

the



Record

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

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Melvin S. Day Named NLM's Deputy Director

Melvin S. Day has been appointed deputy director of the National Library of Medicine, succeeding Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, who retired from Federal service this past June.

He comes to NLM from the National Science Foundation where he was head of the Office of Science Information Service.

Mr. Day, a graduate of Bates College, and a chemist by training, was with NASA before joining NSF in February 1971. He started there—in 1960—as deputy director of the Office of Technical Information and Education Programs.

His final position at that agency was deputy assistant administrator.

From 1946 to 1960, he was affiliated with the Atomic Energy Commission as a chemist in the Technical Information Division at Oak Ridge.

Directed AEC Division

Later, he became director, Division of Technical Information, AEC Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Day serves on numerous committees, among them the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information, of which he is chairman; Federal Library Committee; Chairman, Panel on the Management of Environmental Quality Information Systems, and UNESCO International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives.



At NSF, Mr. Day carried out programs relating to the exchange of information among international scientists.

CFC Goals Outlined for 300 Keymen; This Year's Campaign Begins Oct. 12

The annual Combined Federal Campaign came to NIH last week (Oct. 3) when 300 keymen met in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium to learn how they could effectively tap the generosity and social conscience of their fellow workers.

This year the goal for the 10,262 NIH employees in the Washington Metropolitan Area has been set at \$251,000, an average of less than \$25 for each employee.

The goal for the campaign, which officially begins Oct. 12, is slightly higher than the \$218,000 contributed by NIH employees in 1971 and well within the reach of NIH, according to Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director and chairman of this year's campaign.

Endicott to Assist

Dr. Marston has requested Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education, to serve as vice-chairman.

Both Drs. Marston and Endicott discussed with the keymen the need to achieve NIH's goal.

James Walsh, deputy executive officer of the Bureau, is coordinator for the CFC.

This year's campaign gives NIH employees a chance to support al-

U.S. Scientists Consult Soviet Researchers On Heart Diseases

Dr. Peter Frommer, National Heart and Lung Institute, has recently returned from Moscow where he was one of a group of four experts on ischemic heart disease visiting that city as a part of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cooperating Health Program on Disease.

The researchers also included Drs. T. Joseph Reeves, University of Alabama, Vallee Willman, St. Louis University, and Jerome Cornfield, George Washington University.

Dr. Frommer, chief of the Myocardial Infarction Branch, acted as coordinator for the U.S. team. His Soviet counterpart was Dr. Igor Shkhvatsabaja, Director of the Myasnikov Institute of Cardiology.

The international scientists cooperated on studies involving the management of ischemic heart disease, a leading cause of death in industrialized countries.

Unit Quotas for Annual CFC

Unit	Employees	Goal
OD	1915	\$30,120
BHME	612	20,080
CC	1431	22,590
DRG	405	12,550
DRS	510	7,530
DCRT	264	7,530
DRR	77	2,510
FIC	52	2,510
NLM	352	10,040
NCI	1579	45,180
NEI	119	2,510
NHLI	607	17,570
NIAID	460	12,550
NIAMDD	546	17,570
NICHD	357	10,040
NIDR	287	10,040
NIGMS	163	5,020
NINDS	526	15,060

most 100 voluntary agencies with a single contribution or pledge.

Agencies supported range from Project HOPE—which brings medical training to developing areas in this country and abroad—to the Southeast Neighborhood House in D.C., which provides a variety of services including day care for children of working mothers.

A series of special awards are planned. Keymen who obtain 80 percent participation will receive

(See CFC GOALS, Page 5)

CCNY's Highest Honor Given to Dr. Axelrod

Dr. Julius Axelrod, chief, National Institute of Mental Health's Section on Pharmacology, was presented an honorary doctor of science degree last week by the City College of New York.

Awarded only rarely in the College's history, it is the highest honor that the CCNY faculty and administration are empowered to confer.

Dr. Axelrod, who won the 1970 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, earned his bachelor's degree at CCNY 40 years ago next June. The college is celebrating its

Dr. Per Scholander Gives NIH Lecture Here October 25

Dr. Per F. Scholander of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, San Diego, Calif., will deliver the next NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 8:15 p.m., in the Jack Masur Auditorium at the Clinical Center.

His lecture on Tensile Water will focus on hydrostatic tension that lowers the chemical potential of water in solutions and gels and is the sole cause of colligative properties.

Is U.S. Citizen

Dr. Scholander, born in Oreboro, Sweden, of Norwegian parents, received the M.D. and the Ph.D. degrees in Botany from the University of Oslo. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1945.

A winner of the John Guggenheim Award, Dr. Scholander has held positions at Swarthmore College, the Harvard Medical School, the University of Oslo, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

Honors Noted

For his work as an aviation physiologist in the aeromedical laboratories at Eglin and Wright Fields, he was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Soldier's Medal.

Since 1958 Dr. Scholander has been affiliated with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, assuming its Directorship in 1963.

His extensive writings on arctic botany and the respiration of diving have established an illustrious record of almost 4 decades of research.

The NIH Lectures have been held since 1953 to recognize outstanding scientific accomplishment and to facilitate the exchange of scientific information. The Lectureships are awarded by the Director, NIH, on the advice of the Scientific Directors.

125th anniversary this year. Dr. Axelrod received his degree at the dedication of the College's new science building.

the NIH Record

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NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

October 13

Albert Feiner, NLM

Subject: Lister Hill National
Center for Biomedical Com-
munications (R)

October 20

Dr. Robert O. Wolf, NIDR

Subject: Saliva (R)

Interview takes place during in-
termission of *Music Room*.

Teaching Machine—Autotutor— Permits Learning at Own Pace

Eight self-instruction courses using an Autotutor will be offered by Training and Employee Development, OPM, from Nov. 27 to May 25.

The Autotutor, a push-button "teaching machine," permits students to learn at their own pace, and alerts them to incorrect answers.

Courses on the Autotutor include Improving Your Writing, Introduction to Computer Mathematics, and Elementary Electronics. For further information call Betty Kitterman, Ext. 66211.

Scientists Conducting Study On Asthma Need Volunteers

Investigators of the Pulmonary Branch, National Heart and Lung Institute, are conducting research in the etiology, mechanism, and treatment of asthma. The branch plans to evaluate the therapeutic benefits of some new drugs for asthmatics.

If you are an asthmatic, age 18 to 40, and are interested in participating in this study, please contact Dr. Harold Newball, 496-1597.

Medical Writers Honor Cummings and Adler

Two NIH'ers were honored at the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Writers Association which was held in Dallas.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director, was elected an Honorary Fellow. Dr. Robert Benford, NLM consultant, accepted the award in Dr. Cummings' absence.

Alexander Adler, associate director, Office of Information, BHME, was elected a Fellow. Mr. Adler, a past president of AMWA's Mid-Atlantic Chapter, was also named general chairman of the Program Planning Committee for next year's annual meeting in Bethesda, Md.

Both Dr. Cummings and Mr. Adler were cited "in recognition of high qualifications, personal and professional, in medical communication."

'Brain Death' Booklet Available From NINDS

Brain Death, a bibliography of articles on electrical brain silence as the criteria for an individual's death, is now available from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The bibliography includes articles on virtually all aspects of brain death, including medical, ethical, legal and religious considerations.

The publication was edited by Dr. J. Kiffin Penry, chief, Applied Neurologic Research Branch, Collaborative and Field Research, NINDS, and Dr. Andrew J. K. Smith, formerly with the Branch, and now at the Department of Neurosurgery, University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Wide Interest Likely

Although originally prepared to assist the NINDS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Cerebral Death, the bibliography may also be of interest to physicians, lawyers, legislators, philosophers and theologians.

The booklet can be obtained from the NINDS Information Office, Bldg. 31, Room 8A-22.

'72 Davis Plan Opens; Replace Holiday Cards With PEF Donations

Instead of sending holiday greeting cards to co-workers, why not donate the money normally spent for those cards to the Clinical Center Patient Emergency Fund?

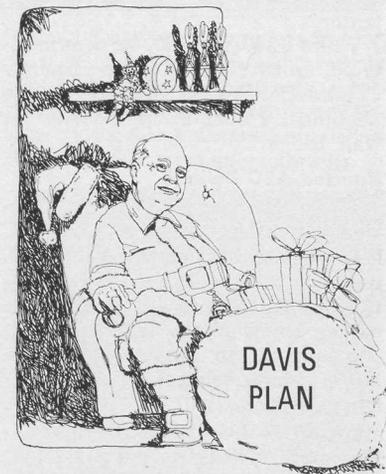
James B. Davis, Director of the NIH Office of Administrative Services, did just that 12 years ago and launched what has become the Davis Plan.

Last year, NIH employees participating in the plan contributed over \$7,000—the largest amount donated in the fund's history.

Administered by the CC Social Work Department, the fund provides emergency financial aid to patients for non-medical needs not covered by Federal appropriations.

In announcing the opening of the 1972 Davis Plan campaign, Mr. Davis urges all NIH employees to help make this year an even greater one by including a generous PEF contribution in their holiday budgets.

Donations may be given to Mr. Davis, Bldg. 31, Room 1C-02; the chief of the Social Work Department, Bldg. 10, Room 1N-250, or to B/I/D administrative officers.



DDH Issues New Publication On Group Dental Practice Here

A brochure, *Group Dental Practice in the United States, 1971—A Survey*, has been recently published by the Division of Dental Health, BHME.

The publication reveals the extent to which dentists have organized in groups—their size, organizational structure, fields of practice, and location.

Single free copies are available from the Office of Communication Services, DDH, Federal Building, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Bennett Named President-Elect

Dr. Peter H. Bennett, NIAMDD, was named president-elect, Society of Epidemiologic Research.



The staff of DRR's General Research Support Branch receives accolades for their collective efforts in launching the Minority Schools Biomedical Support program in an unusually short time. Special Achievement Awards were given to the women, and the men—all health scientist administrators—were recipients of letters of commendation. Dr. Thomas G. Bowery, DRR Director (far right), congratulated his staff and distributed awards.

L. E. Martin to Advise On Hypertension Info.

Lealon E. Martin has been appointed information coordinator for the National Program on Hypertension, an interdepartmental—throughout the Government—project centered in the National Heart and Lung Institute.

He will serve as staff adviser and act as a focal point for information for the Interagency Working Group on Hypertension and the Hypertension Information and Education Advisory Committee.

The former group is headed by Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director; the latter by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

Mr. Martin will assist in the planning and development of the National Hypertension Information Center which is being set up within the NHLI Office of Information.

On detail from the National Institute of Mental Health, he served at NIH during a 20-year period. He was information officer of the Heart Institute, and also Assistant Director of Information, NIH.

He left in 1966 to plan and establish NIMH's Office of Communications.

Currently, Mr. Martin is an associate director of communications coordination at NIMH.

7 Professional Counselors To Staff Guidance Branch

Seven professional counselors and their assistants are on the staff of the new Guidance and Counseling Branch, OPM.

They will assist NIH employees—with emphasis on GS-7 and below—to evaluate their potential, and will also suggest job opportunities that are in accord with the career plans of the employees.

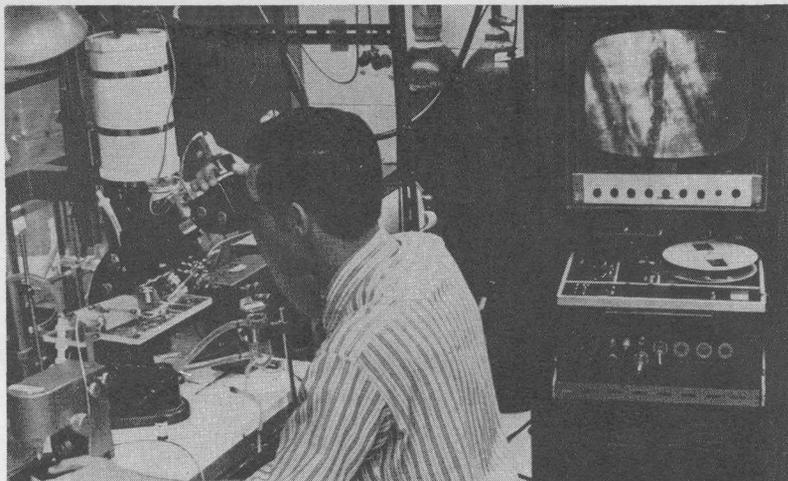
According to James C. Moone, branch chief, counseling specialists and assistants will be assigned to work in teams in Bureaus, Institutes and Divisions.

In cooperation with personnel officers, guidance programs will be established by Nov. 1 in all NIH components.



Mr. Moone believes that career counseling is a major feature of the Upward Mobility Programs.

Beeps From Heart Cells of Unhatched Chicks Further Cardiovascular Research



Dr. Duling, who is studying the microcirculatory system of a hamster, has hooked a television camera to a microscope so that several researchers can view the experiment on a closed-circuit television screen. The procedure is also videotaped for later display and further study.

Heartbeats from a cell so small it would take 200 more cells to cover a pin head are being monitored in laboratories at the University of Virginia Medical School. This research is supported by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The tiny beeps come from the heart cells of unhatched chicks. Their embryonic hearts are reduced to the almost infinitesimal cell units and grown in test tubes to help scientists here gain more insight into the electrical activity of the body's most vital muscle.

These electrical experiments in cardiovascular physiology may pave the way for better treatment of heart disease in humans, according to Dr. Robert M. Berne, head of the University's Physiology Department.

Finding out how drugs like nitroglycerine work is one of many things about heart disease that can best be discovered by first charting what is going on in the heart and vascular system under normal conditions, the physiologist explained.

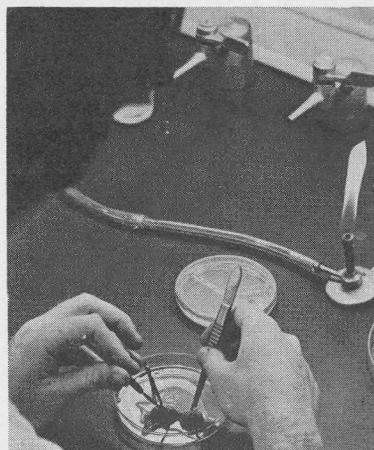
Dr. Nick Sperelakis, who conducts the experiments with chick cells, is looking into the special properties of cardiac muscle that make the heart contract.

His research team was one of the first to study the electrophysiology of the heart through the use of cultured heart cells that have been dissociated from intact hearts, and cultured in test tubes.

Dr. Berne and Drs. Brian Duling and Rafael Rubio are interested in what keeps the supply and demand of oxygen and nutrients in balance.

Their research centers around a substance called ATP—adenosine triphosphate—which is the body's universal energy storehouse molecule.

This substance is constantly being broken down and resynthesized in the body. During times of stress the ATP in the heart is broken down more rapidly. This breakdown produces adenosine, a sub-



Graduate student Michael McLean is preparing cultured heart cells for experiments on the electrical activity of heart muscle cells. The cultured cells are grown in test tubes and send out heartbeats at sizes much smaller than the eye can see.

stance that has been shown to cause the vessels to dilate and let more blood through.

"Our main research is to see if adenosine formation is the main one controlling blood flow in the heart, and possibly in other organs," said Dr. Berne.

Dr. Duling studies this blood flow regulation at the microscopic level. His research includes the microcirculatory system—the arterioles (one five-hundredth of an inch in diameter), the smaller capillaries and the venules.

He is measuring the amount of oxygen in these vessels and trying to determine how it changes with alterations in blood flow and metabolism.

In the study, Dr. Duling is using television monitoring and video-

Scientific Dermatology Papers Listed From Many Parts of World

A new government monthly publication, *Index of Dermatology*, published by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, will list the latest dermatology-related scientific papers and publications in all languages from around the world.

It was established and developed by Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine over a period of 3 years under a grant from NLM.

After the grant expired, the publication was sponsored jointly by five dermatology societies until last March.

NIAMDD has now undertaken regular publication of the *Index* to further its Dermatology Program, and in response to the increased interest and activity in the field of skin diseases and cutaneous biology.

Citations for each month's *Index* are computer-selected from the current month's total input of NLM's computerized Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS).

Each citation contains the full title of the article, first author, journal reference, and if the article was written in a foreign language, the language is indicated. Journal coverage is limited to journals included in *Index Medicus*.

The index is the latest of a series of periodicals issued by NIAMDD. Other publications include *Diabetes Literature Index*, *Gastroenterology Abstracts and Citations*, *Artificial Kidney Bibliography*, and *Endocrinology Index*.

Inquiries concerning these publications may be addressed to the Scientific Communications Office, NIAMDD, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

tapes and the services of several "stage-struck" hamsters.

"The hamster's cheek pouch is a mass of small blood vessels, which make it perfect for our research," Dr. Duling stated.

He uses a group of microelectrodes and micropipets, which are very, very tiny glass tubes that can record the effects of oxygen on the microvessels.

Dr. Duling uses "instant replay" on television to make precise measurements and recheck reactions occurring in the very confined areas of the small vessels. The television camera is hooked up to his microscope, so that several researchers can view the reactions at once on a large screen.

By videotaping the research, the same event can be shown and studied 100 times if necessary.

'Viamara's' Cruise Shortened by Calms; Communication System Test a Success

By Ed Driscoll

"The best laid plans of mice and men *gang aft agley*." After 10 years of careful planning, Dr. Karl Frank and his crew left Whitehall Creek in Annapolis on the yawl "Viamara" and sailed for Gibraltar. Due to circumstances beyond their control, they never made it.

The crew, Dr. Frank (known affectionately as Kay), his wife Peg, son Eric and his wife, Jane, and Brickie and Hank Leroy, sailed



The Viamara sets sail and heads for the Atlantic Ocean and Bermuda.

down the Chesapeake Bay out into the Atlantic for their first stop, Bermuda.

"Right away, the difference in the nature of the waves (on the ocean) made itself very clear. In a few hours, everybody was sick," Dr. Frank, chief, NINDS Laboratory of Neural Control, explained.

"By the time we reached Bermuda, five of the six of us were ready to stop. It was too uncomfortable being bounced from side to side, up and down, back and forth, and deluged with sea water every time you went out on deck."

However, with the next morning came a change of heart. Everyone decided to continue on to the

Azores.

Eric was the only one who could not get over his seasickness. After all of his preparation for the trip, he was disappointed that he was never able to get his "sea legs."

During the cruise, the Viamara contacted the NIH Radio Amateur Club (K3YGG), located in the basement of Bldg. 10, as part of a test of the emergency communication system on campus.

Each day, 12:30 p.m. EDT became a bright spot during the voyage. As Peg explained, "You don't know how reassuring it is to hear a friendly voice out in the middle of the ocean."

Enjoyed Weather Reports

Long range satellite weather reports relayed by the NIH ham operators were a highlight of the trip. Dr. M. G. F. Fuortes, NINDS Laboratory of Neurophysiology, would always greet the crew with, "Kay, *theez eez* Mike." He never understood how the crew knew immediately who was talking.

Radio reception was generally adequate except when conditions were poor. Times and bands chosen were appropriate but some changes were necessary to avoid interference with other stations.

A group of amateurs called the "Coast Guard Net," relaying information between the Viamara station (W3FUQ) and K3YGG, played an important role in making the communications test a success.

After agreeing to continue, the crew set sail for the Azores on June 6. The trip over was uneventful except for radio contacts, sighting porpoises nearly each day, and spotting one whale.

Flying fish would occasionally land on board while the crew was



Very little rough weather was experienced during the trip, however, the winds would sometimes reach 40 knots whipping white caps on the waves.

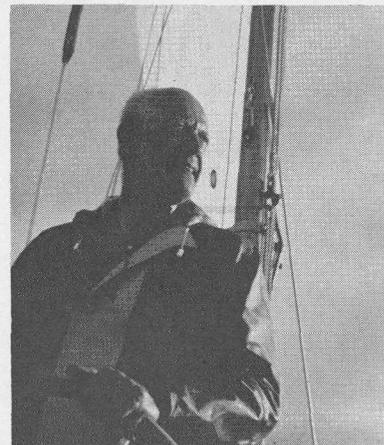


The Viamara cuts the waves sending spray up over the bow onto the deck.

busy washing the deck and clothes free of salt, periodically checking their position with the sextant, and repairing sails and rigging.

Each crew member would try to outdo the others in meal preparation by making exotic meals or hors d'oeuvres—with their limited supplies and facilities.

Salads were popular; made with



Dr. Frank stands at the helm wearing his rough weather gear.

fresh vegetables. Turkey, roast beef, and bacon in cans were supplemented by a few meals made with fresh meat purchased during the stop at Bermuda.

Main meals were prepared early because darkness came quickly, making it difficult to wash dishes. Also, battery power had to be conserved.

Day and evening watches were divided into 4-hour shifts during the day and 3-hour shifts at night with two crew members on each watch.

To avoid monotony, the crew would rotate so that each male member would stand watch with each of the ladies.

When the Viamara was within 5 days of the Azores, the wind died and the sea became smooth and the boat was becalmed.

Because of these conditions, it took nearly a week longer than expected to reach the Azores.

Hank had just enough leave left to get back to Washington, Eric

was sick of being seasick and had to begin his job in Oslo, Norway, and Peg wanted to go home. As a result, the 10-day voyage to Gibraltar had to be cancelled.

When they finally reached Terceira, the boat was met by Dr. Frank's return crew, Mike Fuortes, NINDS, and Rick Newell and Bob Colburn, both of NIMH.

After several repairs and arrangements for provisions, the new crew left for the U.S. on July 28.

Meals weren't as tasty, watches were more difficult because of the reduced crew of four, and rough weather and calms between Bermuda and Annapolis put nerves on edge.

For a boat the size of the Viamara, Dr. Frank feels that a minimum crew of six is necessary to avoid fatigue in order to be ready



Brickie prepares to drop a load of wash overboard while "Irish pennants" dry in the breeze.

for emergencies during a long voyage.

It was calculated that the two crews travelled 5,880 miles in 52 days, 6 hours.

Rick summed up the trip when he said, "Now that I can look back on the experience, I think it was fun."

Dr. Roscoe and Mathis Join Grants Associates

Drs. Henry G. Roscoe and John B. Mathis have joined DRG's Grants Associates Program for a year of training in grants administration.

Before accepting the associate position, Dr. Roscoe served with Lederle Laboratories as a senior research scientist from 1960 to 1972.

Previously, he was in the U.S. Air Force for 4 years as a clinical laboratory officer.

Dr. Roscoe received his B.A. from Columbia University in 1953 and his Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry from Cornell in 1961.

He has co-authored eight publications and several patent applications in drug research.

Dr. Mathis comes to the Division of Research Grants from Bowdoin College where he was special assistant to the vice president for Development.

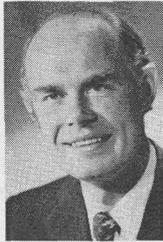
In this position, he planned and developed undergraduate and graduate curricula in science and mathematics.

He also served as an assistant professor in Bowdoin's Department of Chemistry.

During the 1971-72 academic



Dr. Roscoe



Dr. Mathis

year, Dr. Mathis acted as assistant to the president for Premedical Curricular Affairs.

He was a research grantee of both the Brown-Hazen Fund of the Research Corporation and the Petroleum Research Fund of the American Chemical Society. Results of this research have been published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

Dr. Mathis earned his B.S. degree in 1961 from Yale University and his Ph.D. in Biochemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1969.

He was an NIH predoctoral fellow from 1963-67 and an MIT biology trainee from 1967-69.

Dr. Miller Honored for Studies

Dr. Max Miller, senior consultant to NIAMDD's epidemiology studies of diabetes among the Pima Indians in Arizona, has won the Medical Mutual of Cleveland Honor Award for 1972.

Dr. Miller is professor and director of the Clinical Research Center, Western Reserve University School of Medicine.



Alexander Davis, Clinical Center EEO Counselor for the past 3 years and manager of the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Section, receives the first CC EEO Award for his "outstanding contributions . . ." from L. Earl Lawrence, CC executive officer. Mr. Davis was chosen because he "brought to management's attention the valid concerns of employees . . ."

NIDR Booklet on Canker Sores, Blisters Suggests Treatment

A booklet issued by the National Institute of Dental Research explains possible sources of relief for canker sores and fever blisters.

The publication, entitled *Research Explores Canker Sores and Fever Blisters*, points out that each of these common sores requires different treatment, and offers the suggestion that a dentist or physician be consulted when the sores are severe or frequent.

Conditions and foods which trigger outbreaks of sores are explained, and another malady—trench mouth—is also discussed.

Single copies of the booklet can be obtained without charge from the Information Office, NIDR, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014. The pamphlet may be purchased in quantity, for 30 cents each or \$22.50 per hundred copies, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

CFC Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

a CFC Certificate of Achievement.

Any office and any agency which reaches 100 percent of its goal will also receive an achievement certificate.

In addition, there are two special awards by the Secretary and the HEW Employees' Association. Agency coordinators reaching 100 percent of their goal and employees who expend unusual efforts during the campaign will be given special Secretary's Awards.

For special achievement in various categories—such as highest percentage of payroll deduction or the first office to reach 100 percent of its goal—agencies will be awarded special prizes, also provided by the HEW Employees' Association.

8 New Centers to Join In Project to Reduce Multiple Risk Factors

Contracts for the establishment of eight clinical centers and a coordinating center to plan and carry out a Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial for the prevention of coronary heart disease have been awarded by NHLI.

Other clinical centers will be added later.

The large-scale controlled trial is designed to determine whether a preventive program will significantly reduce the incidence of heart attacks and death from coronary disease over a 6-year period.

It is directed at the reduction of elevated serum lipids, elevated blood pressure, and cigarette smoking among males aged 40-59.

According to present estimates, approximately 80 percent of death and disability from cardiovascular diseases occurs among persons having one or more of these risk factors working against them.

Two or three risk factors are commonly present in the same individual, and persons with all three risk factors are at especially high risk from arteriosclerosis and its complications.

The trial seeks to demonstrate whether or to what extent these risk factors may be reduced.

Recruitment for participants will begin next spring.

Dr. Rachel H. Larson to Head New Section in Dental Institute

Dr. Rachel H. Larson has been named head of the recently established Preventive Methods Development Section of the NIDR's Caries Prevention and Research Branch.

She has been with the Dental Institute since 1948.

Temporary Quarters Selected For CC Admissions Section

Because the Clinical Center's west wing clinic is undergoing renovation, the Admissions and Followup Section has moved into temporary quarters in the main lobby. Admission procedures for patients will be conducted there.

Receptionists stationed at the desk in the lobby will continue to assist CC visitors.

Bonnie Kalberer Head Of NINDS Personnel

Bonnie R. Kalberer has been named personnel officer for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

She succeeds David Ludeman, now assistant personnel officer for the National Cancer Institute.

Previously, Mrs. Kalberer served as assistant personnel officer in the Office of the Director, NIH; in the Office of the Associate Director for Administration, NIH, and at the Fogarty International Center.

She came to NIH in September, 1966, working in the NCI Personnel Office for 3 years.

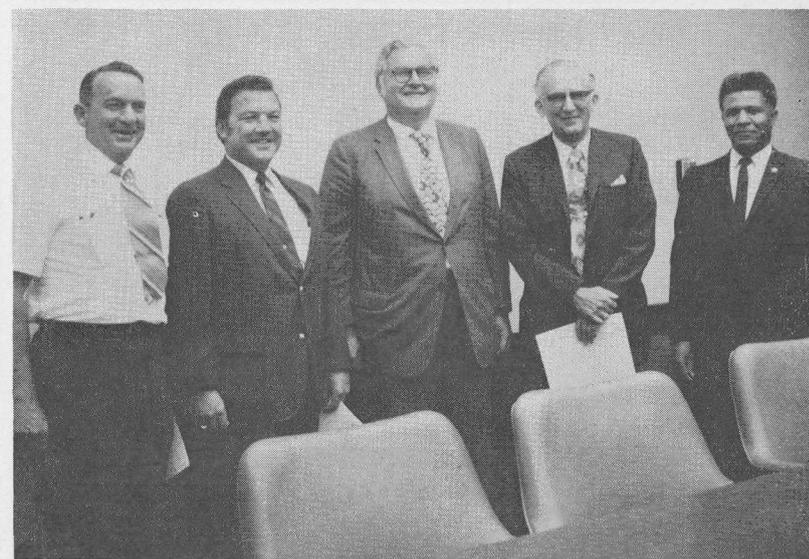
Mrs. Kalberer is a graduate of the University of Hawaii, where she majored in Business Administration.

She began her career in Government at the Headquarters, Fifth Naval District in Norfolk, Va.

Later Mrs. Kalberer worked at the General Services Administration, Region III, for a year before coming to NIH.



Mrs. Kalberer



At a recent ceremony, four NINDS employees receive 30-year length-of-service certificates from Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Institute Director (center). They are (l to r): Joseph T. Walker, Loring Jenkins, Elliot Brookman, and Benjamin Shellman. Dorothy Grant and Adela S. Davis also received certificates.

TB Meeting Proceedings Issued by Fogarty Center

The proceedings of a conference—*Status of Immunization in Tuberculosis in 1971*—have been issued by the Fogarty International Center.

Participants at the meeting last October concluded that the majority of new TB cases occur in those who have acquired their infections years before.

Therefore a vaccination program would not produce a decrease in cases. There are under 3,800 cases reported a year—a decrease of over 65 percent since 1952.

However, they concluded that significant protection could be achieved if intensive BCG—*bacillus Calmette Guerin*, an anti-tuberculosis vaccine—programs were carried out over a long period of time among high risk groups.

Conference proceedings in hard cover are available for \$3 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Microfiche copies will be available for 95 cents from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

The FIC Information Office has a few free copies available.

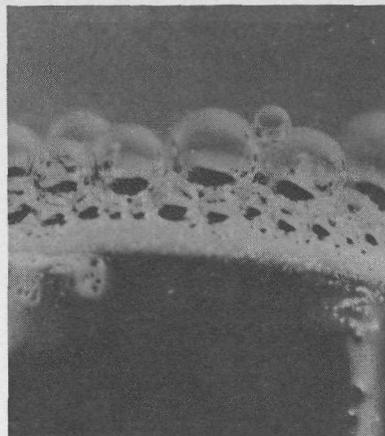
NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

9/14—Dr. Samarendra N. Bakshi, India, Pharmacology and Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Robert E. Staples, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

9/14—Dr. Simon J. Leach, Australia, Laboratory of Chemical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, NIAMDD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 9N307.

9/27—Dr. Kazuo Tajima, Japan, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Norman Gershfeld, NIAMDD, Bldg. 2, Rm. 118.

Clue to Respiratory Distress Syndrome May Be Absence of Chemical, Surfactant



A positive "foam test" (l), in which bubbles form when amniotic fluid and alcohol are shaken together, indicates an adequate level of surfactant in the baby's lungs, and the absence of RDS. However, a negative test (r), in which no bubbles form when the mixture is shaken, indicates lack of surfactant in the lungs predicting the presence of RDS.



A prenatal clue to the existence of respiratory distress syndrome may be the absence of surfactant, a lining substance that prevents lung collapse.

Scientists on three University of California campuses, working to find a way to save the 25,000 newborns who die every year from RDS, have devised a new way to detect the presence of surfactant.

Dr. Louis Gluck at San Diego

Dr. Sheldon G. Cohen to Serve As Special NIAID Consultant

Dr. Sheldon G. Cohen, professor of Experimental Biology at Wilkes College in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been named special consultant to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Cohen, an allergy specialist, will advise Dr. William I. Gay, NIAID's associate director for Extramural Programs, on training programs.

has shown that fetal lung surfactant is found in the amniotic fluid as maturity of the fetus progresses. Using a sample of this fluid, tests can be performed for the presence of surfactant.

Dr. Gluck's work is funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The simple, quick, and low-cost test for the presence of surfactant was devised and evaluated by a team consisting of Drs. John Clements, Arnold Platzker, Robert Creasy, Alan Margolis, and William Tooley of San Francisco and Drs. Donald Tierney, Clavin Hobel, Donald Thibeault, and William Oh of Los Angeles—funded by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Amniotic fluid for the test is obtained from high-risk pregnant women by amniocentesis, a procedure in which a needle is carefully inserted into the uterus.

The drawn amniotic fluid is mixed with alcohol in correct proportion.

Surfactant foams up somewhat like detergent when shaken and if the foam persists in the solution, the test is considered positive—indicating that the baby's lungs are mature enough for safe delivery.

Negative tests alert a specially-trained team to delay birth where indicated or to initiate life-saving artificial ventilation and other procedures to treat the baby as soon as it is born.

Some tests fall in an intermediate range, indicating that the baby may have mild to severe respiratory problems or none at all.

The "foam test" is especially important to high-risk mothers, such

Dr. J. Kaiser Named Deputy Chief of CDRB

Dr. Joseph A. Kaiser has been appointed deputy chief of the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants.

Dr. Kaiser, a scientist-administrator with CDRB, came to DRG in 1966 as executive secretary of the Pharmacology and Endocrinology Fellowship Review Committee.



Dr. Kaiser

Three years prior to joining DRG, he was associated with the Food and Drug Administration where he conducted research on pesticides.

Dr. Kaiser also conducted evaluation of pharmacological-toxicological-biochemical data submitted on the safety and efficacy of potential new drugs for FDA.

He previously held research positions with Charles Pfizer and Co., Inc., and Lederle Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N.Y.

Dr. Kaiser earned his Ph.D. degree in Pharmacology from the University of Maryland in 1955 where he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees.



Amniocentesis to detect surfactant is performed by Dr. Paul Brenner (r) as Dr. Gluck looks on. Dr. Gluck found that if fetal lungs are lined with the vital chemical, it will also be in the amniotic fluid.

as those with diabetes, hypertension, pre-eclampsia, or RH incompatibility.

An infant who is allowed to go to full term may be adversely affected by the high-risk mother's condition.

The new test indicates if a baby's lungs are mature enough for survival, then labor could be induced, if considered advisable.

Other mothers and infants who benefit from the test are those who go into labor prematurely. If the test indicates an adequate level of surfactant, the labor can be encouraged and a healthy baby delivered.



Four employees of the Plant Engineering Branch were recently presented with 30-year service certificates and pins by Ross Holliday, Director, Office of Engineering Services. L to r are: Stan Oliver, PEB chief; Elmer B. Staffell, Planning and Control Section, Planning and Estimating Unit; Norman J. Gettings, assistant chief, PCS; Mr. Holliday; Durwood C. Farson, Maintenance Engineering Section, NIH Farm Unit, and Samuel M. Fine, PCS Shop Stores Unit. Robert A. Carroll, former chief of the Construction Engineering Branch, also eligible for a 30-year award, retired prior to the presentation.

Francis Mills Appointed NIAMDD Exec. Officer



Mr. Mills replaces William Baylis, who retired at the end of June.

Francis L. Mills has been appointed executive officer of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

After 3½ years in the U.S. Army during World War II, Mr. Mills served as training officer with the Veterans Administration, and later, as chief of the Budget and Fiscal Branch of the Children's Bureau.

After he joined the NIH Office of Financial Management in 1955, he became an analyst in the Management Analysis Branch.

Helped Establish FIC

Mr. Mills later helped to establish what was to become the Fogarty International Center, where he served as chief, Special Foreign Currency Unit, and as administrative officer.

In 1962, he transferred to NIAMDD as administrative officer and was named assistant executive officer in 1965.

Mr. Mills received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Benjamin Franklin University in 1949 and 1950.

Booklet Lists Information On Careers in Medicine For American Minorities

A bibliography of background material for persons who are involved in informing minority students of medical career opportunities has been prepared by the Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME.

The pamphlet, entitled *Minority Groups in Medicine: Selected Bibliography*, was developed in response to many requests for information regarding career opportunities for blacks, Spanish-surnamed Americans, American Indians, and other minorities.

The 15-page booklet listing 146 entries is available from the Office of the Director of DPHPE, Bureau of Health Manpower Education, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Two Medical Centers Join NLM's MEDLINE In Computer Experiment

Two U.S. medical centers have signed contracts with the National Library of Medicine to make computer-assisted instruction materials available to other institutions.

This experimental service at The Ohio State University Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital (Harvard Medical School) is designed to evaluate the use of these materials on other campuses.

Both schools will use the MEDLINE communications network. Over 100 institutions throughout the country have access to MEDLINE (MEDLARS On-Line—the National Library of Medicine's computer-based system to retrieve on-line references to biomedical journal literature).

The OSU Medical School has specialized in the application of computer-assisted materials to the first 2 years of undergraduate medical education.

Study Programs Described

They use tele-processing terminals, where the students may spend the time they need to master subjects thoroughly.

These programs are offered to nurses, students of nursing, optometry, allied medical professions and basic medical science, along with staff members of community hospitals.

Massachusetts General Hospital teaches students by computer simulated disease syndromes, biomedical models, and clinical encounters.



Michael Bloom has recently been named personnel officer for the Division of Computer Research and Technology. Before this appointment he was with the Office of the Director, NIH, where he was responsible for personnel assignments in the Office of Financial Management and the Management Intern program. Mr. Bloom is a Maryland U. graduate.

10 Medical Schools to Train Personnel For Underserved Areas at Health Centers

Ten medical schools will join with scores of hospitals and a variety of educational institutions to provide training for health personnel in medically underserved areas under a group of contracts announced today.

The contracts totaling \$9.8 million establish the first Area Health Education Center (AHEC) systems authorized under the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, one of the key elements of President Nixon's health strategy.

The act is administered by the Bureau of Health Manpower Education.

Meet Serious Shortages

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director, said the AHEC contracts are awarded to medical schools, schools of osteopathy, and university health science centers to establish programs with other training institutions and health care facilities. These programs will provide clinical education for the health professions and allied health occupations in areas with serious shortages of health personnel.

The nucleus of the AHEC is usually a community hospital or consortium of hospitals located at some distance from the medical school or health sciences center.

Arrangements Explained

Under the AHEC arrangements, students from participating schools and health occupations training programs will receive some of their training in clinical settings offered by participating hospitals and other health care facilities.

The program provides new training opportunities and added health care capability in areas where they are currently scarce or do not exist, Dr. Endicott said.

The AHEC educational programs include continuing education for physicians, residency training programs, especially for primary care, and clinical instruction for undergraduate medical and osteopathic students. In addition, the program includes continuing education for other health practitioners in the area, such as nurses and allied health workers, and clinical instruction for undergraduate students in dentistry, nursing, allied health and other health fields.

Training Programs Developed

Also, assistance to educational institutions and health care facilities in the AHEC area for developing training programs for health personnel in response to community needs.

One contractor, the University of New Mexico, will use the AHEC to assist the Navajo and other Indians in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico to meet their own health needs.



Dr. Lawrence Fishbein, NIEHS, has had the first book of a 4-volume edition on toxicants and the environment published. It is entitled *CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS, AND TERATOGENS*. Dr. Fishbein is chief, Analytical and Synthetic Chemistry Branch, and also Adjunct Professor in Entomology and Toxicology at N.C. State U.

The University hopes to recruit more Indians into the health field and train them, while at the same time expanding the area's capability for providing health care.

The University of Illinois plans to establish AHECs in the Chicago metropolitan area, Rockford, Peoria, and Urbana to step up efforts to improve the distribution and efficiency of health personnel.

Rural Area Served

A rural area of 360,000 in Central Minnesota will be served by the University of Minnesota's AHEC, which will utilize the university's medical school, school of nursing, dental school, college of pharmacy, school of public health, and university hospitals.

The University of South Carolina plans to link its medical school with hospitals in Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Florence, eventually developing a statewide medical school without walls.

AHEC contracts have also been awarded to medical schools at the University of North Carolina; University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston; West Virginia University Medical Center; University of Missouri at Kansas City; University of California at San Francisco, and the University of North Dakota.

Survival Rates Increase For Specific Cancers According to NCI

Several cancer sites for which patients show marked survival improvement have been indicated in a recent National Cancer Institute report.

NCI issued its fourth *End Results in Cancer* report on trends in patient survival at the Seventh National Cancer Conference in Los Angeles last month.

The report summarizes the survival experience of white patients diagnosed with cancer from 1940 through 1969 in more than 100 U.S. hospitals.

Similar information on black Americans is being collected and analyzed for future publication.

Cancers Listed

The data cover 52 anatomical sites of cancer treated by surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy. Varying survival rates up to 15 years are given for each form of cancer.

Three-year survival rates for patients whose cancers were diagnosed from 1965-69 show an increase over rates diagnosed from 1940-49 for the cancer types of bladder, brain, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, larynx, melanoma of the skin, multiple myeloma, prostate, and thyroid.

Other cancers for which there have been important increases in patient survival since the 1940s are childhood leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, and breast cancer.

Women Survive Longer

However, little or no improvement has occurred in life expectancy for patients with lung cancer or cancer of the pancreas.

Most cancers are diagnosed after middle age, according to the NCI report. Also, women survive longer after cancer diagnosis than men.

Although surgery has remained the treatment of choice in recent years, more patients are now receiving radiotherapy (34 percent) and chemotherapy (22 percent).

Early Detection Is Best

Early detection, while the cancer is localized or limited to the organ of origin, offers the best opportunity for control.

The data were assembled and analyzed by the End Results Group sponsored and supported by NCI. Dr. Sidney J. Cutler of the Institute has served as executive secretary of the group since its inception in 1957.

Chaired by Dr. Leslie Lipworth of the Massachusetts Cancer Registry in Boston, the group consists of representatives of three centralized tumor registries in California, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and six medical center registries



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014
October 10, 1972

TO ALL NIH EMPLOYEES

The Combined Federal Campaign, which will get under way at NIH on October 12, provides a splendid chance for all of us to help the community and its voluntary agencies provide significant services for our neighbors who need help. I hope that you will study the information that will be made available to see what range of community services are supported by the CFC and how much your support is needed in deciding how much you can give.

Again this year, I am serving as the NIH Chairman for the CFC. I have asked Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott to serve as the Vice Chairman of the drive to help me. We both hope to have your support in meeting NIH's quota for this campaign. I welcome this opportunity, which comes just once each year, to take part in this campaign that stresses the importance of nongovernmental agencies to us and our neighbors.

I hope that all of you will give generously to this group of worthy efforts so that NIH can meet its obligations early in the campaign.


Robert Q. Marston, M.D.
Director

MD's, Scientists From Chinese Mainland To Visit Campus, Interview Researchers

Ten physicians and scientists from the People's Republic of China will visit the NIH campus this coming Friday and Saturday, Oct. 13 and 14.

The group, the first to visit the United States from Mainland China since the early 1950s, are in this country as guests of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association.

Since the visitors are particularly interested in learning about the newest American developments in

heart disease, heart and blood vessel surgery and cancer, they will be briefed by scientists of the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Their 2-day visit to NIH is the start of a 3-week tour of medical and research facilities throughout the country to familiarize them with various aspects of American medicine.

The Chinese group will be headed by Dr. Wu Wei-jan, Vice Chairman of the Association of Surgery, the All-China Medical Association, and Deputy Chief of Surgery of the Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Other members of the party include an obstetrician and gynecologist, surgeons, research scientists, a tuberculosis specialist, practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, an interpreter and a secretary.

Their host in Washington is Dr. John Hogness, President of the Institute of Medicine of the NAS. Four American physicians who were in the People's Republic of China last year will also act as hosts during their stay in this country.

CORRECTION

The headline on page 8, *NIH Record*, Sept. 26, should have read: DRS's Glassblowing Unit Says, 'Design It—We'll Make It'. We apologize to both the Division of Research Services and the Division of Research Grants for the typographical error.

in teaching institutions in various parts of the U.S.

Their purpose is to collaborate in the collection of uniform data to provide information on trends in cancer therapy and in patient survival.

Single free copies of the report may be obtained from the NCI Information Office.

Quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$3 per copy (25 percent discount on quantities of 100 or more).

Coers to Give Lecture Honoring G. Milton Shy

Professor Christian Coers, a leading Belgian scientist, will deliver the G. Milton Shy lecture on Oct. 19 at 4 p.m., in the first floor conference room of Bldg. 36.

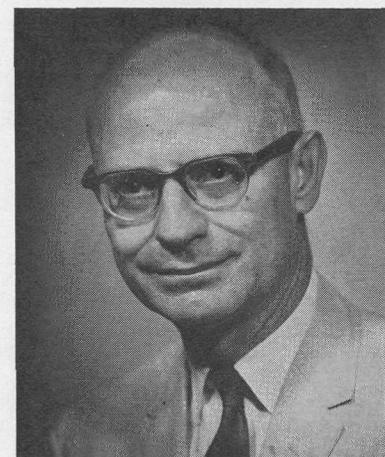
Dr. Shy, who died in 1967, was with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness; he was the first chief of its Medical Neurology Branch, and also its first clinical director, and first scientific director.

Professor Coers is chief, Department of Neurology, Brugmann Hospital and Free University of Brussels. He is noted for his histopathological and histochemical studies of nerve endings and neuromuscular junctions (point of contact between nerve ending and muscle) and their relation to neuromuscular diseases.

The lecture will be sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Dr. W. King Engel, chief, Medical Neurology Branch, will represent the Institute.

Dr. Engel pointed out that the importance of Professor Coers earlier studies is only now being recognized in the light of new studies and new hypotheses on the causative mechanisms of several neuromuscular diseases.

This is the third time the lecture commemorating Dr. Shy has been given. Previously, it was delivered at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. Dr. Shy headed the neurology departments—he was professor and chairman—of the medical schools of both universities.



Dr. Nathan W. Shock, chief, Gerontology Research Center, NICHD, in Baltimore, recently received a medal "in recognition of pioneering achievements in the field of aging." It was presented to him at the 25th Annual Aging Conference, Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, in Ann Arbor. Others honored included HEW staff members and university professors.