Drs. Newell and Tjalma Named to Key Posts In Cancer Institute

Two major appointments at the National Cancer Institute have been announced: Dr. Guy R. Newell has joined the staff as deputy director and Dr. Richard A. Tjalma has been named an assistant director.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Director of the Institute and the National Cancer Program, said, "These appointments are key steps in reorganizing the National Cancer Institute to provide the new level of management leadership needed for the National Cancer Program, which has rapidly gathered momentum and is now in its second year of operation."

Dr. Newell will be responsible for day-to-day operations of both the NCI and the National Cancer Program.

This will enable the Director to devote most of his time and attention to overall program development and coordination in this country and abroad.

Dr. Tjalma's responsibilities will include liaison for the Institute with the National Cancer Advisory Board and the President's Cancer Panel.

Dr. Newell holds B.S. and M.D. degrees from Tulane University, and an M.S. in Hygiene (Epidemiology) from Harvard.

He comes to NCI from Tulane, where he was assistant and later associate professor and head of the Section of Chronic Diseases in the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the University's School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.

He has served twice before at NCI: from 1963 to 1965 as a research associate and later as an associate professor, and from 1965 to 1970 as an assistant professor.

He offers most of his time and attention to research in the cardiovascular field by an investigator under 56 years old. Its purpose is to encourage young scientists in basic research careers.

Dr. Newell's prize-winning paper, entitled "Effect of Increased Hydrogen Ion on Energy Utilization and Production in Rat Heart," reports the results of studies undertaken at the University of Pennsylvania while he was working for his Ph.D. in molecular biology.

These studies suggest two possible mechanisms whereby excessive blood or tissue acidity may inhibit the contraction of heart muscle or depress its production and utilization of energy.

- Acidosis is characterized by an excess of hydrogen ions. These compete (successfully) with calcium ions for the active transport processes that normally move calcium into heart-muscle cells to maintain adequate intracellular stores of this ion. The result is depletion of an intracellular pool of calcium needed to "trigger" normal heart-muscle contraction.
- An excess of hydrogen ions also results in the inhibition of certain enzymes involved in the production of ATP.

(See KEY POSTS, Page 4)

Dr. Brian Safer Given AHA's Louis Katz Prize

Dr. Brian Safer, National Heart and Lung Institute, has been named recipient of the American Heart Association's 1973 Louis N. Katz Prize in basic research. Dr. Safer is with the Institute's Molecular Hematology Branch.

The $1,500 prize is awarded each year in recognition of meritorious independent research in the cardiovascular field by an investigator under 36 years old. Its purpose is to encourage young scientists in basic research careers.

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(See KEY POSTS, Page 4)
Lynda Cahoon of DRG Retires After 38 Years With Fed’l Government

Lynda Cahoon has retired from the Division of Research Grants after a 38-year Government career. Since 1955 she was chief of the Research Documentation Section of DRG’s Statistics and Analysis Branch.

Mrs. Cahoon was responsible for the compiling of the Research Grants Index, an annual publication designed to aid in the exchange of research knowledge by identifying scientists working in similar fields.

In 1950 Mrs. Cahoon came to DEG and transferred to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in 1951. She returned to DRG the following year. In 1954 she entered the data retrieval field as a scientific analyst.

As star donor Mr. Drew prepares to become the first 10-gallon donor at the CC’s Blood Bank, he is given the now-familiar pre-donation checkup by nurse Frances Shoup. Dr. Paul Schmidt, Blood Bank chief, looks over Mr. Drew’s extraordinary record of donations made at the Clinical Center and the D.C. Red Cross.

Howard Drew, Jr., began making regular donations 4 or 5 times a year after he was given a number of transfusions as treatment for severe burns received in an Army bus accident.

He received the Soldier’s Medal for heroism for rescuing a fellow soldier from the burning wreckage of that bus (see the NIH Record, June 28, 1966).

Mr. Drew, a National Library of Medicine reference librarian, was honored by his fellow employees at the NLM Awards Ceremony, July 26.

The certificate he received cited the transfusion therapy and advances in surgery and chemotherapy made possible through his donations.

Maryland Pennell Ends 37-Year Fed’l Career

Maryland Y. Pennell, author of more than 100 articles and publications on health resources, has retired after 37 years of Federal service including 20 years in the Public Health Service.

Mrs. Pennell spent the last 6 years of her Federal career in the Bureau of Health Manpower Education as chief of the Office of Special Studies, Division of Allied Health Manpower.

A graduate of Goucher College and The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Mrs. Pennell started with the Department of Agriculture in 1936.

Eight years later she moved to the Office of the Surgeon General, Division of Public Health Methods, where she became chief of the Health Manpower Statistics Branch. In 1964 that Branch was transferred to the National Center for Health Statistics, and Mrs. Pennell served there until she joined BHMS.

 Howard Drew, Jr., Becomes Blood Bank’s Top Donor

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He received the Soldier’s Medal for heroism for rescuing a fellow soldier from the burning wreckage of that bus (see the NIH Record, June 28, 1966).

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The certificate he received cited the transfusion therapy and advances in surgery and chemotherapy made possible through his donations.

2-Year Colleges Receive Grants For Mental Health Programs

Seventeen training grants were recently awarded by the National Institute of Mental Health to help support programs for mental health workers in 2-year community colleges.

The students, who graduate with an associate of arts degree, receive practical work training in addition to the college courses in psychology, group dynamics, social work and other related subjects.

NIMH has also provided a grant to update the skills of mental health faculty. A 2-year grant was awarded to the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta for workshops and conferences.

From George Washington University in 1954, and in 1959 was awarded her M.A. degree in psychology from the same institution.

She also did graduate work in information storage and retrieval at the NIH Graduate School and several universities.

U.S. Marine Band Concert Scheduled for Next Week

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, the U.S. Marine Band will give an evening concert for Clinical Center patients, NIH employees, their families and friends.

The 7 p.m. concert will be held at the patio east of the Jack Masur Auditorium, or in the auditorium in case of rain.
Med. Center Supervises Research on Dissolving Gallstones With Acid

An initial contract has been awarded to Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles to supervise and participate in a long-term study on dissolving gallstones with chemicals. It was awarded by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. The study is expected to run for 5 years.

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center will act as the coordinating center and will also be one of the participating organizations conducting a controlled trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of chenodeoxycholic acid, a natural bile acid, in dissolving cholesterol gallstones.

In the United States, cholesterol gallstones account for about 90 percent of all gallstones.

Dr. Leslie J. Schoenfeld of Cedars-Sinai will be the principal investigator in charge of Phase I, the first year planning stage.

More recently, investigators at the Mayo Foundation and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center found that continued chenodeoxycholic acid therapy, for 12 to 24 months, resulted in total dissolution of stones in additional patients, and reduction in stone size in others.

Prolonged administration of this bile acid, provided it is proven free of undesirable side effects, may offer an alternative to ultimate surgery.

National Center Matches Volunteers With Needy

Three years ago the National Center for Voluntary Action was established to match up qualified persons with spare time on their hands with jobs which needed to be done.

There are opportunities to work in day care centers, recreation programs, schools and hospitals, and to help man “hotlines.”

Some volunteer activities require as little as 3 or 4 hours a week and may last for only a few months.

For further information about volunteer programs, call the Volunteer Action Center at 488-2121, Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Jim Dickinson, OES, Lands Marlin Off Florida Keys

Jim Dickinson of the Office of Engineering Services, Plant Engineering Branch (assigned to the Clinical Center), and his friends are anxiously awaiting the end of the 1973 Florida Blue Marlin Tournament this fall.

Then they will know if the 240½ pound blue marlin he hooked on June 16—the largest caught off the Florida Keys Coast in 8 years—was large enough to win the grand prize.

Mr. Dickinson, a former Navy man with a long-standing interest in the sea, has been spending his vacations fishing in the Keys area for many years.

His entries in this year’s contest also include a 41-pound white marlin and 25-pound sailfish.

Researchers From NIMH Collaborate on International Study of Schizophrenia

The World Health Organization recently released volume one of the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia.

This work details the research of psychiatrists from the National Institute of Mental Health who collaborated with scientists from eight foreign countries to establish basic methods for identifying schizophrenia on an international scale.

These methods are expected to provide new clues in the search for solutions to the schizophrenia problem.

NIMH scientists who assisted in the study include: Drs. Lyman C. Wyman, John S. Strauss, William T. Carpenter, Jr., and John J. Bartko. They worked with research psychiatrists from England, USSR, India, Denmark, Czecho-slovakia, Colombia, Nigeria, and the Republic of China.

WHO printed the first volume in limited quantities for leaders in the field and special libraries. Later this year, an abridged edition in four languages will be available from commercial sources. Further studies will be published in 1974 and 1977.

Dr. James A. Peters Heads Div. of Cancer Cause, Prevention, NCI

Dr. James A. Peters has been named director, Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, National Cancer Institute. He has been acting director since last year.

Dr. Peters has been at the Institute since 1964 when he began work as an epidemiologist.

He has served in the Office of the Scientific Director for Carcinogenesis, Etiology, and he has headed the Program and Data Analysis Unit, Carcinogenesis.

He has also been assistant to the scientific director, Etiology, and deputy scientific director.

Area Renamed

With NCI's elevation to Bureau status, the Etiology area was renamed the Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, and Dr. Peters was named acting director.

He received his D.V.M. degree from Auburn University, and his M.P.H. degree from the University of Michigan. Dr. Peters was in private practice in Louisiana and Florida from 1954 to 1964.

He is a diplomate of the American Board of Veterinary Public Health. Dr. Peters' major research interests include the epidemiology of low prevalence diseases with emphasis on the comparative medical aspects of the neoplastic diseases; experimental study design, and scientific administration and program management.

Dr. Peters was commissioned in the Public Health Service in 1948.

DRG Report Analyzes Research Support Data

The myth that established investigators hold choice positions at the starting post in applying for research support has been exploded in a study by Dr. Carl D. Doughiss, deputy director, and Dr. John C. James, chief of the Research Analysis and Evaluation Branch, DRG.

Although the number of active research projects has decreased approximately 20 percent over the past 7 years, the proportion of new investigators has remained constant, according to the study.


Reprints of the report are available from the DRG Information Office.
Upward Mobility College Offers A Chance for Advancement

Photos by Ed Hubbard

Upward Mobility College at NIH celebrates its second anniversary this month with a fistful of accomplishments and high expectations for more.

When UMC was announced in August 1971, it was part of an array of special programs designed to increase career opportunities and upward job mobility for full-time employees holding nonprofessional jobs GS 7 and below or in Federal Wage System equivalents.

Since then, more than 750 students have registered for courses with an average quarterly enrollment of about 400 for the past academic year.

Basically, the UMC program can be used to satisfy the academic requirements for entry into target positions and long-term career goals.

Right now, the NIH UMC program includes a cross-section of employees. For example, a typical quarter profile would reveal a student body comprised of 30-40 percent male and 60-70 percent female; 45 percent Caucasian and 55 percent minority; an average grade level from 5.5 to 6.5, and a student body taking either two or three courses per quarter.

UMC offers a number of benefits to its students:

- NIH pays all tuition and book costs.
- In addition to regular college courses, there are offered in the Aubrey Building, and some in the Wood Building for the convenience of employees.
- After the first quarter students will be release time from their job; the rest of the own time (i.e., lunch periods, Saturdays, and UMC announcements) and applications have to employees meeting eligibility requirements must be returned by Aug. 24.
celebrates its second anniversary this month.

In 1971, it was a part of an array of special opportunities and upward job mobility of vocational jobs GS 7 and below or in Federal jobs.

They have registered for courses with an average of the past academic year.

The program includes a cross-section of employees.

It would reveal a student body comprised of 25 percent female, 45 percent Caucasian and 35 percent of their age level from 25 to 65, and a student body with an average age of 35.

It offers a number of benefits to its students.

UMC pays all tuition and book costs.

In addition to regular college courses, UMC provides counseling, tutoring, and the "Pre-College" program of studies.

Most courses and services are given on the NIH reservation. Science courses are offered in the Auditorium Building, and some courses are conducted at the West Library for the convenience of employees who work there.

After the first quarter students will be expected to take at least two courses in each quarter until they have completed their program. Between 50 percent and 67 percent of the time students spend in class will be during their work day; the rest of the time they spend in class will be in their free time (i.e., lunch periods, Saturdays, and time before or after work hours). Announcements and applications have been distributed by personnel officers to employees meeting eligibility requirements. Applications for the fall are due by Aug. 24.

Are You Eligible to Enroll?

You are if you:

- Have a high school diploma or General Educational Development Certificate but not a bachelor's degree.
- Have been a full-time Federal employee for at least one year. (This includes military as well as civilian service.)
- Are currently in a non-professional job series.
- Are at or below any of the following grade levels: GS 7, WG 8, WL 8, WS 6, WP 12.
- Have a career or career conditional appointment and currently employed full-time.
NEI Conference Focusses On Rhodopsin Research

To further interest in visual pigment studies, the National Eye Institute recently sponsored a conference on the status of research on rhodopsin, its chemistry and function. Rhodopsin is the light-sensitive pigment found in the membrane of the retina's rod-shaped photoreceptor cells.

Composed of a vitamin A derivative (retinal) and a protein group (opsin), rhodopsin separates into these two components when "bleached" by light, but regenerates in the dark.

This unique property is responsible for the retina's ability to adapt to varying degrees of light. It is also a key step in the transformation of light energy into visual perception.

New Researchers Attracted

Better understanding of rhodopsin and its place in visual excitation is the subject of much of the research in the visual sciences and is one of the most important areas of basic research related to disorders of the eye and visual system.

The field has attracted the attention of many new investigators and in recent years new insight into the nature of rhodopsin has resulted from new approaches taken in the study of this visual pigment.

About 30 scientists representing various aspects of visual pigment studies presented papers at the rhodopsin conference. They discussed the chemical properties of rhodopsin, its location within the discus which make up the rod cell outer segments, its mode of synthesis, and the role of rhodopsin in the visual process.

The chemical events that follow the bleaching of rhodopsin are of great interest. A major question is how a single photon of light could be strong enough to power the chemical and electrical system that produces vision.

Role of Calcium Investigated

Attempting to answer the question, scientists have postulated that a chemical trigger molecule may be involved in the amplification of a light-triggered signal. Increased attention has been given to the possible role of calcium in such a mechanism.

It has been found that calcium may affect the permeability of the rod disc membrane and block the flow of sodium ions, thus altering the membrane's electrical potential.

Because rhodopsin is exclusively located in the rod disc membrane, the precise structure of the rod outer segment is another important question.

X-ray diffraction studies presented at the conference seem to indicate that rhodopsin is located inside the disc on the inner disc membrane. Other studies suggest that rhodopsin is bound on the outer surface of the disc.

To reconcile these findings, it has been suggested that the rhodopsin molecule is shaped as an elongated oval which penetrates through the disc.

Through a process known as freeze etching, one investigator has shown electronmicroscopic pictures indicating that a rhodopsin-like molecule is present in the disc in just such a conformation.

Another explanation is that the molecule is composed of two distinct structures: an electron-dense center which would be visible through X-ray diffraction and a tail structure which penetrates the outer disc.

It is also worthy of note that rhodopsin apparently can move freely within the disc membrane.

Adenylate Cyclase Studied

Investigators have also directed attention to adenylyl cyclase in the photoreceptor membranes. This enzyme converts adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to adenosine cyclic monophosphate (cyclic AMP) and exists in virtually every animal tissue.

In each tissue the cyclase system responds to regulate whatever physiologic function takes place and serves as a kind of intracellular communications system.

Discovery of a light-sensitive sodium pump in the outer segment membrane has stimulated research to determine what role, if any, this enzyme plays in the conversion of light energy to electrical energy.

Although a number of investigators think that the adenylyl cyclase system probably plays a major role through cyclic AMP in regulating permeability of rod membranes, leading to the modulation of the electrical potential of the membrane, direct evidence of this has yet to be presented.

Other rhodopsin studies are examining the role of polymersized fatty acids in the visual cell. Animal experiments suggest that these substances are essential for normal turnover of discs.

Other investigators are working on the biosynthesis of rhodopsin in vitro or the biosynthesis of disc membranes in vivo using radioactive compounds.

Papers presented at the NIH rhodopsin conference are scheduled for publication in a special issue of Experimental Eye Research.
HEART PLAN
(Continued from Page 1)
for development, evaluation, and demonstration of emergency medical services, including training of paramedical personnel; development and operation of mobile critical care units and special communications systems, and coordination of these programs with community services and agencies.
Suggests Other Areas
- Research on blood and blood disease, on medical uses of blood and on all aspects of blood-resource management.
- Development of effective programs of professional and public information and education.

The volumes, order numbers, and prices are:
Vol. I—The NIH Summary. This describes the program plan and the proposed resource allocation, and background information. DHW publication no. (NIH) 73-515, $1.
Vol. II—Report of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council. This includes the Council's work, DHW publication no. (NIH) 73-516, 75 cents.
Views Summarized
Vol. III—Report of the Panel Chairman. This summarizes the views of the chairman of the four panels that provided scientific advice. DHW publication no. (NIH) 73-517, 50 cents.
Vol. IV—Panel Report, in four separate parts: I. Heart and Blood Vessel Diseases, $5.20; II. Lung Diseases, $3.45; III. Blood Diseases, $2.90; and IV. Blood Resources, $2.10.

These are primarily scientific descriptions of the current state of the art, the major problems to be attacked and recommended approaches and project areas. DHW publications numbers (NIH) 73-518 to 521.
Vol. V. Program Analysis, in three separate parts describing current related programs: I. The NHI Programs, $2.85; II. National Institutes of Health Programs exclusive of the NHI, $2.85, and III. Programs of Other Federal Agencies, $2.85. DHW publication numbers (NIH) 73-522 to 524.

Copies Available
A limited number of single copies is available from: NHLI Office of Information, Bethesda, Md. 20014, and HFW Press Office, 330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C.

The Montana Division of the American Cancer Society has awarded fellowships to 10 outstanding high school students. The students will be working for 8 weeks this summer on research projects at MAID’s Rocky Mountain Laboratory. By exposing talented students to research methods, the Society hopes to encourage them to follow careers in biomedical science. Three of the students, Sally Smith, Thomas Potenson, and Lori Ballard, are welcomed by Dr. Herbert G. Stocznier, RML Director, and Mrs. Rudolf Gerec, Ravalli County ACS Chairman.

Irving Gerring Retires; With DRG Since 1947
Irving Gerring, one of the last remaining original Division of Research Grants staff members, retired June 29 after more than 31 years of Federal service.
Mr. Gerring joined the Division in 1947 as executive secretary to the Sanitation Study Section, forerunner of the environmental sciences programs. During his service with DRG, he not only witnessed tremendous growth in these programs, but played a strong and active role in the environmental science fields.
During his 27 years with the Division, he served as executive secretary to numerous study sections. Mr. Gerring’s most recent position was with the Visual Sciences A Study Section.

Mrs. Gerring

Test Permits Physicians To Accurately Monitor Patients’ Insulin Output
University of Chicago researchers have shown that some diabetic patients who need insulin may retain the ability to secrete their own insulin.
The investigators, who are National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases grantees, have developed a new clinical test whereby physicians can accurately monitor pancreatic insulin secretion in such patients.
Some of the patients may resume limited or even normal production of their own insulin after an acute attack of severe diabetes. This will make it possible to treat these patients with a reduced insulin dosage, or, in some cases, insulin injections may even be discontinued.
Dr. Arthur H. Rubenstein, University of Chicago endocrinologist, presented these findings last month at the American Diabetes Association’s annual scientific sessions.
During the conference, Dr. Rubenstein was awarded the Association’s Lilly Award for developing and demonstrating the clinical usefulness of diagnostic tests used by the research team.
The tests measure the levels of two substances, proinsulin and C-peptide, which circulate in the bloodstream. Proinsulin is synthesized in the pancreas and is ultimately split into insulin and a residue called “C-peptide.”
Until now, researchers have been unable to measure the amounts of insulin the pancreas is able to produce in diabetics who have been treated with insulin preparations derived from animal sources.
The difficulties arose because of the formation of antibodies against the hormone that interferes with measurements of secreted human insulin.
When the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas, the beta cells, transform proinsulin to insulin, one molecule of C-peptide is produced for every molecule of insulin and is eventually released into the circulation.

Procedure Described
Thus the C-peptide level in the blood, which can be measured by the new test, accurately reflects the insulin output of the pancreas.
Dr. Rubenstein reported that the test for blood-stream proinsulin is useful in diagnosing other pancreatic disorders, including tumors, by indicating an abnormally high level of circulating proinsulin.
The university research team tested nine healthy subjects, five newly-diagnosed diabetics, five juvenile diabetics who had received insulin for over 5 years, and 12 insulin-treated “adult-onset” diabetics.

C-peptide immunoreactivity, the test used to measure C-peptide levels, correlated with circulating insulin levels in the normal subjects. No circulating C-peptide could be detected, however, in the newly-diagnosed and long-standing juvenile diabetics.
In contrast, varying C-peptide levels were detected in the fourth group, the 12 insulin-treated adult-onset diabetics.

Dr. John P. McGovern, University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, has been elected chairman of the Board of Regents, National Library of Medicine, for 1973-74. He has been a board member since 1970. Dr. McGovern is chairman of Texas’ History of Medicine Department.

Dr. Peter Bungay Joins DRG Grants Associates
Dr. Peter M. Bungay has joined the Grants Associates Program for a year of training in grants administration.
Under the Division of Research Grants program, scientists are trained for administrative positions in extramural research activities.

Dr. Bungay comes to DRG from McGill University Medical Clinic, Montreal General Hospital, and the university’s History of Medicine Department.

Dr. Bungay was also the recipient of an NIH Postdoctoral Traineeship at Carnegie-Mellon University from 1965 to 1970. He is a member of several honorary societies and specializes in chemical engineering and biotechnology.

Dr. Bungay
Researchers Awarded Contracts for Studies On Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery

The National Heart and Lung Institute has awarded 13 contracts to researchers in hospitals, universities, and other institutions for the first phase of collaborative studies to investigate coronary artery bypass graft surgery.

The surgery is for improving the blood supply to blood-deprived—inferior—areas of heart muscle and for relieving angina pectoris and other clinical manifestations of coronary heart disease.

The studies, funded by NHLI's Clinical Cardiac Disease Branch, will include a patient registry and a series of investigations in patients with ischemic heart disease.

**Vein Segments Removed**

Participating patients will be selected on the basis of their clinical symptoms and the results of coronary angiography—X-ray visualization of the coronary arteries.

In coronary artery bypass graft surgery, one or more segments of saphenous vein are removed from the patient's leg. One end of the graft is spliced into the diseased coronary vessel just “downstream” from the site of blood-vessel obstruction.

The other end is spliced into the aorta. The procedure thus routes blood from the aorta around the obstruction and into the relatively disease-free portion of the vessel beyond it.

This surgery is being performed upon a steadily increasing number of patients. Approximately 25,000 procedures were performed in the United States in 1972.

Although it is generally agreed that most patients with severe angina pectoris improve symptomatically after surgery, there is less consensus concerning other effects of the procedure, such as its long-term benefit and the criteria for patient selection.

The effects and the proper role of this procedure in clinical circumstances other than severe angina pectoris are not clear.

**More Data Needed**

There is a need for reliable and quantitative information regarding the effects of coronary artery surgery in patients with ischemic heart disease.

To aid in determining the suitability of surgery for a particular patient, data will include evaluations of the effects of the surgical and medical regimens in terms of mortality, the quality of life, and objective hemodynamic and other physiologic measurements.

In a series of meetings at NIH, the researchers are determining the criteria to be used in subsequent studies. This planning phase does not include the surgical treatment of patients.

A coordinating center for data collection, processing, and analysis will be established at the University of Pennsylvania.

**DR. SAFER**

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Henry L. Gabelnick, a chemical engineer in the Division of Research Services, has gone to Haifa, Israel, for a 6 months' assignment as an adviser to the Center for Industrial Research.

His assignment—requested by the Government of Israel—is under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

As a member of a team of international experts assisting the Center, he will be attached to the Plastics Division. He will formulate programs, undertake applied research in the use of synthetic polymers in bio-engineering, and give a series of lectures on polymers.

Dr. Gabelnick is in the Chemical Engineering Section of DRB's Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch.

A bore is one who, when you ask him "How are you?" tells you.—**Anonymous**

**NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants**

7/15—Dr. Daniel P. van Kammen, The Netherlands, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Dennis Murphy, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3S29.
7/23—Dr. Hideneburo Takahashi, Japan, Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Marion Webster, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D11.
7/26—Dr. Arieh Y. Ben-Naim, Israel, Section on Theoretical Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Terrell L. Hill, NIAMDD, Bldg. 31, Rm. 9A47.
7/28—Dr. Hiroiyuki Nakagaki, Japan, Laboratory of Experimental Neurology. Sponsor: Dr. William F. Caveness, NINDS, Bldg. 36, Rm. 4A27.
7/29—Dr. Koji Nishinaga, Japan, Chemistry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry V. Gelboin, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3E24.