studied thoracic and cardiovascular surgery at the University of Birmingham (England) as an NIH Extramural Fellow and completed this training at the University of Michigan (1964).



Dr. Norman's studies have been reported in more than 200 papers.

Nursing Care and Needs Of Patients Detailed In Report Issued by DN

A report on the nursing needs of patients and the care they receive in nursing homes has been issued by the Division of Nursing, BHME.

The report, *Nursing Home Research Study, Quantitative Measurement of Nursing Services*, describes research in 14 Colorado nursing homes conducted by the Department of Public Health of that state under a DN contract.

The investigation showed that nursing home care was largely given by aides and practical nurses.

Length of stay ranged from a few days to 5 years.

Multiple copies of the pamphlet may be purchased for 60 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A single free copy may be obtained from the DN, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

DR. DYER

(Continued from Page 1)

M.D. degree in 1915.

He served his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital, and in 1916 Dr. Dyer joined the U.S. Public Health Service as a commissioned medical officer.

His research contributions during his years of service in the field and after he assumed administrative duties are legion.

He also engaged in such research as control of bubonic plague, pellagra, and epidemiological studies.

In later years his reputation for research on infectious diseases became world-wide. Dr. Dyer's studies on scarlet fever—he devised a scarlet fever skin test and helped establish a world standard unit for scarlet fever antitoxin—was one of his most important contributions.

The researcher helped participate in the discovery that endemic typhus in this country is spread by fleas from rat to man.

Dr. Dyer came to NIH—then the Hygienic Laboratory—in 1921. He was named assistant director a year later. In 1936 he was named chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases, and in 1942, Dr. Dyer was appointed NIH Director.

Receives Many Honors

During his tenure, Dr. Dyer received honors and awards that included the Lasker Award, the Carlos J. Finlay Medal, and the U.S.A. Typhus Commission Medal.

In November 1950, he received the Sedgwick Memorial Medal, American Public Health Association. Dr. Dyer was the 20th recipient of this prestigious honor.

On his retirement from NIH Dr. Dyer became Director of Research at the Robert Winship Clinic of Emory University.

Dr. Dyer was Director of the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division Scientific Board and the Gorgas Memorial Institute.

He was a former president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and the American Epidemiological Society. His member-



Two NIMH buildings at the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, Md. were dedicated May 28. Participating in the ceremonies were (l to r): Dr. John C. Eberhart, Director, NIMH Intramural Research Program, (at podium); Dr. Robert B. Livingston, former scientific director NIMH/NiNDS, now at the School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego; Dr. Robert J. Laur, Deputy Administrator, HSMHA; Dr. Bertram Brown, NIMH Director; Dr. Robert Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science, and Dr. Paul MacLean, chief of the Laboratory of Brain Evolution and Behavior. The two new buildings, as well as a third building at Poolesville, will house the research conducted by this lab.

ship in scientific organizations included the Washington Academy of Science, The Washington Academy of Medicine, and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

He was also a visiting lecturer at the Harvard University School of Public Health.

Dr. Dyer is survived by his wife Esther, of the home address, 2150 East Lake Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga., and three children, Mrs. Hugh C. Gracey, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. David Bryce, Alexandria, Va., and William E. Dyer, Denver, Colo., five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Graveside services were held on Saturday, June 5, in Woodlawn Memorial Park in Nashville.

Dr. Samuel Gurin Named To NIGMS Nat'l Council

Dr. Samuel Gurin, professor of Biochemistry and Biological Sciences, University of Florida, has been named to the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

Dr. Gurin's term will run through September 1972.

Frank Morrone Named Acting Deputy Director Of Manpower Division

Frank A. Morrone, Jr. has been named acting deputy director of the Division of Manpower Intelligence and will continue as chief of the Analysis and Reports Branch.

The BHME Division reports information on health manpower.

Mr. Morrone received his B.S. degree from Boston College, his



Mr. Morrone began his Federal career with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

M.S. from the University of Massachusetts, and his M.P.M. from the University of Michigan.

He held statistical posts with the Rhode Island and Michigan departments of health before joining NIH as a statistician in 1959.

He assumed positions of increasing responsibility, becoming chief of the Statistical Analysis and Survey Section in the Division of Research Grants, and then moved to DMI in December 1970.

Dr. Marston Pays Tribute to Dr. Dyer

A world-famed scientist in his own right, Dr. Dyer was also an outstanding science administrator. He was director of NIH at the time of its first period of great growth, in the years during and immediately following World War II.

He was precisely the right man at the right time. He laid the groundwork for what was to become this Nation's—and the world's—foremost biomedical research institution.

Dr. Dyer belongs among America's company of great men in the field of biomedicine.

Dr. Robert Q. Marston
Director of NIH

Hydrocephalus Dementia Can Be Treated If Diagnosed Early by New Technique

By Anne Tisiker

Hydrocephalus dementia—a disorder which may lead to progressive premature mental deterioration—can be effectively treated if physicians recognize it early. Hydrocephalus results from an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid which compresses the brain.

Patients affected by this form of dementia show failing memory, personality changes, personal untidiness, and later walking difficulty, incontinence, and general progressive deterioration.

It is assumed that some of these patients may end up in nursing homes due to a lack of recognition of the presence of a treatable physical condition.

Improvement Dramatic

Now, however, these patients can be investigated and their condition diagnosed by a technique called radioisotope cisternography. Treatment by surgical implantation of shunting devices, which drain the fluid, can follow diagnosis.

In certain cases, improvement is so dramatic that the patients can return to work.

This was one of the important conclusions reached at a recent symposium in Washington attended by some 600 investigators involved in hydrocephalus research.

The symposium was dedicated to hydrocephalus and cisternography—a diagnostic technique which employs a radioactive pharmaceutical injected into the spinal canal and then traced as it travels through the cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) cavities to the head.

A scintillation scanning device follows the route of the radioactive tracer and records its distribution to indicate the pattern of CSF

flow.

Nearly all the papers presented at the symposium hinged on this technique, developed by Dr. Giovanni Di Chiro, a neuroradiologist in the Surgical Neurology Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

In addition to its value in the diagnosis of adult forms of hydrocephalus, it was also pointed out at the meeting, Dr. Di Chiro's technique is of great diagnostic importance in childhood hydrocephalus.

In a clinical session moderated by Dr. Edgar A. Bering, Jr., special assistant to the NINDS Director, it was illustrated that cisternography can be useful in detecting active hydrocephalus, and can be helpful in determining when a child's hydrocephalus is compensated or arrested, either spontaneously or following treatment.

First Used in 1962

Thus, scientists can gather information regarding the critical matter of whether or not the child is shunt-dependent.

Radioisotope cisternography was first used by Dr. Di Chiro in 1962 on a patient with rhinorrhea—drainage of the CSF from the nose due to a break in the meninges covering the brain.

This condition, which can be alleviated by surgical mending of



Dr. Di Chiro first used radioisotope cisternography in 1962 to diagnose hydrocephalic rhinorrhea. The technique is now widely used.

the brain covering, is dangerous because it is conducive to meningitis.

Dr. Di Chiro's technique has been successfully applied in the diagnosis of porencephalic cysts (cysts in the brain cavities which may expand and damage brain tissue), subarachnoid cysts (collection of fluid in the subarachnoid spaces), and pseudo-tumor cerebri (increased pressure within the skull in the absence of tumor), and has been used to evaluate the patency of implanted CSF shunts.

Other Applications Investigated

Other applications of this technique are being investigated, according to Dr. Di Chiro, particularly its use in the recognition of the edema accompanying cerebral stroke.

A major impetus behind the meeting, sponsored by Georgetown University Medical School on May 6-8, was Dr. John Harbert, chairman of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at Georgetown, who began his work in cisternography here at NIH.

Drs. Ayub Ommaya and Kalmon Post, both in the Surgical Neurology Branch, NINDS, presented a paper on experimental work in Rhesus monkeys and clinical observations in the adult which support a hypothesis for the biomechanics of all types of hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus has been regarded primarily as abnormalities in the flow of CSF, but the hypothesis reported at the meeting suggests that in addition to the abnormality in flow, a crucial factor in the development of hydrocephalus appears to be a change in the structure of brain tissue.

Drs. Milton W. Brightman and Thomas Reese, of the NINDS Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences, have been carrying out studies on the content of normal CSF.

They spoke about their recent

Sickle Cell Anemia Work By Dr. Murayama Cited In Preface of New Book

In the foreword to a new book, *Molecular Aspects of Sickle Cell Hemoglobin*, Nobelist Dr. Linus Pauling praises the work of a former pupil, Dr. Makio Murayama, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Through the efforts of Dr. Murayama, Dr. Pauling claims, sickle cell anemia is one of the first diseases in which the molecular basis for pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment is thoroughly understood.

Disorder Hereditary

This hereditary blood disorder, which strikes Negroes almost exclusively, is the result of a chemically abnormal hemoglobin (the oxygen carrying element in the red blood cells).

Dr. Murayama describes his research in detail in the first chapter.

Dr. Robert M. Nalbandian, Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., edited it.

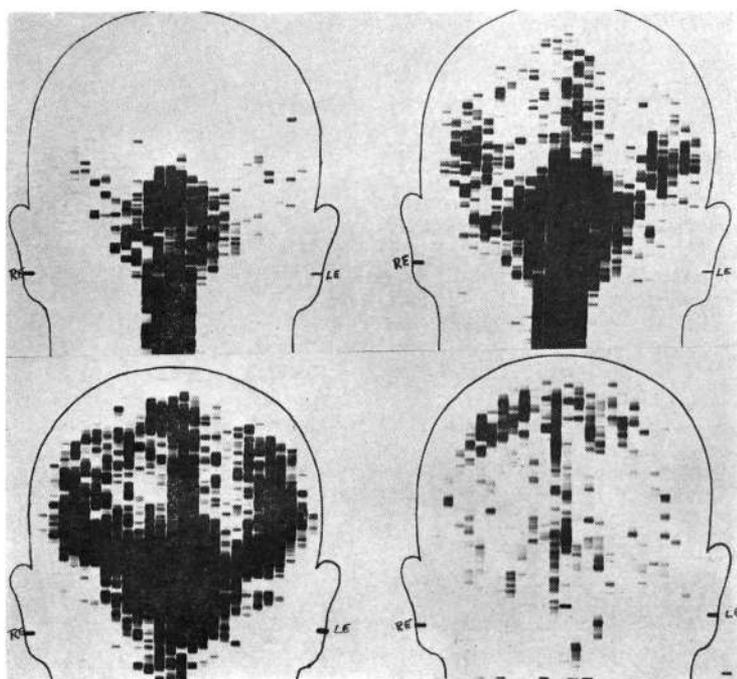
Federal Employees Federation Starts 60-Day Membership Drive

This past Monday (June 7), the National Federation of Federal Employees, Local 1702, began a 60-day membership drive at NIH.

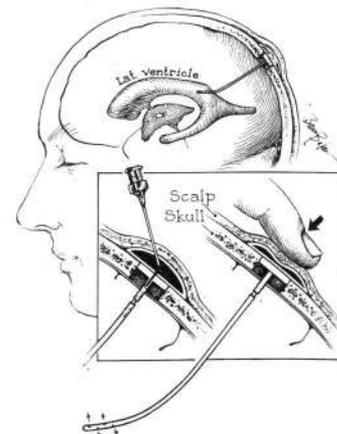
Through August 6, organizers will be located in Bldg. 10 in front of the cafeteria, and in the lobbies of Bldgs. 35 and 36.

findings using electron microscopy regarding the movement of the small amount of protein in the CSF.

Work on the composition of CSF is important to hydrocephalus research and research in other neurological disorders because CSF provides the brain with an environment which is especially favorable for the passage of nerve impulses.



This series shows cerebral-spinal fluid flow as traced by a scintillation scanning device (l to r, top to bottom) at 1, 3, 6, and 12 hours. Such a series might be used to diagnose a number of disorders involving CSF flow.



The capsule on the upper right portion of skull, developed by Dr. Ommaya, can be used for repeated CSF sampling for the diagnosis of a number of disorders. Later, if necessary, it can be replaced with a shunt.