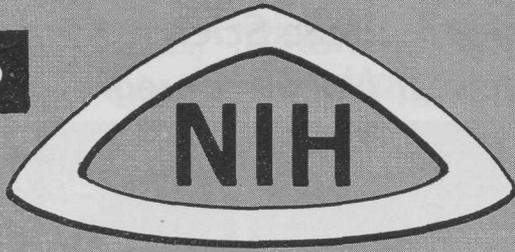


the



Record

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

April 10, 1973
Vol. XXV, No. 8

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

FASEB Meeting Includes Session on NIH, Exhibit On Support Programs

A special session on the Current Status of NIH Support Programs and an exhibit describing these programs will be offered at the 57th annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology April 15-20 in Atlantic City.

This year's meeting is setting a record—the largest number of papers ever presented, 4,578, are scheduled, compared to the 3,357 submitted last year.

Session Topics Noted

At the special session on Monday evening, April 16, Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science, and Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, will discuss the impact of programmatic and budgetary changes and training grant phase-out plans.

They will also talk about the results of the recent Program Mechanisms Study by a committee

(See FASEB, Page 4)

Scientists Attribute Low Hepatitis Rate To Screening Program

Scientists at the Clinical Center recently reported a fivefold decrease in hepatitis following surgery. Officials at the Center's Blood Bank say the decrease resulted from only using the blood of voluntary donors who have been tested for a hepatitis-associated antigen (HB Ag)—believed to be part of the hepatitis virus.

Posttransfusion hepatitis has been a risk for patients who receive multiple blood transfusions during surgery or for other reasons.

In earlier research, investigators showed that patients receiving blood from commercial sources have an increased incidence of hepatitis.

Blood containing HB Ag also frequently produces the disease, studies indicated.

As a result, the CC and other blood banks halted the use of commercially obtained whole blood which may have been purchased from drug addicts and others who have had contact with the hepatitis antigen. They also initiated a pro-

(See SCREENING, Page 7)

DHEW to Honor 3 NIH Staff Members; Ceremony to Mark 20th Anniversary



Miss Chase



Miss Scott



Dr. Bowman

Three NIH staff members will be honored at the Department Annual Honor Awards Ceremony tomorrow (April 11) in the Departmental Auditorium.

HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger will present the Distinguished Service Award to Elizabeth A. Chase and Distinguished Service Medals to Jessie M. Scott and Dr. Robert L. Bowman.

Dr. John F. Sherman, Acting NIH Director, will assist the Secretary in presenting the awards.

The awards ceremony will be combined with a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Department. Members of Congress and former HEW Secretaries have been invited to attend.

Miss Chase, special assistant for Legislation, BHME, will be cited for "her outstanding career and contributions to the development of health manpower legislation."

An Assistant Surgeon General and the Division of Nursing Di-

rector, Miss Scott will be recognized for "her distinguished career in the advancement of nursing both nationally and internationally with particular reference to her creative leadership in the development and implementation of a national program in support of nurse training."

Other Employees Recognized

Dr. Bowman, who is chief of the Laboratory of Technical Development, NHLI, will be honored "for his development of many inventions and important improvements in medical and scientific instrumentation resulting in far-reaching advances in medicine and medical research."

Sec'y Weinberger will also recognize three other NIH employees who received high awards during the past year—Drs. Christian B. Anfinsen, Wallace P. Rowe, and Manning Feinleib.

Dr. Anfinsen, chief, Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIAMDD, was awarded the 1972 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his research into the structure and function of the enzyme ribonuclease.

Dr. Rowe Cited

He was recognized for his work concerning the connection between the amino acid sequence and the biologically active conformation.

For his contribution in the area of acute respiratory, latent, and tumor viruses, Dr. Rowe, chief,

(See CEREMONY, Page 6)

U.S.-U.S.S.R. to Continue Collaboration; Agree on More Joint Health Projects

At the conclusion of its second annual meeting March 30, the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee for Health Cooperation signed a memorandum of agreement calling for continued and strengthened collaboration in three major areas: heart disorders, cancer, and environmental health.



Drs. Egeberg, Venediktov, and Edwards (l to r) look over an agreement for continued health collaboration signed on March 30 at Stone House.

Besides re-emphasizing the importance of the three areas in which collaborative efforts have already been started, the new agreement suggests that a program be developed on the organic basis of schizophrenia.

Other areas of potential collaboration mentioned in the document are: arthritis, occupational health, delivery of health services, and medical communications.

The document was signed by Dr. Dmitri D. Venediktov, Deputy Minister of Health, for the U.S.S.R., and by Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health Policy, for the United States.

The signing ceremony took place

(Continued on Page 5)

Sec'y Weinberger Presents Top Award to Dr. Sherman

Dr. John Foord Sherman, NIH Acting Director, will be given the National Civil Service League Career Service Award at a banquet on Friday evening, May 4, at 7:30 in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger plans to present the award to Dr. Sherman. All employees are invited to attend the banquet and ceremony.

For ticket and reservation information call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, OPM, Bldg. 31, Room 1C-19, Ext. 64973.

the NIH Record

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Date for Day Care Center Opening Soon Announced; Fund-Raising Activities to Include Dance Concert

According to the NIH Child Care Development Committee, the opening date for the NIH Day Care Center, located in Bldg. 35, will soon be announced. Arrangements for a series of fund-raising activities for the center are underway.

At least 50 percent of the proceeds from the sale of tickets for the first activity, a performance given by the Dance Group, D.C. Black Repertory Company, will be

donated to the center to establish a scholarship fund.

The dance concert will be held on May 3 at 4935 Georgia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Tickets may be purchased from Virginia Burke, Child Care coordinator, Bldg. 31, Room 2B-51; the R&W ticket services in Bldg. 10 and the Westwood Bldg., and from EEO council members — their names and locations are posted on all official bulletin boards.

Green Permits Available To Off-Campus NIH'ers For Official Business

NIH employees assigned to the Westwood, Landow, Auburn, or other off-campus buildings are entitled to park in green parking spaces on the reservation while using their own automobiles on official business.

Parking Permit Essential

Employees' vehicles must display a properly installed valid NIH parking permit. Additionally, a green parking permit, secured from the employee's administrative office, must be placed on the car's dash to allow it to be easily read through the windshield from the driver's side.

Upon completion of the visit, green permits must be returned to the administrative office.

When parking in a designated green area, green permits must be displayed at all times.

During early morning official visits, employees are urged to use

Ethnic Dancing and Music Given During Latin Week

Dr. John Sherman, NIH Acting Director, will open the Latin Cultural Week program today (Tuesday, April 10). Dr. Jaime Benitez will also speak (See *the NIH Record*, March 27).

Speeches, ethnic folk dancing and music and singing will be presented every day this week from noon to 1 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium. Latin-American experts will discuss subjects relevant to La Semana de Los Latinos.

Guest speakers will include Roberto Olivas, Southwest Council of La Raza; Dr. Marcelo Elissetche, Office of American States, and Dr. Fernando Belaunde-Terry, professor at Johns Hopkins University and former President of Peru.

regular spaces to permit employees with appointments later in the day to use a green space.

Attending college classes on campus does not constitute official business.

Tougaloo College Science Students Meet Our Newest Nobel Laureate, Visit Labs



Dr. Robert Adelstein, NHLI, demonstrates a disc gel electrophoresis test for the science students during their tour of the Clinical Center. The students (l to r) are Jonathan Dean, Gene Baines, Monroe Randle, Dorothy Sallis, and Vannetta Pitt. Dr. Adelstein heads the Section on Molecular Cardiology.

Thirty-three science students from Tougaloo College, a predominantly black liberal arts institution near Jackson, Miss., visited the NIH campus on March 19 and 20 in conjunction with activities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Students Ask Questions

At a reception for the group, Dr. Christian Anfinsen, NIAMDD, winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Chemistry; Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, and other NIH scientists met with the students and answered their questions.

Dr. Geraldine Woods, an NIGMS consultant for Equal Opportunity Programs and a former member of the Institute's Advisory Council, served as a guide for the students and faculty members during their stay in Washington.

During a visit to Tougaloo, NIGMS scientist administrators invited the students and their science faculty advisors to NIH. The staff was visiting the college because of the Institute's Minority Access to Research Careers Program.

Members Finance Trip

The students, members of the college's Health Careers Club, helped finance their Washington trip with fund-raising activities in addition to their club dues. Partial support for the trip was provided by a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation.

The students also toured medical and science facilities at Howard University, the Goddard Space Flight Center, and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory before returning to Tougaloo.

EHS Movie of the Month Discusses Human Genetics

The Employee Health Service, through the Cooperation of the National Foundation—March of Dimes, has arranged to show the film "Blueprint For Life," produced with the help of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

The 14-minute color movie is part of a series of films on human genetics.

The film will be shown on Wednesday, April 18, at 11:30 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. (for evening employees), in the Jack Masur Auditorium.

"Blueprint" will be presented on Thursday, April 19, at 1:15 and 2 p.m. in Westwood Conference Room D.

Neurological, Sensory Research Advances Published by NINDS

Highlights of recent advances in neurological and sensory research of the past year are summarized in the brochure, *NINDS Research Profiles, 1972*.

The booklet includes reports on spinal cord injury, stroke, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, head injury, and speech and hearing disorders.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of charge from the NINDS Office of Public Affairs, NIH, Bldg. 31, Room 8A-06, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. Sidney Farber Dies; Noted Children's Cancer Expert, NIH Grantee

Dr. Sidney Farber, internationally known expert on cancer in children and a longtime NIH grantee, died of heart failure in his office last month. He was 69 years old.

Dr. Farber was Director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston which he founded in 1948—the first hospital devoted exclusively to the treatment of children who have cancer.

An authority on pediatric pathology, he is credited with discovering several chemical agents which inhibit the development of leukemia and other malignant childhood diseases.

Background Described

Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Farber received his B.S. from the University of Buffalo in 1923. He studied medicine at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiberg in Germany before earning his M.D. at Harvard in 1927.

The recipient of several grants from NIH, Dr. Farber also had served three 4-year terms on the National Cancer Advisory Council.

He was appointed by the President to the National Panel of Consultants on the Conquest of Cancer, and served on the President's Committee on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke.

Dr. Farber received many honors during his career including the Lasker Award in 1966 for his clinical research and the Judd Award for Cancer Research in 1953.

He is survived by his wife, the former Norma Holzman, four children, and three grandchildren.

'YOU' Television Series Discusses Family Therapy

"You and Troubled Families" will be the subject of the April 16 "YOU" television program produced by DHEW and broadcast by WETA, Channel 26, on Monday evenings at 7:30.

The family therapy role in correcting adolescent behavior problems will be discussed by the moderator Alice Travis and NIMH psychiatrists Drs. Roger Shapiro and John Zinner of the Adult Psychiatry Branch in the Institute's Intramural Research Program.

APB staff members appear in film sequences made especially for the TV program demonstrating a typical family therapy session.

WETA will repeat the program for its daytime audience on Thursday, April 19, at 12:30 p.m.

Programs in the series will be used in a 13-week package to be distributed nationwide to 200 commercial and educational television outlets this fall.

Paintings Brighten CC Cafeteria Walls; FAES Plans More Displays This Year

The Clinical Center cafeteria now features bacon and eggs in two places—in the morning serving line and on the wall.

"Bacon and Eggs" is one painting in an art collection purchased by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, a non-profit organization established by NIH scientists.

Their exhibit represents the first phase of an effort to create a more pleasant atmosphere in NIH cafeterias.

Donates Award

More than a decade ago, Dr. Seymour Kety, an early NIMH scientific director now with Harvard Medical School, donated an award he received to the FAES for the purchase of art.

About this time last year, the Foundation's Board of Directors agreed to use the Kety Fund to initiate an art collection. The committee formed as a result of that decision has purchased, over the last 3 months, a number of paintings (mostly graphics) now on display on the far left wall of the Bldg. 10 cafeteria.

FAES has also received many gifts, welcome additions to the collection, which has been limited by insufficient funds. Two artists have been particularly generous—Efraim Racker, professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, and



The west end of the Clinical Center cafeteria has a new look—paintings purchased and exhibited by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

Frank McClure, a retired NIDR employee, who has donated two woodcuts.

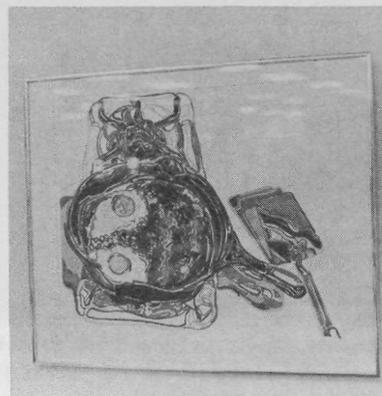
Donations are screened by the committee before they become part of the collection.

The committee adds to its collection continually, and is currently striving to acquire a display for Bldg. 35 by the end of this year.

Collection to Expand

Ultimately, the exhibits will be rotated among cafeterias as the collection expands.

Also in the planning stage is a 2-month special exhibit of art works to be loaned by a local gallery later this year.



"Bacon and Eggs"

Top Science Students Visit NIH Researchers

Thirteen high school seniors, all top science students, visited NIH in the middle of March as winners in the Annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search, sponsored by the Westinghouse Corporation and Science Service, Inc. The group was here to attend the Science Talent Institute in Washington, D.C.

The Clinical Center's Special Events Section arranged the NIH program. The students visited Institute researchers and NIMH intramural investigators.

Dr. Carlton Gajdusek, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, addressed a luncheon seminar given for the students. He described the problems in the development of polio vaccine.

On the basis of their scientific projects and interviews with contest judges, two of the students who visited the campus—June Vayo of San Diego and Esther Zack of Los Angeles—won Westinghouse scholarships.

A number of the judges were NIH researchers; several scientists here are former winners of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

Dr. Stefan S. Fajans Is Selected 'Modern Medicine' Contemporary

Dr. Stefan S. Fajans, professor of internal medicine at the University of Michigan Medical Center, is featured in the March 19 issue of *Modern Medicine*.

He was selected by the journal editors as their "Contemporary" as "one of medicine's leading diabetes authorities."

An NIAMDD and DRR grantee, Dr. Fajans is chairman of the subcommittee on diabetes of the FIC Conference on Preventive Medicine.

Parts II and III of PHS Grants and Awards Published by DRG

The publication of Parts II and III of the seven-part series, *Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1972 Funds*, has recently been announced by NIH.

Part II includes lists of grants to recipients for research training, construction, and medical library grants. Part III lists research contracts showing the recipient area and organization. It also includes a tabulation indicating the financial support given by each NIH component.

Single copies of Parts II and III are available from DRG. Multiple copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Part II, a 140-page volume, is \$1.75 each postpaid or \$1.50 from the GPO bookstore. Part III, an 86-page volume, is 85 cents each postpaid or 60 cents from the GPO bookstore.

R&W Sailing Association Invites New Members for 1973 Season

Members of the Recreation and Welfare Association, Inc., interested in sailing are invited to join the Sailing Association for the 1973 season.

The club maintains daysail sailboats in the Annapolis area for qualified members and their friends.

Additionally, the association provides organized training, cruising, racing and social activities throughout the season.

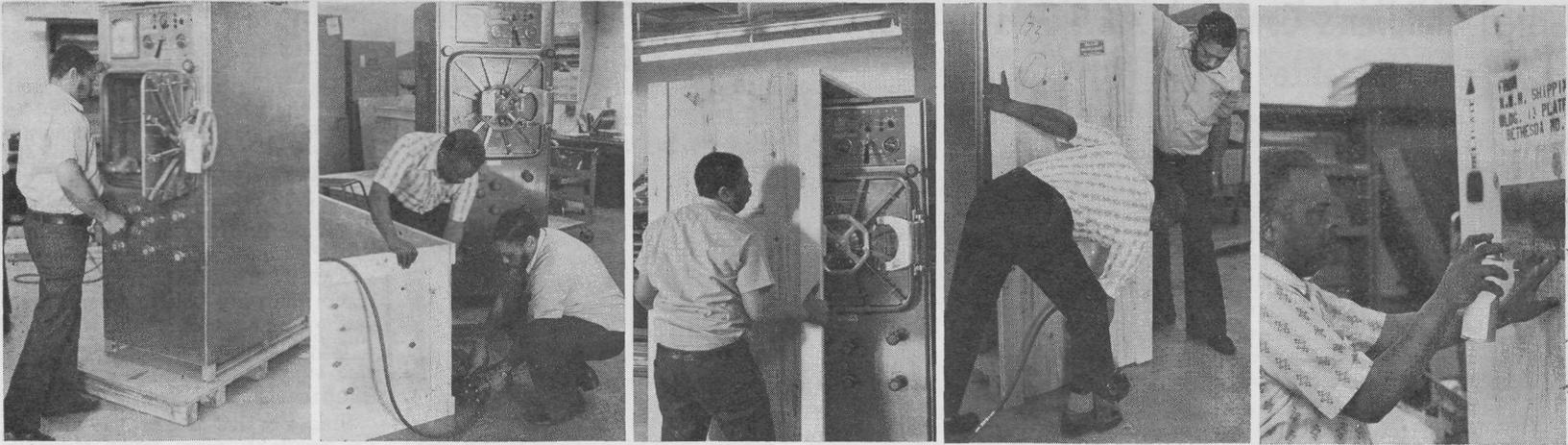
Membership applications are available at the R&W Office, Bldg. 31, Room 1A-18.

For further information, call Ext. 66061.



Patricia Johnson, personnel management specialist, receives a Special Achievement Award in recognition of her sustained "high quality work performance" from Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIGMS Director. The award was presented at a recent Equal Employment Opportunity meeting.

Packing and Crating Unit Offers a Package Deal—From NIH, With Care



The Packing and Crating staff facilitates the safe shipment of precision equipment, such as this sterilizer bound for California. Before the sterilizer is packed, Milton Gross secures all movable parts to prevent damage to the machinery. After measuring the sterilizer and cutting large boards to size, William Brown, who heads the Packing and Crating Unit, fits the pieces of the crate together as

Mr. Gross assembles them with an air gun. Mr. Gross then lifts the frame over the sterilizer and checks to see that the crate meets specifications. Again using the nail air gun, Mr. Brown and Mr. Gross complete the assembly of the crate, labeled "delicate instruments" to ensure safe handling. Once the crate has been sealed, Mr. Brown cuts a stencil and imprints the sterilizer's origin and destination with black spray paint.—Photos by Sharon Dorfman.

Indexed Bibliography On Noise Is Available At Hopkins Center

An indexed bibliography, *Noise*, was recently published by the Information Center for Hearing, Speech and Disorders of Human Communication at Johns Hopkins University.

The center is supported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

The publication, spanning 12 years of literature, includes references on the biological, psychological, legal, economic, and environmental aspects of the effects of noise on man.

One of Series

It also covers references on noise generated by occupational and military equipment.

Noise is one of seven bibliographies on hearing, speech, and language produced by the Center.

The bibliography and a complete list of its other publications are available at no charge from the Center, 310 Harriet Lane Home, Baltimore.



Marty Esplin, an NINDS secretary, warns employees entering a noisy area in Bldg. 36 to protect their ears.

Packages with contents ranging from live animals to machinery to radioactive materials leave NIH daily, bound for foreign or domestic destinations. And with the help of the Packing and Crating Unit of the Supply Operations Branch, those packages arrive safely and efficiently.

FASEB

(Continued from Page 1)

chaired by Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director.

Later, Drs. Berliner and Malone will respond to questions from the floor.

During the week of the meeting, professional representatives will be at the exhibit to answer inquiries concerning NIH support programs.

Also, literature about research grants and biomedical communication programs will be distributed at the NIH exhibit.

At the general session on Tuesday evening, April 17, Dr. Robert A. Good—a longtime NIH grantee who is president of the Sloan-Kettering Institute—will speak on Basic and Clinical Immunobiology in Perspective.

Some 40 NIH scientists are presenting papers at the meeting and participating in the second FASEB conference, which is concerned this year with Biological Transmission of Information.

This conference is organized along three main lines: Information Transfer Within Cells, Information Transfer Between Cells, and Information Transfer Between Cells and the Integrated Organism.

Three societies with closely related interests in the biological sciences organized into the Federation in 1912: the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, and the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

The American Society for Experimental Pathology was admitted to membership in 1914, the

A parcel brought to the Packing and Crating Unit in Bldg. 13 by 9:15 a.m. can be delivered to its U.S. destination that same night. Before leaving NIH, however, it is prepared for shipment to conform with regulations as well as to guarantee safe transit.

Live animals and perishables are packed by the scientists themselves to meet individual needs. The Packing and Crating staff packages chemicals and prescriptions in specially labeled containers and matches other items with appropriate crates, cardboard cartons, metal boxes, or jiffy bags.

Build 'Custom' Crates

Some unusually shaped or especially bulky items require "custom-built" crates, such as the air conditioners which soon will be taking a 3- to 5-month journey via ocean freight to labs in Bangladesh.

In addition to its regular services, the Packing and Crating Unit gives advice and assistance, when possible, to NIH employees being transferred or detailed to a distant location.

The skill and speed with which the Packing and Crating Unit readies items for shipping on commercial transportation—surface, rail or air—facilitate the efficient exchange of needed materials between NIH and labs all over the world.

American Institute of Nutrition in 1940, and the American Association of Immunologists in 1942.

Membership of the six societies is approximately 12,000.

Allied Health Manpower Issues Two Directories

A directory of *Allied Health Education Programs in Senior Colleges/1971*, has been compiled by the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions under contract with the Division of Allied Health Manpower, BHME.

The directory lists more than 2,200 training programs in 719 senior colleges.

Lists 12 Groups

The programs are grouped in 12 major occupational activities listed by location and title.

The publication, Stock No. 1741-300048, may be purchased for \$5.75 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A companion directory, *Allied Health Education Programs in Junior Colleges/1970*, (Stock No. 1741-0030), was published in 1972. It may be purchased for \$3 from GPO.

Biomedical Safety Tip

CENTRIFUGING?

FOLLOW THESE Dos and Don'ts

Too frequently the centrifuge is such a routine laboratory tool that personnel are careless or misinstructed in its proper use—yet a centrifuge can release biohazardous aerosols into the air you breathe. You'll breathe easier if you follow these guidelines when centrifuging:

Discard cracked or chipped cups

Use screw-capped safety cups

Use a horizontal-type centrifuge

Aspirate, rather than decant, centrifuged materials

Do not overfill tubes



Whew! I need some fresh air!

NIEHS Holds Meeting On 2 Toxic Chemicals

A conference on two chemicals—chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans—was sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences April 2-3 at Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The NIEHS, which is conducting research on the chemicals, conferred with other investigators in order to utilize Government resources in dealing with the problems caused by their use.

Impurities Are Preventable

Because these compounds are extremely toxic, they were recently added to the list of pollutants affecting health. As impurities of industrial chemicals—rather than natural products—they are preventable or removable.

Dr. John A. Moore, chief of the Institute's Animal Science and Technology Branch, presided at the conference.

Chlorinated dibenzodioxins were first brought to public attention in 1957 when widespread disease afflicted young chickens in the poultry industry.

The most obvious symptoms were ascites and edema, so the disease was called water-belly or chick-edema. This condition was associated with fat used in preparing feed.

Component Identified

The fat was a reprocessed product collected from animal hides to be used in the tanning industry. Hides are treated with chlorinated phenols as a preservative, and chlorinated dibenzodioxins were later identified as the toxic component in the fats.

Recent studies confirm that some chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans are present in some polychlorophenols. Chlorophenols are widely used for such diverse purposes as fungicides, antibacterials, termite control agents, and as starter or intermediate products in the synthesis of other compounds.

Effects Noted

In some instances, these chemical compounds appear to be associated with the occurrence of chloracne in people, liver disease in several species, chick-edema in birds, and teratogenic or other toxic effects in the fetus.

Chloracne, a form of dermatitis seen in workers from plants which make chlorinated phenols, has markedly decreased since industrial processes have reduced dioxin contamination levels.

The proceedings of the conference on chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans will be published this August in the fifth experimental issue of the NIEHS journal, *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. STRENGTHEN HEALTH AGREEMENT



The second annual U.S.-U.S.S.R. meeting was held at NIH March 25-30. Attending one of the sessions were (from left): Drs. Leavitt, Ehrlich, Egeberg, Robert L. Ringler, NHLI, and Anthony M. Bruno, NCI.

(Continued from Page 1)

at Stone House following a 5-day meeting and completion of the first full year of activity under a 5-year agreement signed in Moscow last spring.

Progress reports to the Joint Committee indicated that 101 Soviet and United States scientists visited and worked in each other's country for a total of 101 man-months over the past 12 months, a



Working at an environmental health session after the first day's meeting were (l to r): Dr. Rall, Prof. Korenevskaya, and Dr. Novikov.

five-fold increase since the new agreement was signed in March 1972.

During the first year of the 5-year agreement, U.S. and Soviet scientists worked to develop detailed plans for cooperation in such problem areas as: cancer chemotherapy, viral oncology, cellular genetics, pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis, management of ischemic heart disease, myocardial metabolism, and the evaluation of the hazardous effects on man of chemicals in the environment.

Agree on Research Aims

A series of joint protocols have been formalized identifying directions of research, responsible institutions and scientists, methodologies and timetables.

Both countries have exchanged cancer chemotherapeutic agents and are conducting simultaneous therapeutic studies. Cancer viruses

and viral reagents have been exchanged in a cooperative effort aimed at identifying and characterizing these viruses.

In addition, bilateral clinical and laboratory research projects have already been initiated in the areas of cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms, and laboratory equipment and therapeutic instruments have been exchanged.

U.S. participants were Dr. Egeberg; Dr. Charles C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary-designate for Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW; Dr. S. Paul Ehrlich, Jr., Director, Office of International Health, HEW, and Dr. Granville S. Austin, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Office of International Affairs, HEW.

Also, Dr. John F. Sherman, Acting Director, NIH; Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director, NHLI; Dr. David Rall, Director, NIEHS; Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Director, NCI, and Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., Director, FIC.

The Soviet delegation headed by Dr. Venediktov includes Prof. V. I. Bourakovsky, Director of the Bakoulev Institute for Cardiovascular Surgery; Dr. Aleksandr M. Goltov, expert of Secretariat of Soviet Section of Soviet-USA Commission of Health Cooperation, USSR Health Ministry, Administration of Foreign Relations.

Also, Prof. Yevgeniya I. Korenevskaya, Deputy Science Director, Sysin Institute of General Hygiene; Dr. Nikolay V. Novikov, Deputy Chief of Administration of Foreign Relations of USSR Health Ministry, and Prof. Nikolay N. Trapeznikov, Professor of Surgery, Deputy Director, of Department of General Oncology and Bone Tumors, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

The third annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee for Health Cooperation will be held in Moscow next year.

NINDS Scientists Have Their Two Volume Atlas On Thalamus Published

Two National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke investigators have recently had their two-volume atlas of the human thalamus published by Springer-Verlag in New York.

The researchers are Dr. John M. Van Buren, chief, NINDS Surgical Neurology Branch and acting clinical director of NINDS, and K. C. Borke, a Branch biologist.

The thalamus, located at the junction between the brain stem and the right and left sides of the brain, modulates nerve and muscle activities and is also involved in higher intellectual functions.

The first volume, *The Nuclei and Cerebral Connections of the Human Thalamus*, evaluates the anatomy and cell structure of the thalamus. It further defines certain cell structures by their specific connections to other parts of the brain.

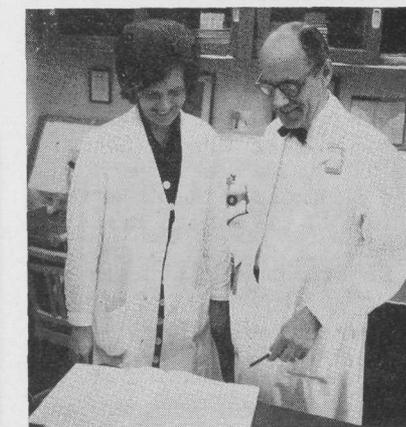
Describes 56 Patients

A study of 56 stroke patients, described in this volume, is the first systematic investigation of degeneration resulting from strokes.

The second volume, *Variations of the Human Diencephalon*, gives a three-plane atlas of the brain which is useful for stereotaxic surgery to destroy a tiny portion of the brain with minimal damage to surrounding brain tissue.

This type of surgery is used in treating Parkinson's disease and in diagnosing certain types of epilepsy.

This volume also contains anatomical variations which can be used as guides by stereotaxic surgeons to evaluate the results of stimulation.



In the lab where their research on thalamus has been conducted, Ms. Borke and Dr. Van Buren look over the first edition of their books.

A child born today in the U.S. can expect to live about 22 years longer than his grandparents, born around the turn of the century. —AMA UPDATE.

Do Not Use Etiologic Label for Noninfectious Agents



Viruses? Rickettsia? Bacteria? Mycoplasma? Parasites? Are you an NIH scientist shipping any of these etiologic agents?

If so, be sure to attach an Etiologic Agents/Biomedical Material label on the outside of the shipping package.

Do not use this label when sending noninfectious material that is not a hazard in case of breakage.

Labels and information about the applicable regulations (see *NIH Record*, Nov. 7, 1972) can be obtained from the Quarantine Permit Service Officer, Bldg. 31, Room 7A-50, Ext. 62516.

Drs. Dunbar, Straatsma Named to Eye Council

Dr. Florence Dunbar, an attorney, educator, and civic leader, and Dr. Bradley R. Straatsma, scientist and educator, have been appointed to the National Advisory Eye Council.

Dr. Dunbar received her B.A. from the University of Chicago, and holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from that school. She is a graduate of DePaul University Law School.

She received her Ph.D. from the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Dr. Dunbar is on the faculty of the Chicago City College and serves as chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Women's Bar Association of Illinois. She also works with the Real Property Law and Medico-Legal Relations Committees of the Chicago Bar Association.

Dr. Straatsma is professor and chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, and Director, Jules Stein Eye Institute, UCLA School of Medicine. He graduated from the Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. Straatsma is a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of Fight for Sight, Inc., and of the Advisory Committee on Basic and Clinical Research of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

He is a director of the Southern California Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

ETIOLOGIC AGENTS

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MATERIAL

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Drs. Striner, Rhode Join BHME's Planning Office

Drs. Herbert E. Striner and William E. Rhode have joined the Office of Planning and Evaluation, BHME.

Dr. Striner, former dean of the College of Continuing Education, The American University, has been named chief of Planning and Policy.

Dr. Rhode, former director, Developmental Programs Division, Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, U.S. Office of Education, has been appointed chief of the Evaluation Staff.

Dr. Striner received his Ph.D. from Syracuse University.

Previously he served in such positions as director of Program, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research in Washington, D.C., Washington director of the Urban Studies Program, and senior economist with the Stanford Research Institute.

Dr. Rhode received his Ph.D. in political science and public administration from Michigan State University. He has held various positions with the Westinghouse Learning Corporation, AID, and the Peace Corps.

At one time he was adjunct assistant professor of Political Science, Syracuse University.

Cholesterol Level Variation in Squirrel Monkeys Due to Heredity, Study Shows

Researchers at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine have found that heredity accounts for over 92 percent of the variations in cholesterol levels in squirrel monkeys. This study is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

Dr. Thomas B. Clarkson, chairman, Laboratory Animal Medicine, and principal investigator, began his study after finding consistently high and low levels of cholesterol in certain monkeys fed on a high cholesterol diet.

To measure suspected genetic influence, the scientists established a program to selectively breed these monkeys and test the offspring.

Two monkeys with very high levels—hyperresponders, and two with low levels—hyporesponders, were allowed to mate at random with 10-12 females each.

The 26 infants born were weaned at 3 to 4 months of age. The infants and mothers were then placed on a high cholesterol diet and classified according to their cholesterol levels as either hyper- or hyporesponders.

Offspring Studied

The research team found that the offspring of two parents with the same response were the same type as the parents—either high or low.

Monkeys with parents having opposite responses developed intermediate cholesterol levels.

To determine the extent of genetic control of cholesterol in the offspring, the team calculated the relationship between the cholesterol levels of the progeny with their parents' average levels.

From this data they were able to establish that over 92 percent of the variation in plasma cholesterol in these monkeys was controlled by genetic factors.

Dr. Clarkson noted that his team could make accurate predictions of which animals would be hyperresponders by measuring

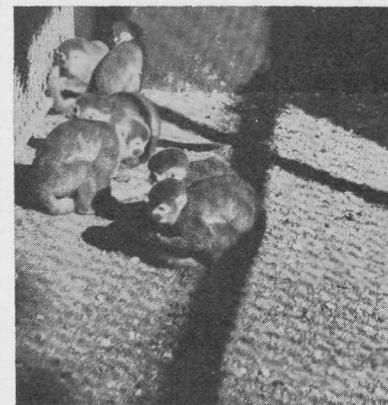
CEREMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

Laboratory of Viral Diseases, NIAID, was selected as one of five recipients of the 1972 Rockefeller Public Service Award.

Dr. Feinleib, chief, Epidemiology Branch, NHLI, received the 1972 Mortimer Spiegelman Gold Medal Award of the American Public Health Association in recognition of his significant contributions in the field of statistics.

After the ceremony, officials, award recipients, and their families will attend the Secretary's Reception in the DHEW Snow Room.



If the knowledge of squirrel monkeys can eventually be applied to humans, it would indicate early in life people who are prone to develop high cholesterol levels.

cholesterol levels at the time of weaning.

"If this response can be established in humans, it could provide a simple indicator early in life of persons prone to developing high cholesterol levels," he said.

The difference in cholesterol levels of the two types was extreme, Dr. Clarkson explained. Hyperresponders had mean cholesterol levels over three times higher than hyporesponders when both types were fed the same high cholesterol diet.

When the monkeys were switched to a low cholesterol diet, the levels fell—but the hyperresponders still had levels two and one-half times those of their hyporesponding peers.

Others on this research team were Drs. Hugh B. Lofland, Jr., Bill C. Bullock, and Harold O. Goodman.

Wearing sunglasses and driving at night can be a deadly combination.—*D.C. Traffic Safety Reporter.*



Suspended 4 floors above the ground, a window washer puts the finishing touches on a pane of glass to allow insiders to see forever on a clear day.

President Designates April As Cancer Control Month

President Nixon has designated April as Cancer Control Month.

In his proclamation, the President cited the public and private resources being marshaled under the National Cancer Program "in the most intensive campaign ever waged against malignant disease.

"To give new emphasis to this serious problem, and to encourage the determination of the American people to meet it," Mr. Nixon added, "I also ask the medical and health professions, the communications industries, and all other interested persons and groups to unite during this appointed time in public reaffirmation of our Nation's strong commitment to control cancer."

SCREENING

(Continued from Page 1)

gram to screen all donor blood for HB Ag.

For the screening program, scientists use an adapted counterelectrophoretic test which is based on the fact that HB Ag and the antibody produced to fight it are attracted to opposite electrical charges.

Serum from a donor is placed in one well on an agar plate and serum containing antibody to HB Ag in an adjoining well. Electrical current is then applied.

The antibody migrates to the negative pole. If antigen is in the donor's serum, it will migrate to the positive pole.

Where they meet—about halfway between the two wells—a precipitate forms, leaving a white line.

Despite these precautions, some posttransfusion hepatitis continues to occur. Scientists attribute this to HB Ag in amounts too small to

Dr. Marchesi Receives 17th Parke-Davis Award

Dr. Vincent T. Marchesi, associate pathology professor at Yale University School of Medicine, will be presented the 17th Parke-Davis Award on April 19 by the American Society for Experimental Pathology for his outstanding research in the basic cellular mechanisms of disease.

The award, which carries a thousand dollar honorarium, is presented annually to an ASEP member under 40 "who has contributed most to the conquest of disease."

Most of his studies were conducted at NIH where Dr. Marchesi served first as a PHS commissioned officer in the Macromolecular Biology Section of the National Cancer Institute.

Later he was chief of the Section on Chemical Pathology in the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases from 1968 to 1972.

Dr. Marchesi's studies of the structural proteins of the mammalian cell membranes have contributed to the understanding of the interactions between blood cells and blood vessel walls as well as the basic processes involved in neoplasia.

detect by present methods and to infection by other viruses.

In an effort to further decrease the frequency of posttransfusion hepatitis, Blood Bank scientists are evaluating a radioimmune assay.

In this more sensitive test, HB Ag is detected by radioactive marker. Although it takes longer, preliminary results indicate that this method detects hepatitis virus missed by counterelectrophoresis.

If this proves true, the radioimmune assay will be used to screen all blood donors and counterelectrophoresis will be employed only when the time for the newer test is not available.

Diet Plays Positive Role In Atherosclerosis Study With Rhesus Monkeys

A low-fat, low-cholesterol diet has a positive effect in reversing atherosclerosis in Rhesus monkeys. The diet also decreases the frequency and severity of the fatty deposits in the artery walls.

This research was undertaken by National Heart and Lung Institute grantees at the University of Chicago. The investigators suggested that their findings might apply to humans; monkeys are commonly used as substitutes for humans in atherosclerosis studies.

Can Plaque Be Reversed?

Dr. Draga Vesselinovitch, assistant professor, Department of Pathology at the University's Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine, stated that "the important question as to whether the atherosclerotic plaque can be reversed has received relatively little study in man or experimental animals.

"Most previous workers have considered this to be an irreversible disease, especially when it becomes severe."

Dr. Vesselinovitch said that her studies plus earlier studies at the University of Iowa have provided evidence that "at least to some degree even advanced stages of the disease can be reversed if low serum cholesterol levels are sustained for a long period of time."

Aortas Found Diseased

During the first 18 months of the Chicago project, four groups of Rhesus monkeys (17 monkeys) received a diet containing 2 percent cholesterol, 12.5 percent coconut oil, and 12.5 percent butter fat. All four groups of monkeys had very high serum cholesterol level at the end of the period.

When the investigators autopsied group I (five monkeys) at 18 months, they found severe atherosclerosis in the animals' aortas. The aorta, leading directly out of the heart, is the principal artery carrying blood to the rest of the body in all mammals.

Large Area Involved

These aortic fatty deposits involved 81 percent of the surface area. Microscopic study of standard sections of the aorta revealed 70 percent incidence and a 37 percent severity rating.

In the succeeding 18 months, monkeys in groups II and III (five monkeys in each group) were fed low-fat, low-cholesterol diets of monkey chow supplemented with 5 percent corn oil.

Group IV (two monkeys) were continued on the high-fat, high-cholesterol diet given to all the monkeys in the first 18 months.

The investigators found that



Dr. Giovanni Di Chiro will give the David M. Gould Lecture on Monday, April 23, at 5 p.m., in Hurd Hall, Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Di Chiro, head of the Section on Neuroradiology, NINDS, is an internationally recognized pioneer in that field. His studies on skull and brain X-rays and on radioisotope brain scanning are included in text books. His lecture will be published in the "Journal of the Johns Hopkins Hospital."

group IV maintained almost the same high serum cholesterol level for the entire 36 months. Microscopic study of group IV revealed 95 percent gross aortic lesions, 80 percent frequency, and 51 percent severity.

However, when they examined groups II and III, the investigators found that the serum cholesterol levels had declined to quite low levels of 122 and 148 milligrams percent respectively by 36 months.

These two low-fat, low-cholesterol groups had 46 and 31 percent of the surface areas of their aortas covered by lesions when examined grossly.

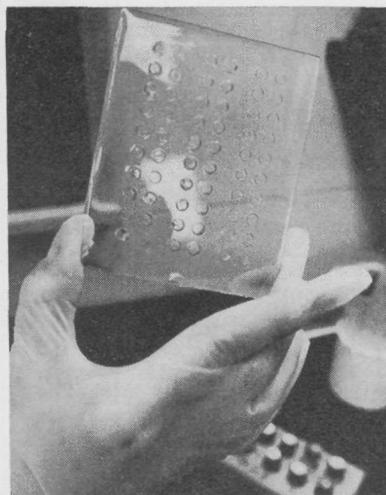
Rating Bases Explained

Microscopic study showed 56 and 47 percent frequency ratings and 19 and 14 percent severity ratings, respectively.

These microscopic frequency ratings were based on the study of three sections each from the aorta of each animal and two additional sections from large branches of the aorta. The severity ratings employed a scale commonly used by pathologists based on different degrees and types of fatty deposits.

Dr. Vesselinovitch reported the results of her study at the meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.

This research was directed by Dr. Robert W. Wissler, Donald N. Pritzker Professor, Department of Pathology, and Director of the University's Specialized Center of Research on Atherosclerosis. The SCOR is supported by grants from NHLI.



For the counterelectrophoresis test, holes or "wells" are made in a glass plate (left) coated with the cell nutrient, agar. At right, Blood Bank investigator Dr. Harvey Alter scans the results of a radioimmune assay, which can record up to 300 samples and produce a printout overnight.

Basic Research to Advance Medical Knowledge Discussed by 5 Scientists at NIGMS Seminar

The value of basic research to advance medical knowledge was discussed by scientists at a seminar commemorating the 10th anniversary of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, held March 21, in the Masur Auditorium.

The prestigious scientists who addressed the meeting were: Dr. Philip Handler, President, National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Joshua Lederberg, professor of genetics, Stanford University; Dr. Norman G. Anderson, director, Molecular Anatomy Program, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Dr. Lewis Thomas, dean, Yale School of Medicine, and Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director from 1955-1968.

Dr. Shannon, who is professor of biomedical sciences, Rockefeller University, stressed the importance of NIGMS's research in contributing to the success of all health studies at NIH, including cancer and heart disease.

In discussing Federal support for biomedical science training, Dr. Shannon thought the Institute should continue to assess new research training mechanisms for both NIH and other bioscientific enterprises.

Dr. Handler reviewed the reasons and purposes for creating NIGMS. He emphasized the effects of the Institute's support of non-categorical biomedical research and training, describing results as a "dramatic upgrading . . . of our research institutions all across the land."

Dr. Lederberg, a Nobel laureate, described NIGMS's 10 years as a remarkable decade for biomedicine and health. He said research during this period has provided the groundwork for controlling cancer, heart disease and schizophrenia.

However, he cautioned, "it would be arrogant to pretend we know enough to lay out clear-cut engineering blueprints for success in these areas."



During program intermission, Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIGMS Director, and Dr. Thomas discuss topics relating to the speeches on health issues. Dr. Stetten served as moderator for the program.

In his own field, he viewed as startling and beneficial the development of fetal diagnosis which, coupled with other rational principles, can prevent the birth of children who otherwise might die of genetic diseases within a few years.

Dr. Lederberg noted that many current problems such as food additives, environmental chemicals,



Dr. Shannon talks about present and past research with Dr. Robert Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science.

and leaded gasoline have resulted from "fragmentary knowledge and ignorance of their risks" to man and his environment.

He contended that these "enormously expensive" issues "are all founded on the basis of incomplete biological, biochemical, embryological and genetic information."

Dr. Anderson described how knowledge from basic medical fields combined with that from physical sciences—notably nuclear gas diffusion technology and metallurgical findings drawn from naval weaponry research—led to development of the diagnostic ultracentrifuge, making it possible to separate molecular components of disease from body fluids.

Dr. Anderson explained that only basic research can fuel applied research and development. He termed American basic research the country's foremost resource, "exceeding in value, present and potential, any other resource we possess or could purchase."

Dr. Thomas observed that "the cost of medical care is at its highest—and the technology the most difficult—during times when we must work with incomplete understanding of disease."

He cited the development of elaborate and expensive facilities, all of which abruptly ceased to operate with the discovery of preven-

Dr. Nathan Eddy Dies; Past NIAMDD Section Chief, Drug Researcher

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, 82, well known for research on pain-relieving drugs, died March 29 at his home in Bethesda.

A widely recognized authority on drug addiction and analgesics, Dr. Eddy retired from the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases in August 1960.

He had served as a PHS consultant in addition to having served as executive secretary of the Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.

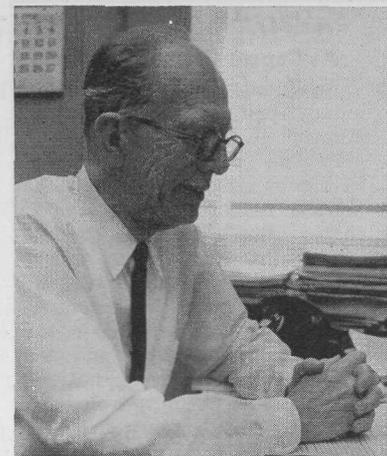
Dr. Eddy's lifetime devotion to the study of narcotics made his office a world clearinghouse for information concerning all aspects of narcotics, analgesics, and addiction.

In 1951, Dr. Eddy and Dr. Everette L. May, also of NIAMDD's Laboratory of Chemistry, undertook a research program to develop synthetic substitutes for the pain-relieving drugs, morphine and codeine, which are derived from the opium poppy.

From this research emerged a new class of pain-relieving agents, the benzomorphans, which in many instances are more potent than morphine, but less liable to produce addiction.

Since 1930 Dr. Eddy had been concerned almost exclusively with research in the field of analgesia

and analgesics with particular emphasis on chemical structure, analgesic activity, and dependence liability relationships.



Dr. Nathan B. Eddy

and analgesics with particular emphasis on chemical structure, analgesic activity, and dependence liability relationships.

Born in Glen Falls, N.Y., Dr. Eddy received his M.D. from Cornell University Medical School in 1911, and practiced medicine in New York City until 1916.

After 13 years of teaching at a number of universities, he joined NIH as a principal pharmacologist and became chief of the Section on Analgesics, Laboratory of Chemistry, in 1951.

Since 1960 Dr. Eddy had been a consultant for the Section on Medicinal Chemistry, NIAMDD.

During his career Dr. Eddy received several awards including an honorary D.Sc. from the University of Michigan in 1963, the William Freeman Snow Award (for distinguished service to humanity) in 1967, and a year later the Hillebrand Prize which he shared with Dr. May for their analgesic research.

In 1972 he won the Edward W. Browning Achievement Award for Outstanding Contribution to Prevention and Treatment of Drug Addiction.

Dr. Eddy is survived by his wife, the former Wilhelmina Marie Ahrens, of the home, 7055 Wilson La.

Rule Change Made in Photography Contest

Over the years, have you taken a picture at NIH that you think represents campus activity in any way?

If so, why not submit it to the R&W Camera Club and the *NIH Record's* photography contest (no color please).

In connection with this, the rules committee has proposed a change in the contest rules.

The time limitation of one year for pictures has been eliminated. Pictures may now be submitted no matter how long ago they were taken.

Reminder—all photographs must be consistent with the subject "The National Institutes of Health."

Pictures may be brought to the *NIH Record* office at any time—Bldg. 31, Room 2B-03. For further information, call Ext. 62125.

Entrants better hurry—the deadline is April 30.