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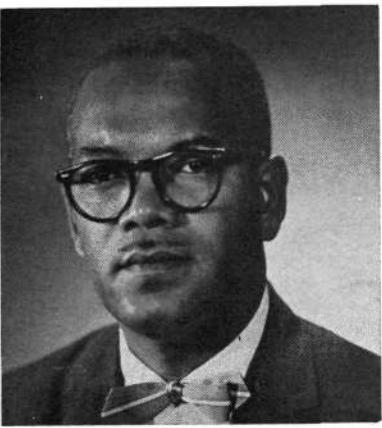


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

June 22, 1971
Vol. XXIII, No. 13

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. G. Brooks Is Named NEI Associate Director; Extramural Programs



Dr. Brooks served in the Near, Middle, and Far East as an advisor on insect control.

Dr. George T. Brooks has been appointed associate director of Extramural Programs of the National Eye Institute.

Formerly Deputy Director of the Division of Research Grants, Dr. Brooks will direct the scientific and administrative management of NEI's research and training grants programs.

He will also be responsible for conducting a continuous review of Extramural Program content and will serve as a principal advisor to the NEI Director in planning and administering Institute programs, policies and operating procedures.

Dr. Brooks did undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Kansas, receiving his Ph.D. degree in Entomology from the university in 1949.

Previous Experience Noted

He became associate professor of Biology at Southern University in Louisiana and in 1951 was appointed acting head of the Biology Department of Texas Southern University in Houston.

The next year, Dr. Brooks joined the International Cooperation Administration (forerunner of the Agency for International Development) as a research specialist in Entomology, and was assigned to advise the Government of Nepal in

(See DR. BROOKS, Page 7)

Institute of Medicine, Newest NAS Division, Lists Shannon, Berliner

Dr. James A. Shannon, former NIH Director, and Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science, were among the 110 leaders in economics, law, education, medicine, and other health-related sciences, named initially to the Institute of Medicine, newest component of the National Academy of Sciences.

Other NIH scientists so honored include:

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, director of Intramural Research, National Heart and Lung Institute; Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, chief of the NHLI Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics.

Also, Dr. James F. Dickson, III, Program Director, Engineering in Biology and Medicine, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, recently retired from the NHLI and now a consultant to the Institute.

Dr. Shannon, who became a spe-
(See MEDICINE INSTITUTE, Page 7)

3d Annual NIH Honor Awards Ceremony To Be Held on Monday, June 28, at CC

Forty-two employees will receive awards from Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH, at the Third Annual NIH Honor Awards Ceremony to be held next Monday, June 28, at 2:15 p.m. in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium.

'NIH Record' Wins Award In Publications Contest

The *NIH Record* has been honored by the Washington Chapter of the Society of Technical Writers & Publishers for "achievement in the field of technical communications."

As winner of the "Award of Excellence" in the House Organ category, the *Record* is eligible for the Society's national contest. Winners of this contest will be announced at the convention in Boston, June 1972.

The Applied Physics Laboratory's *APL Technical Digest* received the "Award of Distinction" in this category.

Award certificates were presented at a June 15th meeting.

Richard L. Seggel, Associate Director for Administration, will serve as Master of Ceremonies, and the White House Orchestra of the U.S. Marine Band will perform.

DHEW Superior Service Honor Awards will be presented to 22 Civil Service employees whose services and/or achievements deserve special recognition of a high order.

In recognition of a single, particularly important achievement, a career notable for accomplishment in technical or professional fields or unusually high quality and initiative, 12 Commissioned Officers will receive the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

8 Length-of-Service Awards

One 50-year and seven 40-year Length-of-Service Awards will also be presented.

All NIH employees are invited to attend the ceremony in the auditorium.

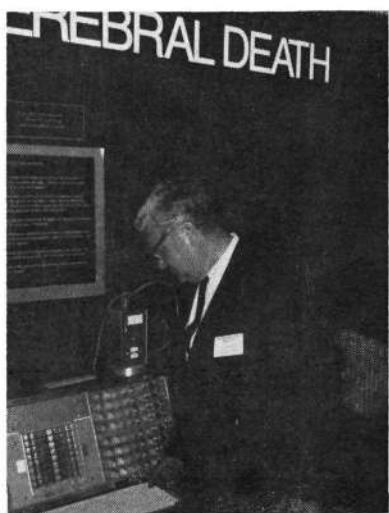
Following the ceremony, a reception will be held in Bldg. 10 for NIH officials, award recipients, and their families.

The DHEW Superior Service Honor Award will be given to the following employees:

Dr. Robert M. Bucher, Deputy Director of BHME, "For his remarkable dedication and leadership in improving the Nation's capability to produce more and better trained health manpower."

Three consulting nurses in the Division of Nursing, BHME—Dr. Hazel N. Aslakson, Lois Federico, and Jane Torrance—received a Group Award "In recognition of the expert consultation they have provided to the faculties of schools in developing projects that will substantially advance nursing education nationwide."

Mary E. Corning, Special Assistant for International Activities, NLM, "For her sustained excellence in international activities essential to the formulation of policies and practices for facilitating the dissemination of biomedical information by the National Library of



Dr. MacNichol explains the workings of the device he developed in collaboration with James Bryan.

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(Continued on Page 4)



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.

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NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

June 25

Dr. Louis W. Wachtel, NIDR
Subject: National Caries Program (R)

July 2

Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, NIH
Subject: Research and Training Grants Activities of the NIH (R)

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

Television

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

June 27

"Silent World, Muffled World," (NINDS Film)

July 4

"The Miraculous Pool" (NIAID Film)

CC Carnival Needs Volunteers

Volunteers are needed to help at the Patients' Carnival to be held outdoors near the Clinical Center tomorrow evening (June 23).

The CC Patient Activity Section, sponsor of the carnival, requests anyone who can assist at the game booths to call Ext. 62276.

Director of Women's Action Program Speaks At Masur Auditorium

Xandra Kayden, Director of the Women's Action Program, HEW, addressed the second general meeting of the NIH Organization for Women, on June 8, in the Jack Masur Auditorium, CC. HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson appointed Miss Kayden to head the Program.

Her topic, "Sex as a Government Issue," stressed the discriminatory practices that she considered women met up with when working in the Federal Government.

Speakers, representing four major groups in the organization, presented club goals, which included day care centers for children.

Recreation & Welfare Holds Meeting; Elections

The Recreation & Welfare Association Inc., of NIH, held its 23rd annual meeting on June 9 in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium.

The annual report was given and a slate of officers for the June 21 elections were presented.

A plaque was given to Benjamin Fulton, R&W president.

Entertainment was provided by "The S.U.N.," a musical group featuring Bob Capone, BHME.

Yesterday (June 21), ballots were distributed by the I/D Representative to be completed and returned to the representative, the R&W Office (Bldg. 31, Room 1A-18), or R&W Service Centers.

Balloting will close Thursday, June 24, at 4:30 p.m., and results will be announced Friday, June 25.

NIH Library to Institute Changes During July-August; Will Facilitate Procedures

During July and August the NIH Library will initiate changes in the following procedures:

Copy Service. Self-Service Xerox 720 Copiers will be installed in the Library Copy Service area. NIH Library ID cards are required in order to use the machines.

If immediate service is not needed, the Library Copy Service will continue to accept requests, either in person or through the mail.

If the requests are accompanied by the material, copies will be ready for pick-up or mailing within 24 hours. A library ID card and a request form is required for this service.

Library Copy Services will be available weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

Coin operated copy equipment will also be installed. The machines will be in operation whenever the Library is open.

Identification Cards. For employees using the Library on a permanent basis, a new plastic ID card will replace the cards now in use.

Application forms for these cards are available at the circulation desk. Temporary users will continue to receive paper cards.

Library Security System. Because it is difficult, expensive, and time consuming to replace library books and journals—Federal property—that have been misappropriated, an electronic detection system was installed last year.

System Favored

The Library's experience with the system, which was endorsed by the NIH scientific and administrative heads, has been favorable.

To further the systems' effectiveness, the HEW Office of the General Counsel is helping to develop procedures for legal disciplinary action in order to prevent the unauthorized removal of library items.

Dr. Bruce Is Presented Award At Dentistry School Graduation

Dr. Harry W. Bruce, Director, Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME, was presented the Dr. Harry Strusser Award at the New York University School of Dentistry at recent graduation ceremonies.

Dr. Strusser had inaugurated programs in public health dentistry, including a program especially designed for the handicapped.

Mrs. Elliot Richardson Presents Cash Awards At 13th Art Exhibit

Mrs. Elliot Richardson, wife of the Secretary of HEW, presented the cash awards to the winners of the 13th annual NIH art exhibit on Monday, June 7.

Virginia Sheard, daughter of Cary W. Sheard, DRG, was awarded best in show for her graphic entitled, "Positano."

First Place, second place, and honorable mention in the five categories were:

Painting and collage—Norma Eskenazi, Bernette Law, and Anne Sulcovsky;

Sculpture—W. C. Klausmeyer, Robert Paschell, and Lionel Bernstein;

Graphics—Virginia Sheard, Gunter Niemeyer, Elliott Richelson and Nancy Lauderbaugh;

Watercolors and pastels—Carl Goldhagen and Kristen Moeller;

Drawing—Rosalyn Davis, Susan Stafford, and Lily Weinshilboum.

The exhibit will continue in the Clinical Center Lobby through June 30.



Mrs. Elliot Richardson, Walter Clark, Art Club President, Dr. Peter Tsairis, art show chairman, and Virginia Sheard (l to r) view "best in show."

Gene Therapy Prospects, Methods of Diagnosis Discussed at Conference

The prospects of developing gene therapy to prevent inheritable disorders and reliable methods of diagnosing disorders in the fetus were discussed by leading genetic researchers of this country and abroad at a closed meeting here May 24-26.

The meeting, "Conference on the Prospects of Gene Therapy," was jointly sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Summarizes Groups

As summarized by Dr. Alfred Knudson, University of Texas, three basic groups of inherited diseases may be controlled by gene therapy.

These groups are: aberrations in chromosome number (such as Down's syndrome); mutations in individual chromosomes (such as diseases resulting from inborn errors of metabolism); and polygenic abnormalities (such as diabetes, hypertension, schizophrenia, and genetic predisposition to cancer).

Dr. Carl Merrill, National Institute of Mental Health, discussed his success with taking DNA containing galactose genes from bacteria and having its information expressed in cells of galactosemic patients.

The possibility of incorporating new information into chromosomes by attaching genes to virus DNA was discussed by several of the scientists such as Dr. Paul Berg, Stanford University.

Scientists also discussed the character of mammalian cellular systems and prospects for using mutagenesis and cell fusion as methods of studying congenital defects.

Dr. Edward J. Modest, Children's Cancer Research Foundation, reported that by using fluorescent dyes it has been possible to identify each chromosome in a DNA human cell. Previously only groups of chromosomes could be identified.

Reviews Questions

In addition to Dr. Knudson's summary of the medical aspects of genetic therapy, Dr. Beatrice Mintz, Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia, reviewed questions about her work concerning the fusion of embryos resulting in progeny having characteristics of all four sets of parents.

Discussion centered around extending laboratory work to mammalian tissue culture cells.

This may eventually lead to *in vivo* tests, but first scientists must assess hazards such as the transfer of undesirable characteristics.

Scientists attending agreed that long-term benefits are promising enough to pursue this research.

Spencer Logan Recalls His Early Work—Recounts Reason for Coming to Campus

Spencer Logan has been around. Now he is NIH Deputy EEO Officer. But he started his Government career—after graduating from Rutgers University with a B.A. degree, attending Columbia University for a year of graduate study in cultural anthropology, and writing a prize-winning book—as an equipment packer.

That was in 1950, the intervening years have made a difference.

Mr. Logan's first Federal job was with Raritan Arsenal, Department of the Army, in New Jersey.

"I packed materiel of all kinds, from spare parts to rear axles, for domestic and overseas shipment," he explained.

In 1951 he was promoted to personnel clerk, and from there on he "worked through the ranks to become training director of Raritan Arsenal."

In 1960, Mr. Logan was recruited from the field for employee relations work in the Pentagon. He was attached to the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Army.

His education, advancement in



Mr. Logan did not stop his work even for a photo-taking session. He kept right on explaining the importance of several EEO campus activities.

Federal jobs and recognition for his work—curricular and extra—has never stopped.

During the 1960's he attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Indiana University, Cornell University, and numerous seminars on management training and EEO programs. He also conducted many of these seminars.

Honors have also come thick and fast. As long ago as 1946, he was given the Macmillan Publishing Company's Centenary Prize for a book written by a soldier in the Armed Forces.

During World War II he was on active duty with the Quartermaster Corps in Europe and Okinawa.

His prize-winning book was titled *A Negro's Faith in America*.

That same year he was named "Man of the Year" by the Plainfield, N.J., Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Spencer Logan has been around. Now he is NIH Deputy EEO Officer. But he started his Government career—after graduating from Rutgers University with a B.A. degree, attending Columbia University for a year of graduate study in cultural anthropology, and writing a prize-winning book—as an equipment packer.

He was also awarded the Silver Beaver by the Boy Scouts of America for his work as a scoutmaster—he has served in that capacity in inner city areas for over 25 years.

In 1966 he received the Department of the Army's Meritorious Civilian Service Award, and in 1968 the Army presented him with the Outstanding Performance Award.

As with most employees who work a 5-day week, Mr. Logan's weekends are crammed, but seldom with recreational activities.

He devotes most of his weekends, and much of his annual leave, as a consultant with management firms and with the American Physical Therapist Association.

Mr. Logan conducts management training seminars for this 15,000 member group.

Mr. Logan came to NIH in 1970 as Deputy EEO Officer. He had been at the Pentagon where he was co-ordinator and programmer of the Army's Staff Management Intern Program. He was also chief of the Career Development Section, Office of the Army Chief of Staff

He came here for a reason, and with a purpose.

Dynamic Happenings

"I sensed that there was something dynamic and meaningful taking place on the campus—and it's still taking place.

"NIH is devoting as much creative thinking to problems of EEO and its relative areas as any other Federal Agency, and more than most, this should be said over and over again," he stated.

His work in furthering equitable race relations started years ago when he lectured on that subject in churches of every denomination.

Mr. Logan feels that face-to-face talks amongst whites with blacks and other minority groups will result in more meaningful contributions from these groups "as they are accorded the social and economic justice that they are seeking.

"The black church and the black middle class will be more significant as social ends are achieved, since these forces will serve as stabilizers and harmonizers."

The Deputy EEO Officer lives in Annapolis with his wife—they have been married for 34 years. And he has an outboard motorboat, used infrequently on weekends, which skims over Oyster Creek, a part of Chesapeake Bay.

His way of commuting to NIH is a bit out of the ordinary. Mrs. Logan drives him halfway—to Glen Arden—there an NEI friend picks him up.

Dr. Gerald S. Johnston Is Chief of CC Nuclear Medicine Department



Dr. Johnston will assume his post at the CC on July 1.

Dr. Gerald S. Johnston has been appointed chief of the Clinical Center's Nuclear Medicine Department.

He succeeds Dr. Jack D. Davidson who accepted an academic position at Duke University Medical Center.

The department which Dr. Johnston heads includes: the Radiation Safety, Whole Body Counter, and Diagnostic Radioisotope Sections.

The Nuclear Medicine Department provides technical assistance to NIH scientists using radioisotopes in their investigations.

Dr. Johnston plans to make the department a fully integrated radionuclide unit for NIH which will provide service, undertake research, and teach the use of radionuclides.

Currently Dr. Johnston is chief of the Nuclear Medicine Service and Director of the Army Fellowship Program in Nuclear Medicine at Letterman General Hospital, S.F.

His former assignments include chief of Nuclear Medicine Service at Walter Reed General Hospital and Commanding Officer of the 548th General Dispensary in Korea.

Dr. Johnston received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Pittsburgh.

He is the author of almost one hundred professional papers, primarily on the use of radionuclides and the study of renal and urinary tract physiology in normal and disease states, including kidney transplants in animal models.

He was awarded the Legion of Merit during his military service, December 1963 to June 1969, and is listed in *Leaders in American Science*.

At night the procedure is reversed. The friend collects him at NIH and Mrs. Logan picks him up at Glen Arden.

"I have never driven a car in my life," Mr. Logan said, "I don't want to be controlled by anything mechanical."

AWARDS CEREMONY HONORS NIH EMPLOYEES

(Continued from Page 1)



Dr. Bucher



Group awardees (l to r): Dr. Aslakson, Miss Federico and Mrs. Torrance.



Miss Corning



Miss Stafford



Dr. Todaro



Dr. Wolff



Dr. Offutt



Mr. Hickey



Dr. Saffiotti



Dr. Asofsky



Dr. Felsenfeld



Mr. Wipf

Medicine."

James A. Hickey, assistant director for Finance, Office of Financial Management, "In recognition of his superior skill and leadership in the design, development and implementation of integrated accounting and reporting systems for the National Institutes of Health."

Jane Stafford, assistant director of the Office of Information, "For her sustained high-level effectiveness as a conveyer and interpreter of information from the scientific community to the press and public."

Excellent Research Cited

Dr. Umberto Saffiotti, associate scientific director for Carcinogenesis, Etiology, National Cancer Institute, "For his excellent research in chemical carcinogenesis and contributions to program direction."

Dr. George J. Todaro, chief, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch, NCI, "For outstanding contributions to our understanding of the interactions of viruses and host cells which lead to neoplasia."

Dr. Richard M. Asofsky, assistant chief, Laboratory of Microbial Immunity, and head, Experimental Pathology Section, LMI, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, "For his contributions to the knowledge of induction and control of immunoglobulin synthesis and the types of cells and cell-interactions required to initiate immune reactions."

Develops Clinical Program

Dr. Sheldon M. Wolff, clinical director, NIAID, chief, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, and head, Clinical Physiology Section, "For his ability to plan, develop, and lead a program of clinical research in allergic and infectious diseases, and his scientific contributions on the role of endotoxins in disease."

Dr. Gary Felsenfeld, chief, Section on Physical Chemistry, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, "For exemplary leadership and outstanding contributions to the understanding of physical-chemical properties of molecules, and the relationship between molecular structure and biological functions."

Dr. Edward P. Offutt, Jr., assistant associate director for Extra-

Superior

Service

Honor

Awards



Dr. Greulich



Dr. Malone



Dr. Knutti



Dr. Lowe



Mr. Kingman



Mr. Eskenazi



Mr. Naughton



Dr. Kirschstein

mural Programs, NIAMD, "For instituting and maintaining an excellent program of extramural research grant and research training support and administration for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases."

Eckart Wipf, executive officer, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, "For his superior managerial contributions in support of NINDS medical programs and for his participation in the development/improvement of NIH administration practices and procedures."

Dr. Richard C. Greulich, director of Intramural Research, NIDR, "For his vigorous and inspiring leadership of the laboratory and clinical research activities of the National Institute of Dental Research."

Inspired Leadership Noted

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, associate director for Extramural Programs, NIDR, "In recognition of his inspired leadership in fostering and stimulating grant-supported research and research training in dental science and oral disease."

Dr. Sarah H. Knutti, assistant director, Clinical Programs Facilities and Resources, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, "For her imaginative and unusual contributions to comprehensive planning of research facilities and resources for intramural programs."

Dr. Charles U. Lowe, scientific director, NICHD, "In recognition of exceptional scientific and administrative leadership in the planning and implementation of vital research programs in the field of child health and human development."

George M. Kingman, executive officer, NIEHS, "In recognition of his dedicated service, exceptional leadership and exemplary accomplishments in developing the organization, programs, and facilities of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences."

Solomon Eskenazi, chief, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants, "For his dedicated leadership and exceptional competence in planning and directing the installation and operation

of a data information and retrieval system for the extramural grant programs."

Joseph D. Naughton, chief, Computer Center Branch, Division of Computer Research and Technology, "For his exceptional leadership in instituting the highest standard of excellence in computing."

Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, chief, Laboratory of Pathology, Division of Biologics Standards, "For her important contributions in the development and application of the monkey safety test to live viral vaccines and for her research on viral oncogenesis."

Meritorious Service Medals were presented to the following U.S. Public Health Service Officers:

Dr. Doris E. Roberts, chief, Nursing Practice Branch, Division of Nursing, BHME, "For outstanding studies in developing new methods of nursing practice, improving the delivery of health care, and for

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

nurse manpower utilization and education."

Dr. Richard A. Malmgren, head, Cytopathology Section, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, "For significant research studies in chemical carcinogens and cancer chemotherapeutic agents and their role as immunosuppressants."

Dr. Edward Louis Kuff, acting director, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI, "For significant studies of intracellular structure and biochemistry of these structures, and for elucidating the relationship between protein, nucleic acids and subcellular particles."

Dr. Donald Paul Tschudy, senior investigator, Metabolism Branch, NCI, "For his significant research advances in the definition of fundamental biochemical defects in patients with acute, intermittent porphyria."

Louise C. Anderson, chief, Nursing Department, Clinical Center, "For her outstanding and consistent leadership of the nursing staff at the Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health."

Outstanding Service Recognized

Edith A. Jones, chief, Nutrition Department, CC, "In recognition of her outstanding service in the field of nutrition and dietetics at the National Institutes of Health."

Dr. Roger M. Cole, chief, Laboratory of Microbiology, NIAID, "For his leadership in the conduct of research on pathogenic bacteria, fungi and mycoplasma, and for publication of more than forty-five papers on viruses, streptococcal diseases, bacteriophages, and the bacterial parasite producing schistosomiasis."

Dr. W. King Engel, chief, Medical Neurology Branch, NINDS, "For his significant contributions to the knowledge of muscle diseases and for major research accomplishments related to central nervous system disorders."

Dr. Robert G. Martin, chief, Section on Microbial Genetics, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIAMD, "For his gaining of an international reputation for his work on biochemistry and genetics of enzyme production in the histidine biosynthesis pathway."

Hormone Studies Successful

Dr. Jacob Robbins, chief, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, NIAMD, "For his successful research on the biochemistry and metabolism of hormones and their effects on man, investigations of the thyroid hormone as a protein complex in blood and studies of the nature of diabetes from the standpoint of sugar and electrolyte metabolism."

Two PHS officers—Dr. Emlen J. Bell, stationed at Hamilton, Mont., and Dr. Leon Rosen, Honolulu, Hawaii—will be unable to attend the ceremony. Later, Meritorious Service Medals will be presented to

Blood Bank at CC Reports 469 Units Received in May

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports 469 units of blood were received from NIH donors in May. CC patients received 1,640 units.

More donors are needed. Call the Blood Bank, Ext. 64509, for an appointment.

them, as follows:

Dr. Emlen J. Bell, rickettsiologist, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, NIAID, "For outstanding achievement in elucidating the biology and immunologic relationships among rickettsial agents and for his contributions toward the control of typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever."

Dr. Leon Rosen, head, Pacific Research Section, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, NIAID, "For his research contribution in eosinophilic meningitis, dengue infections, virus techniques, and administrative expertise in operating the Pacific Research Section."

Length-of-Service awards were presented at the ceremony:

For 50 years, to Harry L. Thompson, OD.

For 40 years, to Romulo Badua, OD; Joseph J. Cooney, BHME (retired); Jessie S. Curran, NIGMS (retired); Roskey Jennings, NIAID; Mary M. Kanyuch, OD; William J. McEleney, DRS, and Horace C. Turner, NCI.

Meritorious Service Medals



Dr. Roberts



Dr. Malmgren



Dr. Kuff



Dr. Tschudy



Mrs. Anderson



Miss Jones



Dr. Cole



Dr. Engel



Dr. Martin



Dr. Robbins



Dr. Bell



Dr. Rosen

EEG RECORDINGS DOUBLE-CHECKED BY DEVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

MacNichol, Jr., Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, in collaboration with James Bryan of the NINDS/NIMH Technical Development Section.

The device was displayed and reported by Dr. MacNichol at the American Neurological Association meeting held at the Shoreham Hotel, June 14-16.

Dr. MacNichol's device insures that a "flat" EEG recording results from lack of electrocerebral activity of a patient and not from equipment malfunction or poor contact of the electrodes with the patient's scalp.

Thus, it eases the burden placed on EEG equipment and its operators, since the recordings must be made in an environment of high electrical noise, and the criterion is a negative one which can be mimicked by certain types of equipment failure.

The development of the device coincides with the establishment of a committee to evaluate the proposed criteria for cerebral death, sponsored by the NINDS Collaborative and Field Research Branch.

The committee, composed of noted neurologists, neurosurgeons, electroencephalographers, biostatisticians and pharmacologists, was formed when it became apparent that use of the standard defini-

tion of death—which requires complete absence of both cardiac and respiratory function, but does not mention brain activity—was no longer appropriate or acceptable.

The new mechanism combines two recently developed tests, one to calibrate the EEG equipment and the other to check the leads.

Used alone, they did not provide sufficient information, but in combination they do. Both tests are performed in succession automatically at one-minute intervals during EEG recording.

Basically, the device consists of two machines. The first insures that the leads are functionally connected to the patient's scalp.

A slow alternating current signal passes through a pair of auxiliary leads to the patient's head. A tracing in each channel furnishes evidence that all leads are functionally connected to the patient's scalp, and that both leads of a pair are not touching one another or resting on a conducting surface.

Synthetic Signal Produced

In effect, a synthetic EEG signal is produced in the patient's head by the machine which is picked up by the EEG exactly as if it were a real brain wave made by the patient.

The size of the signal varies with the characteristics of the patient's head and the position of the recording electrodes.

A standard calibration signal is needed to check the operation of the entire EEG equipment and to serve as a standard reference in deciding whether or not the patient is producing an EEG larger than two microvolts.

The second machine produces this calibrating signal. It induces the signal magnetically into the input leads of the EEG equipment without interrupting them, and the signal appears simultaneously in all channels.

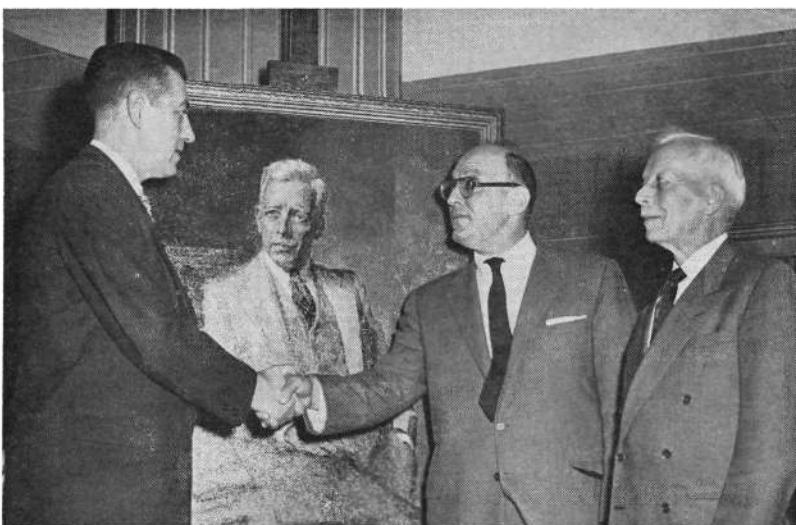
However, if leads are touching one another or are both resting on a conduction surface, their signals will interfere with the calibration.

That's where the first machine comes back into play, to insure that this has, in fact, not occurred. The two machines in combination, therefore, validate and verify data from each other.

A simplified version of the first machine is already available commercially from the Grass Instrument Company. Also, a number of the experimental devices are being built by the NIMH/NINDS Technical Development Section. They will be evaluated in the cerebral death study.

Since the machine does not require attention, it has its own "fail safe" system to insure that efforts to resuscitate the patient are not prematurely abandoned if the device malfunctions.

Dr. Dyer: 'A very great friend to many of us'



Dr. Rolla E. Dyer (r) watches as Dr. James A. Shannon (l), former NIH Director, congratulates Dr. George W. Beadle, now President Emeritus and William E. Wrather Professor of Biology and College, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, on being selected the first R. E. Dyer Lecturer.

I first met Dr. Dyer when I was a scientist at NIH in 1937. . . . Our close relationship started when we became interested in field tests of the typhus vaccine in Bolivia in 1941.

He was a remarkable man, a great scientist, very understanding as far as others were concerned, and a devoted scientist and friend of NIH.

Dr. Norman Topping
President, University of Southern California Medical School

Dr. Rolla Dyer, better known as Gene to his friends, was selected in 1942 to be Director of the National Institute of Health after a research career in infectious diseases and as head of NIH's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases.

Gene Dyer was unique, in that he had the foresight to work actively to make the Clinical Center a reality and to start NIH on its program to diversify its research.

At this point, he retired and moved to Atlanta. He had set the stage for what was to be the National Institutes of Health as we know it today.

Many men would have been satisfied to rest, but he began a whole new career at Emory University Medical School.

Those of us who were privileged to work for and with him are sorry at his passing. As his family must, we too take solace in our memory of his monumental contributions to science and health both as a worker at the basic and applied research bench and as a wide-ranging health science administrator.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele
Retired Surgeon General
USPHS

Dr. R. E. Dyer provided to the National Institutes of Health a force unlike any that had been experienced. With his excellent scientific background, he created a vision of what medical research could be. It might be said that he provided a father-image for medical research.

If so, this was what was needed by the young and enthusiastic investigators at NIH to stimulate the variety of biomedical achievements that characterized the period during and subsequent to his tenure as Director.

In great measure this unassuming and friendly man, who had administrative as well as scientific skills, gave impetus to the talents and productivity of a group more or less hand picked because of the investigative potential he recognized and nurtured in them.

We are tremendously indebted to Gene Dyer, and his influence will long be felt at the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. John R. Heller
Special Consultant for
International Programs, NCI

All scientists and citizens of the Nation owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Eugene Dyer, particularly for three of his major services to society.

First, his study on Rickettsia led to the solution of the problem of Rocky Mountain Fever, initially to the development of a vaccine for prevention and ultimately to the management of Rickettsia diseases.

Second, he served with Vannevar Bush, A. N. Richards and a small number of distinguished Americans in guiding the scientific enterprises of the Nation during World War II.

And finally, he was responsible for the emergence of The National Institutes of Health as a primary supporter of the Nation's biomedical and research activity.

Then, too, he was a very great friend to many of us.

Dr. James A. Shannon
The Rockefeller University

With the passing of Rolla Dyer the door to an era at the NIH is closed. In a large sense the great and extensive program of support for research and training at the NIH had its start while Doctor Dyer was its Director.

Doctor Dyer was a distinguished investigator in his own right and his work on the etiology of some of the great killers of mankind are classics. This great microbiologist and physician kept young in mind and thought during his years as Director and after.

The world's scientific community now says farewell to one of its great leaders and benefactors. His kind appears on the scene all too rarely.

The Nation is much richer for his having lived, and we who knew him and worked with him are in his debt for much of what we were able to accomplish.

Dr. R. H. Felix
Dean, School of Medicine
St. Louis University

Dr. Dyer was a foremost member of the group of medical scientists (including McCoy, Goldberger, Armstrong, Leake and others) who established the scientific reputation of the U.S.P.H.S. Hygienic Laboratory (later the National Institutes of Health) during the 1920s and 1930s.

Their work won the respect of scientists in all parts of the world and earned the confidence of the Congress and government leaders. When the time came to expand government support of medical research, the NIH was the accepted organization for the task.

Today we at NIH owe much to Dr. Dyer's high scientific competence and wise leadership.

Dr. Dorland J. Davis
Director, NIAID

Gene Dyer was not only an outstanding medical scientist but was also a man of great personal charm and remarkable administrative ability. He was one of my closest friends.

It was my great privilege to have been associated with him as a young research worker and to have continued to have his counsel when he was Director of the National Institutes of Health.

In his death, the Public Health Service lost one of its greatest career officers and the country one of its greatest public health scientists. He was a man who was wholeheartedly dedicated to the advancement of medical science in this country. I will miss him greatly as a lifelong friend and advisor.

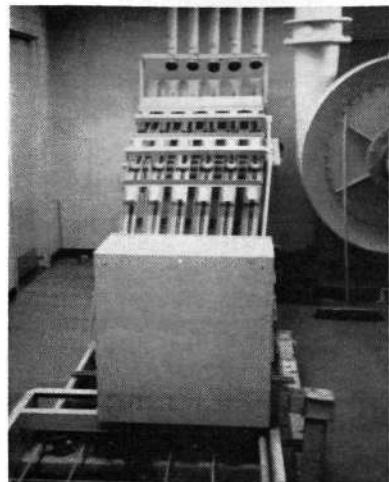
Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Jr.
College of Physicians and
Surgeons
Columbia University

My memory of Dr. Rolla E. Dyer is warm and personal. . . . Few people now recall, or perhaps ever had reason to know, that many of the most respected features of the grants programs in those early days were the product of his perception of science and of his wise counsel.

I admired him as a scientist, respected him as an administrator, and held him in genuine affection as a friend.

Dr. David E. Price
The Johns Hopkins
Medical Institutions

Bulldozer Bumps Pneumatic Tube System; Damage Causes Major Service Disruption



All carriers in Bldg. 31 pass through the monitoring station (left). The large cylinder creates the vacuum which pulls the units along. Major components of the system are: the three rings used to select the destination (l), the brushes which "read" the rings (c), and a carrier.

The wind (air vacuum pressure) was knocked out of an underground section of the pneumatic tube system by a bulldozer plowing into it near Bldg. 1.

The mishap restricted Bldg. 31 could receive but not send correspondence.

The bulldozer's damage to the system was minimal; however, since the copper tubing allows very little space between the walls and the carriers, the damage was extensive enough to bring tube delivery between several buildings to a standstill.

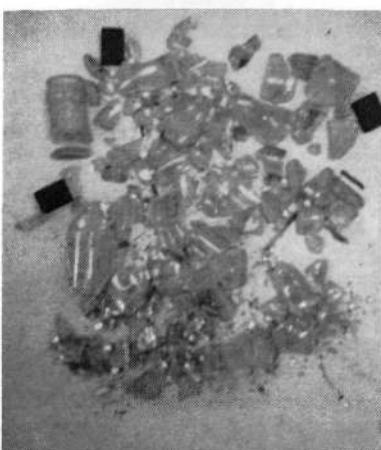
Service was restored June 16, one week after the accident.

Recently, the pneumatic system was jammed because the remains of a broken coke bottle were placed in it somewhere in Bldg. 12A.

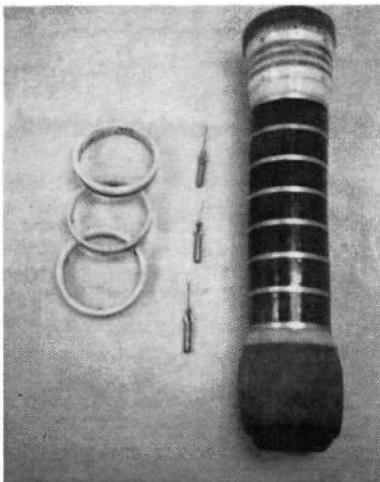
The breakdown caused four men to spend 16 hours removing the debris and the 40 carriers stuck in the tubes.

Placing the units in the tubes backwards or with the receiving end open can result in tie-ups.

Carriers that jam the system dent the copper tubing which can, in turn, create a permanent block-



A broken bottle, dirt, and some rubber pads blocked the passage of carriers leaving Bldg. 12A.



age point unless repaired.

They travel through the tubes at a speed of 30 feet per second—comparable to an automobile going 20 miles per hour.

To insure smooth operation, a 10-second interval between dispatching carriers into the ducts is required.

Overloaded carriers move through the system more slowly, and lighter ones may overtake them. This can result in a jam and damage to the tubes' brushes, a major part of the electronic system.

Brushes "Read" Rings

The brushes are delicate wires which "feel and read" the destination from the metal rings on the carriers. Damage to the feelers results in correspondence arriving at the wrong terminal.

"Care should be taken that the carriers are properly placed into the ducts," Daniel Kenney, head of the Mail Service Section, warns.

"Our pneumatic system is one of the three largest in the world," Mr. Kenney said, "however, the system is only as good as the people who use it. We have no control over how the carriers are placed in the tubes."

"Mechanical failures are easy to deal with but the congestion caused by one employee can result in a chain reaction causing a major overhaul."

The mail room handles approximately 10 million pieces of mail each month. Seven million pieces originate at NIH. An average of 20,000 misaddressed items are individually handled and read to correct mistakes.

The mail room delay has been virtually eliminated, according to

MEDICINE INSTITUTE

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cial advisor to the president of NAS after retiring from the NIH, is now professor and special assistant to the president of Rockefeller University.

Together with Dr. Irvine H. Page, Director of the Cleveland Clinic (also named to the new organization), he spearheaded the move to create a National Academy of Medicine to operate under the National Academy of Sciences.

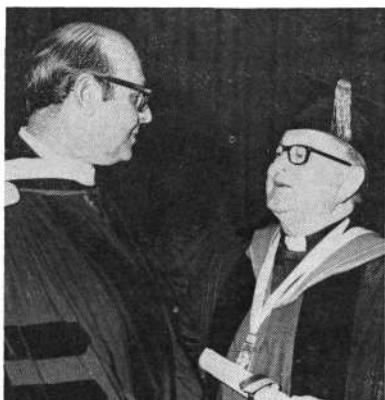
The Institute of Medicine is designed to consider major national policy in the field of medicine and health care.

Dr. Cummings Awarded 3 Honorary Degrees

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director, National Library of Medicine, recently received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Georgetown University.

He was cited for "his brilliant service to medical scholarship, library science and the advancement of biomedical communications."

In the past 2 months Dr. Cummings was also awarded honorary D.Sc. degrees from the University of Nebraska and Emory University.



Rev. Robert J. Henke, S.J., President of Georgetown University, confers the honorary Doctor of Humane Letters on Dr. Cummings.

Agnes G. Hipkins Retires; Plans Service as Red Cross Gray Lady

Agnes G. Hipkins, who has been in the Accounting Section of the Fiscal Services Branch, OFM, since 1948, retired last month.

Mrs. Hipkins began her Federal service with the Bureau of State Services in 1945.

She plans to travel and serve as a Red Cross Gray Lady.

Mr. Kenney. With three deliveries each day, all mail is circulated immediately. Any delay now results from misaddressed mail or tie-ups in the tube system.

Mr. Kenney is currently conducting orientation classes to explain mailing procedures and the pneumatic system to all secretaries and handlers of large volumes of mail.

Dr. Helen Park, Expert On Hydra Polyp, Retires

Dr. Helen D. Park, research biologist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, retired last month after 30 years of service with NIH.

In recent years, Dr. Park has concentrated on defining conditions under which the fresh-water polyp, *Hydra*, undergoes metamorphosis.

In this developmental change, body structural cells transform into germ cells. As a result of her discoveries, Dr. Park is a recognized authority on *Hydra* development and physiology.

Beginning her NIH career as a biological aide with the National Cancer Institute in 1942, Dr. Park attended George Washington University. She received her Ph.D. degree in 1956.

She has been active as a teacher, lecturer, and participant in community science activities.

"As a result of her valuable services given without recompense, many interesting activities were made available to our boys and girls. . . .

"Occasionally, Dr. Park has been a gracious hostess to our science staff at luncheons and tours of her laboratory," wrote Mrs. Jessie H. Jackson, principal, Francis Junior High School, in a letter of appreciation to Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

DR. BROOKS

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establishing a plant protection service and malarial control program.

Beginning a series of assignments with the Department of Agriculture's Regional Insect Control Project in 1957, Dr. Brooks served in Pakistan, Lebanon, and Iran assisting and advising the governments of the Middle East, North and East Africa, and South Asian countries in the control of locusts and other insect pests.

As part of these activities, he served as the chief consultant for organizing the first Pan-African seminar on insect control services.

Dr. Brooks came to NIH in 1962 as a Grants Associate.

He was appointed Training Consultant to the NICHD in 1963, and in 1965 became director of the NIAMD Hematology Grants Program.

In 1966, Dr. Brooks became deputy chief of NIH's Latin American Office and was appointed chief of the Office in 1968. He was named DRG Deputy Director in 1969.

Medical school enrollment in the United States has been gaining steadily for 10 years, and at an even more rapid rate in the past 3 years.—JAMA.

Administrators Seeking Legal Way to Establish Day Care Centers Here

Due to the great interest in the establishment of day care centers for children of its employees, NIH has been actively working to develop these centers for several years.

The concept of such day care centers has received the strong endorsement of Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH.

At present two bills are before both Houses of Congress to provide, in part, day care centers for children of Federal employees.

But even if the bills were to be passed by Congress and signed by the President this session, an active program could not be implemented until next year.

To avoid this delay, NIH is requesting the HEW Assistant General Counsel to determine whether NIH may legally support through contract a day care center for children of NIH employees with NIH appropriated funds.

In addition the Counsel is being asked whether NIH would be able to utilize such funds to make up any deficit if the center, when operational, is not self-supporting.

Prior to formulation of the bills now before Congress, NIH, through the staff members of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Clinical Center, and the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association, had done considerable work on possible day care centers.

On Dec. 11, 1970, a committee composed of top NIH staff, chaired by Dr. Charles Lowe, Scientific Director of NICHD, was formed to explore and plan such centers.

The committee has met on a number of occasions, and up to 20 members of the NIH community have been present.

Participation in the deliberations of the committee by interested



CC Nutrition Department staff members lecture via telephone to students in the School of Home Economics, Oregon State University. Nancy Ernst (l), research dietitian; Merrie Bonnel, chief, Patient Dietetic Service, and Edith Jones, department chief, discussed diet and research.

Blond Chimpanzee Housed on Reservation Reveals Unusual Coloring, Intelligence

By Bonnie Friedman

A familiar children's song describes an animal fair where a big baboon combs his auburn hair. But one can view a unique blond chimpanzee named "Snow" only at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke's Primate Neurology Section, Surgical Neurology Branch.

This animal is distinctive for several reasons, the most obvious being his unusual colorations. Snow's pink and brown facial markings are highlighted by a dark blue butterfly mask.

His salt and pepper beard is tinged by deep red; even the typically black hair on his head is marked with light red.

Captured Wild

Captured wild in 1953 at less than one year of age, the chimpanzee was sold for over \$7,000 to a professional trainer and used in his stage act.

The trainer considered the animal to be the most intelligent he had worked with in the 17 years of his career.

In 1955, Snow received brief mention in Ripley's *Believe It or Not*. The following year, *Look* magazine printed an article about the chimpanzee but thought he was a female.

Snow, who is unusually strong as well as intelligent, was purchased by an animal trader who boarded him at the Baltimore Zoo.

He was later bought by the Toledo Zoo which gave him to NIH 3 years ago because of his persistent anti-social behavior.

Biological investigations conducted by the Primate Neurology Section under Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya's administrative supervision, revealed further abnormalities in the chimpanzee.

Researchers found an unusually high number of segmented neutrophils—leukocytes in the blood that capture foreign material, a very low lymphocyte count, and constrictions on the number one chromosome.

"Too Unique"

However, no other experiments are being planned for the chimpanzee.

"He is too unique as an animal to be used in any experiments we have here," explained Kenneth Rich, supervisor biologist of the Section.

An international anthropological journal, *Folia Primatologica*, will publish an article on the chimpanzee later this year.

The collaborative study by the Primate Neurology Section and the Division of Anthropology, University of Maryland, was authored Drs. Ommaya and Stephen I. Rosen, assistant professor of anthropology at the university, and Kenneth Rich.

Dr. Ulvedal Appointed NHLI Branch Chief

Dr. Frode Ulvedal has been appointed chief of the Pulmonary Diseases Branch of the National Heart and Lung Institute's Extramural Research and Training Program.

He will be responsible for the planning, development and direction of grant programs concerned with lung and respiratory diseases.

Dr. Ulvedal, a native of Norway, came to the United States in 1952. He received his B.S. degree from Drew University, did graduate work at the University of Georgia, and received his Ph.D. in Physiology from Emory University in 1959.

He also served as a teaching and research assistant at that university.

Dr. Ulvedal entered the Air Force in 1959 as chief, Physiology Support Division, Laughlin Air Force Base. Later he was stationed at Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, as an aviation physiologist.

When he returned to civilian status, he remained at the School of Aerospace Medicine on the base, and served in increasingly responsible positions.

His most recent position there, was chief of the Cellular Physiology Branch.

Dr. Ulvedal's research centers around studies in pulmonary physiology and biochemistry, and the effects of environmental factors on cardiovascular and respiratory functions.



Before coming to the campus, Dr. Ulvedal served as chief of the Cellular Physiology Branch at the School of Aerospace Medicine in San Antonio.

Some psychological testing is being considered for Snow. Behavioral studies including reinforcement and conditioning may be performed.

Despite the chimpanzee's irregularities, Mr. Rich described Snow as otherwise physically normal.

"He is aware and alert, responds quickly, and in all respects normal," the biologist said.

NINDS houses the animal only for show. A new home in a zoo is being sought for the chimpanzee.