

the



# Record

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

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## Dr. Rauscher Holds First Press Briefing; Philosophy—'Let's Do What We Can Now'



At his first press briefing as NCI Director, Dr. Rauscher explains the "quarterback system" for implementing the new cancer control program.

"My philosophy is: Let's do what we can now with existing data," Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Director of the National Cancer Institute, said at an NIH press briefing May 25, his first since accepting appointment to head the Institute.

Dr. Rauscher, referring to the new cancer control program authorized by the National Cancer Act of 1971, outlined steps the NCI plans to begin taking immediately.

He defined cancer control as demonstrating to the medical community that existing research knowledge can be put to immediate use in care of patients with certain rapidly-growing cancers.

"The key word is 'demonstration,'" he said. Using what he called "the quarterback system," scientists from each of several "centers of excellence" will visit about ten other medical institutions throughout the Nation to train personnel there in chemotherapeutic and other techniques already highly successful against acute childhood leukemia and several other types of cancer.

### Announces Goal

The goal will be establishment of a total of 55 cancer control centers in 2 years, compared with the six or seven that now obtain best results in patient care.

Dr. Rauscher stressed that "training is basic to our efforts."

He also said that NCI will work closely with the Environmental

(See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 7)

## Change in NIAMD Name Reflects New Emphasis On Digestive Diseases

President Richard M. Nixon on May 19 signed a bill designating a name change for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. It is now known as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases (NIAMDD).

The change reflects more adequately the Institute's interest in digestive diseases and renewed emphasis in this group of disorders which chronically affect about 13 million Americans and are the primary cause of hospitalization.

The major digestive diseases are gallstones, peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis, hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, ileitis, infectious diarrhea, and intestinal malabsorption.

Under the law (P.L. 92-305), the Institute will "carry out programs of support for research and training in the diagnosis, prevention,

(See NIAMD CHANGE, Page 4)

## New 'Bank' of Cells With Genetic Defects Will Be Maintained for Investigators

A central repository of human cell lines and tissue cultures representing hundreds of inborn errors of metabolism and other genetic defects will be established and made available to scientists under a new contract agreement between the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Institute for Medical Research in Camden, N.J.

Medical authorities estimate that 15 million Americans are seriously afflicted with some form of inherited disorder and that one of every 250 babies is born with a genetic defect which will lead to mental retardation or physical disability.

The New Jersey medical research institute—directed by Dr. Lewis L. Coriell—will develop and maintain a "library" or "bank" in which selected cells are cultured, frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored until needed for research or as aids in diagnosing and treating specific genetic diseases.

Dr. Coriell and Dr. Arthur E. Greene, head of the Cell Biology Department, have developed, and perfected many of the methods used



Dr. Coriell (r) and Dr. Greene store frozen cells in liquid nitrogen at -316° F until needed for genetics research.

to grow cells and to store the live cell cultures until needed.

The new facility will also make

(See GENETIC BANK, Page 6)

## DBS Will Transfer To FDA on July 1

On July 1, the Division of Biologics Standards with its 258 full-time employees will be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration.

In announcing the impending move HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson said "... there is the obvious advantage gained by consolidating the DBS regulatory function with similar activities carried out on a much broader range by the Food and Drug Administration. . . ."

The Secretary also cited NIH Director Dr. Robert Q. Marston's analysis of the DBS transfer and his suggestions on changes in the organization.

### Explains Recommendation

In his recommendation that DBS be transferred intact, Dr. Marston pointed out that the consolidation can best be implemented by maintaining the regulatory activity with the research that is related to regulation.

He further explained that "... only 10 percent of the DBS's current activity is research extending beyond the development and testing of biologic products."

Because many DBS scientists are engaged in multiple functions within the Division, Dr. Marston considered that dividing the existing organization among functional categories would not be practical.

Secretary Richardson alluded to the distinguished services of DBS and "urged its dedicated scientists and administrators to continue this tradition in the new setting at FDA."

Mr. Richardson discussed the recent DBS investigations by NIH and the General Accounting Office. He took issue with the interpretation of the studies as critical of the operations of the Division.

"I wish to emphasize that each of the studies confirm that the public has been well served by DBS within the limits of the current state of knowledge.

"The studies themselves point out that most of the noted deficiencies

(See DBS TRANSFER, Page 5)

# the NIH Record

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## CC Cardiac Arrest Team Demonstrates Its Skill During a Medical Emergency



Fred Loveless expresses his appreciation to some of the people who helped him during a recent heart attack. Seated (l to r) are: Miss Maher, Mr. Mack, Mr. Loveless, Mr. Armstrong, and Dr. Frenkel. Standing are: Dr. Witters, Dr. Farnham, Mrs. Young, and Dr. Lynch.

By Ann Bainbridge

"It couldn't have happened in a better place," said Fred Loveless as he talked about his medical emergency on May 3. As he and several other persons involved gathered for a "reunion" photo, they recounted Mr. Loveless' experience that day.

On the morning of May 3, Fred Loveless, a statistical clerk in the Safety and Fire Prevention Branch, Office of Administrative Services, stopped by the Bldg. 31 Health Unit of the Employee Health Service complaining of indigestion.

Other symptoms suggested something more than indigestion, however, and in spite of Mr. Loveless' protests, nurse Marion Young summoned the NIH Fire Department ambulance.

Deputy chief Milton Mullican and fireman James Armstrong responded to the call and transported Mr. Loveless to the Clinical Center Health Unit.

### Staff Comes to Rescue

Within minutes an electrocardiogram revealed that the blood flow through Mr. Loveless' heart was being blocked. As preparations were being made to monitor his heart, Mr. Loveless had a cardiac arrest.

Dr. Lawrence Frenkel, EHS associate medical officer, immediately began cardiopulmonary resuscitation, administering oxygen and massaging the heart so that oxygen-rich blood would continue to circulate.

Dr. John Lynch, EHS chief, and Dr. Norman Wilson, psychiatric consultant, heard Dr. Frenkel's call of "Cardiac arrest!" and hurried to assist him, taking turns massaging the heart.

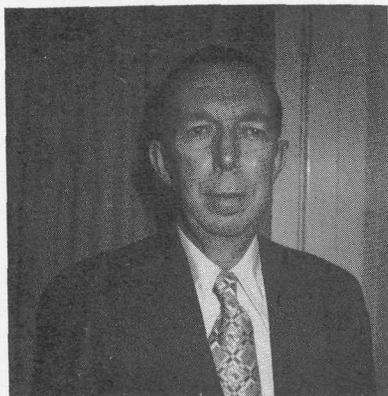
Meanwhile, the cardiac arrest team was called. On duty that day were Dr. Gary Farnham, Cardiology Branch, Dr. Lee Witters, Molecular Disease Branch, and Dr. Charles McIntosh, Surgery, all of

### Retired Annuitants to Get Increase in Cost-of-Living

A 4.8 percent cost-of-living increase in retirement annuities will become effective July 1, according to the Civil Service Commission.

In order to qualify for this increase, an employee must be eligible for retirement on an immediate annuity and must be separated—or his pay must cease—no later than June 30.

B/I/D personnel officers are available to answer questions on provisions of the CSC Retirement System.



John A. Hampton, head of the OAS Quality Control Section, retired in May. Mr. Hampton, a former lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, came here in 1959 and organized his section which was then under SMB. Friends and colleagues attended a farewell party which was given for him.

### Book on Nursing Resources Condenses 4 Books in One

A new publication—*Planning for Nursing Needs and Resources*—has been issued by the Division of Nursing, BHME.

The booklet stresses the importance of community and professional cooperation in establishing a practical design for change in nursing conditions.

The 200-page volume condenses four books on nursing resources into one. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A single free copy may be had from DN.

## NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

### Radio

#### DISCUSSION: NIH

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

June 9

Dr. James F. Bosma, NIDR  
Subject: Oral and Pharyngeal  
Development (R)

June 16

Dr. Lois Cohen, DDH  
Subject: Social Sciences in  
Dentistry (R)

Interview takes place during intermission of *Music Room*.

### Television

#### OVERVIEW

WRC-TV (Channel 4) 11 a.m.

June 18

Arthur Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD  
Subject: Control of Fertility in the United States

### Booklet of Prayers Published For Patients' Relatives, Friends

A booklet entitled *Prayers for Those Who Wait* was recently published by the Clinical Center Spiritual Ministry Department. It was written by Rabbi Maurice Kleinberg.

Copies may be obtained from the Spiritual Ministry Department, Ext. 63407.

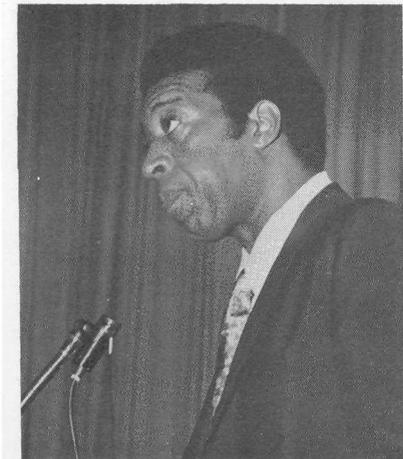
## Dr. Randolph Cites UMC As 'Innovative Program'

The benefits of Upward Mobility for NIH and its employees were the topic of a special noontime program, "You Can Make It," Upward Mobility—New Careers in a Changing Society."

The Counseling and Guidance Branch, Office of Personnel Management, presented the program on May 15.

Dr. Harland Randolph, president of Federal City College and main speaker, congratulated NIH employees for their relationship with FCC and its Upward Mobility College extension courses.

He said that UMC is "an interesting, innovating model program



Dr. Randolph said, "I hope that FCC-UMC is the 'prolific' experience that Commissioner of Education Sidney P. Marland is talking about."

where a combination of education and on-the-job experience will lead to promotion for the FCC-Upward Mobility College graduate."

"Credentials and performance" are two important aspects of the UMC curriculum.

"Don't look for 'snap' courses at FCC-UMC. A degree from FCC is not a welfare degree but a recognition to be earned," Dr. Randolph commented.

In concluding his remarks, Dr. Randolph said that "those of you who are a part of the FCC-UMC program should adopt as your motto: Be not one to graduate . . . but one who helped others on the way."

Brief remarks on the progress and purpose of Upward Mobility were contributed by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH, and John M. Sangster, OPM Director.

## Dr. Carl Kupfer Gives Lecture

Dr. Carl Kupfer, Director of the National Eye Institute, delivered the Gifford Memorial Lecture at a recent meeting of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society.

Dr. Kupfer spoke on the Clinical Significance of Pseudofacility.

## Out West, Helicopters Fly Critically-Ill Infants to Nurseries in Medical Center

The life-saving drama of transferring critically-ill newborn infants to the intensive care nurseries at Stanford University Hospital is often played in the sky.

A heliport, completed in April 1971, is located 700 feet from the emergency room entrance. It is a convenient landing pad for helicopters transporting tiny babies in critical condition from distant hospitals.

So far, there have been 20 mercy missions with patients being flown in by helicopters landing on the heliport.

The helicopter service is part of an interhospital transport system designed and managed by Drs. Philip Sunshine, Alvin Hackel, and John Johnson of the Department of Pediatrics and Anesthesia.

Stanford's newborn intensive care units serve area III of the California Regional Medical Programs. However, acutely ill infants are brought from hospitals throughout central California or western Nevada which do not have the facilities to treat them.

Each year about 200 babies are transferred to Stanford's Premature Research Center where the intensive care nurseries are subsidized by a Division of Research Resources grant.

Most of the babies are less than 24 hours old, and they usually have breathing difficulties or require major surgery.

"The most crucial period for the infant is the time it takes Stanford pediatricians to reach the baby, for once they are by the infant's side, they can initiate preliminary treatment and then continue to provide emergency care en route," explained Dr. Sunshine, the Center's program director.

"The transfer between hospitals should be as quick as possible since complete intensive care is not possible until the baby is at Stanford. The ideal traveling time between hospitals is less than one hour,"



The transport team is ready with the life-saving unit, and waiting to transfer the infant from the helicopter to an ambulance which will go directly to the Stanford hospital.

said Dr. Sunshine.

Since infants have not yet developed the ability to ward off cold and maintain a stable body temperature, they must be transported in a neutral thermal environment.

The Premature Research Center worked with the Department of Anesthesia and the Thermosciences Division of the University's Department of Mechanical Engineering to modify and adapt the basic neo-natal transport unit for use in helicopters and airplanes.

The Stanford infant transporter provides a comfortable temperature for the infant through the use of radiant heat warmers, a principle adapted from the Apollo space program.

The transporter has an oxygen ventilation system that will supply 2 or 3 hours of oxygen; battery powered monitors for heart rate, fluid intake, blood pressure and temperature, and portable re-

(See INFANTS FLY, Page 6)



Now in the intensive care nursery, the infant, surrounded by Premature Research Center scientists, receives oxygen from Dr. Edwards (l). Standing by to further examine the tiny patient are (l to r): Drs. Goldstein and Johnson, Prof. Robert Moffat, and Dr. Hackel. The center is supported by DRR funds.

## Dr. George E. Mitchell Named Deputy Director Of Audiovisual Center

Dr. George E. Mitchell has been appointed deputy director of the National Library of Medicine's National Medical Audiovisual Center in Atlanta.

The Center conducts programs to develop and improve the quality of biomedical instructional materials in schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and allied health.

Dr. Mitchell, who will begin his new duties in July, will also continue to serve as chief of the Office of Audiovisual Educational Development, BHME.

He came to the Division of Dental Health in 1967 as a regional dental consultant.

Earlier Dr. Mitchell had been assigned to the Division's headquarters in Bethesda, serving as chief of the Health Programs Branch, 1960-63; as special assistant to the Director for 2 years, and, then associate director for



Dr. Mitchell received the PHS Meritorious Service Medal in 1971 for outstanding service.

Operations from 1965 to 1967.

Commissioned in the Public Health Service in 1955, he has held assignments as dental surgeon at the U.S. Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, N. J., assistant regional dental consultant in Charlottesville, Va., and dental health officer in the Idaho Department of Health.

He received his D.M.D. degree from the University of Alabama School of Dentistry in 1954, and his M.P.H. degree from the University of Michigan School of Public Health in 1960.

## Dr. Rhoades Joins NIAID Council

Dr. Everett R. Rhoades, professor of Medicine and associate professor of Microbiology and Immunology at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, has been appointed to the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council.

# Sunrise to Sunset: Five Flags Fly on Campus

By Marie Mastin

NIH Information Aide



On June 14, Flag Day, Americans across the Nation will rise early to display and pay tribute to the U.S. flag.

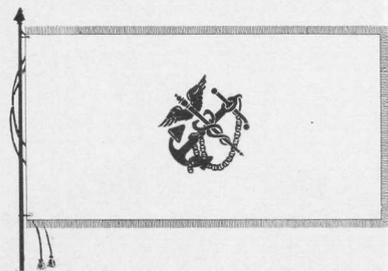
A once-a-year tradition for many, this homage for the symbol of U.S. glory and freedom is rendered daily at NIH.

Each morning at sunrise lone guards raise the American flag in front of four campus buildings.

At one of the buildings, the Clinical Center, a second guard hoists the blue and white Assistant Surgeons' General flag to the west of the Stars and Stripes.

Five flags fly over NIH on weekdays from sunrise to sunset. The U.S. flag waves in front of Buildings 1, 10, 31, and 38. Only at the Clinical Center does an "insignia" flag share a position of honor. Except in the unique circumstance of half-masting, both fly at the same level.

The NIH Guard Force procures, stores, displays, and disposes of flags of all types, sizes, and purposes. Both U.S. and insignia flags, which designate HEW, the PHS, or



The blue PHS Corps seal centered on the white Assistant Surgeons' General flag pictures a winged caduceus crossed with a fouled anchor.

their respective officials, are displayed on the reservation. These flags may be either indoor types, which are fringed, or outdoor, which are not.

Three different sizes of U.S. outdoor flags fly as the weather or ceremony of the day dictates. Under normal conditions, the *Fair Weather* flag — 5' x 9.5' — is flown. Inclement weather brings out the small *Storm* flag — 3.52' x 6.69'.

On holidays and for ceremonial occasions, the large *Garrison* or dress flag—10' x 19'—may caress the breeze.

In the past, NIH flew the U.S. Garrison flag on Sundays. The practice was discontinued, according to Capt. Richard F. Jones, Guard Force commanding officer, because the flags are very expensive (approximately \$80 each), easily torn, and difficult to handle.

When U.S. or insignia flags do become soiled or mangled, "They are wrapped, carried to an incin-

erator and burned," Capt. Jones disclosed.

NIH maintains four different types of insignia flags in three sizes. The HEW Secretary's flag, garnet with a white eagle insignia, is unfurled when the Secretary is on the reservation.

These different PHS insignia flags "enhance the prestige of the Service, provide a symbol for identity therewith, and . . . symbolize a rallying point wherein resides Service leadership . . ." a personnel directive indicates.

## Many Flags on Hand

The Guard Offices have on hand flags that represent the PHS, the Surgeon General, Deputy Surgeon General or Assistant Surgeons General.

Flags for the Surgeon General and Deputy Surgeon General are displayed when these officials visit the campus.

The Assistant Surgeons' General flag flies on weekdays with the U.S. flag at the Clinical Center to identify the presence of the twelve Assistant Surgeons General here at NIH.

Since these officials are not on duty during weekends, the PHS flag, gold with blue insignia, takes its place, according to Corporal Arthur Fortune, a CC guard.

When a U.S. President, Congressman, or other official dies, NIH receives word from HEW to fly the American flag at half-staff for the prescribed length of time.



Special protocol governs placement of the U.S. flag when it is half-masted. On the death of J. Edgar Hoover last month, the American flag flew below the Assistant Surgeons' General flag at the Clinical Center.—Photo by Tom Joy.



Early in the morning, Pvt. Arthur Carr, NIH Guard Force, hoists the Stars and Stripes in front of the Clinical Center.

Insignia flags are not half-masted. At the Clinical Center, half-masting positions the U.S. flag below the Assistant Surgeon's General or PHS flag.

In this situation, frequently "observant NIH employees call the Guard Office to report that the flag is displayed incorrectly," said Capt. Jones.

Although the officers explain the special protocol to callers, the force always "appreciates" this interest and concern, the captain stressed.

## Retired Med. Professors Hold Clinical Seminars In Unaffiliated Hospitals

A cadre of retired medical professors is helping to offset the shortage of medical instructors in isolated hospitals that are not affiliated with universities.

The group, called Senior Medical Consultants, was formed by Dr. Joseph Moldaver, a neurologist and a former professor at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Moldaver is now director of Neuropsychiatry at Saint Barnabas Hospital, N.Y.C.

### 50 Doctors Are Involved

The innovative project, sponsored by the Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME, consists of 50 doctors who have given seminars in 20 hospitals throughout New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

In describing the program which is now in its second year, Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director, said, "It not only provides a relatively inexpensive way to teach house staff but is also an excellent vehicle for getting continuing education into suburban hospitals near the homes of many physicians."

## NIAMD CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

and treatment of digestive diseases, including support for training in medical schools, graduate clinical training, epidemiology studies, clinical trials, and interdisciplinary research programs."

The Act also designates a Digestive Disease Committee within the National Advisory Council to advise on activities and make recommendations on grants and contracts in this area.

The change points out the many expressions of interest of the scientific community and the public for greater recognition of health problems associated with digestive diseases, according to HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson.

James H. Cavanaugh, Staff Assistant to the President for Health Affairs, wired the President of the American Gastroenterological Association at its meeting in Dallas to inform him of the change:

"It is with pleasure that I inform you that the President has signed H.R. 13591, a bill to change the name of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases to the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

"The President knows of the interest that you and your associates have had in this legislation and asked that you be informed of this action before he left Saturday for his trip to Austria and Moscow."

## DBS TRANSFER

(Continued from Page 1)

cies had been corrected by 1968. The remaining problems have been successfully resolved through subsequent steps by the Department and the NIH," he said.

He stated that Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, FDA Commissioner, and Dr. Marston "... have assured me of their dedication in making the new arrangement maximally effective using the resources of both agencies for this purpose."

Dr. Marston and Dr. Edwards met with the entire Division staff on May 30 to discuss the transfer of the Division to FDA.

### Elevated to Bureau Status

Dr. Marston pointed out that the transfer "will not involve any physical move, and we anticipate that there will be a continued close-working relationship between NIH and the DBS staff, as there has been in the past."

Dr. Edwards announced that the Division will be elevated to bureau status within FDA, reporting directly to the Office of the Commissioner.

In welcoming the DBS staff Dr. Edwards said, "We are, very frankly, looking forward to this association. . . . During the past several years we have placed as number one priority the strengthening of our scientific capabilities. . . ."

### Division Commended

"I can assure you all that we will give you the same support in terms of working strength of your scientific capabilities as NIH has done in the past."

Dr. Marston also commended DBS on "the job that you have done over the past years. . . . It is of primary importance," he added, "that you continue to discharge your duties in the protection of the American public."

DBS was officially established at NIH in 1955, but as long ago as 1902 responsibilities for a biologics program involving such products as viruses, serums, and toxins, were assigned to the Hygienic Laboratory established in 1891, and a forerunner of NIH.

### Consolidated in 1955

During the intervening years, that program was assigned to NIH components which were eventually consolidated into DBS in 1955.

In 1956, Dr. Roderick Murray was named Director of that Division. Dr. Murray joined NIH in 1947 as a PHS commissioned officer.

Although DBS will no longer be an NIH component, as yet, there are no plans for the Division leav-

## Dr. Roderick Murray Named Special Assistant To Director of NIAID

Dr. Roderick Murray has been appointed special assistant to the Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Dorland Davis, NIAID Director, expressed his "personal pleasure that Dr. Murray will be joining the NIAID."

Dr. Davis added, "Dr. Murray will serve as an advisor to NIAID. . . . His counsel will be particularly valuable to those programs concerned with developing virus vaccines."

"We also plan to draw on Dr. Murray's experience in hepatitis research, a field in which he made notable contributions. . . ."

At the request of Dr. Charles C. Edwards, FDA Commissioner, a search committee has been activated to recommend scientists for consideration as head of the biologics control programs within FDA.

Dr. John Sherman, NIH Deputy Director, heads the committee.

In his request to Dr. Marston for reassignment, Dr. Murray stated



**Dr. Murray, whose new appointment will become effective in July, was commended by Dr. Marston for "... major contributions."**

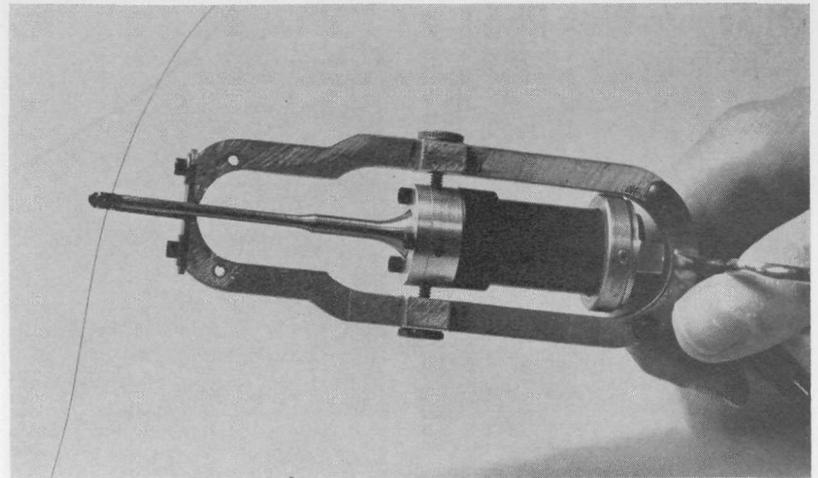
that "I have carefully considered the implications of the forthcoming transfer of DBS—to the Division as a whole, to the staff, and to me personally . . . [and] am requesting that I be reassigned within the NIH at the time of the transfer. I do this even though I have strong feelings of loyalty to my staff."

Dr. Marston commended Dr. Murray for "the major contributions that you have made to this Nation over the years and particularly under the difficult working conditions of the past year."

ing the campus—it will continue to use the building and facilities that it now occupies.

The DBS building was formally dedicated in 1960. The King and Queen of Thailand participated in the dedication ceremonies.

## NCI Scientist, Dr. Garvey, Helps Develop Ultrasonic-Vibration Device for Suturing



**Difficulty in tying wire sutures during an operation performed by Dr. Garvey's father led to the invention of the ultrasonic-vibration instrument used for swift, strong suturing.—"Medical World News" Photo.**

A National Cancer Institute scientist, Dr. Thomas Q. Garvey, III, is one of three inventors of an ultrasonic-vibration instrument that may help in surgical procedures requiring swift, strong suturing.

"The initial instrument needs further refinement to be useful in an operating room," observed Dr. Garvey. "However, it is ready for animal experimentation."

Dr. Garvey is in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, General Laboratories and Clinics.

The co-inventors, Dr. Stephen Schultz, now a pediatric resident at Lincoln Hospital, New York; Ronald H. Winston, a director of Ultrasonic Systems, Inc., Farmingdale, L.I., and Dr. Garvey, who met in 1960 while attending Harvard University, were granted patent 3,657,056 which refers to the instrument.

### Given Patent

Patent number 3,518,848 was previously allowed the three inventors for the basic ultrasonic suturing method.

"We noticed the difficulty in tying wire sutures during an operation performed by my father, a neurosurgeon," said Dr. Garvey. "I was a senior in medical school, and Ronnie Winston was experimenting with ultrasonic energy."

"It occurred to us that these ultrasonic vibrations might be used for heatless welding of sutures. When we tried it, we found that it worked not only on metals but on certain synthetics as well."

According to Dr. Garvey, the time saving can be substantial. "In certain operations, particularly in the cardiovascular field, suturing can take one-fourth of an 8-hour procedure," he said. "Ultrasonic suturing can shorten that time up to one-half."

He added that under some conditions this might save lives.

Kids win Olympic medals. Actors get Academy Awards. And all we've got to show for 40 years is our dental plaque.—*Changing Times*

## NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

5/11—Dr. Tokio Kaizu, Japan, Section on Physiological Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John J. Pisano, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D18.

5/15—Dr. Masao Hattori, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. H. Todd Miles, NIAMDD, Bldg. 2, Rm. 201.

5/17—Dr. Akio Matsukage, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Edward Kuff, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 4C03.

5/21—Dr. Fujiro Sendo, Japan, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Tadao Aoki, NCI, Bldg. 41, Rm. 300.

5/28—Dr. Shigekuni Okisaka, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Toichiro Kuwabara, NEI, Bldg. 6, Rm. 213.

Dr. Garvey describes the smoothness of the metal suturing as another highly important advantage in the use of ultrasonics.

"Metals form a perfectly smooth, continuous piece," he said, "and this is an important benefit in preventing surface irritations that often lead to infection."

Dr. Garvey will finish his third year with the Public Health Service at NCI in July and begin his senior residency in medicine at Georgetown University Medical Center.

"I hope this instrument can be brought to surgical usefulness," he said. "We have not gone beyond the experimental stage in rats, where there has been no trouble."

"I would be happy to see someone here at NIH give it the finish it requires. We think that, clinically, it can be very useful in the right form."

## Dr. Robert E. Greenfield Retires After 25 Years Of Service With PHS



Dr. and Mrs. Greenfield enjoy the farewell party given in his honor. The retiring scientist received an attache case and digital clock-calendar from his many friends at NIH.

Dr. Robert E. Greenfield, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, retired after 25 years of service with PHS. He was associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

Before joining NIGMS last April, Dr. Greenfield was chief of the Program Analysis and Formulation Branch of the National Cancer Institute.

In 1947, he began a 22-year career with NCI where for 4 years he headed the Section on Tumor-Host Relationships. Moving into administration, he became chief of the Awards Review and Technical Administration Branch, Extramural Activities.

During 1969 and 1970, Dr. Greenfield was detailed as special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW.

He received his B.S. from Duke

## INFANTS FLY

(Continued from Page 3)

chargeable battery units for the systems.

In order to prevent injury to the infant during sudden changes in speed or altitude, the transporter also carries a stabilizing unit. All these features are still being streamlined and improved, according to Dr. Sunshine.

A team composed of Drs. Sunshine, Hackel, and Johnson, plus Drs. Nancy Edwards and Arnold Goldstein, fellows in newborn care, is responsible for coordinating transfers. A member of the team is always available.

When the Stanford nurseries are called to admit an infant, the appropriate means of transportation is determined. If the patient will be brought to Stanford by helicopter or airplane, the transport coordinator on call is notified to make the necessary arrangements.

The coordinator, a pediatric house officer, and a medical student, take the equipment in an ambulance to the heliport where they board the helicopter to fetch the infant.

### University Honors Dr. Greene

Dr. John C. Greene, Director, Division of Dental Health, BHME, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Kentucky on May 13.

He was recognized for "outstanding record and unparalleled achievements in dental public health."

University; his M.S. from the University of California, and his M.D. from the University of Illinois.

Dr. Greenfield plans to move with his family to Worcester, Mass., where he will be deputy director of the National Bladder-Cancer Program at St. Vincent Hospital.

## Chiefs of Three New Special Programs Appointed at Health Manpower Bureau



Dr. Neil S. Dumas



John A. Braun



Daniel R. Smith

Three appointees responsible for directing Health Manpower Education Initiative Awards, Physician's Assistant, and Computer Technology programs have been announced by the Bureau of Health Manpower Education.

The three new programs are in the Bureau's Office of Special Programs headed by Dr. Douglas A. Fenderston.

Daniel R. Smith has been appointed chief of the Manpower Initiatives Program. He was formerly chief of Consumer Affairs, Comprehensive Health Services in the Office of Health Affairs, Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Smith has also been Executive Director of the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, Haynesville, Ala., and Associate Executive Program Director of the Tuskegee Institute Education Program.

The program he now heads will provide training opportunities for physicians, other health professional and auxiliary personnel in areas where medical service is inadequate.

John A. Braun has been named chief, Physician's Assistant Staff.

A graduate of the Duke University Physician's Assistant Program in 1968, Mr. Braun was an executive assistant with the New York Academy of Medicine prior to his present appointment.

The Bureau's Physician's Assistant Program funds medical centers, medical and other schools to train physicians' assistants, particularly for underserved areas.

### Program Explained

Dr. Neil S. Dumas, as chief of the Computer Technology Manpower Studies Staff, heads a program that will study functions performed by physicians which can be done by other appropriately trained personnel.

Before joining the Bureau, Dr. Dumas was a research psychologist with the National Center for Health Services Research and Development, HSMHA.

He has also been an assistant research professor for the University of Florida and a research consultant for HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service.

## GENETIC BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

these seed stock cultures available to qualified scientific investigators in the U.S. and abroad.

The focus of the collection will be on cell lines representing inborn errors of metabolism including, for example, cystic fibrosis, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, Tay-Sachs disease, Lesch-Nyhan disease, and chromosomal abnormalities such as Down's syndrome (mongolism).

The bank will contain cells from individuals affected with genetic disorders and from "carriers" of genetic diseases—persons who carry a defective gene but do not exhibit outward symptoms of the disease.

### May Transfer Gene

Such persons can, however, pass the deleterious gene on to their offspring.

Control cell cultures from normal persons also will be available for comparison. Special lines such as mutant and hybrid animal cells pertinent to the study of the underlying mechanisms of genetic disease will be included.

Cell types to be stored and made available will include: fibroblasts or connective tissue cells, epithelial or skin cells, bone marrow cells, and fetal cells.

Fetal cells are derived from fluid surrounding the fetus through the procedure of amniocentesis used in the prenatal diagnosis of genetic disease. The new collection of cell lines will be useful in genetic research, teaching, and for the practice of medicine.

The cell repository will also be useful for fundamental studies in genetics and biochemistry. It is being coordinated with the National Science Foundation and NIGMS interest in human cell biology.



The Small Business Administration Achievement Award was recently given to NIH for its outstanding contribution to the Minority Business Assistance program. At the presentation were (l to r): James M. Neill, personnel officer, ODA; James B. Davis, Director, Office of Administrative Services; James M. Hollis, SBA; Donald R. Watson, assistant director for Materiel Management, OAS; Leon M. Schwartz, NIH Associate Director for Administration, and John M. Donovan, Director, Office of Procurement and Materiel Management, OS-HEW.

## TOXICON Gives Direct Service to Data Banks; Uses Telephone System

A new retrieval system, "Toxicology Information Conversational On-line Network," which will give environmental health scientists, clinicians, and other health professionals direct service to its data banks was demonstrated for the first time at the recent American Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

TOXICON was designed to respond to needs of professionals working in pharmacology and toxicology as they relate to medicine, environmental pollution, and industrial or occupational health and safety, according to Dr. Henry M. Kissman, associate director for Specialized Information Services at the National Library of Medicine.

### Uses Existing Devices

The computerized toxicological-pharmacological information system utilizes one of a wide choice of existing terminal devices connected to TOXICON.

Through the telephone network established for the Library's MEDLINE, subscribers will be able to conduct an immediate search of the data bases compiled and maintained by the Toxicology Information Program.

TOXICON users will require no special computer know-how. They can be shown briefly how to operate the different typewriter-like terminals which join to the network.

User costs are expected to be



Donald J. Hummel, TOXICON project officer, watches the output on a cathode ray tube terminal as Robert L. Stevens, Informatics, Inc., queries the TOXICON data base from the APA meeting in Houston.

moderate, and will include: rental or purchase of a terminal; a one-time sign-up charge for which the user will receive training; a small

## A Conference Stressing Molecular Genetics Starts Today at Stone House

A workshop conference on the molecular mechanism of genetic recombination will be held at Stone House today through Friday (June 7-9).

The conference, sponsored by the Fogarty International Center, was organized and will be chaired by Dr. Rollin B. Hotchkiss of Rockefeller University, a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence.

The participants will discuss enzymological mechanisms for opening, shortening, lengthening, and rejoining DNA strands under conditions preserving or modifying their genetic information.

The biochemical discussions will be preceded by a brief survey of the regularities and irregularities of genetic exchanges in a few well-analyzed systems of viral, microbial, and fungal origin.

Later, these discussions may form the basis for hypotheses and models which may suggest critically significant enzymological and genetic experiments.

Additional information concerning the conference may be obtained from Dr. Maureen Harris, FIC, Ext. 64331.

Names of foreign scientists attending the conference are listed in the "Arrival List of International Visitors," issued by the International Visitors Center, FIC.

## PRESS BRIEFING

(Continued from Page 1)

Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Agriculture in seeking to remove cancer-causing materials from the environment.

Dr. Rauscher, discussing cancer aspects of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. health pact signed in Moscow a few days before the briefing, said President Nixon is "determined to make this an international effort."

NCI teams will visit Russia in July and September, he said, to begin exchange of information.

annual fee for updated training manuals; a newsletter, and—during terminal use—network connection and computer use charges.

Some subscribers will have standard telephone charges to the nearest network entry point. Foreign exchanges and wide-area telephone service (WATS) apply to the use of TOXICON as they do to ordinary calls.

Informatics, Inc., a computer software and system company, will operate the service. For additional information, write to Informatics, Inc., 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.

## James Marshall Retires After 36 Years' Service



Mr. Marshall, who worked in biologics control for 24 years, conducts pertussis vaccine potency tests with Dr. Pittman, who retired last year.

James F. Marshall, Division of Biologics Standards' Laboratory of Bacterial Products, retired last month after 36 years Federal service—28 at NIH.

He began his career here as a junior medical technician in the National Cancer Institute. In 1944 he joined the NIH Laboratory of Biologics Control, and has been with the DBS since its establishment in 1955.

From 1944 to 1971, he worked with Dr. Margaret Pittman (now retired) on studies with pertussis vaccine and other bacterial agents as well as sterility test media.

He received an NIH Superior Performance Award in 1966 for his sustained efforts in carrying on the work of the LBP's Section on Bacterial Vaccines during an acute personnel shortage.

Mr. Marshall is looking forward to a trip to his boyhood home, Greenock, Scotland, scheduled tentatively for August. Plans for a winter home in Florida may occupy much of the Marshalls' time and attention, although undoubtedly not at the expense of their two young grandsons.

A party in Mr. Marshall's honor, held at the Naval Medical Officers' Club on May 23, was attended by many friends from NIH.

## Junior College Directory Lists Occupational Health Programs

More than 950 allied health occupational education programs are offered at 523 community junior colleges, according to the new directory, *Allied Health Education Programs in Junior Colleges/1970*.

## World-Famed Scientists To Attend International Endocrinology Congress

Scientists from all over the world will attend a week-long meeting of the Fourth International Congress of Endocrinology. The conference, which starts Sunday, June 18, and ends the following Sunday, will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

At symposiums held during the meeting, the world's leading endocrinologists will present papers on topics which will include endocrine aspects of metabolic bone disease, and genetic and chromosomal factors in male infertility.

The congress also will feature workshop sessions and the presentation of numerous short scientific papers.

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, will deliver the opening address on Sunday evening.

The ceremonies on that evening will be presided over by Dr. J. Charvat, Czechoslovakia, honorary president of the Congress; Dr. R. O. Greep, U. S., president of the International Society of Endocrinology, and Dr. W. H. Daughaday, president of the Endocrine Society of the U. S.

Dr. Joseph E. Rall, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, is chairman of the local organizing committee for the Congress. Dr. Rall is director of Intramural Research.

Dr. Gerald D. Aurbach, noted for his work on parathyroid hormone, is secretary-treasurer for that organization. Dr. Aurbach is chief of NIAMDD's Section on Mineral Metabolism.

## Film Dramatizes Teenage Crime and Delinquency

The Employee Health Service will present "The Dangerous Years" as its June movie.

The 30-minute film is a dramatic documentary which looks at teenage crime and delinquency.

The movie discusses when criminality begins and what new approaches are being taken to guide and correct young lawbreakers.

The film will be shown in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium, Wednesday, June 14, at 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m., and in the Westwood Building, Conference Room D, Thursday, June 15, at 1:15 and 2 p.m.

It was compiled by the American Association of Junior Colleges under a DAHM contract.

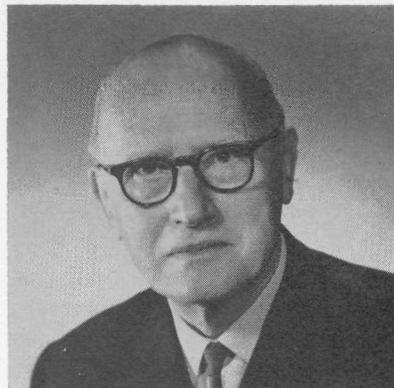
## World-Renowned Scientists Assemble at Fogarty Center

Seven world-renowned scientists will participate in the Scholars-in-Residence Program of the Fogarty International Center this summer.

The program was designed to assemble outstanding scientists and leaders from all parts of the world for advanced study in the health sciences through discussion, research, and the preparation of papers and monographs.

While at NIH, scholars may elect to pursue individual study, to participate in seminars and conferences, or, at the invitation of an Institute, spend a portion of their time in the laboratory.

Fogarty Scholars and their wives live at Stone House during their stay on campus.



**Prof. P.C.C. Garnham**

Prof. Garnham retired as chairman of the Department of Parasitology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1968, and now holds a Professorship at Imperial College, Ascot, England.

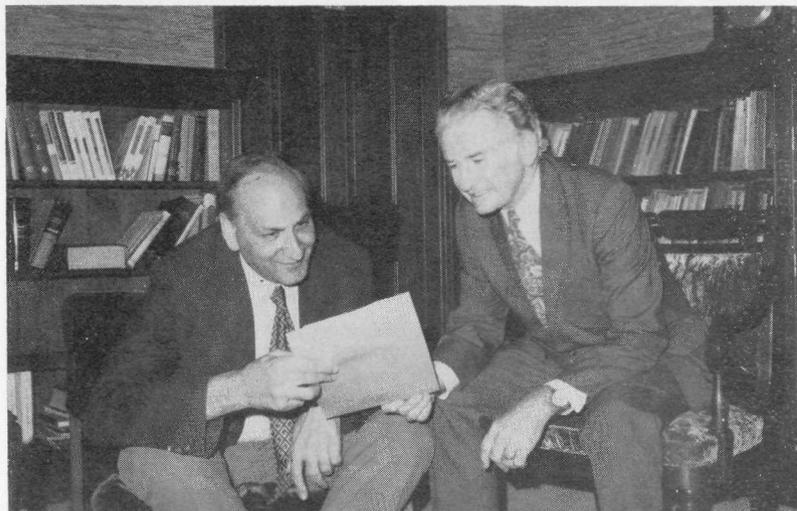
A world authority on malaria, he is currently undertaking research in several areas—including his basic interest in the mechanisms of relapse and associated immune phenomena in malaria.



**Dr. George Klein**

Dr. Klein, professor and head of the Institute for Tumor Biology, Karolinska Institute Medical School, Stockholm, is well known for his publications on experimental cell and cancer research.

A frequent visitor to the United



**Dr. Leo Sachs, Meyerhoff Professor of Biology and head of the Department of Genetics at Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel, reviews his summer plans with Dr. James F. Haggerty in the Stone House library. Dr. Haggerty heads the Fogarty Scholars' Program.**



**Prof. Osamu Hayaishi**

Prof. Hayaishi, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Kyoto University, has done research and taught at the University of Wisconsin, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Washington University School of Medicine.

For 4 years during the 1950s, the noted biochemist was chief of the Toxicology Section, Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology Section, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

In 1962 he was a Distinguished Visiting Scientist at NIH.

States, he has been a guest investigator at the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia, Visiting Professor at Stanford University, and Dunham Lecturer at Harvard University.



**Dr. Rollin D. Hotchkiss**

Dr. Hotchkiss, member and professor of Cellular Physiology at Rockefeller University, is well known for his work in the field of microbial genetics.

He is playing an active role in a workshop conference on The Molecular Mechanism of Genetic Recombination sponsored by the Fogarty Center which starts today.

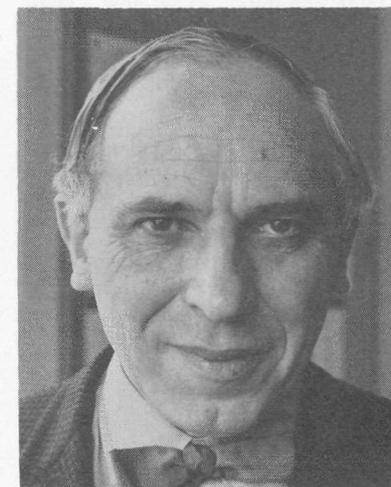
The workshop will deal with enzymological mechanisms for opening, shortening, lengthening, and rejoining DNA strands under conditions which preserve or modify their genetic information.



**Prof. Lars Ernster**

Prof. Ernster, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, University of Stockholm, is a recognized authority and acknowledged leader in the field of biological oxidation and phosphorylations.

His recent interests include fundamental studies of mixed function oxidases of microsomes—those enzymes involved in drug hydroxylation reaction and in fatty acid metabolism.



**Prof. Harry Harris**

Prof. Harry Harris, Galton Professor of Genetics, University of London, is one of the world's leading geneticists.

His recent work has clarified the genetic control of individual isozyme patterns.

The author of *An Introduction to Human Biochemical Genetics*, as well as the textbook, *Human Biochemical Genetics*, Prof. Harris will use his time in residence to collect material and write a book on enzyme variants and deficiencies in man.