

the



# Record

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

October 26, 1971  
Vol. XXIII, No. 22

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## Richard Seggel Named Deputy Assistant Sec'y For Health at HEW

Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, has announced the appointment of Richard L. Seggel to the post of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health (Policy Implementation).

Howard E. Kettl has been named Acting Associate Director for Administration by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

Mr. Seggel will be the principal assistant to Dr. DuVal for resolving operating problems, for insuring that established health policies are carried out, and evaluating and advising on the effectiveness of programs and making recommendations on budgetary and management policy.

He has been the NIH Executive Officer for 13 years, and was named Associate Director for



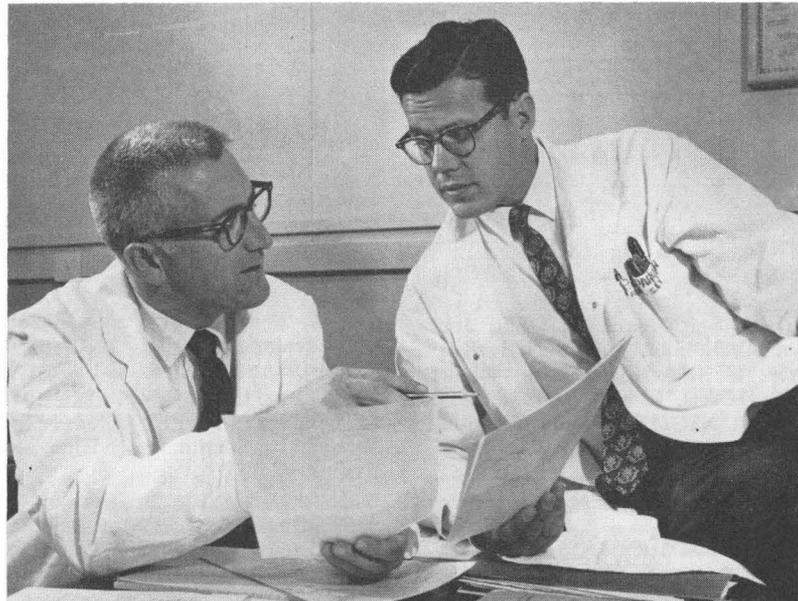
Mr. Seggel received the HEW Superior Service Award last year for "his exceptional administrative skill."

Administration in 1969.

Mr. Seggel received his A.B. and master's degrees in 1936 and 1938, respectively from Princeton University, where he continued as a research assistant until 1939.

He then served as technical assistant to the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission until 1940 when he became an administrative analyst with the Bureau of the Budget.

(See MR. SEGSEL, Page 5)



Dr. Harry M. Meyer, Jr. (l), and Dr. Paul D. Parkman, received one of the 1971 Kennedy International Awards for outstanding research on Oct. 16, at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Drs. Meyer and Parkman, Division of Biologics Standards, were honored for developing rubella-German measles-vaccine and the rubella immunity detection test. Their findings have contributed toward the prevention of mental retardation. At the awards presentation, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, President of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, stated, "We hope you will continue your interest in the problems of mental retardation . . . and . . . your abilities will be blessed with continuing success on behalf of the mentally retarded."

## Sutherland Wins Nobel Prize for His Studies

Dr. Earl W. Sutherland, Jr., winner of the 1971 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, has many close ties with NIH.

Dr. Sutherland, professor of Physiology at Vanderbilt University, was honored for "his discoveries concerning the mechanisms of the action of hormones."

His research team's studies in the area of cyclic AMP have been supported since 1957 by research grants from the NHLI, NIAMD, NIGMS, and NIMH.

Dr. Sutherland has received grants from NHLI continuously for the past 14 years, and he is also on that Institute's Board of Scientific Counselors.

His eldest son, Dr. Earl W. Sutherland, III, now on the staff of George Washington University, was with NIAMD until last June 23.

The Fogarty International Center sponsored a colloquium in 1969

(See DR. SUTHERLAND, Page 7)

## Human Cells in Test Tubes Can Be Infected By Genetic Material Native to Bacteria

The first demonstration that bacterial genes can be biologically active in mammalian cells has been reported by Dr. Carl R. Merrill, a scientist in the National Institute of Mental Health; Mark R. Geier, now at George Washington University, and Dr. John C. Petricciani, Division of Biologics Standards.

In the Oct. 8 issue of *Nature*, Dr. Merrill and his associates said that their discovery not only confirms the universality of the genetic code but also suggests that viruses may play an important natural role in the exchange of genetic information among different species.

An editorial in the same issue said the reported experiments would be of "the greatest and most startling interest to all biologists" and have "far reaching implications." It called their claim "little short of revolutionary."

The team has shown that, under laboratory conditions, bacterial

(See HUMAN CELLS, Page 6)

## 40 Prominent Scientists Will Recommend Goals For Nat'l Cancer Plan

Forty prominent biomedical scientists with expertise in laboratory and clinical research will participate in the initial phase of the development of the National Cancer Plan, the National Cancer Institute has announced.

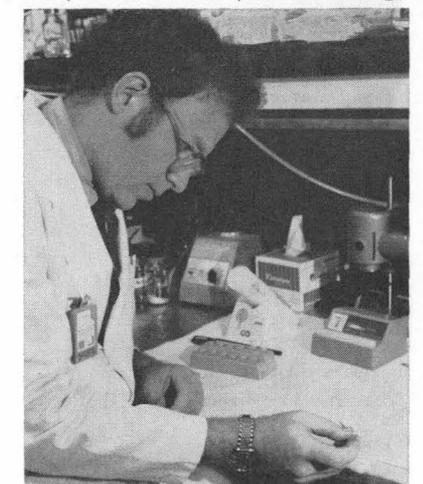
They have been organized into seven committees that will develop and recommend scientific approaches to attainment of key objectives, providing the basis for the programs to be implemented under the expanding HEW cancer research effort.

In addition to scientific content, they will provide guidance in the organization and management of the programs.

The committees are now meeting (Oct. 25-29) at G.W.U.'s Airlie conference center near Warrenton, Va., in closed sessions. Each group will formulate operational approaches to a specific program.

In a subsequent series of meetings, involving about 250 scientists,

(See CANCER PLAN GOALS, Page 4)



Dr. Merrill applies a non-radioactive marker to the thin layer chromatography plate to detect enzyme activity.

# 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.

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## Sylvia Goldsmith Relaxes By Working With Patients After Hectic Day at Office



Mrs. Goldsmith's service as an American Red Cross Volunteer totals 8 hours a week.

Nursing is the chief avocation of the Goldsmith household—and Sylvia can be found twice a week "doing her thing" at the Naval Medical Center and the Holy Cross Hospital.

Mrs. Goldsmith—secretary to the chief of the General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Resources—has been at NIH over 13 years.

She donates 8 hours a week as a hospital volunteer, and reveals that she derives a great deal of satisfaction from working with patients in the orthopedic, neuro-

## NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

### Radio

#### DISCUSSION: NIH

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

October 29

Dr. Charles U. Lowe, NICHD  
Subject: NICHD Intramural  
Research

November 5

Dr. William B. Bock, DDH  
Subject: Periodontal Disease

Interview takes place at intermission, Library of Congress concerts.

#### HERE'S TO YOUR HEALTH

WGMS AM—FM Wednesday,  
12:20 p.m.

November 3

Dr. Walter C. Stanley, NIMH  
Subject: Comparative Biopsychology

November 10

Dr. Helm Stierlin, NIMH  
Subject: Adolescent Behavior

logy, and psychiatric wards.

"It's really very relaxing after a hectic day at the office," she maintains, "... and I find that my work at the hospitals is good therapy for me. I recommend it to all 'up-tight' secretaries."

Her enthusiasm for nursing has spread to her two daughters, Elinor R. Chidee, the oldest, is a registered nurse; the other, Susan, is now a senior at the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

## Dr. Harold Eisele Dies; Former BHME Official Served as Consultant

Harold F. Eisele, former chief of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education's Special Projects Staff, died Oct. 10, of cancer. He retired July 30, 1970, and had served since then as a consultant.



Dr. Eisele

Dr. Eisele received his early schooling in Hastings, Neb. He earned his bachelor's degree at Grand Island College in 1929, his master's at Iowa State College in 1931, and a Ph.D. in Plant Ecology at Iowa State in 1933.

After serving as Chairman of the Biology Department of Sioux Falls (S.D.) College, Dr. Eisele entered Federal service as a forestry technician with the Department of Agriculture in 1935.

He came to Washington in 1943 as head of the Professional and Technical Section, Division of Training, USDA.

He was Assistant Director of Agriculture's Graduate School from 1946 to May 1951, when he transferred to the Public Health Service.

Dr. Eisele was chief of the Plans and Reports Branch of the Bureau of State Services until the

## EST Returns Next Sunday; Set Clocks Back One Hour

The last Sunday of this month—Oct. 31—will mark the return of Eastern Standard Time in this area.

Employees should set the time on their clocks back one hour to compensate for the change which goes into effect at 2 a.m., Sunday.

NIH personnel who work the tour of duty starting at 12 midnight on Oct. 31 will work an extra hour that day for which they will receive overtime pay.

## Health Professions Schools' Facilities to Be Surveyed

The Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME, has signed a \$200,000 contract with Rensselaer Research Corporation to survey health professions school facilities.

Data on teaching, research, and library facilities will be collected.

Bureau's reorganization in 1954, when he became Special Assistant to the Chief of BSS (Community Health). When BSS was deactivated, he came to the Bureau of Health Manpower (Jan. 1, 1967) until his retirement.

He leaves his wife Ada, 5300 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, a son John, of Brussels, Belgium and a daughter, Susan in N.Y.C.

## Patients at Clinical Center to Celebrate Halloween

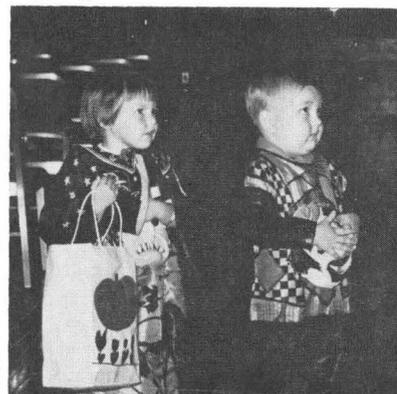
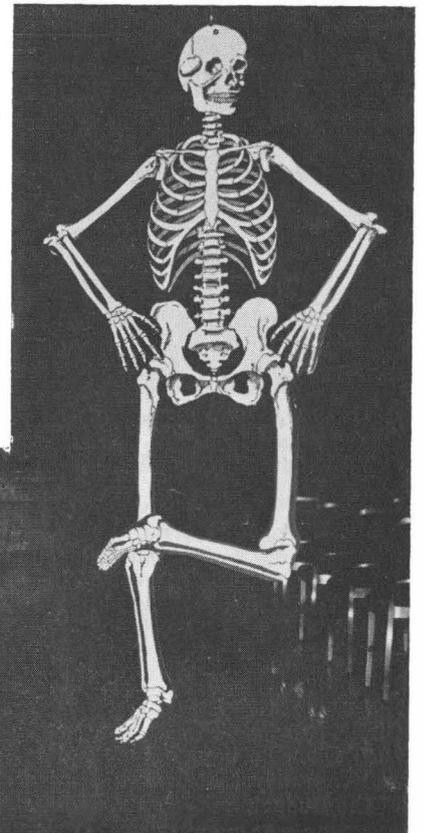
A CC patient seems reluctant to demand the usual "trick or treat" — besides, this fellow doesn't have any pockets.

The Clinical Center's Patient Activity Section has scheduled a variety of Halloween outings.

Children will begin by creating Halloween crafts, then take off for a nearby orchard where they will gather their own pumpkins.

Their greatest loot will be collected Thursday night when the youngsters go trick or treating.

Adult patients will celebrate the holiday with a costume ball Friday night.



## James Kieley to Retire After 36 Years Service In Gov't Information

James F. Kieley, information officer of the National Cancer Institute and chief of NCI's Research Information Branch, will retire Feb. 5, 1972, after 36 years of Federal service.

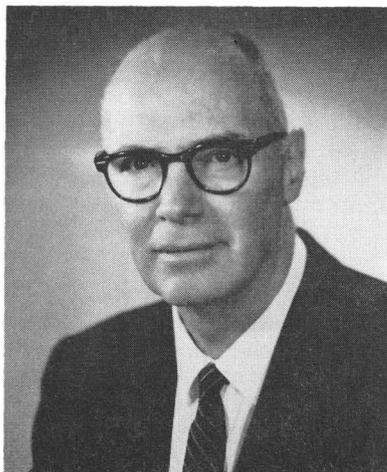
Mr. Kieley began his Federal career as an IO with the National Park Service in 1936 after 10 years in the newspaper and radio fields.

His early work included 4 years as a special White House correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term.

In 1942 Mr. Kieley transferred to the U.S. Maritime Commission in the Public Information Division.

During World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the Navy and returned to the Commission in 1946.

Mr. Kieley joined the Public



**Mr. Kieley has been information officer for NCI for the last 20 years.**

Health Service in 1950 as IO for the Water Pollution Control Division, Bureau of State Services.

When he came to NCI in 1951, he instigated programs designed to improve public information and personnel through training.

Mr. Kieley helped establish the NIH Public Information Training Committee of which he was the first chairman. He rewrote the training agreement between NIH and the Civil Service Commission incorporating—for the first time—a section on public information.

Later, he was appointed to the HEW Public Information Career Development Board in recognition of his leadership in initiating and developing formal information training programs at NIH.

Mr. Kieley received his B.L.S. degree from the University of Oklahoma and also studied Pub-

## C. (for Carolyn) Casper Is at OMP Helm; A Busy Office With High Priority Duties



**Miss Casper reminisces about her exciting undergraduate days, talks about her war years as an Army captain, discusses the Russian poet, Yevtushenko, and airs her views on Women's Lib—but her favorite topic is the work that she and her staff are doing at NIH.**

A windowsill full of potted African violets, a rather nice bluish green rug on the floor, some good art work on the walls, and a name plate on the desk pointing out that this is C. Casper's office, tells where the action is in the Office of Management Policy, OD.

C. (for Carolyn) Casper is director of that office. Miss Casper has been at NIH since 1960. She came here as a management analyst from other Federal positions.

She is a graduate of Wellesley, and went there "in a period of great social unrest." That was before World War II.

"We accepted the time we had to be in, and such regulations, but we were much less likely to accept the establishment point of view on social issues," she said.

"The students talk about a picket line as though they invented it. I was on picket lines too. I spent more time at Socialist headquarters in Boston during my senior year than in my classroom."

And for that reason, as she explains in *Public Relations and Opinion at American University*.

He has written two books, *U.S. Naval Academy — the First Hundred Years* and *West Point — the Key to America*, and several magazine articles on naval history.

Mr. Kieley will continue his writing as well as his hobbies, painting and photography.

He will be on leave from Nov. 1 until his retirement becomes effective.

A farewell party will be held in Mr. Kieley's honor on Tuesday, Nov. 2, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. in the Steerage Room of the National Naval Medical Center.

plained, she spent her Easter vacation writing her honors thesis. Her subject was "The Effect of Cyclical Depressions on the Theory and Practices of Unionism"—her laconic explanation of that erudite title was, "it was about trade unions."

Miss Casper graduated from Wellesley during the depression.

"I went to work, reluctantly, for my father in the family business. I hated every minute of it," she said.

### Served in WAC's

Before the war she served as a volunteer in the Aircraft Warning System. Then she was selected for the first officer training class. She remained in the WAC's until 1946; later entering the reserves in the WAAF.

Soon after she looked for a job in Federal service, and found it in the Veterans Administration in her home town—Philadelphia.

"And since then I've never looked for another job, they've all been offered to me," she said.

She has worked for the Wage Stabilization Board, served another hitch with the VA, and went on to Social Security before coming to NIH. At OMP she has served as assistant chief, chief, and now, director.

As Miss Casper explains it, OMP is responsible for management surveys, administrative ADP systems, files and forms, the NIH Manual—"that covers every management activity at NIH, the

(See *MISS CASPER*, Page 4)

## Elward Bynum Appointed Head of NIGMS Office Of Program Analysis

Elward Bynum has been appointed program analysis officer and chief of the newly-created Office of Program Analysis in the Office of the Director, National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Mr. Bynum, who came to NIH as a National Science Foundation fellow in 1956, formerly was a health scientist administrator in the NIGMS Research Grants Branch.

### Duties Explained

He will manage the Institute's computerized information systems and the application of data processing methods to the evaluation of NIGMS programs for development purposes.

He received his B.S. degree in 1951 from Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C., and has since pursued graduate studies in Biochemistry and Biophysics at Georgetown University.

Before joining NIGMS in 1966, Mr. Bynum was a chemist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Prior to Government employment, he taught for several years in North Carolina schools and served 2 years with the U.S. Army.

His principal research interests include heritable metabolic disorders (galactosemia), bacteriophage genetics, and sequence studies of proteins, notably the abnormal proteins.

This latter involvement led to his participation in the co-development of a high-voltage electrophoresis apparatus of a type now routinely used in many laboratories.



**Mr. Bynum will have a key role in designing ad hoc studies for evaluation of Institute programs.**

## CANCER PLAN GOALS

(Continued from Page 1)

tists, interdisciplinary groups will analyze these approaches in greater depth and recommend detailed project areas designed to implement them. Resource requirements will also be discussed.

The recommendations that emerge from both series of advisory groups will be translated into action programs.

### Relevant Segments Involved

Leaders of relevant segments of the entire scientific community are to be involved at every stage of the development and implementation of the National Cancer Plan in order that optimal progress toward control of cancer may be assured in a truly national effort, NCI said.

In response to the urgent request made by President Nixon for a national commitment to the conquest of cancer, Congress authorized a \$100 million supplement to the NCI budget.

This, added to its regular fiscal 1972 appropriation, gives the Institute a current operating level of \$337.5 million compared to \$230.5 million during fiscal 1971.

### Committees Listed

The advisers invited to the Air-lie meetings are:

**Committee 1:** Dr. Harold Rusch, McArdle Laboratory, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Chairman; Dr. James Miller, McArdle Laboratory; Dr. Norton Nelson, Institute of Environmental Medicine, N.Y.U. Medical Center; Dr. Paul Kotin, Temple University Health Sciences Center; Dr. Ernest Wynder, American Health Foundation, N.Y.; Dr. Joseph Melnick, Department of Virology, Baylor University Medical School.

**Committee 2:** Dr. Arthur Upton, Dean, School of Basic Sciences, State University of New York, Chairman; Dr. Maurice Hilleman, Merck Institute, West Point, Pa.; Dr. Harris Busch, Department of Pharmacology, Baylor University Medical School; Dr. Albert Sabin, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot, Israel; Dr. Victor A. McKusick, Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

**Committee 3:** Dr. Sol Spiegelman, Institute for Cancer Research, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.Y., Chairman; Dr. Theodore Hauschka, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; Dr. Harry Eagle, Department of Cell Biology, Albert Einstein Medical School, N.Y.; Dr. Donald Parsons, Roswell Park Memorial Institute; Dr. David Baltimore, Department of Microbiology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. D. Bernard Amos, Duke University Medical Center.

**Committee 4:** Dr. Hilary Koprowski, Wistar Institute, Chairman; Dr. Renato Baserga, Department of Pathology, Temple University Medical School; Dr. William McDermott, Boston City Hospital; Dr. Bernard Fisher, Department of Surgery, University of Pittsburgh Medical School; Dr. Richard T. Smith, Department of Pathology, University of Florida Medical School.

**Committee 5:** Dr. Abraham Lilienfeld, School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Chairman; Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla; Dr. John Frost, Department of Cytopathology, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. Alexander Margulis, Department of Radiology, University of California Medical School, San Francisco; Dr. Robert Schwartz, Tufts University Medical School.

**Committee 6:** Dr. James Holland, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Chairman; Dr. Anthony Curreri, University of Wisconsin Medical School; Dr. Loren Hum-

## Lister Hill Biomedical Communications Center Aids 2 Alaskan Women

Two women in need of emergency medical care in remote regions of Alaska owe their rescue to an experimental activity of National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.

One patient was suffering from suspected acute appendicitis and the other from severe bleeding and complications of premature labor.

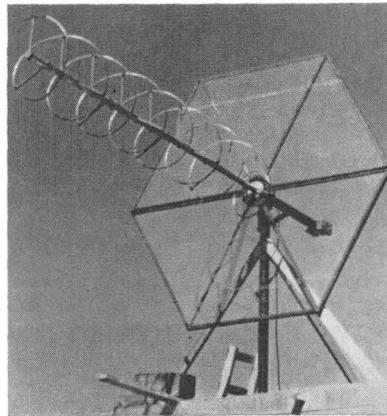
Blowing snow and fog at both villages prevented any aerial rescue efforts for 9 hours.

Normal radio communications were disrupted by the ionospheric disturbances characteristic of that area.

With the use of NASA's ATS-1 satellite, in synchronous orbit over the Pacific Ocean, emergency instructions on the care of the patients were relayed to the villages without delay until the patients could be evacuated.

The experimental program, carried on jointly by the NLM Center and NASA, provided the only means for arranging for emergency transportation to the Tanana Medical Center in central Alaska.

Presently, there are 26 terminals located in villages and hospitals with VHF transmitters and receivers which can use NASA's satellite for emergencies.

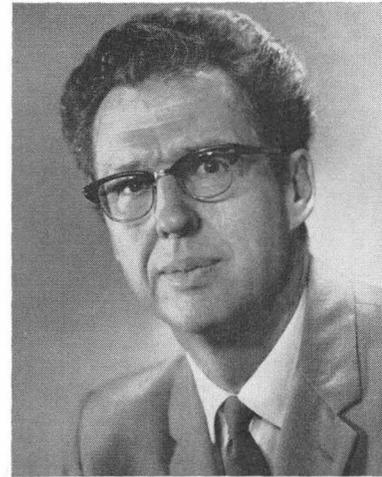


**Alaskan health centers and isolated villages use this type of helical antenna to transmit communications via the ATS-1 satellite.**

phrey, Department of Surgery, University of Kansas Medical School; Dr. Howard Skipper, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Henry Kaplan, Department of Radiology, Stanford University Medical School.

**Committee 7:** Dr. J. Herbert Dietz, Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, N.Y.U. Medical Center, Chairman; Dr. John E. Healey, Jr., Department of Rehabilitation, M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston; Dr. Kenneth Artiss, 10401 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda; Dr. Robert E. Stewart, Director of Prosthetics and Sensory Aid Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.; Dr. David S. Kaplan, Division of Social Services, Stanford University Medical Center; Dr. Arthur Holleb, American Cancer Society, N.Y.; Dr. Charlotte Tan, Sloan-Kettering Institute; Dr. Louis Wasserman, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, N.Y.

## Dr. Terrell L. Hill Heads New NIAMD Section On Molecular Biology



**Dr. Hill's honors include election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1965, and the ACS award in colloid and surface chemistry 2 years ago.**

Dr. Terrell L. Hill, theoretical chemist and professor of Chemistry, University of California, Santa Cruz, has been named chief of a newly-established Section on Theoretical Molecular Biology in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

His experience in molecular biology and knowledge of statistical mechanics and thermodynamics will aid in development of programs concerned with membrane function in nerve transmission and on muscle contraction.

As a result of Dr. Hill's studies related to colloid chemistry, he has developed theories of physical adsorption, protein solutions, and small system thermodynamics.

He also proposed one of the first quantitative theories of the helix-coil transition in nucleic acids.

Dr. Hill received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1942.

With the exception of 8 years at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, his career has centered on teaching and research.

In 1957 he was appointed professor of Chemistry at the University of Oregon, and largely through his initiative the Institutes of Molecular Biology and Theoretical Sciences were established there.

Ten years later, Dr. Hill moved to the University of California in Santa Cruz, where he was Vice-Chancellor — Sciences as well as professor of Chemistry.

In recognition of his outstanding achievements, Dr. Hill has received several honors, including the Arthur S. Flemming Award and the U.S. Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Medal.

## MISS CASPER

(Continued from Page 1)

index covers every subject on management policy" — and the issuing of organizational changes approved by Dr. Marston.

Miss Casper further explained that "we do not make decisions, we furnish guidance. On questions of organization and delegation we are supposed to be the experts."

"We make management studies for NIH Institutes and Divisions, but they don't have to buy our recommendations." She gave an example.

"At the request of the Clinical Center we were asked if we can see anyway of lightening the load on the nurses. We are not at all sure we can—those nurses work so hard—we are not at all certain we can help. We can just hope that we can show them how to lighten their burden."

Naturally, the conversation veered around the Women's Lib Movement. Her comments were concise and controversial. "They are much too militant for my tastes, they sometimes go off on tangents."

But she also added that they have made many important issues visible.

### Recalls Wartime Period

She recalled the wartime period when she was a WAC captain and had to call a general at the Pentagon. She heard the general's secretary say, "I have Captain Casper on the phone, and she's a woman."

"Now," she stated, "there is gradual recognition that women are as well qualified or better qualified to get the same job as men."

"Professional women, because of their background and greater self-confidence are insisting on their rights and proving that they can do the job."

She glanced at a short poem chalked on her blackboard. It was by the Russian poet, Yevtushenko, who is always in trouble with his government, it said: One day Posterity will remember This strange era, these strange times, when Honesty was called courage.

"We have a lot of fun and a lot of arguments over that poem," Miss Casper pointed out.

In 1969 he received the American Chemical Society Award in Colloid and Surface Chemistry, in part "for his penetrating contribution to the rigorous molecular theory of surface phenomena, multilayer gas adsorption, and the structure of interfaces."

In addition to over 150 research papers, Dr. Hill has written six books relating to statistical mechanics and thermodynamics.

## Diana M. Ingram Retires; Receives Special Award For EEO Program Aid

Diana M. Ingram, computer specialist, Office of Program Analysis, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, recently retired after 17 years at NIH.

At a party of friends and co-workers, Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Director of NIGMS, presented Mrs. Ingram with a Special Achievement Award in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the Equal Employment Opportunity program here.

Before joining NIGMS in 1959, Mrs. Ingram was with the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army in Australia, the Local Draft Board in San Francisco, and the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, NIAMD.

Her extensive travel plans include a 6-week cruise by freighter through the Panama Canal to Thailand. After several months there visiting her son, William, a U.S. Army major, she will return here in the spring, and plans to become a volunteer worker.



Diana M. Ingram receives a gift of luggage to be used for her travel plans from Elward Bynum, chief of the Office of Program Analysis, NIGMS.

## MR. SEGSEL

(Continued from Page 1)

From 1951 to 1953, Mr. Seggel was chief, Program Planning Branch, Health and Special Weapons Defense Division, Federal Civil Defense Administration.

He was appointed assistant executive officer of the Bureau of State Services, PHS, in 1953 and held a similar post for the Public Health Service from 1954 to 1956, when he was named the Director of the Office of Management Policy, Office of the Secretary, HEW.

Mr. Seggel is a member of the American Society for Public Administration and was selected as chairman of its National Capital Area Chapter in 1967.

He was honored by the Department with a Superior Service

## Geneticists Discuss Ethical Implications Of Techniques to Control Traits in Man

A conference on Ethical Issues in Genetic Counseling and the Use of Genetic Knowledge, jointly sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences, was held Oct. 10-14, at Airlie House, Warrenton, Va.

Eighty-five physicians, scientists, jurists, theologians, philosophers and others from six countries discussed social, legal, and moral implications arising from new developments in human genetics.

Of primary importance is the growing number of hereditary disorders — now about 100 — which can be detected before birth through a relatively new technique called "amniocentesis."

### Abortion Discussed

Despite the new knowledge available through this technique, the birth of a healthy child cannot be guaranteed. In the event the unborn has a serious defect, abortion, where it is legal, may be undertaken.

The issue of whether or not abortion was justified for genetic reasons was repeatedly brought up. The discussions also revealed widely differing legal and scientific opinions about when, in pregnancy, the fetus acquires the status of an unborn child.

Dr. F. Clark Fraser, McGill University, talked on the problems that parents-to-be are faced with when told of a defect in their unborn child.

Dr. Jerome LeJeune, Institut de Progenese, Paris, who is the discoverer of one cause of mongolism, explained reasons for not aborting genetically defective fetuses.

He pointed out that for many people abortion is equivalent to euthanasia since it involves taking a human life.

In an evening session on Implications of Pre-Natal diagnosis for the Quality of, and Right to, Human Life, Dr. Leon R. Kass, National Academy of Sciences, expressed reservations concerning genetic abortion. He said that it challenges the belief that all

Award in 1963 and most recently a Distinguished Service Award in 1970 for "his exceptional administrative skill and outstanding, progressive leadership of management programs at the National Institutes of Health."

A "Farewell to NIH" party was held in Mr. Seggel's honor on Oct. 21 in the Terrace Room of the National Naval Medical Center.

Approximately 200 well-wishers attended the party. Friends and co-workers presented him a "two suiter" and several small mementos as going away gifts,

human beings possess the right to life.

Abortion, Dr. Kass said, has been dehumanized; for example, we already speak of eliminating a "Down's" rather than a fetus with Down's syndrome.

In the evening's second presentation, Dr. Robert S. Morison, professor of Science and Society at Cornell, said the principal decision-maker concerning abortion should be the pregnant woman as trustee of the developing fetus, assisted by her physician.

He also said that society has a justifiable concern for its own welfare and should therefore exert influence on the decisions taken.

Dr. Michael M. Kaback, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, described the paralysis, blindness, and early death of children afflicted with Tay-Sachs disease.

### Tay-Sachs Program Successful

Dr. Kaback reviewed a massive screening program undertaken with the cooperation of the Jewish community to find young Jewish couples in Baltimore and Washington who are likely to become parents of children with Tay-Sachs disease. After the screening, amniocentesis was done on 40 pregnant women.

It was found that nine children would be afflicted with Tay-Sachs. Abortion was carried out on eight, and the other was carried to term. Diagnostic accuracy was one hundred percent.

Dr. Robert Murray, Jr., of Howard University School of Medicine, said he does not favor mass screening of the black population for the sickle cell trait.

He would rather see emphasis put on treating sickle cell children. However, he believes blacks should be educated on genetic problems.

A session on Genetic Counseling and the Law included such questions as what are the rights of the fetus before it is born, and whether a doctor can withhold genetic information from his patient when it might have grave psychological consequences.

It was pointed out that such questions have taken on increased importance in the courts.

At the concluding session, Dr. James V. Neel, University of Michigan Medical School, listed present and potential genetic developments to which priorities could be assigned.

He suggested that the value of a future development be measured

## Kinnard, Beaven Named DRG Grants Associates

Drs. Matthew A. Kinnard and Vida Helms Beaven have recently joined the DRG Grants Associates Program for one year of training in grants administration.

Prior to joining the Division of Research Grants, Dr. Kinnard was an assistant professor of Biology with the District of Columbia Teachers College.

From 1963 to 1967, he was a biologist with the Laboratory of



Dr. Kinnard



Dr. Beaven

Neurophysiology, NIMH.

Dr. Kinnard also served as a biological sciences assistant from 1959 to 1963 with the Arbor Virus Research Section of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

He received his B.S. and M.A. degrees in 1957 and 1960, respectively, from Tennessee State University.

In 1970, as a PHS predoctoral Fellow, Dr. Kinnard earned his Ph.D. degree in Physiology from Georgetown University.

### Transfers From NHLI

Dr. Beaven comes to DRG from the Section of Physiological Chemistry, Experimental Therapeutics Branch, National Heart and Lung Institute, where she has been a Staff Fellow since 1968.

She received her B.A. (1961) and M.A. (1962) degrees from Indiana University and earned her Ph.D. degree (1968) in Biochemistry from George Washington U.

Dr. Beaven was awarded a PHS training grant in Microbiology (1961); a visiting scholarship, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London (1962), and a PHS predoctoral Fellowship (1964), prior to her fellowship with NHLI.

by one or more of the following objectives:

- The reduction of the proportion of persons with genetic disease.

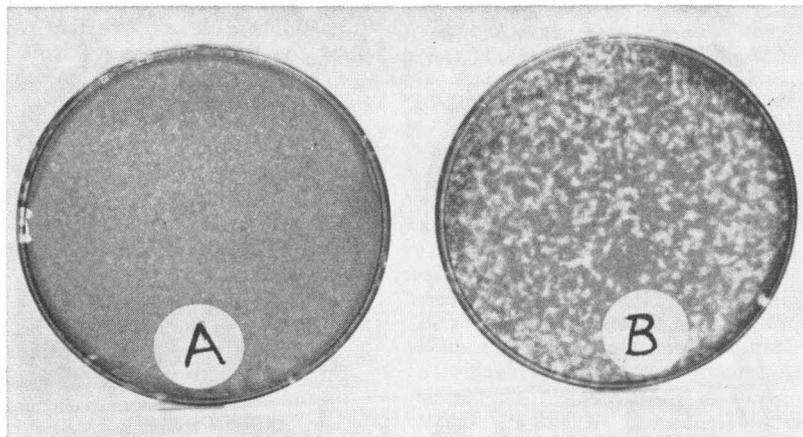
- The creation of genetically superior individuals.

- The protection of the present gene pool.

- The minimizing of incalculable genetic and somatic risks.

This meeting was one of a series of international conferences organized by FIC as part of its advanced study program,

## Scientists Develop Method for Tracking Down Evasive Human Leukemia Virus



Cultures of embryo cells from mice of a high leukemic strain (A), when treated with either of 2 chemicals—IUDR or BUDR—rapidly and consistently produce mouse leukemia virus (B). White patches are foci of infection. Since, according to tests, the untreated cells are "virus-negative," activation of the virus by the chemicals indicates that they may be powerful tools for attempting to activate a leukemia virus in cells from other animal species, including man.

A potentially powerful technique for tracking down a long-sought but elusive human leukemia virus has been developed by National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases researchers.

Using mouse embryo cells grown in test tubes, Drs. Wallace P. Rowe, D. R. Lowy, Natalie Teich, and J. W. Hartley have found that treatment of the cell cultures with either of two specific chemicals consistently and rapidly activates a mouse leu-

birth, are uniformly positive for murine leukemia virus (MLV), 15 to 17-day old embryos contain little or no virus).

Secondly, the scientists tested the embryo cell lines over a 17-month period and found that they, too, were virus-negative.

An extremely low level of activation of MLV occurred when the cells were exposed to X-rays, transformed by a known animal cancer virus (SV40), or treated with one of two cancer-causing chemicals (3-methylcholanthrene and 7,12-dimethylbenzanthracene).

In contrast, exposure of the growing cultures to 5-iododeoxyuridine (IUDR) or 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BUDR) resulted in vigorous synthesis of MLV by many of the cells as early as 3 days after initiation of treatment.

This activation was several orders of magnitude greater than that obtained with any other treatment tested.

In fact, by means of these chemicals, it was shown that every cell in the AKR cultures had the capacity to produce virus.

The NIAID studies lend support to an essential point in the "oncogene" theory espoused by other NIH scientists—that instructions for a leukemia virus may be present in unexpressed form in the DNA, or blue-print, of seemingly normal cells.

It has been known for years that murine leukemia virus can be "activated" in mice following aging or exposure to cancer-causing chemicals or radiation.

However, because of the com-

## HUMAN CELLS

(Continued from Page 1)

viruses are able to infect human cells grown in tissue culture. They used a virus which, during the course of infecting bacteria, picks up a specific bacterial gene.

Until now, this virus was believed to infect only bacteria. Their results indicate that when human cell cultures are exposed to such a bacterial virus, at least some of the viral genetic message is translated and transcribed into biologically active proteins in the cell.

The cells the investigators used in their experiments were derived from a patient with galactosemia, a genetic disease in which there is a lack of activity of a specific enzyme required to metabolize the sugar, galactose.

The virus selected for the study contained the bacterial genes necessary for the metabolism of galactose, including the one which is defective in galactosemia.

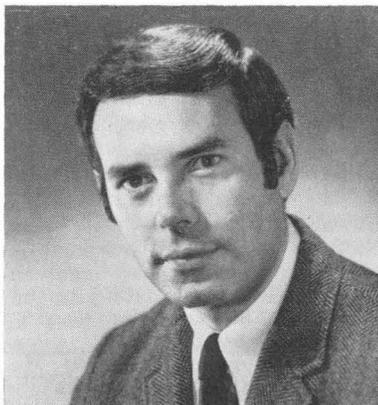
The scientists found after galactosemic cell cultures were exposed to the bacterial virus, an active enzyme was produced.

They interpret this as evidence that the message contained in a specific bacterial gene can be converted into a functional protein by the human cells.

This represents the first *in vitro* demonstration of a specific correction of an inborn error in metabolism.

Dr. Merrill and his colleagues point out that viruses with other bacterial genes can be produced by current methods.

Such viruses might be useful in treatment of human genetic diseases and as a biochemical probe for studying normal cells.



Dr. Petricciani's major research interests include cell culture karyology, bacterial animal virus relationships, and cellular metabolism.

plexity of studying MLV growth in the intact animal, and the rarity of MLV emergence in ordinary cell lines, it has not been possible to study the activation process adequately.

Development of the AKR embryo cell lines now makes such study possible.

## Lois P. Meng Appointed FIC Information Officer

Lois Perry Meng has been appointed information officer for the Fogarty International Center.

Mrs. Meng will advise Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, FIC Director, on information matters, and will plan and conduct the Center's public information activities.

She will also be responsible for development of the Center's publications program.

A graduate of the University



Mrs. Meng is listed in "Who's Who in American Women."

of Kentucky, Mrs. Meng has studied Sociology in American University's Graduate School.

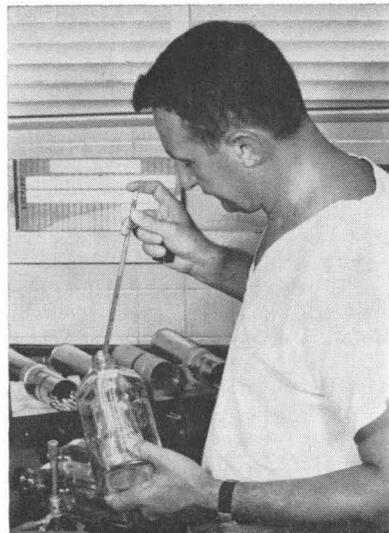
In her career, she has served as editor of a local newspaper, managing editor of the *Foreign Service Journal*, and as head of the Joint Information Service of the American Psychiatric Association.

Mrs. Meng is the author of the *First Book of the White House*, written for children in 1965, and has written numerous free-lance articles.

### Background Given

Since entering Federal service 10 years ago, Mrs. Meng has served as director of communications to the White House Conference on Mental Retardation, 1963, and as assistant director of communications to the White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1969-70.

Most recently she has been information officer of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.



A technician feeds the mouse embryo cell lines established in the NIAID lab. Treatment of cells with IUDR or BUDR rapidly activates a mouse leukemia virus where none was formerly present.

leukemia virus where none was formerly evident.

The investigators are from NIAID's Laboratory of Viral Diseases. This research, as reported in the Oct. 8 issue of *Science*, was carried out in two stages.

First, the investigators took small numbers of cells from embryos of a mouse strain (AKR) known to have a high incidence of leukemia and established them in tissue culture.

(Although AKR mice, after

Furthermore, the efficiency with which IUDR and BUDR activate murine leukemia virus in these "negative" mouse cell lines indicate to the scientists "that the chemicals may be powerful tools for attempting to activate a leukemia virus genome in cells from low-leukemic mice and other species, including man."

## DR. SUTHERLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

on "The Role of Adenyl Cyclase and Cyclic 3', 5' -AMP in Biological Systems."

In the preface of the recently published proceedings, it was noted that the colloquium was a tribute to Dr. Sutherland and his colleagues.

### Found 'Second Messenger'

Dr. Sutherland probably is best known as the discoverer of the "second messenger" mechanism in hormone action.

The "second messenger" substance is cyclic AMP, or adenosine 3', 5' -monophosphate, a nucleotide found in all kinds of animal cells, including one-celled animals.

The "first messengers" are the hormones. The concept is that the action of hormones at the level of the cell is triggered or mediated by cyclic AMP.

So far, this concept seems to hold true for the actions of at least half of all animal hormones.

There is already firm evidence from this research that cyclic AMP is the intracellular mediator for the "primary messengers" of serotonin, norepinephrine, glucagon, gastrin, and the melanocyte-stimulating, thyroid-stimulating and luteinizing hormones.



**Dr. Sutherland's discoveries on the role of hormones have stimulated the research of a multitude of scientists.**

In addition to their obvious value as basic life science, these studies provide information of value in understanding a great range of disease states, including at least one form of mental disorder, as well as cancer, bronchial asthma, and cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, parathyroid, adrenal and gonadal conditions.

Many hundreds of scientists—dozens at NIH alone—have been stimulated by Dr. Sutherland's discoveries to explore the area he has thus opened in both basic and medically oriented life sciences.

## Neuroscientists' Meeting Oct. 27 to 30, Featuring Noted Researchers, Open to All

The first annual meeting of the Society of Neuroscience—which will bring together scientists involved in brain, nervous system, and behavior research—begins tomorrow (Oct. 27-30) at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. The meeting is open without charge.

Such topics as the molecular basis of learning and memory, sexual behavior and hypothalamic stimulation, drugs and neurologic function, and L-dopa treatment for movement disorders will be discussed.

### Eminent Scientists Speak

Eminent scientists, including Nobel Laureates Sir John Eccles and Dr. Julius Axelrod, are among those speaking during the 4-day meeting.

Also, two unusual features will be offered.

On Thursday afternoon (Oct. 28) investigators will exhibit their projects and be on hand for discussions and to answer questions.

On Saturday (Oct. 30) four scientists, including Sir John Eccles, will participate in a session tailored to high school and college students and teachers, and the general public interested in the scientific and philosophical aspects of brain research.

These researchers will speak on the nature of the conscious self, free will, problems of brain action giving rise to perception, cerebral control of behavior in terms of movement, communication between nerve cells, and internal mechanisms related to behavior.

Over 1,000 scientists engaged

## Holland, Alter Honored For Work on Hepatitis Antigen Screening Test

Two Clinical Center physicians were honored because of their findings which led to the recommendation by the National Research Council that all blood in this country be tested for hepatitis associated antigen before transfusion.

Dr. Paul Holland, assistant chief of the Blood Bank, received the PHS Commendation Medal, and Dr. Harvey Alter, Blood Bank senior investigator, was given the Special NIH Certificate of Accomplishment.

Their work led to the nationwide use of a blood test in order to help prevent the spread of hepatitis by transfusion. The screening test is now used in other hospitals and blood banks throughout the U.S.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, CC Director, presented the awards to the researchers, and described their work as a major contribution to clinical medicine.

## Cancer Research Center Planned for Ft. Detrick

President Nixon, who visited Ft. Detrick near Frederick, Md., last week (Oct. 18), formally announced that its laboratories and facilities would be converted into a major research center in the fight against cancer.

It was disclosed that cancer research will now be conducted at the former biological warfare research facility by a private organization, not yet selected, under a Federal contract.

During his tour of Ft. Detrick, the President was briefed by Dr. Carl G. Baker, NCI Director, Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, scientific director for Chemotherapy, and Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, scientific director for Etiology.

"The scientists and technicians who have worked at Ft. Detrick represent a pool of talent and dedication which should also be regarded as an important national asset," the President said. "It is my strong feeling that these unique physical and human resources should not be wasted or dispersed."

The President also invited scientists "from all over the world" to visit the newly dedicated cancer facility to "see what we have done, just as we hope they will welcome us, so that we can see what they have done."

Yoshio Sato, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 134.

10/6 — Dr. Annick Le Pourhiet, France, Leukemia Service, Sponsor: Dr. Brigid Leventhal, NCI Bldg. 10, Rm. 2B51.

10/12 — Dr. K. Subramonia Iyer, India, Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Werner A. Klee, NIMH, Bldg. 36, Rm. 3A19.

in brain research will be attending this first meeting of the society which was established in 1970 to promote research and education in the neurosciences.

The meeting's general chairman is Dr. Henry G. Wagner, director of Intramural Research of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Information can be obtained from the Neuroscience Meeting Headquarters, Suite 700, 1629 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone (202) 296-7684.

### NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

9/14 — Dr. Luigi Cervetto, Italy, Laboratory of Neurophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Jr., NINDS, Bldg. 31, Rm. 8A52.

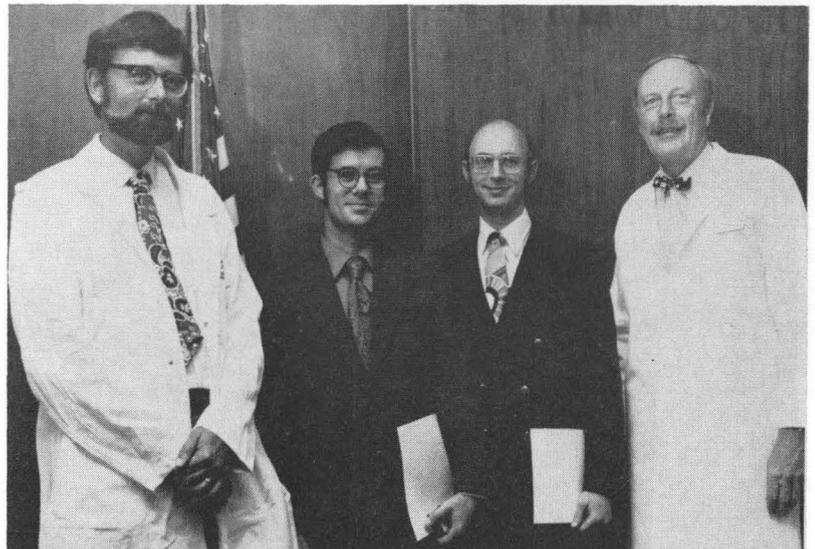
9/30 — Dr. Rhyuji Sumino, Japan, Neural Mechanisms Section. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald Dubner, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 225.

10/1 — Dr. Helmut Brunner, Germany, Respiratory Viruses Section. Sponsor: Dr. Robert M. Chanock, NIAID, Bldg. 7, Rm. 301.

10/1 — Dr. Shigeki Nakagawa, Japan, Section on Intermediary Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Gordon Guroff, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5B09.

10/1 — Dr. Kim Wenn Yang, Taiwan, Clinical Drug Distribution Section. Sponsor: Dr. J. Paul Davignon, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 6D30.

10/5 — Dr. Robert Katz, Israel, Steroids Section. Sponsor: Dr.



**Dr. Chalmers (right), and Dr. Paul J. Schmidt (left), chief, CC Blood Bank, flank the award winning physicians, Dr. Holland (left center) and Dr. Alter. Dr. Chalmers termed their research a major contribution to clinical medicine.**

# C • F • C

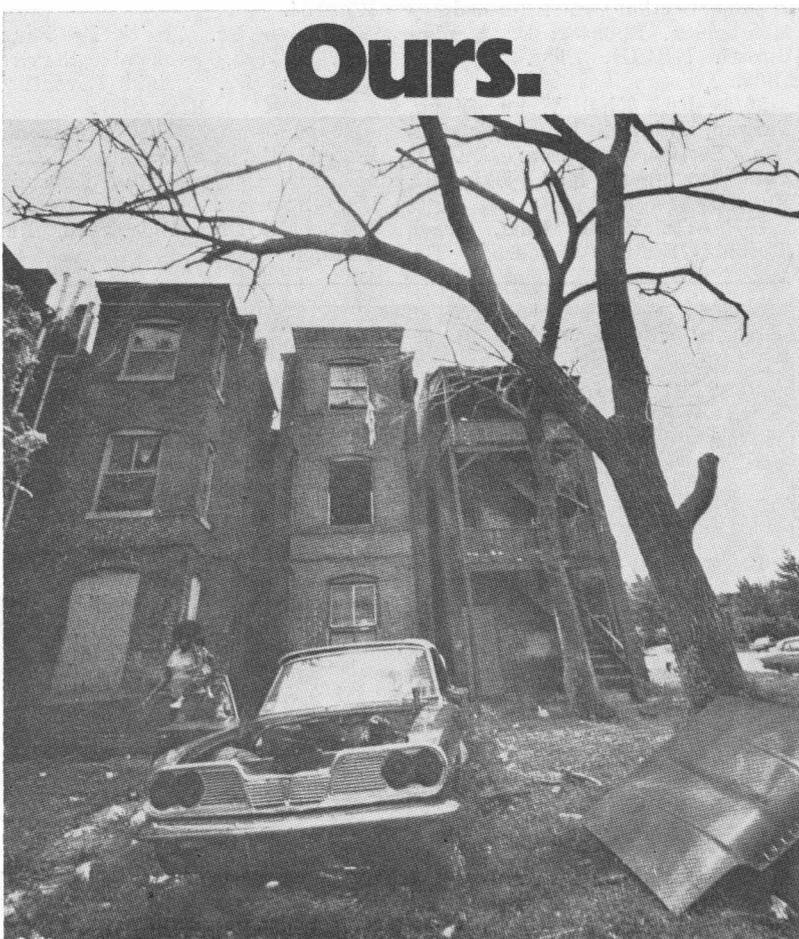
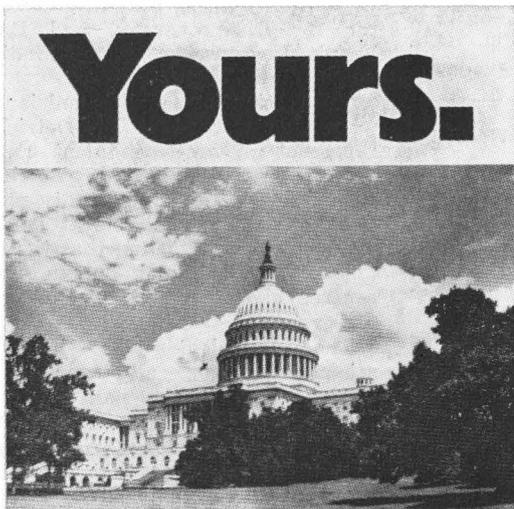
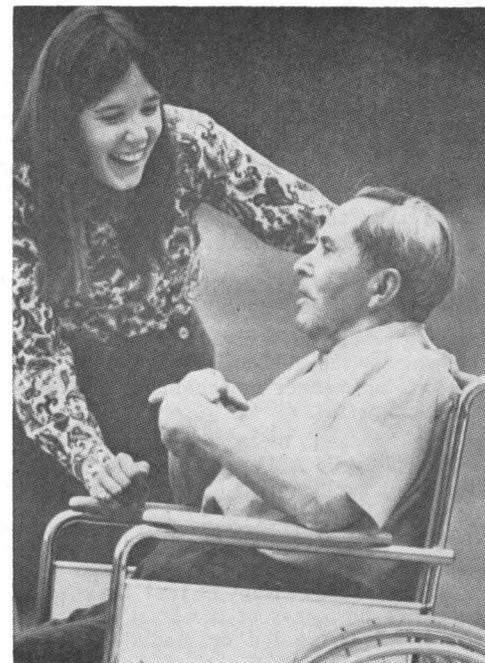
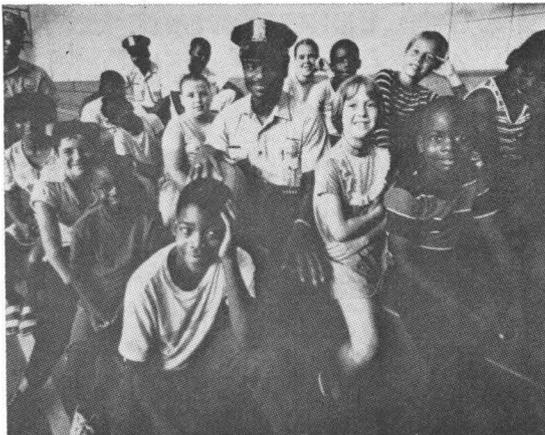
The CFC at NIH is something of an annual miracle. It is an "instant organization." It depends heavily on the dedication of those who contribute their time and effort either as keymen or in some other capacity. Ultimately, however, success depends on the inherent generosity and social conscience of the NIH employees.

There is no doubt about the need for strong, active voluntary agencies to help fight the pain, loneliness and fear which still strike people, old or young, even in our rather affluent "welfare society."

The results of the first 3 weeks have made us optimistic, but very cautiously optimistic. Those of us responsible for the campaign will need all the help we can get from the NIH staff during the last few weeks. We want to avoid the letdown which often comes when a job is almost finished.

The comments sent me so far about improvements which might be made in the campaign and the ways CFC supports the community have all been very perceptive—they should be useful in seeing that the basic purposes of the CFC are better fulfilled.

Dr. W. Mohler,  
Vice Chairman, CFC



Your Washington may be as pretty as a picture postcard. Our Washington is all the people who need your help throughout the greater Washington area.

Give  
the  
United  
Way

