BHME Deputy Director
Dr. PI. Eichman Named director of the Bureau of Health

Dr. Peter L. Eichman, coordinator of Health Affairs of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, has been named deputy director of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education. Dr. Eichman was formerly dean of the school.

For the past 4 years, Dr. Eichman has been a member of a BHME committee that reviews grants to schools of medicine and osteopathy.

He has been director of the University of Wisconsin Medical Center and professor of Medicine and Neurology. He has also been a member of the Wisconsin Governor's Committee on Employment.

Carl A. Fretts to Direct Expanded NCI Program

Carl A. Fretts has been appointed chief of the Research Contracts Branch, National Cancer Institute. He will be responsible for the business management of NCI's expanded contract program.

Mr. Fretts previously served at NCI from 1965 to 1970 as special assistant for business administration to Dr. C. Gordon Zabrod, NCI's scientific director for Chemotherapy. In June 1970 he received the DHEW Superior Service Award.

Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., announces the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to collaborate in research on cancer, heart disease, and environmental problems. Seated l to r are: HEW Secy. Richardson; Jacob Beam, U.S. Ambassador to Russia; Dr. Egeberg; Dr. Marvin, and Dr. Ehrlich.

The National Institutes of Health will assist in the implementation of a new agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to expand collaboration in the study of cancer, heart disease, and environmental problems, HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson announced at a press conference held Feb. 11.

The NIH components designated by the Secretary for carrying out programs in these three areas are the National Heart and Lung Institute, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and the Fogarty International Center.

Plan Early Meeting

The collaboration will be initiated through a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee for Health Cooperation which is expected to meet for the first time in Moscow in mid-March.

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Consultant to the President and Special Assistant to the Secretary, has been designated American Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Dr. Paul S. Ehrlich, Director of the Office of International Health, is American assistant co-chairman.

Included in the delegation to

(See RESEARCH AGREEMENT, Page 5)
Dr. Endicott Advocates Nursing Careers ‘Tilt’ Toward Clinical Roles

Tilting nursing career ladders toward clinical roles instead of administrative and teaching positions was urged by Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director. He spoke at a recent meeting of the American Association of Deans of College and University Schools of Nursing. BHME conducted a number of grant and contract programs to improve the Nation’s 1,300 nurse training programs, and to train nurses for clinical, administrative and teaching positions. Dr. Endicott pointed out that by the end of the last fiscal year the Professional Nurse Traineeship Program had raised by 26,500 the number of professional nurses qualified for positions as teachers, administrators and supervisors.

Suggests Clinical Nursing

“While such efforts should continue, I also believe that perhaps the career ladder in nursing now leans too sharply away from the clinical area,” Dr. Endicott said. “...Before we find we have stripped ourselves of needed talent, perhaps it’s time we considered extending the nursing career ladder higher into the direction of the physician extender as well as into administration, teaching, and research,” he continued.

Because of Federal support of nurse training programs, the number of registered nurses in this country rose from 700,000 in 1970 to 723,000 by the end of 1971, Dr. Endicott explained. However, an estimated 160,000 more are required to fill the Nation’s needs.

Thomas D. Hatch, promoted to Director, Division of Allied Health Manpower, BHME, was given a party by his staff. He has been with DAHM since its establishment in 1967.

Jesse Hicks, Lab Technician, Dies of Heart Attack Feb. 8

Jesse Hicks, a biological laboratory technician, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, died of a heart attack on Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Hicks, who came to NIAMD in 1965, was with the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, Section on Developmental Biochemistry. He was enrolled in a course “Basic Ideas in Biology.”

He leaves his wife Catherine, and two children, Frank and Joel, at the home address, 5106 F Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Aylor tested biological products for potency and safety control.

Harry T. Aylor, Division of Biologics Standards’ Laboratory of Control Activities, retired today (March 1) after 36 years of Government service—34 with NIH.

He has engaged in biologics control work at NIH since 1941. At its establishment in 1955, Mr. Aylor joined DBS.

His primary responsibility was the potency and safety control testing programs for vaccines, toxoids, toxins, and skin test materials.

Awards Noted

Over the years, Mr. Aylor received several NIH performance awards for his contributions to the control of biological products.

He is looking forward to devoting more time to his flower and vegetable gardening, as well as his other hobby of canning and preserving garden vegetables.

A party will be held tomorrow (March 2) in his honor at the Naval Medical Officers’ Club.

Nixon Proclaims March 5 ‘Save Your Vision Week’

President Nixon has issued a Proclamation designating March 5 as “Save Your Vision Week.”

In his proclamation, the President mentioned the eye research support by the Federal Government through the programs of the National Eye Institute.

He especially pointed out the “coordinated applied research program in glaucoma.” Mr. Nixon also said that present information on glaucoma indicates that in the not-too-distant future, important new methods for controlling this disease can be made available.

percent discount from list price; membership is open to all employees.
Dr. Susan R. Gortner
Appointed Acting Chief
In DN Research Branch

Dr. Susan R. Gortner, Division of Nursing, has been named acting chief of the Nursing Research Branch. This branch coordinates the intramural and extramural research activities of DN.

Dr. Gortner has major responsibility for a three-faceted program of extramural investigations into education for improved nursing practice; individual nurse fellowships, and institutional grants to prepare nurses for research in nursing and health-related disciplines.

Helps Plan Studies
She will also help plan intramural studies being carried out at DN’s Nursing Research Field Center in San Francisco.

Prior to joining DN, Dr. Gortner was assistant professor and chairman of the Medical Surgical Unit, University of Hawaii School of Nursing. She has also taught at the Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing.

Dr. Gortner earned a bachelor’s degree in Social Science at Stanford University, a Master of Nursing degree at Case Western Reserve University, and a Ph.D. degree in Higher Education at the University of California, Berkeley.

Book Traces Century Span
In the Growth of Neurology
As a Special Medical Field

A new publication, Neurology: A Medical Discipline Takes Stock, is now available from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The 156-page monograph, edited by the NINDS Information Office, was written by Dr. Aurora Edward Severinghaus, an NINDS consultant and former Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

The publication traces the growth of neurology as a medical specialty over the past 100 years. It is based mainly on information, gathered by the author during a 6-year period, from interviews with heads of neurology departments at most medical schools across the country.

Book Tells NINDS Role
The book describes the important role NINDS has played—through funding training and research—in the expansion of neurology as a specialty. In 1952 there were 252 practicing neurologists; now there are approximately 5,000.

Included in the publication is a brief review of neurological research development. Copies may be obtained free of charge from the NINDS Information Office, Bldg. 31, Room 8A-06.

Black Contribution to America Honored
Here; Exhibit Features Famous Events

'Black Contribution to America' Honored Here; Exhibit Features Famous Events

Speaking on the final day of the 3-day program honoring Black Contribution to America during Black History Week, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, extolled the famous black scientist, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, "Father of the Blood Bank," and the first director of the American Red Cross Blood Bank.

The commemorative program took place Feb. 14, 15, and 17, in the Jack Masur Auditorium of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Marston reviewed his long association with Dr. Drew and said he never passed the Drew Science Building at Howard University without being reminded of the work of the prestigious scientist. He considered it fitting to honor the contributions of Dr. Drew during Black History Week.

Mrs. Drew Speaks
Mrs. Drew, the widow of the scientist, also spoke. She expressed her pleasure at being invited to participate in the ceremonies. In her address, Mrs. Drew said she thought it "quite significant that after 25 years the contribution of her husband is still remembered and considered significant."

She also introduced her daughter, Dr. Charlene Jarvis, who is with the Department of Neuropsychology, National Institute of Mental Health, at NIH.

Another speaker on that day, Judge Harry T. Alexander, Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, traced the legal position of Negroes from slavery to the present time.

Judge Alexander termed the present "a time for people of courage." He urged everyone "in the spirit of the abolitionists," to take positions to insure that black people in America will be "truly free."

The first 2 days of the program featured films on Historical Highlights of Black America; film commentary was given by Louis Raymond Perkins, adjunct professor of Black Studies, Federal City College-Upward Mobility College.

Other presentations included the Coolidge High School choral group, and an NII'er—Berritza Parker, Supply Operations Branch—who recited James Weldon Johnson's poem, "Creation."

Program committee members who chaired each day's events were: Spencer Logan, Deputy Equal Employment Officer; Mr. Perkins, and O. H. Laster, NCI's Training and Education director.

Committee Members Named
Other committee members were Mildred Freeman, BHME, chairman, Executive Council of NIH/EEO Advisory Council; George R. Duvall, NINDS, chairman of EEO Advisory Committee Group; Robert Scruggs, NIAMD, EEO counselor, and H. Gray Gillem, NIADD, personnel management specialist.

The program, issued to each member of the audience, included biographies of authors who wrote about black history, dates of important black history events, and an insert on famous black Americans and their accomplishments.

The last page of the program, dedicated to Dr. Martin Luther King, carried a reprint of his sermon, "A Drum Major for Justice," delivered shortly before his death, at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

Concurrent with Black History Week, an exhibit of drawings and photographs depicting the work of famous black Americans, was held in the lobby of Bldg. 31.

DDH Awards Grant to U. of Fla. For Study on Dental Care

A computer is being used to study the effects that various components of dental practice have on cost and effectiveness of care delivery.

This research is supported by DDH, BHEME, who has awarded a grant to the University of Florida for the first year of a 3-year project, dedicated to Dr. Martin Luther King, carried a reprint of his sermon, "A Drum Major for Justice," delivered shortly before his death, at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

The Civil Service Commission will sponsor another "Open Season" on the Health Benefits Program before the next regular schedule, Nov. 15 through Nov. 30.

The dates will be announced after CSC has reviewed the revised rates of various plans to make sure they conform to the guidelines set by the Price Commission.

The NIH Record will inform its readers of the dates and other information, on the next "Open Season."

Six hundred and twenty-four NIH employees took advantage of the most recent "Open Season" of Nov. 15, 1971 through Jan. 31. There were 220 new enrollments; 170 changed plans, and 147 chose different options.

There were also 81 changes in types of enrollment within the same plan, and six employees cancelled their coverage.

CSC to Sponsor Additional Health Benefits Open Season

Dr. Marston, who praised highly the work of the famous black scientist—the "Father of the Blood Bank"—presented a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Drew, honor guest on that day's program.
Dr. Friedlander Retires,  
DRG Executive Secretary

Dr. Harold Friedlander, executive secretary, Dental Study Section, Division of Research Grants, retired from Federal service Feb. 11.

After 35 years of service, Dr. Friedlander retired from a career of science to devote full time to his lifelong ambition—painting.

He came to DRG in 1962 as a scientist administrator in the Research Grants Review Branch.

Prior to this appointment, Dr. Friedlander served with the Department of the Army, Fort Detrick, Md., as chief of the Biological Detection Branch.

From 1948 to 1951, he was a bacteriologist with the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, now NIAMD.

Dr. Friedlander began his Federal service with the Agricultural Research Administration in 1942.

He received his B.S. degree from the City College of New York and earned his M.S. in 1939 and Ph.D. in 1950 from G.W.U.

Dr. Friedlander is a member of several professional organizations, including the American Society for Microbiology, Research Society of America, and the American Public Health Association.

Three Appointed to Eye Council

Catherine R. Bauer, Dr. Frank William Newell, and Dr. C. Clayton Powell have been appointed to the National Advisory Eye Council.

Mrs. Bauer is chairman of the Pennsylvania Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning.

Dr. Newell is chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Powell is a specialist in visually oriented learning problems. He is a visual consultant to Clark College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta Residential Manpower Training Center, and a number of other educational institutions.

Perinatal Research Br. Of NINDS Reorganizes, Forms 3 New Sections

The Perinatal Research Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke has been reorganized, effective Feb. 1.

The PRB, administrative and coordinating unit for the Collaborative Perinatal Research Project, has established three new sections and discontinued six.

The reorganization reflects a change in direction of the Perinatal Research Project.

Analysis Intensified

In the Project, detailed observations were recorded on some 58,000 pregnancies from 1959 through 1965. Most of these children are receiving a series of tests until they are 8 years of age.

As the data collection nears completion, the analysis of data is being intensified.

Data collection will be completed in 1974, when the speech, language, and hearing function of the last group of children will be assessed.

The Section for Data Collection will receive, process, store, and retrieve all data for the project.

The Section for Production of Data Analyses will conduct processing of data, prepare data for further analyses, and supervise computer programming.

Thelma Rutherford Dies; With NCI for 30 Years

Thelma M. Cadwallader Rutherford, National Cancer Institute, died on Monday, Feb. 7. She had been with the same section—the Pathological Technology Section—since she came to NCI in 1942.

Mrs. Rutherford was a medical laboratory technician working in histotechnology.

She had served group awards given to her section twice, once in 1956, and again, this past January.

Mrs. Rutherford is survived by her husband, Julian B. of the home address, 303 Park Road, Rockville, Md.; a daughter, Jane Elizabeth Umberger, Jacksonville, Fl.; two grandchildren: a brother, Cecil Cadwallader, Winchester, Va., and two sisters, Mrs. Leslie White of Winchester, and Mrs. Wilbert Shipe of Rockville.

DDH Seminar Discusses Dental Program Aimed At Early Oral Hygiene

A dental program for elementary schools, designed to reduce plaque buildup on teeth and encourage preventive dentistry, was discussed at a recent seminar held by the Preventive Practices Branch, Division of Dental Health, BEME.

Dr. Donald H. Masters, periodontist and dental consultant for the San Antonio, Tex., public school, and Dr. Sam Hoskins, chairman of the Department of Periodontology, University of Texas, Dental Branch, San Antonio, discussed their program.

In 1959 Dr. Masters found that patients would continually return to his office with plaque buildup.

He began a prevention program there, theorizing that dentists must— in addition to repairing teeth—educate, train, and motivate parents to follow a daily oral hygiene routine.

Ideas Tested

He soon found that good oral hygiene habits to be most effective, must begin early.

In 1969 Dr. Masters tested his ideas when a local San Antonio school district requested his help in treating the children's teeth and gum problems.

The program operated in three stages: a workshop for the teachers; group sessions to instruct teachers in personal oral hygiene techniques, and classroom experimentation and discussion of the program's effectiveness.

The children, in grades kindergarten through sixth, were provided with toothbrushes, dental floss, disclosing tablets, and small mirrors, and the teachers would show them how to clean their mouths thoroughly. Films were shown on dental care.

After a 2-week training period, the children were able to clean their teeth effectively in 15 to 20 minutes.

According to Dr. Masters, the children are forming good dental habits that may last a lifetime.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

2/1—Dr. Minoru Ishizawa, Japan, Chemistry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. C. Wesley Dingleman, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3C21.

2/4—Dr. Hiroshi Watanabe, Japan, Unit on Histopharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. David M. Jacobowitz, NMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2D46.

2/8—Dr. Toshiyuki Akiyama, Japan, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. James V. Silverton, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N314.
ASOFSKY, WHANG-PENG WIN FLEMMING AWARD

Proficiency Examinations For Laboratory Workers Will Be Given on May 6

Proficiency Examinations will be given to medical laboratory specialists trained by the military and civilian lab workers who lack professional certification, for the second time on May 6, at test centers throughout the country.

The program offers four examinations in the laboratory areas of Blood Banking, Clinical Chemistry, Hematology, and Microbiology.

All are one-hour tests, and a candidate may take one or more. Scores are sent only to the candidate or to those persons he designates.

Deadline for applications is April 8.

Application forms and a bulletin of information describing the examinations — giving examples of test questions and listing 75-100 test centers — are available from:

Proficiency Examination Project, National Committee for Careers in the Medical Laboratory, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or Medical Technology Proficiency Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

and in treating patients with this disease.

Dr. Whang-Peng has been recognized for her work in cytogenetics by investigators all over the world. She has instructed a number of senior professionals in this field.

She has been associate editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, and in 1968, named Woman of the Year by the Republic of China.

Dr. Whang-Peng received her M.D. from the Medical College of Taiwan University, Taipei, Republic of China.

Dr. Whang-Peng is recognized for her work in cytogenetics by investigators all over the world. In recent years she has devoted a great deal of her time to research on the kinetics and biology of leukemia cells.

in NIAID’s Laboratory of Microbial Immunity, also heads its Experimental Pathology Section. He has designed and directed complex research programs in several areas of immunology and has contributed to the knowledge of immunity.

Dr. Asofsky’s work on the control of immunoglobulin synthesis has won international recognition.

Working with germ-free mice, he demonstrated that their spleen and lymph nodes synthesize only two immunoglobulins— IgA and IgM—whereas similar tissue from conventionally reared mice form at least five immunoglobulins.

His demonstration on mice treated with anti-IgM showed profound hypogammaglobulinemia, a condition resembling a similar disease in humans. The work shows that the mouse may serve as a model for research of this human malady which causes a high susceptibility to infection.

Dr. Asofsky has taken part in international conferences, including a WHO Expert Committee on Nomenclature of Immunoglobulins. He was recently named to a 3-year term on the NIH Transplantation and Immunology Committee.

Dr. Asofsky has also been praised for teaching young scientists the fundamentals of biomedical research.

Training Described

He received his premedical training at Cornell University and his M.D. degree from the State University of New York.

Dr. Whang-Peng, a senior investigator with NCI’s Human Tumor Cell Biology Branch, conducts cytogenetic research aimed at explaining cellular control mechanisms in human cancer.

She is the primary consultant to other NIH investigators on diseases of inborn errors of metabolism and in diseases with inherited or congenital abnormalities.

In recent years she has devoted a good deal of her time to research on the kinetics and biology of leukemia cells.

Dr. Whang-Peng has shown that immature leukemic blood leukocytes are capable of maturing and differentiating in tissue culture and that these cells are capable of phagocytosis. Her studies have important implications in understanding leukemia in NIAID’s Laboratory of Microbial Immunity, also heads its Experimental Pathology Section. He has designed and directed complex research programs in several areas of immunology and has contributed to the knowledge of immunity.

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Special Toothbrush With Electric Current Lowers Temperature Sensitivity

A special toothbrush that produces a weak electric current helps reduce tooth sensitivity to temperature changes, according to Drs. Max L. Schaeffer, David Bixler, and Pao-Lo Yu of Indiana and Purdue Universities in Indianapolis.

Dr. Bixler holds a Career Development Award from the National Institute of Dental Research.

In a recent issue of the Journal of Periodontology, the three scientists reported that electric current stimulates the pulp to form a layer of protective secondary dentin which insulates nerves from thermal changes.

Review Previous Treatment

They reviewed previous treatments for sensitive teeth, and evaluated two methods reported to be most successful by using a thermoelectric probe to deliver a reproducible temperature stimulus.

The 110 subjects with long term hypersensitivity to temperature changes were randomly assigned to four treatment groups for a 30-day period.

One group brushed with a standard fluoride dentifrice and a standard type of nylon toothbrush.

Other Groups Described

A second group brushed with a similar dentifrice without fluoride but used a specially modified toothbrush with a strip of tinfoil on one side and of magnesium on the other to provide an unnoticeable and harmless electric current.

A third group used both the fluoride dentifrice and the modified toothbrush, while the control group received inactive products.

A thermoelectric probe delivered increases or decreases of heat one degree at a time at the gum line of sensitive teeth, and patients indicated when pain was felt.

Results Given

Fluoride treatment alone was not significantly desensitizing, but the electric current, with or without fluoride, markedly reduced sensitivity to cold.

Heat sensitivity was also reduced but not as much—fewer people suffer from heat than cold sensitivity.

Within a month, nearly 70 percent of those using the special brush with ordinary paste improved and almost 40 percent claimed complete cure.

Will the Real Howard Hughes Please Rise?

Lab Technician Has Moment of Glory

By Irving Shapiro

Attorney Louis Sackin had been McCune estate in Phoenix, Ariz., for many months with no luck. According to a Phoenix newspaper, Hughes in the Bahamas giving him details of the mansion—$6 acres, 40 rooms, 26 bathrooms, 14 bedrooms, nine fireplaces, one skating rink, and a 10-car garage.

Then Sackin finally got a call from Howard Hughes. But Hughes didn't seem to be interested in the $6 million property. Rather, he wanted to know about a small parcel of land.

Sackin kept referring to his letter and wanting Howard by mentioning $4 million as a possible price. However, Hughes still seemed confused about the whole thing. And indeed he should have been.

For this was Howard J. Hughes of Phoenix—unrelated by blood, marriage, or bank balance to THE Howard Hughes.

Howard J. is a laboratory technician for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Phoenix Clinical Research Section.

This section occupies the fifth floor of the Indian Medical Center and conducts clinical research on diseases prevalent among American Indians of the Southwest.

Researcher Hughes was calling on behalf of a friend and took Sackin's phone number off a "For Sale" sign that was on a small piece of property.

Sackin began to suspect something was wrong because the man had a young voice and not the one he would expect from an older billionaire.

Several film stars and a multi-billionaire have been approached and have turned thumbs down on the mansion. Is anyone else interested in a nice retirement home in Arizona?

NIAMD Issues 1st Guideline On Artificial Kidney Use, Plans Periodic Revisions

The first edition of a guideline, Evaluation of Hemodialyzers, has been published by the Artificial Kidney Program, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The Program awards contracts for development and improvement of artificial kidneys and for research into improved treatment for patients in chronic kidney failure.

This 84-page document views requirements for a clinically effective dializer, outlines measurements essential for realistic evaluation of the device, and contains nomenclature, appendices, and references to appropriate literature.

Periodic revisions will be issued to reflect rapid improvements.

Dr. Frank A. Gotch, chairman of the Hemodialyzer Study Group which produced the report, is associate clinical professor of Medicine, at the University of California, San Francisco, and associate director of the Northern California Artificial Kidney Center at San Francisco General Hospital.

NIAMD will make this report available to those concerned with research in this area. It can also be obtained for one dollar from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Dr. Stella Booth has been appointed chief of the Respiratory Diseases Branch in the National Heart and Lung Institute's Collaborative Studies Program. Dr. Booth comes to NHLI from the National Cancer Institute where she served since 1967 as coordinator of Clinical Activities, Endocrine Evaluation Branch.

From 1965 to 1966, she was head of the Radio Therapy Section, Cancer Therapy Evaluation Branch, Extramural Activities. In 1966-67 she served as acting chief of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch of the Division of Radiological Health, PHS, and in 1968-69 was acting chief of Biometry Branch, Extramural Activities. In 1969-70 she served since 1967 as chief of the Respiratory Diseases Br., Epidemiology in the PHS Air Pollution Program.

Immediately after World War II, she taught pathology at the University of Brazil School of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro.

Attends Girton College
Dr. Booth did her undergraduate work at Cambridge University (Girton College) in England and at New York University.

After a year in the Yale Graduate School of Fine Arts, she returned to England to study medicine at the University of Liverpool and the University of London.

Dr. Booth has had 4 years of postdoctoral training in the United States, but returned to the hospital in London, Hammer smith, in 1949-50 for further studies in pathology.

In 1962, she came back to Yale to take graduate courses in epidemiology and in 1963 received her MPH there.

The author of a number of papers on epidemiology, she has lectured widely in the U.S., Brazil, and Great Britain.

Experts Report Problems With Bioassays in Uremia
A new publication, Proceedings of a Workshop on Behavioral Bioassays in Uremia, was recently issued by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Investigators in that field may obtain copies of the Proceedings from the NIAMD Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Program, NIH, Bldg. S1, Room 9A-05, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Grant applications pour in daily in the Division of Research Grants' Project Control Section. The record of 4,650 applications received during the January-February 1972 deadline is expected to be broken.

2 New Members Join Clinical Review Group
Two new members have been appointed to the NINDS Clinical Review Committee—Linda Nee, first non-doctorate on the committee and its first woman member, and Dr. Thomas Smith.

Miss Nee is a social worker in the Neurological Diseases and Stroke Social Work Section of the Clinical Center Social Work Department.

As head of the Section on Sensory Physiology, in the NINDS Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Dr. Smith is involved in basic research.

The committee, chaired by Dr. W. King Engel, chief of the NINDS Medical Neurology Branch, was organized to review and make recommendations concerning the propriety of all NINDS intramural clinical research projects which involve patients.

The committee has been expanded from 6 to 8 members to include persons whose primary responsibilities are not in the area of intramural patient care.

Munching on Ice or Drinking Hot Coffee With Ice Cream Can Make Teeth Crack
Chewing on ice or drinking hot coffee with ice cream eventually can make teeth crack, University of Utah scientists report.

Drs. W. S. Brown and H. R. Jacobs, with R. E. Thompson, are working under a National Institute of Dental Research grant.

They found that expansion from heat and sudden contraction from cooling can crack teeth because tooth enamel and the dentin layer beneath it expand and contract at different rates.

Additionally, enamel is a poor conductor. When it is cooled suddenly, it cannot contract because the dentin beneath it has not yet cooled and contracted. The resulting thermal stress can crack teeth.

The finding may explain why heat and cold cause pain. With cold, contracting enamel may squeeze dentin until it presses against the sensitive nerve endings in the pulp.

Expansion from heat could also make dentin close in on the pulp and trigger pain.

The investigators used extracted teeth collected from Salt Lake City oral surgeons and cattle teeth gathered at stockyards.

Dr. Brown, professor of Mechanical Engineering and principal investigator, said he and Dr. Jacobs, associate professor of Mechanical Engineering, have discovered that tooth enamel can suffer "thermal fatigue" from the constant temperature changes inside the mouth when people consume such things as hot coffee and cold ice cream.

Changes Affect Enamel
The scientists said the enamel is not damaged when the tooth is heated, as in the intake of a hot drink. But when the tooth surface is subjected to sudden temperature drops, like eating or drinking something cold, the enamel tends to contract and is more susceptible to cracking.

The researchers fashioned a special appliance consisting of thin plastic upper and lower plates containing thermocouples connected to a recorder and measured the temperature changes inside a person's mouth.

They discovered a fluctuation ranging from 140 degrees (hot toddy, coffee, and other hot drinks) to 35 degrees (soft ice cream).

They also built a special "thermal cycling machine" in which extracted teeth could be subjected to alternate hot and cold temperatures every 30 seconds, by running streams of controlled temperature water over enamel surfaces.

One of the aims of their future research will include looking for a better way to shape the cavities dentists drill. They will also seek restorative materials that can better withstand thermal expansion and contraction.

"We think there is a natural wedding between dentistry and engineering," Dr. Jacobs said. "Repair and restoration of teeth are, after all, actually a miniaturized engineering project."

Under a new contract with NIDR, the Utah University scientists are continuing their studies of enamel stress as well as cavity preparation and the choice of materials.

Orley Bourland Appointed Administrative Officer For NCI at Ft. Detrick
Since President Nixon's decision in 1969 to end biological warfare research in the U.S., Mr. Bourland has coordinated disposal of hazardous materials at Fort Detrick.

Orley R. Bourland, Jr., a chemical engineer associated with Fort Detrick for the past 23 years, has been named administrative officer for the National Cancer Institute's research activities at the facility.

Mr. Bourland will be on the staff of the administrative office for Etiology, NCI.

He will handle administrative affairs concerning the cancer investigations to be carried out by an independent contractor at Fort Detrick, with direction by NCI scientists.

The contractor will be selected in June from a number of firms bidding for the award.

Mr. Bourland's activities will include liaison among the Fort Detrick contractor, the Department of the Army, from whom the facilities are leased, and NCI.

Mr. Bourland received his degree in Chemical Engineering from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in 1944.
Dr. Colin M. MacLeod Dies; Eminent Immunologist Was on Mission for NIH

Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, 63, chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the U. S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program and a former White House Science advisor, died in London Feb. 12.

Dr. MacLeod was on route to Bangladesh on a special mission for Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH, and was scheduled to make official site visits to the International Centers of Medical Research.

Dr. MacLeod was en route to Bangladesh to study the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases in India, Pakistan, and Malaysia.

Representing Mr. Marston at memorial services, Dr. John R. Seal, scientific director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, paid tribute to Dr. MacLeod:

"He served the National Institutes of Health in many capacities, most of which will never be apparent to those who chronicle his formal appointments."

"He was foremost a friend and advisor who gave generously of his wisdom, experience, and broad knowledge to all who asked for it."

Develops Program

While serving as Deputy Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology in 1965, Dr. MacLeod developed a cooperative health research program between the United States and Japan.

He headed the U. S. Delegation since its inception, giving his attention to scientific activities, as well as its policies.

A microbiologist and pioneers in immunology, Dr. MacLeod was recognized for his contributions to fundamental research in biochemistry, genetics, and played an active role in studies relating to prevention and treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia during World War II.

He served on the NIH Cholera Advisory Committee which helped NIH design the SEATO Cholera Research Program and start the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, East Pakistan. He also served as chairman of the Technical Committee of the Laboratory.

At the time of his death, Dr. MacLeod was chairman of the White House Office of Science and Technology, director of the NIH and served as chairman of the Cholera Research Laboratory.

The testing will soon be extended to older children and eventually to high school students. This program has been expanded through a grant from the National Heart and Lung Institute.

A number of similar studies for detecting and testing blood-lipid disorders in children are being carried out at NHLI and in other institutions with research grant or contract support from the Institute.

Dr. Charles J. Glueck is principal investigator of the UC Medical Center Program.

He is assistant professor of medicine, director of the Lipoprotein Research Laboratory, and assistant program director of the Federally-supported General Clinical Research Center.

"High Risks" Screened

Dr. Glueck and his associates will screen babies to teenagers from "high risk" families—those with a history of heart disease.

He will study children of all ages referred by private physicians to determine the cholesterol level of the child.

Where it is indicated, the University of Cincinnati group will recommend and start treatment, in consultation with the patient’s private physician, to control or lower the cholesterol level by diet and/or medication.

Dr. Glueck believes that lifelong cholesterol lowering starting at birth will control the hardening of the arteries associated with familial hypercholesterolemia.

Previous work has shown that hypercholesterolemia can be diagnosed from the cord blood of newborn babies.

Also, that moderate changes in diet in the first year of the baby’s life can normalize its cholesterol, and that diet plus medication (cholestyramine) can maintain normal cholesterol in the older child.

NICHLD Workshop Helps To Evaluate Potential Of Contraceptive, DES

The potential of estrogens as a postcoital contraceptive was considered by physicians, population scientists, and family planning administrators at a one-day workshop held at NIH on Feb. 14.

The Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, sponsored the workshop in cooperation with the Food and Drug Administration.

In recent years, university health services and practicing physicians have increased the use of estrogen, diethylstilbestrol (DES), as a contraceptive agent.

Assessment of DES's potential and desirability as a contraceptive is required as the FDA considers adding this indication to the drug's labeling.

As the Government's major population research agency, the NICHLD arranged a special conference to investigate the issue. Goals include the development of a number of new contraceptives aimed at meeting the diverse needs of individuals who practice contraception.

Results Reported

At the recent workshop, evidence reported on more than 3500 women indicated DES may be effective in preventing pregnancy if taken within 2 or 3 days after coitus.

However, the question of safety has not yet been answered, and no recommendation to the FDA will be made at this time.

Experience with two other estrogens—natural and one synthetic—on a smaller number of women showed 100 percent effectiveness, some of the women experienced nausea, breast tenderness, and other side effects.

CPR plans to further investigate the feasibility of postcoital estrogens as a contraceptive approach.

Dosage, side effects, and efficacy of various estrogens will be considered in planning its contraceptive development program, which this year is supporting an estimated $7.1 million in research contracts.

Sixteen medical students are enrolled for approximately 10 weeks in the Clinical Electives for Medical Students program, offered by the Clinical Center since last spring. Each student selects a specialty—immunology, endocrinology, or hematology. Between lectures, seminars, and bedside rounds, he frequents the NIH Library.