

the



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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Richardson Urges Better Administration; Asks 'Best Efforts' of HEW Employees

"We intend to maintain and strengthen the role of NIH in the conduct and support of basic research," declared HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson in response to a question posed by an NIH scientist.

The query followed a speech delivered by the Secretary to HEW employees last December.

He cited the international reputation of NIH for excellence and saluted both the intramural and extramural programs of NIH as "among the very best administered in Government."

The need for such expert administration, as well as the need to make HEW more responsive, were major points of the Secretary's address.

Sees Sense of Coherency

Secy. Richardson saw a "sense of coherency . . . in our actions" concerning the responsiveness of HEW to the people it serves.

"Institutions and their activities, after all, do not exist for their own sakes; they exist for people.

"The great needs and high expectations of those who use our human service institutions require that these institutions be made to work as efficiently and as effectively as possible," he said.

"But none of this . . . amounts to a tinker's damn unless it is understood and supported by the people who have to make the whole system work.

" . . . the interrelationships among our programs and activ-



Secy. Richardson said that we are breathtakingly close "to realizing the promise of America . . ."

ities are much more significant than their divergences. The grouping of these functions and activities in a single Department is not haphazard or arbitrary. We are

(See RICHARDSON, Page 5)

Conference Participants Discuss PCB Chemistry, Effect on Human Health

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences sponsored an international conference, Dec. 20-21, on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). It was held at the Quail Roost Conference Center, Rougemont, N.C., near NIEHS in Research Triangle Park.

Conference participants, who came from the U.S., Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, and Japan, discussed the chemistry of PCB's and their effect on human health.

The researchers also spoke on how these chemicals are disseminated in the environment, the results of contamination in wildlife and humans, and the substitution of possible alternatives in place of PCB's, which have been used for more than 40 years.

The PCB's are liquids that are resistant to heat, and for this reason are heavily utilized in industry. They are used as dielectric fluids for capacitors and transformers; industrial fluids for hydraulic, gas turbine and vacuum pump uses; heat transfer fluids, and plasticizers.

(See PCB CONFERENCE, Page 7)

Clinical Centers Asked to Join Program On Hypertension; Termed Top Priority

The National Heart and Lung Institute is inviting other clinical centers to join the nine already cooperating in the Hypertension Detection and Follow-up Program which it announced last August.

With the addition of from three to six more centers, the program will enter its second major phase—to determine the efficacy of antihypertensive therapy for 10,500 persons who are found to have hypertension in communities participating in this program.

This is one of the three programs which Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director, singled out in December for "highest immediate priority," from the 44 programs recommended by the NHLI Task Force on Arteriosclerosis.

Most of the program's clinical centers will be working with a population in a geographically de-

finied area.

Thus each center can screen 8,000 to 12,000 people, aged 30 to 69, to detect the estimated 800 to 1,000 who would be expected to have hypertension in each population group that is screened.

The first phase, still in progress, is concerned with determining methods for detecting the approximately 10,500 persons, from all areas, who are expected to have high blood pressure (averaging higher than 95 mm Hg, diastolic).

In phase II of the program, the centers will collaborate in de-

(See HYPERTENSION, Page 8)

Dr. Dennis Named Chief Of NHLI's Med. Devices Applications Program

Dr. Clarence Dennis, internationally known surgeon and pioneer in the development and clinical application of heart-lung machines and related techniques of cardio-respiratory assistance, has been named chief of the National Heart and Lung Institute's Medical Devices Applications Program.

Dr. Dennis will direct a program of contract-supported research and development activities concerned with the design, testing, and evaluation of circulatory-assist devices and techniques, including total heart replacements.

The program also sponsors devices to provide respiratory assistance to victims of acute or chronic lung disorders, and other instrumentation for diagnosis, monitoring, or relief of heart and lung diseases.

Dr. Dennis received his under-



Dr. Dennis is author or co-author of more than 160 scientific papers on a variety of surgical topics and on devices and techniques of heart-lung bypass.

graduate training at Harvard University. He earned his M.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1935, and his Ph.D. in Surgery from the University of Minnesota in 1940.

He remained at Minnesota until

(See DR. DENNIS, Page 5)

Dr. Sinsheimer Gives NIH Lecture Tomorrow at CC

Dr. Robert L. Sinsheimer will deliver the NIH Lecture tomorrow (Wednesday, Jan. 19), at 8:15 p.m., in the Jack Masur Auditorium, CC.

Dr. Sinsheimer, who is Chairman, Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Replication of Single-Stranded DNA Bacteriophages: Facts and Riddles."

Dr. J. E. Rall, director of Intramural Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is host for the lecture.



the NIH Record

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Health Careers in 70s Discussed on Radio, TV

Representatives of NIH and the Washington Technical Institute recently discussed minority recruitment—"Health Careers in the 70's"—on a local television and radio program.

Panelists were: Dr. Jerome B. Block, associate director, Clinical Center; Donald C. Parks, assistant director for Administration, Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME; Dr. William Bennett, Program coordinator, DPHPE, BHME, and Dr. Annye C. Buck, chairman, Allied Health Science Department, WTI.

Needs for health manpower personnel, general educational requirements, opportunities at the Clinical Center, and programs for

Dr. Berv Featured as Soloist in Mozart Concerto on Jan. 21

The NIH Orchestra will present a concert on Friday, Jan. 21, at 8:30 p.m., in the Clinical Center's Jack Masur Auditorium. The orchestra, sponsored by the R & W Association, will be conducted by John Gerschefski.

Dr. Kenneth R. Berv, NIMH, will be featured as soloist in Mozart's Concerto No. 3 for French Horn and Orchestra. Other numbers include An Outdoor Overture, by Aaron Copland, Rumanian Folk Dances, by Bela Bartok, and a Bach Chorale-Prelude.

study in WTI's Allied Health Department were discussed.

The program will be rebroadcast over WFAN-TV (Channel 14) sometime in February.



Panelists on "Health Careers in the 70's" were (l to r): Dr. Bennett, Mr. Parks, Dr. Buck, Dr. Block, and Anne Orleans, program moderator.

New Computer Courses Scheduled for Spring

Forty-two courses and seminars will be given this spring by the Division of Computer Research Training. The courses have been scheduled by Rita Minker, Training Unit, Computer Center Branch.

New courses for the spring session include Introduction to Optimal Control Theory, and Time-sharing for Programmers.

Two courses that may be of special interest to scientists are also on the agenda. They are: Applications of Computers in Chemistry, and Decision Theory in Medical Diagnosis: An Introduction.

The regular courses in programming languages, systems analysis and statistics are included for the coming semester.

Brochures with course descriptions and application procedures will be distributed through B/I/D Personnel Offices. The Computer Center Technical Information Office, Ext. 65431, also has them.

Health Benefits Open Season Extended by CSC to Jan. 31

The Health Benefits Program Open Season, previously scheduled to end Dec. 31, was extended by the Civil Service Commission to Jan. 31.

Eligible employees who wish to enroll or change enrollments may contact their registration assistants for instructions. The names and locations of assistants are listed on official NIH bulletin boards.

Steps Taken to Protect R&W Postal Service

Measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the armed robbery of the R & W Postal Service in the Clinical Center, which took place about 2:50 p.m. on Dec. 22.

The FBI is investigating the incident in which some \$3,500 was stolen. The robber, who escaped, tried to prevent identification by pulling a turtleneck sweater over his face so that only his eyes could be seen.

When pursued by a female employee, he fired a warning shot into the ceiling of the stairwell leading from the B-2 level.

Anyone who has information as to the identity of the robber is requested to contact the office of Willard Vincent, assistant director for Protection and Safety Management, OAS, Ext. 64755.

Because of its early Dec. 20 deadline, due to the holidays, *The NIH Record* was unable to report this incident in its Jan. 4 issue.



Virginia Burke has been appointed consultant to the NIH Child Development Committee. Mrs. Burke, a graduate of Morgan State College with a degree in Sociology, has had extensive experience in directing day care center programs in Cambridge, Mass., and New York.

Meetings Held in Many Cities On Nurse Training Act of 1971

Regional meetings on the provisions of the Nurse Training Act of 1971 have been scheduled throughout the United States by the Division of Nursing.

The first of the meetings will take place tomorrow (Wednesday, Jan. 19), in Cambridge, Mass., Las Vegas, Nev. and Greensboro, N.C. Other meetings, scheduled through Jan. 28, will be held in locations that include San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, and Dallas.

Deans of nursing schools, and representatives of nursing organizations will be among conference participants.

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Radio

DISCUSSION NIH

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

January 21

Dr. Gerald S. Johnston, Clinical Center

Subject: Nuclear Medicine

January 28

Dr. George Kitzes, NIAMD

Subject: Digestive Diseases

Interview is during intermissions, Library of Congress concerts.

Television

PANORAMA

(Ask the Doctor)

WTTG-TV, Channel 5, 12:30 p.m.

February 1

Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett, NICHD

Subject: Contraceptive Science

Sickle Cell Anemia Program Initiated by CC; Researchers To Present Lecture Series

A voluntary program to detect sickle cell anemia among NIH employees in being initiated by the Clinical Center.

The program will include three important features: education about the disease and the fact that it is an hereditary trait, blood sample testing, and counseling.

A series of lectures and panel discussions will be given early in February in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium.

Researchers at NIH and authorities from other areas will present information on the prevalence and implications of the disease, testing procedures, treatment, and preventive measures. Employees will have an opportunity to attend the lectures.

Testing for the malady will begin about the middle of March.

A steering committee has been appointed for the program which is headed by Dr. George W. Shaffer, assistant chief of the Employee Health Service.

NIH employees will be kept informed of further program developments by EHS.

Martin Luther King's Birthday Honored Here

Several commemorative activities in honor of the late Martin Luther King's birthday, Jan. 15, were held last week at NIH. Events included the film, "I Have a Dream," the life story of Dr. King, which was shown in the Jack Masur Auditorium of the Clinical Center and in the Westwood Building.

A choral group, the Apostles of Soul, also appeared on the campus and presented a group of songs.

On the last day of the activities, Thursday, Jan. 13, James Farmer spoke here, lauding Dr. King and his ideals. Mr. Farmer was former HEW Assistant Secretary for Administration, and the former Director of CORE.



Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, receives the first R&W membership card in his office. It was presented to him by Leonard D. Weiford, Jr., R&W manager, and Joseph Millard Brown, president of the organization.

Rock, Natural Inventive Genius, Is Helping Scientists to Understand Human Behavior



The start and finish of a successful engineering project. Rock—the mastermind himself—sets up the pole ladder to circumvent wrap-around shock wires installed 9 feet above ground. Success! Rock, Bandit and Gigi make it to the topmost branches where sprouts the most succulent greenery to chew on.

Although he's only 6 years old, Rock is now giving evidence that he could possibly qualify as a methods engineer in any industrial plant.

As a matter of fact, he could conceivably end up as a vice-president or even president of the firm in a very short time.

He has not only demonstrated superior ingenuity and drive as compared to his peers, but he is the undisputed leader of his group, devising and executing engineering feats which would challenge any other high IQ mentality.

Rock is a chimpanzee.

Together with seven other wild-born chimps at NIH's Delta Regional Primate Research Center in Covington, La., he is helping medical researchers to better understand human behavior. In the process, he has turned out to be a natural inventive genius.

Rock—Exceptional Chimp

Monkeys and apes can be trained to perform almost unbelievable tasks — but the high IQ of this exceptional chimp showed in his ability to utilize the principles of mechanical statics.

The researchers at Delta report that Rock and his friends virtually "pole vaulted" in their early years, using sticks and poles to get to higher vantage points.

The chimps were given a 3-foot broom for 15-minute periods during the day. Within a few days, they were standing the broom on its bristles, rapidly climbing it and jumping to the ceiling rafters—a height of 8 feet. Then, under Rock's instruction, they advanced to sticks and poles.

Until last year the chimps, confined in a 16 x 100 foot outdoor enclosure, never used the poles for anything other than vaulting. But an observation area installed



in the enclosure wall finally brought out Rock's mechanical abilities.

He didn't like people peering at him through the glass. So he carried a tree branch to the wall and stood it up vertically.

Then he climbed the pole, perched atop of it, and was able to peer back into the observation window at will. The other chimps followed suit.

Further evidence of Rock's engineering initiative occurred when the researchers installed shock wires 9 feet above the ground on the trunks of trees in the compound.

They wanted to keep the chimps from eating the tender green

George S. Parish Named Chief, New NEI Branch

George S. Parish has been appointed chief of the newly established Contracts and Grants Branch of the National Eye Institute.

The branch will handle the managerial aspects of the Institute's grants and contracts programs.

Its creation has been necessitated by the rapid expansion of NEI support of contracts for applied vision research.

A graduate of the University of Maryland, Mr. Parish came to NIH in 1964 as a grants management assistant and in 1966 became grants management specialist.

In 1969, he transferred to the Health Services and Mental Health Administration as acting chief, Grants Management Section, Grants Administration Branch, Community Health Service.

Mr. Parish became a grants management officer in the HSMHA Regional Medical Programs Service later that year, and in 1970 was appointed a public health advisor in the HSMHA National Center for Health Services Research and Development.

Last June, he joined HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service as chief of its Research Demonstration Project Grants Branch.

leaves and shoots off the branches. Rock carefully engineered a pole arrangement that circumvented the wires and gave access to the greenery without any difficulty.

Rock had introduced ladder-making to his group, giving clear evidence of the perceptibility of a nonhuman primate to solve a

(See ROCK, Page 6)

General Schedule Annual Salary Rates For 1972

Grade	Per annum rates									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$4,564	\$4,716	\$4,868	\$5,020	\$5,172	\$5,324	\$5,476	\$5,628	\$5,780	\$5,932
GS-2	5,166	5,338	5,510	5,682	5,854	6,026	6,198	6,370	6,542	6,714
GS-3	5,828	6,022	6,216	6,410	6,604	6,798	6,992	7,186	7,380	7,574
GS-4	6,544	6,762	6,980	7,198	7,416	7,634	7,852	8,070	8,288	8,506
GS-5	7,319	7,563	7,807	8,051	8,295	8,539	8,783	9,027	9,271	9,515
GS-6	8,153	8,425	8,697	8,969	9,241	9,513	9,785	10,057	10,329	10,601
GS-7	9,053	9,355	9,657	9,959	10,261	10,563	10,865	11,167	11,469	11,771
GS-8	10,013	10,347	10,681	11,015	11,349	11,683	12,017	12,351	12,685	13,019
GS-9	11,046	11,414	11,782	12,150	12,518	12,886	13,254	13,622	13,990	14,358
GS-10	12,151	12,556	12,961	13,366	13,771	14,176	14,581	14,986	15,391	15,796
GS-11	13,309	13,753	14,197	14,641	15,085	15,529	15,973	16,417	16,861	17,305
GS-12	15,866	16,395	16,924	17,453	17,982	18,511	19,040	19,569	20,098	20,627
GS-13	18,737	19,362	19,987	20,612	21,237	21,862	22,487	23,112	23,737	24,362
GS-14	21,960	22,692	23,424	24,156	24,888	25,620	26,352	27,084	27,816	28,548
GS-15	25,583	26,436	27,289	28,142	28,995	29,848	30,701	31,554	32,407	33,260
GS-16	29,678	30,667	31,656	32,645	33,634	34,623	35,612	36,601*	37,590*	.....
GS-17	34,335	35,480	36,625*	37,770*	38,915*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GS-18	39,693*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The rate of basic pay for employees at these rates is limited by section 5308 of title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (as of the effective date of this salary adjustment, \$36,000).

For most NIH employees, the new Federal pay raise—effective for the pay period beginning Jan. 9—will be reflected in checks issued Feb. 1.

New Process of Photographic Image Transformation May Improve Ability to Explain Diagnostic X-rays



Roy H. Stratton (l), Jeannine V. Lamar, and Dr. Carl Gazley, discuss the quality of pseudocolor transformations of chest images—shades of gray on X-rays converted into colors. The process should lead to improved interpretations of radiographs.

A photographic image transformation process which may considerably improve the radiologist's ability to interpret diagnostic radiographs has been developed by Rand Corporation scientists in research sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The basis of the image transformation process is the conversion of shades of gray to colors. This transformation has the advantage of allowing the many recorded intensity levels of the original image to be more readily distinguished by the radiologist.

Human Vision Limited

The evaluation of an X-ray plate customarily involves the visual analysis of a black-and-white transparency.

The human visual system is able to distinguish simultaneously only about 15 shades of gray from black to white in such a complicated image.

Thus, many of the subtle recorded details in the image (hundreds of shades of gray) are not perceived by the human observer.

Greys Converted

The Rand research is concerned with the determination of optimal transformations for various types of images and with evaluation of the degree of improvement in image information transfer accomplished by converting the recorded gray scale into a chromatic scale.

The potential advantages of such "pseudocolor" transformations lie in the observer's ability to distinguish simultaneously many more colors than gray levels in a complex scene and to use this information for pattern detection, recognition, and evaluation.

Advantages in medical applications appear to be both in the more effective and more rapid evaluation by the radiologist and

also in the possibility of using less skilled personnel for preliminary screening of X-rays.

The pseudocolor transformation processes use relatively straightforward photographic techniques



Converting hundreds of shades of gray into separate colors could make X-rays into a more precise diagnosis technique. If the above photograph were printed in color, the angiogram would be distinct which may aid a radiologist in distinguishing subtle abnormalities.

and standard photographic materials and can be accomplished in an ordinary darkroom.

The processes now are being applied to a variety of medical imagery including mammograms, electron micrographs, chest films, skull angiograms, and middle-ear laminagrams.

Preliminary experiments have been made with a test series of middle-ear laminagrams (X-rays of the cochlear region of the middle ear).

The evaluation of these films

Medical School Students May Apply for Training In Clinical Specialties

Applications for 1972-73 clinical specialty elective courses are now being accepted by NIH.

Any medical school student in the Nation may apply for 9 weeks of training in one or more of four specialties: Endocrinology, Hematology, Immunology, and Computers in Clinical Medicine.

The student works closely with clinical associates and physician-scientists in several of the Institutes.

Schedule Listed

Since the primary purpose of patients' hospitalization at the Center is the need for clinical research, workups may be much more detailed and exposure to individual patients much more prolonged than in the usual teaching hospital.

Schedule of electives is: Oct. 2 to Dec. 1, 1972; Jan. 8 to March 9, 1973, and March 19 to May 18, 1973.

Applications will be accepted through March 1, 1972, and all applicants will be notified by March 15, 1972.

In unusual situations, an earlier decision may be obtained, and later applications will be considered.

Course catalogs may be obtained from: Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, CC Director and Chairman of the Committee on Special Electives, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

is critical to the decision as to whether surgery can correct a particular cause of deafness.

Analysis of pseudocolor versions of these laminagrams by experienced radiologists indicates that image evaluation is improved appreciably.

In particular, an observer can perceive structures in the pseudocolor transformation which are not visible in the original radiograph.

More extensive experiments are now under way to determine the range of improvement possible by use of these transformations.

Image transformation by computer processing techniques are also being developed by Rand with NIGMS support; these are expected to add considerable flexibility to the pseudocolor process.

Investigators on the project are Dr. Carl Gazley, Jr., Roy H. Stratton, Jeannine V. Lamar, and Dr. Joseph J. Sheppard, Jr., all of the Physical Sciences Department at The Rand Corporation.

Other collaborators are Drs. Eugene Coin and Amos Norman of the Radiology Department, University of California at Los Angeles Medical School.

Aliens Required to Report Current Address in January

During January, each alien is required to notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, of his current address.

Visiting scientists and other aliens working at NIH have been reminded of this requirement.

The report form on which the notification must be submitted is available at the FIC International Visitors Center, Bldg. 16A, or at any U.S. Post Office.

It should be completed, signed, and returned to a Post Office clerk by Jan. 31.

Dr. Philip Corfman, NICHD, Selected as WHO Advisor

Dr. Philip A. Corfman, Director of NICHD's Center for Population Research, has been chosen as an advisor to the World Health Organization's international effort to develop methods of fertility regulation.

The Advisory Group will counsel WHO on policy and priorities for its Expanded Programme of Research, Development, and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

Dr. Corfman, an obstetrician-gynecologist, has headed the Nation's largest population research agency since its inception in 1968.

He will advise WHO on identification of priority research areas and the allocation of resources; the support of WHO Research and Training Centres in Human Reproduction, and the creation of clinical research centers to test fertility regulation agents on a global scale.



Donald L. Parsons has been appointed personnel officer for the Division of Research Grants. He was formerly with the BHME Personnel Office. Mr. Parsons has also held personnel positions with the Office of the Surgeon General, HEW; the Department of the Army, and the Federal Power Commission.



Dr. William G. Hammond was recently appointed chief of the Clinical Investigations Branch, Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute. He joined NCI in 1964, and has been acting chief of that branch since 1970.

Dr. Samuel Itscoitz Named NHLI Deputy Clinical Director

Dr. Samuel B. Itscoitz has been named deputy clinical director for the National Heart and Lung Institute.

He will share responsibility for all Institute studies involving patients or normal volunteers.

Dr. Itscoitz did his undergraduate work at Harvard, and received his M.D. in 1964 from the George Washington University School of Medicine.

After 3 years at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston—the last year was spent as a Cardiology Fellow—Dr. Itscoitz joined the PHS Commissioned Corps.

From 1967 to 1969, he was a Hematology Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and then he joined the NHLI Cardiology Branch as a staff investigator.

DR. DENNIS

(Continued from Page 1)

1951 in the Department of Surgery. He also served as professor and administrative head of Surgery at the Minneapolis General Hospital from 1944 until 1951.

Dr. Dennis then joined the Department of Surgery as a professor at the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center.

Prior to joining the NHLI staff, he served as chairman of the department since 1952; director of Surgery and Surgical Specialties at Kings County Hospital, University Division, since 1956, and surgeon-in-chief there, and at the State University Hospital.

Between 1956 and 1959, Dr. Dennis was also director of Surgery at St. John's Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, and served as a consultant to numerous hospitals in the New York area.

Workshop on Toxemia Defines Warning Signals To Prevent Eclampsia

Scientists from the U.S. and abroad attended a recent workshop on toxemia—a complication that may cause death in expectant mothers and their infants, or neurological damage in the infants.

The meeting—"The First International Workshop on Clinical Diagnostic Criteria of Toxemia of Pregnancy"—was jointly sponsored by the Perinatal Research Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, and the Fogarty International Center. It was held at the Center.

Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Jr., NINDS Director; Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., FIC Director, and Dr. R. Gordon Douglas, Chairman of the Task Force on Toxemia, delivered opening remarks.

Researchers discussed the various symptoms that might serve as warning signals to prevent toxic convulsions — eclampsia. Symptoms include a rise in the mother's blood pressure, detection of protein in the urine (proteinuria), and edema — fluid accumulation in the face and hands.

Studies Presented

Dr. Rudolf F. Vollman, Perinatal Research Branch, presented a study on racial discrepancies in toxemia and related disorders. Dr. Vollman is head of the Section on Obstetrics.

Two researchers, Drs. Emanuel A. Friedman and Bernard H. Fox, discussed the significance of blood pressure as a possible factor for diagnosing treatment of eclampsia.

Dr. Friedman is a professor at Harvard University Medical School, and Dr. Fox is assistant to the PRB chief.

Others attending the workshop included Dr. Warren V. Huber, associate director, NINDS' Collaborative and Field Research Section, and Dr. Robert H. Buerkli, a visiting scientist from Switzerland who is now with the PRB.



Scientists attending this first international meeting, a joint undertaking of NINDS and FIC, discussed all phases of research data and their significance in preventing fetal and maternal deaths.

Patient Emergency Fund Donations Increase by 40%

NIH employees and friends contributed nearly \$7,000 to the Patient Emergency Fund through the Davis Plan during the holiday season—a 40 percent increase over last year's \$5,000.

Once again, the plan's first unit gift came from ODA's Plant Engineering Branch in the amount of \$266.50.

Contributions also continue to come from friends outside the NIH community.

Several donations were received when area newspapers praised the Davis Plan in which money saved from sending greeting cards to co-workers is donated instead to the Patient Emergency Fund.

RICHARDSON

(Continued from Page 1)

not a 'conglomerate.' We are a 'coalition.'"

The Secretary further stated:

"If we are to make this Department what it can be, and what any honest recognition of our responsibilities to the American people requires that it be, then we shall need the best efforts of everyone within the Department, civil servants, Presidential appointees, officers in the Commissioned Corps, employees of all grades, women and men of all races and backgrounds.

"I believe we are already gathering momentum, and that, with the help of each person in this Department, that momentum will deepen and broaden, to the ultimate benefit of those whom we all seek to serve."

In conclusion, Secy. Richardson noted: "We in HEW are charged with a fourfold task—

"To identify the problems of the people and of the institutions with which we are concerned;

"To eliminate the gaps between promise and performance by setting and meeting attainable goals;

"To make the best possible use of the resources we have; and

"To fight for the additional resources we know how to use well."

Robert Mehnert Named NLM Special Assistant, Communications Media

Robert B. Mehnert has been named Special Assistant, Communications Media, at the National Library of Medicine.

Mr. Mehnert comes to the Library from the National Institute of Mental Health, where he served as public information officer for various programs, including community mental health centers, alcoholism, and drug abuse.

Most recently he was detailed to



Prior to rejoining NLM, Mr. Mehnert was on detail to the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

the staff of Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, Director of the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

Mr. Mehnert attended the University of Buffalo where he received the B.A. degree in 1963. On graduation, he joined the Federal Government as an HEW management intern.

He previously served on the NLM staff from 1965 to 1968 as a public information specialist in the office he now heads.

NICHD Intramural Program Begins Plans for Expansion

As part of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's expanding Intramural Program, three new floors will be added to the Clinical Center's D wing.

These facilities will house the Pregnancy Research and Perinatal Biology Branches of NICHD.

The architectural firm of Faulkner, Fryer, and Vanderpool of Washington, D.C., has been selected to design the additions.

The firm will provide plans for construction of the eighth, ninth, and 10th floors which will house maternity patients, a delivering suite and newborn nursery for normal and intensive care, and research laboratories.

Special Programs Office In BHME to Improve Patterns of Training

An Office of Special Programs has been established in the Bureau of Health Manpower Education to administer new grant and contract programs authorized by the recently enacted Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971.

The new Office will develop educational and training programs to improve the distribution of health personnel by geographic area and specialty.

Scope Broadened

It will also initiate or improve patterns of training.

The scope of the new unit includes training for physicians' assistants, team training, continuing education, and advanced training of health personnel.

An important part of the Office's activity will be the establishment of cooperative arrangements among educational institutions and health service facilities to provide clinical training in medically underserved areas.

The new Office will also administer a computer research program to determine which functions now performed by physicians can be carried out by other personnel.

NHLI Sponsors Meeting On Research Animals Jan. 28-30 in D.C.

A National Conference on Research Animals in Medicine will be held Jan. 28-30, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., under sponsorship of the Medical Devices Applications Program of the National Heart and Lung Institute.



The conference will be chaired by Dr. Lowell T. Harmison of NHLI. The meeting will consider the status of animal cardiac and pulmonary models and techniques of large animal research with emphasis on medical devices for increasing the utility of animals in support of clinical research.

The 3-day meeting will feature more than 100 presentations including a definition of test-animal requirements for cardiopulmonary research and development activities.

Participants will also review animal models simulating various cardiac, pulmonary, and systemic diseases.

ROCK

(Continued from Page 3)

given problem.

Rock had to coordinate his eyes, hands, the pole, the ground, or runway, and his vertical support (the tree or wall), in order to circumvent the shock wire.

This development at Delta grew out of a 2-year study of group organization and communication among chimps.

It is only one offshoot of some 500 studies presently being conducted at the seven regional primate research centers that are administered by the Division of Research Resources through its Animal Resources Branch.

Biomedical researchers are placing more important emphasis on monkeys and apes as ideal laboratory models to aid in finding a solution to human illness.

Primates Aid Research

Primates have already made many decisive contributions to health. The discovery of poliomyelitis vaccines and investigations of the Rh factor in human blood would not have been possible without the use of monkeys as laboratory models.

They have also been used in research for such diseases as malaria and measles; congenital malformations; fat in the blood and its relationship to hardening of the arteries; brain damage, and the influence of pre-birth factors on subsequent deformities.

Of the almost 7,700 nonhuman primates at the centers, Rhesus monkeys (macaques) predominate. They make up nearly half of the entire colony population, and are especially suitable for many biological studies.

Further understanding of diabetes was achieved this year when a group of scientists at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center perfected a new technique in developing the pig-tail macaque as a perfect laboratory model for this disease.

New Treatment Developed

Another research team at the Oregon Center using Rhesus monkeys, has developed a new treatment that may help hay fever sufferers. It involves a low molecular weight portion of timothy grass pollen.

In the West, this pollen is a major cause of hay fever mucous build-up in throat and nasal passages.

In clinical trials with allergic patients, the new compound decisively reduced the number of harmful hay fever producing antibodies.

Researchers at the New England Center successfully developed a method for producing lymphocytic leukemia in the owl monkey.

2 Appointed to National Allergy Advisory Council

Dr. Philip S. Norman and Marian W. Bell have been appointed to the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council. The appointments will be effective until September 1975.

Dr. Norman—one of the country's foremost authorities on allergies—is associate professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

He heads the school's Division of Clinical Immunology and is associate physician-in-charge of the Allergy Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mrs. Bell is an active volunteer in numerous health-related civic organizations nationally and in Pennsylvania.

She is a board member of Community Services of Pennsylvania, the Health and Research Services Foundation of Allegheny County, the Women's Committee of West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh, and the Board of Governors of the Holmes House (Home for Incurables) in Pittsburgh.

Two Publications Describe Clinical Training Programs

The 1972 catalog of the *Associate Training Programs in the Medical and Biological Sciences at the National Institutes of Health* and the 1972-73 edition of *Clinical Electives for Medical Students* are now available.

The 100-page Associate Training Programs catalog describes the 2-year program for clinical associates, research associates, and staff associates, including details on the Commissioned Officer Residency Deferment Program and the Early Commissioning Program (PHS Senior CO-STEP Program).

The Clinical Electives publication is directed to senior medical students who wish to acquire clinical experience in Endocrinology, Hematology, Immunology, or an understanding of the use of Computers in Clinical Medicine.

Both publications may be obtained from the Clinical Center's Clinical and Professional Services Section, Bldg. 10, Room 1S-229, Ext. 62427.

This type accounts for 80 percent of all childhood leukemia.

The leukemia was induced by injections of *Herpesvirus saimiri*, a virus found in latent form in squirrel monkeys.

Projects relating to recent findings will include research on cancer-causing viruses, organ rejection, nutrition, food additives, and the effects of drugs on the developing embryo.



Before presenting the recent annual Jules Freund Seminar, Dr. Herman N. Eisen (r) receives a commemorative scroll from Dr. Sanford H. Stone, NIAID Laboratory of Microbiology. Dr. Eisen, who heads the Department of Microbiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, spoke on Myeloma Proteins as Antibodies and Tumor-Specific Antigens.

Yale University Meeting Discusses Issues Relating To Renal Micropuncture

A Renal Micropuncture Workshop, partially supported by a contract from the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was held recently at Yale University.

The 2-day meeting was chaired by Dr. Gerhard Giebisch, Department of Physiology, Yale University School of Medicine, who is president of the American Nephrology Society.

Dr. Keatha K. Krueger, scientific communications officer, NIAMD, represented the Institute at the meeting.

The agenda included discussions of micropuncture fluid collection techniques, nephron populations, stationary perfusion methods, continuous perfusion, single nephron preparations, cation-selective electrodes, and new developments.

A number of controversial issues have developed in the rapidly-growing area of micropuncture. This technique allows for the opportunity to examine and study kidney function directly at the basic anatomical level, the single nephron.

Renal micropuncture is now widely used and has provided significant new information. However, discrepancies in the results and problems of interpretation have arisen, which the meeting helped partially to resolve.

Dr. Giebisch is preparing a summary of the workshop. It will be published by the Government Printing Office within a few months.

Show me a seismologist, says a wise-cracking scientist, and I'll show you a fault-finder.—*Medical World News*.

PCB CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Monsanto, the sole U.S. producer of the industrial chemical, has restricted its role for use in closed systems only, because of possible food contamination or possible environment contamination.

Dr. Norton Nelson, Director of the Institute of Environmental Medicine, New York University Medical Center, discussed the complex nature of the industrial chemical, and the need for further research, stressing effects on the environment, and the toxic effects on human health.

He also suggested that possible alternatives should be considered and investigated for toxic effects before being introduced into the environment.

The conference was recommended by an Interdepartmental Task Force established last September to define and deal with problems, and to exchange information on PCB's.

Agencies on the Task Force include the FDA, USDA, EPA, Departments of Commerce and Justice, the Office of Science and Technology, the Council on Environmental Quality, and NIEHS.

Conference proceedings will be published this coming spring. It will be the first issue of an NIEHS journal entitled *Environmental Health in Perspective*.

Missing Your Salary Check? Use 'Emergency Pay Plan'

Employees who do not receive a salary check on pay day or who receive an underpayment of 25 percent or more may take advantage of the NIH "Emergency Pay Plan."

If for any reason no check, or an underpayment, is received, a check may be issued from NIH emergency funds not to exceed 75 percent of gross pay.

The employee's timekeeper or payroll representative should be contacted for instructions and necessary forms.

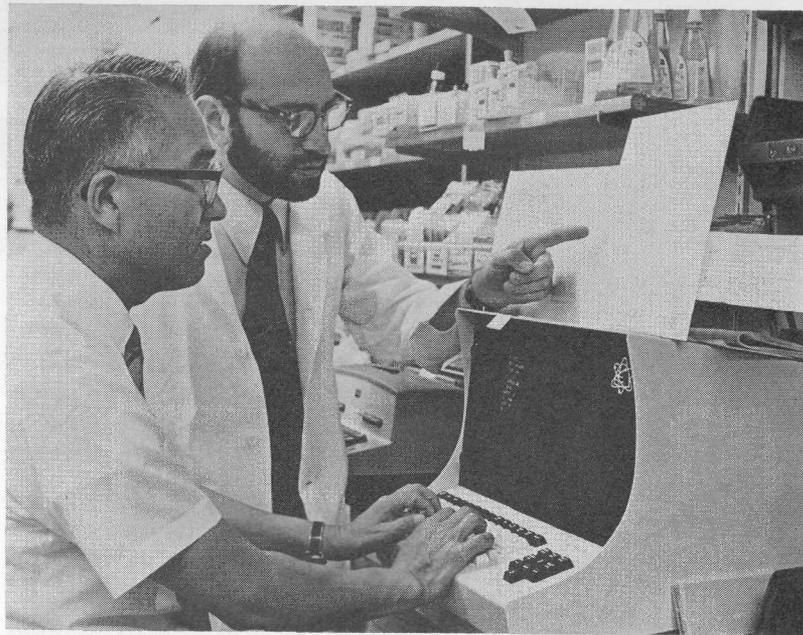
The request must be submitted to the Disbursing Services Section, Operations Accounting Branch, OFM, Bldg. 31, Room B1B-34, no later than 3 p.m. on pay day to assure receipt of an emergency check by the following Thursday.

Must Reimburse Quickly

When the regular or supplemental check arrives from HEW, the employee is asked to reimburse the NIH emergency fund by personal check at the cashier's office in Bldg. 31 no later than the next workday.

Commissioned officer personnel have separate procedures and should contact their administrative officer.

Computer Monitors Drugs for Patients; Margin for Medication Errors Lessened



Dr. Cohen (r) and Hiram Sera, Director of Pharmacy, are responding to a series of question prompts at a computer video unit in the Stanford U. Hospital pharmacy. Eventually, the system will produce an "alert" when a new drug is prescribed that may interact with medication the patient is taking.

The first stage of a computer-based system for the prevention of undesirable drug interactions in hospitalized patients went into operation recently at Stanford University Medical Center.

The system, developed by scientists in the Division of Clinical Pharmacology, utilizes Stanford's Advanced Computer for Medical Research (ACME) to automatically monitor all drugs dispensed to patients at the University Hospital.

Ultimately, it will produce a computer-generated "alert" each time a newly prescribed drug has the potential of interacting with a drug the patient is already receiving.

The program is under the direction of Dr. Stanley N. Cohen, who holds an NIH Career Development Award.

DRR Sponsors

Dr. Cohen, associate professor of Medicine and head of the Division of Clinical Pharmacology at the School of Medicine, developed the system with his associates, Drs. Marsha Armstrong and Gilbert Hunn, DCP, and Linda Crouse, ACME.

The computer is operated with funds administered by the Division of Research Resources.

The system was developed to "detect and identify potentially interacting drug combinations before the second drug is administered to the patient," Dr. Cohen explained.

For the past 2 years, Stanford's Division of Clinical Pharmacology has been compiling a large, documented data-base of information on interacting drug combinations.

This material, which has been

entered into the ACME computer file, will be used for the drug interaction control system.

At present, the system enables Stanford's pharmacists to record drugs dispensed for patients by the use of a computer-controlled television-like unit located in the pharmacy.

System Alerts Doctor

After the pharmacist responds to a series of question prompts at the video terminal, the computer automatically prints out a medication label and simultaneously stores appropriate information about the drug and patient in its file.

When the completed system is put into operation, a "drug interaction report" will be generated by the computer. It will be sent along to the physician with the medication whenever a newly prescribed drug may interact with one a patient is already receiving.

This report will contain information about the pharmacologic basis for the interaction, potential clinical effects, clinical significance of the interaction, and documentation from medical literature.

The system will also provide safeguards against certain types of medication errors by automatically verifying patient identification numbers and bed locations. In addition it will print out patient medication profiles for use by the hospital nursing staff.

DDH Holds 2 Seminars; Discusses New Zealand's Dental Nurse Education

The New Zealand dental nurse, a unique figure in the international dental picture, was the subject of two seminars held in December for the staff of the Division of Dental Health, BHME, and guests from NIH.

Dr. Ronald Nevin, Principal of the School for Dental Nurses, Christ Church, N. Z., visited DDH to discuss the nurses' training.

He explained the qualifications for becoming a dental nurse, the school's training program, and what the corps of nurses has accomplished during its 50-year history.

Training Described

Dr. Jay Friedman, School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles, presented his view of the New Zealand system, based on a month's visit there.

The New Zealand government has been hiring and training women to supervise and improve the oral health of the country's children, ages 2½ to 13.

The corps numbers about 1,300 with some 200 women entering its ranks yearly after a rigid 2-year program in operative dentistry and health education.

According to Dr. Nevin, the school dental nurse has been a great success.

Achievements Noted

In 1921, when the program began, nurses were performing some 115 extractions per 100 fillings. In 1970, the average number had dropped to 2.9 extractions per 100 fillings.

Dr. Nevin pointed out that the dental nurse not only maintains the oral health of school children under her care, but her presence in the community also draws attention to oral hygiene.

Since the inception of the program, fewer children enter school with extensive dental problems.

Employees With Ragweed Allergy Needed for Study

The National Heart and Lung Institute's Experimental Therapeutics Branch is seeking NIH employees with ragweed allergy (hay fever or asthma) to aid a research study on histamine release.

Volunteers will receive a simple skin test. If the test is positive, two blood samples will be taken at separate times.

Subjects will receive \$2 for the skin test and each blood sample.

For appointments call Dr. Floyd Atkins, Ext. 65375.

CC Blood Bank Invites NIH Employees to Open House for View of Latest Procedures



Employees will see firsthand on Jan 31 how donated blood is processed for patient use—including some of the areas where it is typed and tested.



During the Open House, an Au antigen test will be demonstrated.



Visitors will view the area where blood is processed, stored, and issued.

HYPERTENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

termining the effectiveness of the therapy to control the blood pressure, and the extent to which disability and death are thereby reduced.

To accomplish this requires several years of time (e.g., the time-lag from onset of damaging pressure elevation to heart, brain or kidney damage) and enough cooperating members for a statistical demonstration of the benefits.

Committee Drafts Plans

Phase II plans have now been drafted by a Steering Committee, made up of the principal investigators from each of the nine clinical centers, together with the program's statistical Coordinating Center.

The Coordinating Center, at the University of Texas, is responsible for the analysis, storage and retrieval of all data relating to the program.

NHLI is requesting contract proposals from clinical centers which may have the capabilities and interests to participate in the cooperative Hypertension Detection and Follow-up Program.

Chamber Music Concert to Give Program of Brahms Waltzes

The fourth concert in the 1971-72 Chamber Music series of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will be presented Sunday, Jan. 30, at 4 p.m. in the Clinical Center's Jack Masur Auditorium.

Lillian Kallir and Claude Frank, piano duo, will present a program of Brahms lieder waltzes, and other music by Dvorak and Mozart. A vocal quartet will also be featured.

The group performed previously at NIH in the 1969-70 season.

Admission is by ticket only.

The Clinical Center Blood Bank will hold an Open House, Monday, Jan. 31, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. All NIH employees are invited.

High point of the day's events will be the drawing for the winner of the 17-inch Sony portable color TV at 3:30 p.m. from the lottery of donors who have given blood since Aug. 1, 1971.

Employees have until the drawing to donate and enter the contest.

Throughout the day, tours of the Blood Bank will be conducted, and films about blood and its uses will be shown.

Demonstrations and exhibits will illustrate some of the latest Blood Bank procedures.

New Test Developed

Included will be a demonstration of the newly developed test for Au antigen—the agent associated with the liver disease hepatitis that may be transmitted through blood transfusions.

This test was developed by CC Blood Bank scientists and, partially as a result of their efforts, is now being used nationally.

Use of the test has helped reduce the incidence of blood-transmitted hepatitis in heart surgery patients from 50 percent to less than 10 percent.

Increased use of employee-donated blood has also contributed to the control of hepatitis among CC patients.

The computerized system of handling donor information will also be displayed at the open house.

Computers Are Helpful

Computerization has enabled the Blood Bank to utilize more NIH donors, eliminating the need to purchase whole blood from commercial sources.

The Open House offers an opportunity for NIH employees to meet the Blood Bank staff and tour the facility.

Also, it provides an excellent chance for the 1,900 employees who gave almost three times each last year to see what happens to donations.

Received Any Transfusions? Blood Bank Test Needs You

Blood from healthy people who have received at least one transfusion during their lifetime is needed for a test being conducted by the Clinical Center Blood Bank.

Donors will be paid \$2 for the 25 ml. sample which will be used as part of an NIH research program to determine the persistence of various antigens and antibodies among individuals who received transfusions.

Blood will be taken in CC Room 4D-51, Mondays through Fridays, between 2 and 4:30 p.m.

Call Bonnie Freeman, Ext. 62248 or 66339, for an appointment.

Drivers' Night Vision Needs Time to Adapt to Darkness

A driver's vision at night will improve dramatically if he waits a few minutes before driving off into the dark, according to the British Association of Optical Practitioners.

It takes about 15 minutes for a driver's eyes to become completely accustomed to the dark, the Association claims, but few motorists wait even 15 seconds.

They come out of a lighted building, jump into a car and drive off. They are, in fact, partially blind.

The Association's findings, covered in the *D.C. Traffic Safety Reporter*, conclude that 17-year-old drivers should wait at least 2 or 3 minutes, and 60-year-old drivers at least 5 minutes for dark adaptation. However, it takes 15 minutes for a driver to gain his best dark vision.

Cancer Panelists, Other Scientists to Comment On Preliminary Plan

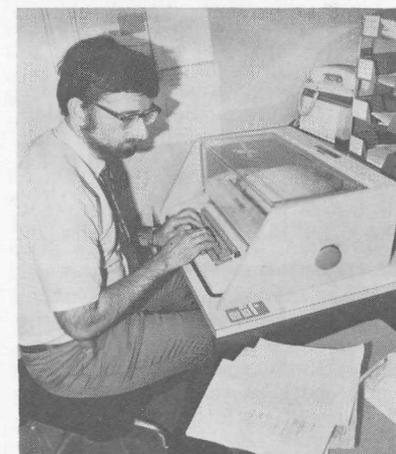
A preliminary draft of an Executive Summary of the National Cancer Plan will be ready in March for examination by the biomedical scientists who participated in four planning sessions.

The National Cancer Institute will integrate into the draft recommendations from the planning meetings and from the scientific community.

The 41 chairmen of the planning panels (held in October, November, December, and early January) will meet in March and offer their comments, and those of their panel members, on the draft.

On the basis of their suggestions, the Executive Summary will be presented to Congress by Dr. Carl G. Baker, NCI Director, when he testifies before the Subcommittee of the House of Representatives' Committee on Appropriations.

After the Congressional hearing, the National Cancer Plan will be completed some time in June.



Staff members will explain how a computer organizes donor information and produces it in split seconds when blood is needed for a CC patient.