Dr. S. Cohen Appointed Chief of NIAID Branch; Succeeds Dr. M. Landy

Dr. Sheldon G. Cohen has been appointed to succeed Dr. Maurice Landy as Chief of the Allergy and Immunology Branch of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases’ Extramural Programs.

He interned at Bellevue hospital in an effort to translate his medical expertise into practical applications. The national network of Centers, soon to total 14, was established in an effort to translate basic knowledge of immunology obtained through research into clinical applications.

Dr. Cohen received his B.A. from Ohio State University in 1940 and his M.D. from New York University College of Medicine in 1943. He interned at Bellevue hospital, served as a medical officer with the U.S. Army Air Force, and completed his residency in internal medicine at the VA Hospital associated with Johns Hopkins University and University of Maryland Schools of Medicine.

For the past 4 years, Dr. Cohen has been a member of the Board of Directors, Allergy Foundation of America, and a regional medical consultant, Children’s Asthma Research Institute and Hospital in Denver, Colo.

Leading Scientists Speak At Seminar Honoring CC’s 20th Anniversary

The impact of basic science on clinical research and medical practice will be discussed at a day-long scientific seminar on Friday, July 6.

The seminar, which commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Clinical Center, will be held in the Jack Masur Auditorium starting at 10 a.m. NIH staff members are invited to attend.

Several of the Nation’s leading medical men will discuss achievements in treating cancer, heart disease, allergy and infectious diseases, gout and similar disorders, and lipid storage diseases.

Basic research leading to these clinical advances will be outlined and the future course of medical research will be discussed.

At 2 p.m., Dr. Charles C. Edwards, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health, will speak.

Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, and CC Director Dr. Charles C. Chalmers will open the seminar.

Other speakers include: Nobel prize winner Dr. Julius Axelrod, chief, Section of Pharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIH; Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, chief, Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, NINDS, and Dr. Eugene Braunwald, physician-in-chief, and the upper echelon of NIH-gave way to youngsters between the ages of 2½ and 5. After the speeches were made, the ribbon cut, the facilities toured, scientists and parents returned to their work and school officially started.

There were no tears—except for one little boy who stopped crying when playtime started.

Dr. Cohen later was a resident (See DR. COHEN, Page 1)

No 10 O’clock Scholars Here, Pupils Arrive Bright and Early at the Day Care Center

On Monday, June 18, at 8 in the morning, children with what Shakespeare called “... shining morning face . . .” appeared in Bldg. 35 with their mothers and fathers.

It was the opening day of the NIH Child Development Center—the nursery school for children of NIH employees.

Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, assisted by a young friend, opened the center. Dr. Charles U. Lowe, chairman of the NIH Child Care Committee, and scientific director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, presented to Dr. Stone a certificate commemorating the opening of the day care center.

But this was one time the scientific community—the upper echelon of NIH—gave way to youngsters between the ages of 2½ and 5. After the speeches were made, the ribbon cut, the facilities toured, scientists and parents returned to their work and school officially started.

There were no tears—except for one little boy who stopped crying when playtime started.

Now the children are on a settled and happy routine. They arrive between 7:30 and 9 a.m. That hour and a half is free playtime—supervised. Painting, clayng, and playing with games are a few of the activities.

There’s a clean-up period and

See photographs of opening day—NIH Child Development Center—Page 12.

Dr. Robert Post Wins 1973 Bennett Award

For the fourth consecutive year, a National Institute of Mental Health scientist has won the A. E. Bennett Award for Clinical Research given annually by the Society for Biological Psychiatry.

Dr. Robert M. Post, a special research fellow in NIMH’s Laboratory of Clinical Science, is the winner of this year’s award which is presented to a scientist under age 35 who submits the best scientific research paper.

Dr. Post’s paper, developed in collaboration with Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, is entitled Simulated Behavioral States: An Approach to Specificity in Psychobiological Research.

The project was based on a study of effects of single simulated behavioral components normally seen in mental illness such as hyperactivity, stress, muscle tension, and mood.

In some cases during the study, persons deliberately behaving as

Prior to joining NIMH, Dr. Post was a resident in psychiatry at Massachusetts General Hospital.

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Ruth B. Peck Retires; Wrote 'Hope Through Research' Pamphlets

Ruth Boper Peck (formerly Ruth Scoll), National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, has retired after 16 years as a medical writer in the Institute. Upon retirement, she was awarded the Certificate of Merit from HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Mrs. Peck developed the Hope through Research series of pamphlets for laymen. This was the first series of neurological and sensory disorders written in this easy-to-understand style.

Mrs. Peck researched, wrote, cleared and regularly revised the series of 18 leaflets, five of which were translated into Spanish.

At her retirement party attended by colleagues, co-workers, and friends, Mrs. Peck (l) receives congratulations from Ruth Dudley, head of NINDS Information.

Horatio Alger Is Alive and Well at NIH; Perseverance Pays Off for Ralph Lewis

By Nancy Breslau

The story of Ralph Lewis’ rise in the ranks from NIH security guard to personnel management specialist is enough to make the rest of us a little more reluctant to use the word can’t.

Nothing could stand in the way of Mr. Lewis’ determination to get an education.

During the past 10 years he has simultaneously been a full-time student, night guard, family man, and civic leader.

Sleep became an “incidental” in Mr. Lewis’ hectic day. For 2½ years, 3 hours were all he could spare for that activity; “4 hours were a luxury.”

However, he was doubly rewarded for the many sleepless nights: last year Mr. Lewis was awarded a B.A. degree in sociology from Howard University, and more recently he was promoted from his night work as guard force supervisor to an 8:30-to-5 personnel management specialist post in ADA.

The pace the former guard set for himself the past few years was grueling. He was in the classroom during the day, home for dinner if lecture schedules permitted it, and back to NIH by 11 p.m. to go on guard duty until 7:30 the next morning.

After work Mr. Lewis made his way downtown for another day of classes.

Gets ‘Involved’

Somewhere he also found the time to be an “involved” member of his community in southwest Washington.

“I was tired of having other people decide things for me and my family. There was a leadership vacuum and someone had to step in.” And fill the vacuum he did; Mr. Lewis became the president of the Far Southwest Civic Association as well as head of the local PTA.

The schedule most of us call “normal” seems “like a vacation” to Ralph Lewis. He savors his newfound free time and spends most of it with his wife Peggy, an elementary school teacher, and their five children.

As Ralph Lewis summed up his formula for success: “I simply felt that I wasn’t aspiring for the impossible.”

A panel representing landlord and tenant met to discuss Metropolitan area problems with NIH employees. The discussion, held in the Jack Masur Auditorium, was sponsored by the Employees Relations and Recognition Branch, OPM. (L) Curtis M. Furgason, management consultant for a real estate firm, represented the landlord. He pointed out that tenant rights are being enlarged because of new legislation. Annie R. Collins, community relations specialist, EDB, moderated the discussion, and Thomas N. Hamilton, executive director, Montgomery County Office of Landlord Tenant Affairs, explained that his office is working on a rent control bill which will be recommended to the Landlord Tenant Commission.
Eight Employees Retire From BHME; Serve a Total of 237 Years

Elizabeth A. Chase, Joseph L. Preissig, John H. O'Brien and several other veteran employees of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education have retired.

Miss Chase, special assistant for Legislation, left after 25 years of Federal service. She had been with HEW since 1955 and recently received the Environmental Merit Service Award for her outstanding career contributions to the development of health manpower legislation.

Mr. Preissig, former deputy associate director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, retired after 25 years of Federal service. He joined the Bureau in 1967 after working for the Bureau of State Services, the Office of the Under Secretary, and the Social Security Administration.

Named to College Post

Mr. Preissig has been named assistant dean for administrative affairs, College of Medicine, University of Illinois.

Mr. O'Brien, special assistant, retired after 34 years service. Formerly he was chief, Personnel Staff, BHME, and earlier, chief, Personnel Management Branch, BSS.

Vera H. Freerson, correspondence management specialist, retired after 23 years of service. She worked for the Office of the Surgeon General before joining BHME.

Ellis P. Glennie, personnel management specialist with the Bureau since 1967, retired after 33 years service. Before joining the Bureau she worked at NIH for 10 years and earlier at the Navy Hydrographic Office.

Irene R. Jones, supervisory contract specialist, Contract Staff, retired after 26 years of Federal service. Before coming to BHME in 1967 she spent 5 years with BSS and 15 years with the Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir.

Virginia K. Smith, staff assistant (administrative management), retired after almost 40 years of Federal service, including 37 years in the Public Health Service.

She began her career with the Farm Credit Administration in 1938 and moved to the Division of Industrial Hygiene, PHS, 3 years later. She spent 10 years with the Division, 7 years with the Bureau of Medical Services and 14 years with BSS before joining BHME in 1967.

Madelyn Warren, program analyst, Office of Planning and Evaluation, retired after 26 years Federal service. She joined HEW in 1967 and worked for the SSA and the BSS before transferring to BHME in 1967.

Globetrotter Daniel ‘Mac’ McMonagle Retires After 22 Years Fed’l Service

"It was the best party the Institute ever had!" said Daniel "Mac" McMonagle, administrative assistant, National Institute of General Medical Sciences. He was referring to the retirement party given him by the Naval Officers’ Club and attended by 100 friends and co-workers.

Included in the group were Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Director, NIGMS, and a former NIGMS Director, Dr. Frederick L. Stone, interim Department Administrator, HSMHA, two people Mac served with great pride, devotion, and loyalty.

Mac retired June 30 after 22 years of a Federal career and vacations filled with world-wide travels.

In 1961, Mac came to Washington from Red Bank, N.J., where he was assistant manager of the Molly Pitcher Hotel, for a visit with his mother and sister and was persuaded to stay.

He joined the Government that year as accountant with a field party of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department, which was the beginning of his life of travel. Headquartered first in Kentucky, then in the District of Columbia, the field party moved to Alaska where it worked on Nunivak Island and in the Bering Sea. In 1962, Mac joined an Army Map Service expedition for 3 exciting years of travel throughout the Congo, Uganda, and Sudan.

After 5 weeks of vacation in Europe, Mac returned to the Commerce Building in Washington, and was told by a friend that the U.S. C.A.R.G.S.S. Pioneer was being refurbished for sea duty. He was hired on as the ship’s chief yeoman. The Pioneer traveled the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles above and 300 miles below the Mexican border looking for mountains and specific oceanic aspects.

In 1956, after a year of sea duty, Mac came to NIH as a clerk typist in his home, and the hours of work and care that went into the preparation of food, and of course, his expertise as a "mixologist."

The new employees who will remember the great Institute parties Mac hosted in his home, and the hours of work and care that went into the preparation of food, and of course, his expertise as a "mixologist."

Mother-Infant Volunteers Needed for NIMH Study

Fat Bieko of the NIMH research staff watches as Donna Hall (r) of Rockville and her son Tony take a break from formal observations.

Mothers with babies 2 months old are needed for a National Institute of Mental Health study of social learning in normal infants being initiated by Drs. Jacob Gevins and Elizabeth Boyd at the Clinical Center.

Mothers who are interested in participating with their infants or who would like additional information about the program may call Ann Oliver, Section on Early Learning and Development, at (301) 496-3457, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Many of his co-workers will remember the great Institute parties Mac hosted in his home, and the hours of work and care that went into the preparation of food, and of course, his expertise as a "mixologist."

NICHQ Issues 2 Books

Nutrition, Development, and Menopause

Two new publications are now available at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Office of Information:

Nutrition, Development, and Menopause. Nutritionist, Behavior evaluates the interaction between socio-cultural and nutritional influences on cognitive growth.

It may be purchased for $2.25 at the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office Bookstore, Washington, D.C. 20402, or $2.60 domestic postpaid.

Menopause and Aging is a summary report and selected papers from a 1971 conference on the problem.

It may be obtained for 60 cents at the GPO Bookstore, or 85 cents domestic postpaid.

next October, he hopes to be doing what he enjoys the most, traveling. This time Mac will be gone on a year’s trip around the world visiting friends and seeing such places as New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Cambodia.

At the retirement party, Mac was presented with a large leather bound colored photo album of his NIGMS family and a subscription to the Washington Post Sunday newspaper. He also received the HEW Certificate of Merit.

Mac’s co-workers agreed that with "Mr. NIGMS" gone, the official and social lives of the NIGMS staff would never be the same.
Conference on Problem Of Digestive Diseases Launches New Society
The Second Conference on Digestive Disease as a National Problem was recently held at NIH with some 500 medical and lay people attending the day-long meeting.

The conference heralded the formal launching of the American Digestive Disease Society, a non-profit organization, encompassing all professional and lay digestive disease societies. One of the Society's goals will be to stimulate public interest in all aspects of digestive disease.

A major purpose of the conference was "to take a comprehensive look at the cause, prevention and treatment of digestive diseases in relation to national goals for the next 5-10 years."

Sponsors Listed
The National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, the National Cancer Institute, Regional Medical Programs Service, the National Center for Health Services Research and Development, the Veterans Administration, and the American Gastroenterological Association sponsored the conference.

Naughton Describes Computer Facility Developed by DCRT
At a recent seminar, Joseph Naughton, chief, Computer Center Branch, DCRET, described a modification of a computer operating system—"shared spool"—developed by DCRT researchers.

Shared spool is a system which directs all data processing jobs to any of the three computers that are linked together and waiting for a job.

Such jobs include analysis of lab data, personnel records, and scientific research.

Requests for information on this system have been coming to DCRET from many parts of the world.

NHLI's 25th Anniversary Party Marred By Unspiked Punch, No Air Conditioning

NHLI employees sip (unspiked) punch and listen to Dr. Cooper's remarks during the Institute's 25th anniversary celebration.

Undaunted by the rumor that the air conditioning was out in the 14th floor auditorium of the Clinical Center (true) and buoyed by the rumor that the punch was spiked (false), several hundred NHLI employees gathered on Friday, June 8, to celebrate the 25th birthday of the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The light tone that was to pervade the celebration was set early by Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director, who made his entrance to the skirling of bagpipes. But more weighty matters were to follow, heralded by Carl Osborn's moving rendition of "Sixteen Tons."

There was some consternation when it became evident that the celebration conflicted with the routinely scheduled practice of the NHLI Cheerleading Team—Darlene Bailey, Shelley Render, and Elaine Burdette. But they regained their composure sufficiently to lead the assembled throng in some lusty huszacs.

The high spirits persisted through a bravura performance of "That's Life" by Harold Givens.

However, life at NHLI is real and mostly earnest, and a serious note was introduced with an interesting presentation by Dr. Arturo Escobar.

He summarized the results of his 25 grant-supported years of intensive research on coronary heart disease in E. coli, a relatively unsuitable but very cheap animal model for the study of the disease.

This was followed by Martha Mayers, internationally known heart and torch singer, who keened a poignant lament about the ravages of high cholesterol diets.

Martha then teamed with Hugh Lee to outline the proposed moves in store for various branches and divisions of the Institute.

The new moves are necessitated by the fact that, unaccountably, the NIH Telephone and Service Directory has nearly caught up with the earlier ones.

The official birthday cake cutting was performed by Dr. Frederic Bartter, NHLI clinical director.

NIH Library to Present MEDLINE Orientation
The NIH Library will present a 1-hour orientation and demonstration of the MEDLINE (MEDLARS On-Line) System for all interested NIH staff members.

MEDLINE, developed by the National Library of Medicine, is a computerized literature-searching system which uses a special typewriter terminal connected directly to NLM's computer.

By telephone, users have instant access to 489,000 references from more than 1,200 of the world's leading biomedical journals.

The orientation and demonstration will be given eight times on successive Thursdays, July 12, 19, 26, and Aug. 2, from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. in the NIH Library, Bldg. 10, Room 1-L-25A.

Attendance at each demonstration will be limited. Call Constantine Gillespie, Ext. 61150, to register for a session.

Dr. J. Steven Richardson, NIMH, seated at the MEDLINE terminal, receives instruction from Mr. Gillespie.

search programs at Wilkes and in the laboratories of the VA Hospital in Wilkes-Barre.

These associations continued until June 1972, when the devastating flood from hurricane Agnes caused irreparable damage to his research and professional facilities.

In August 1972 Dr. Cohen was appointed a consultant on allergy and immunology to NIAID's associate director for Extramural Programs, a position he held before accepting his new post.

Dr. Landy retired in March after 30 years of Federal service. He came to NIH in 1956 and became chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunology in 1962. Five years later he joined the NIAID-EP.

He was secretary-general of the First International Congress of Immunology held in Washington, D.C. in 1971.

Dr. Landy is now with the Schweizerisches Forschungsinstitut in Switzerland.
Control of Hepatitis

In Posttransfusion

Is Goal of Research

Significant advances have been made in the control of posttransfusion hepatitis. A number of these advances can be traced to Clinical Center research.

In 1964, an antigen—Australia antigen—was discovered in leukemia patients by Blood Bank researcher Dr. Harvey Alter and National Cancer Institute investigator Dr. Baruch Blumberg. Later, Dr. Blumberg, who was then working in Philadelphia, linked the antigen with hepatitis.

Subsequently Blood Bank assistant chief Dr. Paul Holland working with other researchers in the Blood Bank, NIAID, and Bureau of Biologics, FDA (formerly DBS), demonstrated that transfused blood containing the antigen often results in hepatitis.

These studies were the foundation for the current FDA ruling that every blood unit be tested for the antigen—now called hepatitis B antigen or HBAg—before transfusion.

The research also developed a rhescus monkey animal model for hepatitis B infection, demonstrated the importance of the antigen's subtypes, and showed that commercially obtained blood, even from HBAg negative donors, carries a high hepatitis risk.

These CC studies have resulted in a greater than 80 percent decrease in posttransfusion hepatitis.

Facilities Enlarged, Programs Expanded, Patients Increased Since CC's 1st Birthday

This year, the Clinical Center is celebrating its 20th anniversary. On July 6, 1953, the first patient was admitted and a new era in NIH intramural research began.

Before the CC was established, there was no centralized drug administration service whereby drugs were added to IV solutions in the pharmacy instead of in nursing units.

NIH-Investigations in CC

Lead to Knowledge

Cure of Some Diseases

Research by NIH scientists working at the Clinical Center has contributed knowledge leading to discoveries which have changed the approach to major diseases.

Cancer. The first successful cure of a solid tumor with cancer drugs. Choriocarcinoma, a rare cancer of the uterus following pregnancy, is now almost entirely curable if treated in the early stages.

Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system, may now be checked in the early stages with massive doses of radiation therapy.

Improved survival of patients with leukemia results from treatment with combinations of cancer drugs and therapy, including platelet transfusion and nearly germfree laminar air flow rooms.

Heart and blood diseases. Methods of diagnosing cardiac defects include transseptal catheterization of the left part of the heart and Krypton 85 techniques.

Other studies of CC patients with heart disorders have enabled scientists to better understand diseases like subaortic stenosis.

Investigators have developed new methods of measuring blood lipids and have developed diets and drugs to control the formation and/or accumulation of blood lipids.

Another finding is the drug Alpha Methyldopa for hypertension, or high blood pressure.

Eye diseases. Uveitis, a disease sometimes leading to blindness, yielded to treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, and toxoplasmosis was also successfully treated.

Basic information about parasites and its relationship between this disease and exposure to excess radiation and steroids was established.

Dental disorders. Diseases of the dental pulp were described for the first time, and the infectious nature of dental caries was also established.

Human reproduction. Studies of the hormonal changes during the normal menstrual cycle divulged basic information that enabled many women to have children and helped to identify the early diagnosis of pregnancy.

Metabolic diseases. Research on the biochemistry of gout helped to bring a once painful, crippling illness (See INVESTIGATIONS, Page 4).
The Clinical Center's main function is to provide the advanced patient care services necessary to facilitate clinical research. During the past 20 years, procedures and techniques have evolved that have helped reshape medical care throughout the Nation.

A broad range of activity extends from sophisticated social and recreational services essential to patients participating in medical research to the highly technical disciplines of biochemistry or nuclear medicine.

An automated system developed last year to perform chemical analyses of small amounts of body fluids from children is already being expanded to include immunoglobulin tests.

Wall panels contain all equipment for surveillance of individual patients in the newest intensive care units. Each unit has its own power source and suction equipment.

CC nurses are a patient's primary contact with hospital staff. In addition to performing advanced patient care related to research, nurses devote time and personal attention to patients as individuals.

The Spiritual Ministry Department provides religious services for patients and employees.

Round surgical suites for heart and brain surgery are designed to keep floors and spaces free of wires and equipment that might hamper movement of personnel.

In metabolic kitchens, food is carefully weighed and precisely prepared to meet the exact content of patients' diets.

Laminating papers with the patient's的信息 away, the nurse is admitted to patient care.
Autoanalyzers test samples of body fluids for constituents, increasing accuracy and shortening the time required. Analyzers detect and measure blood lipids that may accumulate and contribute to heart disease.

Health standards necessary for clinical research also benefit NIH'ers. Highly skilled cardiac arrest teams are on call for employees, an advanced alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation program is available, and employees may participate in cold and cholesterol studies in addition to receiving first aid from the Employee Health Service.

In metabolic kitchens, foods are precisely weighed and prepared, and the exact content of patient food is recorded.

Laminar air flow rooms, developed by the Nursing Department in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute, protect patients unusually susceptible to infection. Ultra clean air flows into the patient's portion of the room, is swept away, and recleaned before flowing back. Patients are observed and treatment is administered through a protective plastic shield. All materials entering patient areas are sterile—even food.

In the Nuclear Medicine Department, gamma cameras are used for brain scans. Abnormalities in the flow of isotopes through the blood stream are recorded and can aid in diagnosing brain disease.
Computers Assist Busy Physicians by Reporting Laboratory Test Results

Sandy Rombeger, a Microbiology Service medical technologist, reads results of tests to determine the antibiotic sensitivity of bacteria and enters data into the computer.

Computerized methods of recording and reporting results of microbiological tests are being investigated at the Clinical Center. This work represents the culmination of years of research at the Clinical Pathology Department. The department has led the Nation in laboratory computerization, and in 1965 it initiated the use of computers to manipulate laboratory data and report test results.

Computerization eliminates the need to record laboratory test results by hand, thereby reducing the chance of error. It also provides a facility for storing test results.

Now, nearly 80 percent of the department's laboratory tests are recorded and reported to physicians by computer. Other laboratory studies using computers are also underway.

Serial Casts and Splints to Relieve Pain in Joints

Serial casts—a series of progressively more rigid casts and splints—help relieve joint pain caused by severe arthritis, and correct joint deformities. Now, formerly disabled patients may lead more normal lives. Sixteen years ago, this form of rehabilitation was relatively unknown here.

The use of casts and splints to treat diseases of the joints was first introduced by the CC Rehabilitation Department at the suggestion of an NIH Visiting Scientist, Dr. J. Kellgren, who was familiar with this technique used in Europe. By supporting and immobilizing affected joints, splints help relieve pain and reduce inflammation due to stress, and help patients to regain normal function.

Rehabilitation Department chief Dr. David Fried and Mario Sliamnelli, chief of the department's Physical Therapy Service, worked with commercial firms to develop a new thermoplastic material which lasts longer than plaster of Paris.

INVESTIGATIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

Research on the use of television applied to medical studies reveals that this medium may become an important tool in the diagnosis and treatment of illness.

Willard Whitehouse, chief of the Medical Audio-Visual Research Section, explained that videotape in the CC gives a great deal of information about medical procedures that could be used for future study. Videotape, he added, is available for review and analysis. It offers a faster and more accurate record of sequential events than conventional methods—still photography or film—which require developing and cannot be viewed immediately.

Currently at the CC, TV is used to help physicians diagnose heart disease, cancer, gastrointestinal disorders, epilepsy, dental abnormalities, and to record brain and heart surgery.

Recently, closed circuit video-techniques were applied to the study of basic cell processes. Working with members of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasite Diseases, the TV unit used methods first developed to measure heart volume to the measurement of the area of vertebrate cells.

The technique requires one hour rather than the several days it required for previous methods such as still photography.

Investigators can quickly see how cells change in area or how heart cells "beat" in response to drugs, temperature, or parasite infection.

At the present time, the largest medical use of television at the CC is in heart catheterization which is a diagnostic procedure.

Two techniques, videoplanimetry and videodensitometry, have been developed and used during the past 7 years to determine the ejection fraction of the left ventricle of the heart.

Mr. Whitehouse adjusts the position of the videodensitometer on the TV screen during a heart catheterization procedure. Closed circuit television is used to determine the ejection fraction of the left ventricle.

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CC Television Engineering Section

Programs for Nursing And Medical Students

Give Firsthand Facts

More than 80 medical students from schools throughout the country have been accepted for the Clinical Center's 1973-74 clinical electives program. Students of nursing have a similar program; participants are now being chosen for courses in the fall.

The programs are started to give outstanding medical and nursing students firsthand experience in a research hospital.

Medical students may select courses in four clinical subspecialties: endocrinology and metabolism, oncology-hematology, immunology, and computers in clinical medicine.

An important part of their CC experience is the close association with clinical associates and physician-scientists in NIH Institutes.

Since 1971 when the program began, 113 students have been accepted. They represent nearly 50 medical schools in over 25 states.

The program for nurses consists of courses in nursing specialties and patient care.

Outpatient Space Is Expanded

An expanded and updated outpatient area is under construction at the Clinical Center.

In 1975, it is expected that as many as 50,000 outpatient visits will be made—in 1971, there were 32,000 visits.

When completed, nine more examination and special treatment rooms will be available.
8 More Cancer Centers Established to Assure Prompt Quality Care

The establishment of eight Comprehensive Cancer Centers with assistance from the National Cancer Institute has been announced by NCI Director Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr.

The announcement was made by Dr. Rauscher on June 20 while he gave a special report to the Senate Appropriations subcommittee. He indicated that "...these Centers are being established to bring results of research as rapidly as possible to a maximum number of people."

At least seven more Centers are expected to be in operation by July 1974, Dr. Rauscher said.

The eight medical institutions establishing these Centers are:
- Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston
- The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore
- Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C.
- University of Alabama School of Medicine, Birmingham
- University of Wisconsin Medical Center, Madison
- Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center affiliated with the University of Washington, Seattle
- University of Southern California (with the Los Angeles County Department of Hospitals), Los Angeles
- University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami

Dr. Rauscher emphasized that "...each Center is responsible for developing programs with other (area) hospitals and physicians..."

Three institutions previously recognized as Comprehensive Cancer Centers were: The M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston; Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York; and Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo.

DR. POST
(Continued from Page 1)

...if they were experiencing an episode of mental disturbance produced the same changes in brain chemistry as were found among patients who were actually ill.

"This would indicate," Dr. Post says, "that some of the subtle chemical changes occurring in manic or depressive episodes may be the result rather than the cause of abnormal behavior."

Dr. Post has been with the Section on Psychiatry since 1969.

He graduated cum laude with exceptional distinction in psychology from Yale University in 1964, and received his M.D. along with the Appel Prize for Psychiatry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1968.

Carl R. Strom’s Gov’t Service Totals 35 Yrs.

Carl R. Strom, a public information specialist with the National Heart and Lung Institute Office of Information, is retiring after more than 35 years of Federal service.

Mr. Strom attended the Universities of New Hampshire and Minnesota, receiving his A.B. degree in 1932. From 1936 until he went into the Army in 1942, he worked in New England for the National Emergency Council and for the regional office of the Office of Government Reports, organizationally part of the Executive Office of the President.

Mr. Strom’s Army service included an overseas tour of duty in the European Theater of Operations.

In 1946 he joined the PHS Division of Venereal Diseases, working in cooperative studies at the Yale School of Public Health until 1948, when he joined the staff of the newly established National Heart Institute.

Later Mr. Strom served as head of the Research Reporting Section, and in recent years headed the Information Resources Section.

Marie Heintz’s Next-to-Last Feature Before Retiring Combines Knowledge of Influenza, Love of Horses

Who else but NIAID’s Marie Heintz could combine a knowledge of influenza research and research and a love of horses in a film viewed by countless individuals around the world?

Marie, assistant public information officer, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and proud owner of a Tennessee walking horse, carried out this feat shortly before her retirement June 30, following almost 31 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Heintz came to the NIAID Information Office and NIH in 1966, after 17 years with the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

She was the top civilian concerned with public information activities there, serving as deputy to the military officers-in-charge.

While at Walter Reed, Mrs. Heintz received a Sustained Superior Performance Award and was recognized by President Eisenhower during his 1956 stay at the hospital.

To prepare the influenza-pony movie, she and an NIH photographer accompanied NIAID scientists to their field laboratory on Chincoteague Island off the coast of Maryland.

There they filmed the famous Chincoteague ponies that are used to study possible relationships between human and equine influenza.

The resultant brief movie, with a script prepared by Mrs. Heintz, was televiewed nationally by ABC and CBS this past February.

The film and appropriate translations were then distributed by the U.S. Information Agency to television stations in 86 foreign countries.

Heart Institute.

Later Mr. Strom served as head of the Research Reporting Section, and in recent years headed the Information Resources Section.

Mrs. Heintz checks a film print before sending it to the USIA.

Mrs. Heintz has recently supervised the preparation of another film on NIAID research. This short movie, yet to be released, is on the human disease, cyclic neuropaenia, and a related inherited disease of collies.

Back in 1969 she drafted an NIH-wide publicity plan concerning rubella research and the newly licensed vaccine. This included her handling publicity and press relations for the International Conference on Rubella Immunization held at NIH that February.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Heintz attended American University and the University of Wisconsin. Before joining the staff of Walter Reed in 1949, she had worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Trans World Airlines, and private physicians.

This spring she took a real estate course and plans to become a real estate saleswoman once she retires—that is, when she is not gardening, playing with her two cats and two dogs, or riding her horse.

Mrs. Heintz also hopes “to travel by ship and by horse,” and eventually would like to own a farm in western Maryland or in Pennsylvania which could be used for boarding horses.

Metro Progress Report
Explains Transit Data

More metrobuses will be operational in the fall of 1973, according to Cody R. Pfahlespiel, Community Services Director of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Reporting on Metro progress at the noontime meeting sponsored by the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, OPMB – Mr. Pfahlespiel explained WMATA facts and figures.
NIH Computer Saves Life of 6-Year-Old Farm Boy

The life of a 6-year-old boy who resides on a farm near Denver, Colo., was saved recently with the aid of a computer file maintained at NIH.

The boy was rushed to Colorado General Hospital in a coma after having ingested an unidentified liquid with which he had been playing.

The hospital applied to the State Health Department for help and learned through them that the Environmental Protection Agency in Denver had a gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer, which is used to analyze unknown substances.

Analysis Double-Checked

Within an hour, a sample had been sent to EPA and a preliminary analysis indicated that the liquid was parathion, an exceedingly poisonous pesticide.

However, before proceeding, the analysis was double-checked by matching the spectrometer peaks of the sample with a computer file set up at NIH.

This secondary checking proved that the substance was indeed parathion and the doctors were confident in pursuing their emergency course of treatment.

Within an hour, a sample had been sent to EPA and a letter from the Director of National Field Investigations at EPA thanking NIH and Dr. Heller for establishing the Mass Spectral Search System.

NIH Computer Saves Life of 6-Year-Old Farm Boy

New NIH Telephone & Service Directory Offers Lots More Than Meets the Eye

Suppose your supervisor asks you to locate someone on the NIH campus within 5 minutes, and the only information he gives you is that the person works in a branch or department which has the organizational initials of MR. How would you locate the right place and person?

A check with your co-workers might suggest the possibility that your supervisor’s information is not very helpful at all, especially when you discover that three branches or departments have the same abbreviation of MR.

Yet, that none of the three branches or departments is located within the same institute. Instead, the three units are to be found within two separate institutes and the Clinical Center.

Your 5 minutes are up and you still haven’t found the person or the mysterious MR—simply because you didn’t know where or how to look.

This situation may never confront you, but it is welcome news to know that if it ever does, a consultation of a new directory and revision of organizational chart that NIH Telephone and Service Directory will help solve the problem.

More than 350 organizational abbreviations and over 15,000 employee names, along with telephone extensions, organizations, and building and room numbers are listed in the 250-page directory.

Information concerning NIH staff meeting membership and overseas offices is given.

Pneumatic tube station locations are listed; also provided are the addresses and an accompanying map of rental buildings.

A complete updating of the organizational listing has been accomplished. Since the last directory, 15 new branches and laboratories have been added to the organizational listings comprising the National Cancer Institute.

New Service Offered

A new service offered in this edition of the directory is two pages for the listings of your most frequently made phone calls.

In the Central Service Section (yellow pages), information about blood donations, child care, and veterinary services can be found.

Where to go, whom to contact, and what to do during a civil defense emergency are discussed thoroughly within the service section.

How and when to get paid, who the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer is for NIH, and where to get parking permits—all are fully answered in the yellow pages.

Copies of the directory can be obtained by calling Ext. 65561 in Bldg. 31 and Ext. 65518 in the Clinical Center. Employees and staff of the National Library of Medicine may obtain a copy by calling Ext. 65441 at the Office of Administrative Management.
Continued Use of Oral Vaccine Stressed Despite All Time Low of Polio Incidence

Just 20 years ago, most parents approached the summer season with dread, wondering if their child would be one of the many victims of polio.

Today, the incidence of polio has dropped to an all time low, largely as a result of the massive oral poliovirus vaccination campaigns of the 1960’s.

The very success of the polio vaccination program raises the question of whether equally serious and fabricational infections—caused by enteroviruses other than polioviruses—would increase.

Some public health officials suggested that the coxsackie viruses dropped to an all time low, largely and echoviruses, which can cause aseptic meningitis and other CNS diseases, might rush into a community to fill the vacuum left by the departing polioviruses.

This fear likely can be laid to rest, as a result of studies carried out by Dr. Dorothy M. Horstmann and colleagues at the Yale University School of Medicine.

In a 7-year survey of enteroviruses in two New England towns, the scientists found that continuous use of oral poliovirus vaccine did not result in an increase in the number or severity of other enterovirus infections.

The investigation was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Horstmann and associates arrived at the conclusion by sampling sewage systems for viruses in Middletown and Portland, Conn.

Other Polioviruses Found

Sewage specimens collected at weekly intervals between 1961 and 1968 revealed the presence of poxviruses—mostly of the attenuated vaccine strain—regularly throughout the year with no seasonal variation.

Other enteroviruses—coxsackies and echoviruses—were recovered mainly in the summer and autumn. (This is the usual pattern for these viruses.)

They found no evidence that CNS infections associated with those enteroviruses were more frequent or more serious than they were prior to 1980, when oral polio vaccination was unknown.

Although most poxviruses isolated from both sewage and children were of the vaccine strain, the researchers also recovered wild type poxviruses from the sewage.

This emphasizes the need for continued use of oral vaccine to protect people from poxviruses still present in the environment.

Complacency Feared

In 1954, before the advent of the Salk vaccine, there were 15,000 cases of paralytic polio in the United States.

In 1972 there were only 20 cases of paralytic polio, and, so far this year, only one case has been reported to the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta. Because of this dramatic decline, many CDC officials fear that complacency toward vaccination has set in.

In 1972 only 65 percent of the children between the ages of one and four received adequate vaccination against polio, a drop of 4 percent from 1971.

The problem is most severe in the poverty areas of the major cities, where as many as half of the children are without protection, despite the fact that polio viruses are still present and are a potential threat to health.

Dr. Eugene A. Confrey Retires from BHME

Dr. Confrey was assigned for several months last year to the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.


With NIH for the past 11 years, he was chief of the Division of Research Grants from 1964 to 1966.

At BHME he played a significant role in establishing the Bureau’s Division of Manpower Intelligence and served as its first head.

Edits Textbook

He is the editor of a textbook, Administration of Community Health Services; author of articles on science administration, medical ethics, pathology, gerontology and statistics, and has lectured at several universities.

Dr. Confrey is a graduate of Syracuse and Yale universities, and served in the Army during World War II. He entered the Federal service with the Department of the Army in 1941.

He moved to the Office of the Surgeon General, HEW, in 1956 as a public health advisor. Five years later he transferred to the Bureau of State Services.

He joined DRG in 1963 as a scientist administrator and became Division chief in 1964. In 1966 he received the Department’s Medal of Superior Service.

He became BHME’s associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation in 1969 and assumed his present post last year.

Dr. Confrey will continue to reside in Bethesda and plans to do consultative work in health policy planning.

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3 NIH Employees Get Superior Service Awards

Alice L. Math, Anne M. Gibson, and Leo G. Leitner, Jr., of the Mental Health Intramural Research Program were among 20 NIH staff members who received Service Awards last week.

In ceremonies held in the National Bureau of Standards Auditorium at Gaithersburg, Harold O. BuzzeII, the recently appointed Administrator of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, made the presentations.

Citation Presented

Mr. Leitner received his award as "outstanding managerial and technical leadership in the design and fabrication of instrumentation systems for biomedical research."

Ms. Math, whose uninterrupted career in the Public Health Service began more than 30 years ago, was cited for “consistently exceptional performance and for her many and various contributions in support of the Intramural Research Program.”

Mrs. Gibson was honored for “her consistently superior performance and intense loyalty and dedication to the Division of Special Mental Health Research programs over the past 15 years.”

ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

chief, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Harvard Medical School.

Also, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, director, Division of Intramural Research, NIH; Dr. Emil T. Freil III, physician-in-chief and scientific director, Children’s Research Cancer Foundation, Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Roy Hertz, professor of Obstetrics/Gynecology and Medicine, and director, Clinical Research, New York Medical College, Grasslands Hospital.

Also, Dr. Vernon Knight, professor and chairman of the Department of Microbiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Medical Center, and Dr. Jarvis E. Seegmiller, professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of California (San Diego) School of Medicine.

Other Participants Named

Also, Dr. Thomas A. Waldmann, chief, Metabolism Branch, NCI; and Dr. Sheldon M. Wolf, chief, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, NIAID.

Dr. Robert W. Berliner, NIH Deputy Director for Science, will present a program summation.

Immediately following the seminar a reception will be held at the Commissioned Officers’ Club, Naval Medical Center.

Mr. Hooper has written and contributed to a number of publications in his specialty and in training opportunities.

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Child Development Center

Photos by Tom Joy

Center visiting days: Tuesday and Wednesday, 9:00-11 a.m. Call Virginia Burke, Ext. 81314.