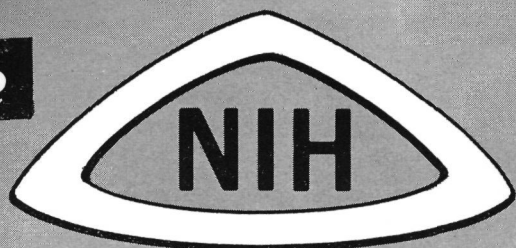


the



Record

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

January 15, 1974
Vol. XXVI, No. 2

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NCI Appoints Dr. Perry Dep. Director, Division Of Cancer Treatment



Dr. Perry has written 130 papers in the field of hematological oncology.

Dr. Seymour M. Perry has been appointed deputy director of the Division of Cancer Treatment, National Cancer Institute. He is internationally known for his research in leukocyte kinetics.

Dr. Perry will assist Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, division director, in the overall direction of the division and will continue to be responsible for planning and analysis.

Background Noted

He joined NCI in 1961 as a senior investigator in the Medicine Branch. He has since served in numerous capacities including chief of the Medicine Branch, chief of the Human Tumor Cell Biology Branch, and associate scientific director for Clinical Trials.

In 1971 Dr. Perry was appointed associate director for Program of the Division of Cancer Treatment.

He received his B.A. with honors from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1943. Four years later, he received his M.D., also with honors, from the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

He has been president of the National Blood Club; chairman of the American Cancer Society's Advisory Committee on Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Therapy, and chairman of the American Society

(See DR. PERRY, Page 4)

Claims Court Rules NLM, NIH Library Photocopying Doesn't Violate Copyright

The U.S. Court of Claims ruled on Nov. 27, 1973, that the National Library of Medicine's and the NIH Library's practice of making single photocopies of journal articles does not violate copyright laws.

The judgment was in response to a petition filed on Feb. 27, 1968, by Williams & Wilkins against the Federal Government.

The petition alleged that NLM and the NIH Library, by providing interlibrary loans of single copies of journal articles to libraries for use by health professionals, had infringed upon the journal publisher's copyright.

The court said medical research would suffer if such photocopying were banned since "the supply of reprints and back numbers is wholly inadequate," and it is "wholly unrealistic to expect scientific personnel to subscribe to large numbers of journals which would only occasionally contain articles of interest to them."

The court also rejected the plain-

tiff's argument that he had suffered financial loss because of library photocopying.

Summing up the court stated:

"First, plaintiff has not in our view shown . . . that it is being or will be harmed substantially by these specific practices of NIH and NLM;

Cites Possible Risks

"Second, we are convinced that medicine and medical research will be injured by holding these particular practices to be an infringement; and,

"Third, since the problem . . . calls fundamentally for legislative solution or guidance, which has not yet been given, we should not, during the period before congressional action is forthcoming, place such a risk of harm upon science and medicine."

The court added that it is up to the Congress to draw the line between "fair use" and "unfair" use, terms frequently associated with copyright lawsuits.

Judge Oscar H. Davis, writing for the majority, raised additional points. He said Congress should consider in its deliberations on copyright legislation: the extent to which photocopying should be allowed; whether copiers should be licensed; how much they should pay publishers and the special status, if any, of scientific and educational needs.

In a dissenting opinion, Judge Philip Nichols, Jr., predicted that the decision will "encourage unrestricted piracy" of all authors' works. "However hedged," Judge Nichols noted, "the decision will be read that a copyright holder has no rights that a library is bound to respect."

Its 4 to 3 decision in favor of the Federal Government overturned Commissioner James F. Davis' preliminary report filed in February 1972 which had recommended in favor of the plaintiff.

Dr. Robert Gordon Is Named Director Of Clinical Center

Dr. Robert S. Gordon, Jr., has been named NIH Associate for Clinical Care and Director of the Clinical Center. The appointment was effective Jan. 7.

Dr. Gordon has been with NIH since 1951 serving first with the National Heart and Lung Institute, and since 1964 as clinical director of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

He will advise the NIH Director on policies pertaining to clinical research conducted or supported by NIH as well as direct the Clinical Center. Dr. Gordon succeeds Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers who left NIH last October.

Praises Clinical Programs

In addition to his new duties, Dr. Gordon will continue to hold his present position as chief of the Digestive Diseases Branch, NIA-MDD.

Terming the quality of NIH patient care "unequalled," Dr. Gordon attributed the success of the NIH clinical programs to "the powerful collection of experiences

(See DR. GORDON, Page 3)



NIH Director Dr. Robert S. Stone (I) welcomes Dr. Gordon on his first day of duty at the CC. Institute Directors and members of the Clinical Center administration staff joined Dr. Stone at the coffee hour held in the CC Medical Board Room.

the NIH Record

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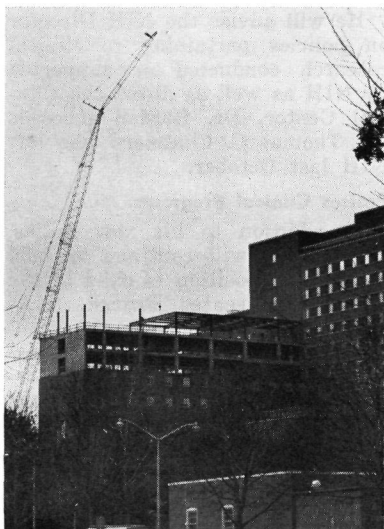
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Crane Transported Here To Hoist Column Steel To Top of CC Addition



The projection jutting to the left at the top of the boom is a Christmas tree.

A special crane was transported here from Pennsylvania for a week in order to place the column and structural steel on the 3-story addition to the Clinical Center.

The machine, weighing 150 tons, was equipped with a 200-foot boom. It was rented from Maryland Crane for \$1,000 a day.

Flat-bed trucks brought the crane to NIH, and it took 12 men—using an additional crane—all day to assemble.

Units of steel weighing approximately 6 tons each were hoisted by the crane to the 10th floor. The steel was then put in place to form the roof of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's new addition.

NIAID Publishes Booklets On Immunology, Allergies

Two new publications describing research in the field of immunology and allergy have just been released by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Entitled *Immunology Research—an Introduction*, one booklet traces immunology research back to the ancient Chinese who developed a crude form of protection against smallpox.

Description for Laymen

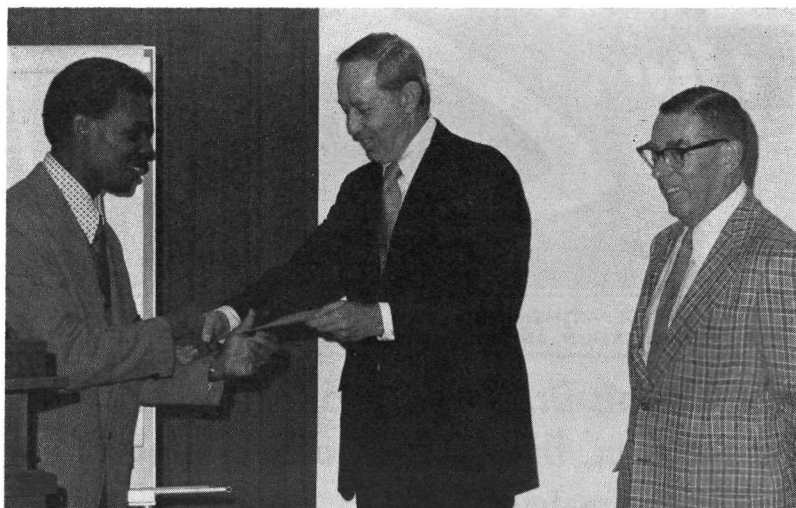
What is known today about the body's complex immune mechanisms is described in terms appropriate for the general reader. The application of this knowledge and the results of future research to problems as diverse as allergies and cancer are also discussed.

The other publication, *Food Allergy*, is the first in a series of brief pamphlets each of which will deal with a common type of allergy. *Food Allergy* lists some of the symptoms and causes of this type of hypersensitivity.

The leaflet also suggests the most effective methods of treatment and describes research in progress to bring relief to persons allergic to various foods.

Single copies of these two booklets may be obtained by writing to the NIAID Information Office, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

The booklets are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *Immunology Research—an Introduction* is priced at 60 cents each, or \$45 per 100 copies and *Food Allergy* is available at 25 cents each, or \$18.75 per 100 copies.



Levon O. Parker (l), NINDS EEO coordinator, receives an EEO Special Achievement Award from Dr. Robert S. Stone (c), NIH Director, and Dr. Donald B. Tower, Acting NINDS Director. Mr. Parker was given the award for "his dedication and superior service" while acting in a dual capacity as the EEO counselor and coordinator for NINDS. He was also honored for his outstanding leadership in serving as chairman of the Executive Committee of the NIH EEO Advisory Council.

Dr. G. K. Smelser Dies; NEI Counselor, Grantee

Dr. George K. Smelser, 65, a distinguished anatomist, embryologist, and zoologist, died last month of a heart attack.

A research professor at Columbia University, Dr. Smelser was a member of the first National Advisory Eye Council of NEI.

He also served on the Vision Research Training Committee (now Vision Research Program Committee) and on the NIH Sensory Diseases Study Section.

A long-standing grantee of NIH, Dr. Smelser was receiving support from NEI at the time of his death.

His research efforts were directed towards electron microscopy studies of the eye with particular emphasis on various pathologic conditions of the cornea, intraocular tumors, and experimental pathologic processes of the cornea.



Dr. Padman S. Sarma of NCI and president of the NIH Toastmasters Club welcomes David A. Corey (r), president of the Toastmasters International organization. Mr. Corey honored the NIH chapter recently with an unexpected visit to the club's weekly luncheon meeting.

NLM's History of Medicine Div. Issues 7th Annual 'Bibliography'

The seventh annual *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, GPO Catalog Number: HE 20.3615:7, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies may be purchased for \$3 each (\$3.75 foreign).

Compiled by NLM's History of Medicine Division, the bibliography includes approximately 3,000 citations representing all historic periods and geographical areas.

Joseph Gantner Heads Technical Service Div.

Joseph F. Gantner, formerly director of libraries at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, has been appointed chief of the Technical Services Division at the National Library of Medicine.

Mr. Gantner took up his new duties at NLM on Dec. 10, and succeeds Seymour Taine, now librarian for the World Health Organization.

Prior to directing the SUNY Libraries, he worked for the University of California, first in reference and cataloging at the Biomedical Library, UCLA (1960-63), then as head of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, San Diego (1963-66), and finally as Assistant University Librarian, UCSD (1966-71).

Mr. Gantner is a zoologist as well as a librarian and has published articles in both fields. He holds bachelor and master of science degrees in zoology and a master of library science degree from the University of California, Berkeley.

Three Forms of Therapy For Sickle Cell Crises Evaluated by Scientists

The results of using three forms of therapy in a 2-year clinical trial for treating sickle cell crises indicate that none was superior to the others. This research was carried out by six institutions under contracts from the Sickle Cell Disease Branch, National Heart and Lung Institute.

Treatments Noted

The treatments evaluated were:

- Infusions of urea in invert sugar solution, using several different dosages and concentrations of urea. The rationale for urea therapy was evidence that urea could dissipate the bonds that held the hemoglobin of sickled cells in their rod-shaped aggregations, thus enabling the red blood cells to "unsickle."

- Infusions of sodium bicarbonate in invert sugar solution and lactate solution. These solutions help to correct the excess blood acidity that is believed to be a precipitating factor in sickle cell crises.

Other Factors Discussed

- Infusions of dextrose or invert sugar in physiological saline solution. This expands blood volume and corrects dehydration, another factor thought to precipitate or prolong sickle cell crises.

Sickle cell crises are painful, frequently disabling episodes that occur in persons with sickle cell anemia, a hereditary blood disorder that afflicts some 50,000 Americans, most of whom are black.

The findings were summarized by Dr. Alfred P. Kraus, University of Tennessee, at the annual meeting of the Central Society for Clinical Research.

Other principal investigators in the clinical trial were: Drs. Owen Grush, Emory University; Wendell F. Rosse, Duke University; Robert S. Rhodes, Meharry Medical College; M. Robert Cooper, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, and T. A. Garrett, Travenol Laboratories.

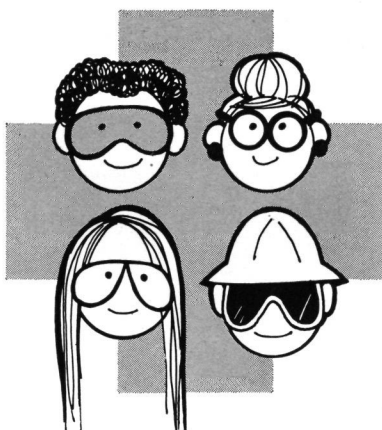
Fellowship Application Deadline Is Extended

The deadline for receipt of applications in the NIH Postdoctoral Individual Research Fellowship Program and the NIH Postdoctoral Institutional Research Fellowship Program has been extended from Jan. 15 to Feb. 1, 1974.

The Division of Research Grants has announced that applications postmarked after the Feb. 1 deadline will not be accepted.

DRG has also indicated that no new applications are being accepted at present in the Research Career Development Program.

Safety Tips for NIH



PROTECT YOUR EYES

Full face shields, safety goggles, and prescription and non-prescription safety glasses are available from the NIH Safety Office.

Any employee who is exposed to an occupational eye injury hazard should have eye protection equipment.

For information call Ext. 65270, or visit the Safety Office, Bldg. 31, Room B1C-08, any Monday between noon and 3 p.m. to be fitted for safety glasses.

NINDS Council Gains Three New Members

Three new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Stroke Council for 4-year terms: Dr. Edwin B. Boldrey, a neurosurgeon; Isabelle W. Goldenson, co-founder of two cerebral palsy organizations, and Dr. G. Paul Moore, a speech professor.

Dr. Boldrey is professor of neurological surgery at the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco.

He served as president of the American Academy of Neurological Surgery (1958-59) and as vice-president of the Harvey Cushing Society (1964-65).

Mrs. Goldenson, with her husband, Leonard, founded in 1949 the first national organization for cerebral palsy—now called the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Education Foundation.

Mrs. Goldenson has been active in public affairs and voluntary organizations, with particular interest in cerebral palsy and birth defects.

Dr. Moore is professor and former chairman of the Department of Speech at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

He is a past president of the

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

12/9/73—Dr. Yasuo Moritsugu, Japan, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Robert M. Chanock, NIAID, Bg. 7, Rm. 301.

12/10/73—Dr. Peter M. Steinert, Australia, Dermatology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Marvin A. Lutzner, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 12N238.

12/26/73—Dr. Aniko P. Venetianer, Hungary, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. Brad Thompson, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C14.

12/28/73—Dr. Mitsuo Sato, Laboratory of Chemical Physics, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Hideo Kon, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. B2-02C.

1/2/74—Dr. Aftab A. Ansari, India, Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. Rose G. Mage, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11D10.

1/2/74—Dr. Peter Ebbesen, Denmark, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Paul H. Levine, NCI, Landow Bg., Rm. C309C.

1/2/74—Dr. Guido W. Perold, S. Africa, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Robert J. Highet, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N320.

1/2/74—Dr. E. Premkumar Reddy, India, Laboratory of Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. K. Robert McIntire, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 204.

1/3/74—Dr. Kenro Kanda, Japan, Laboratory of Neural Control. Sponsor: Dr. Karl Frank, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A29.

DR. GORDON

(Continued from Page 1)

and informed knowledge of specific diseases" attracted by the research setting.

NIH physicians bring to bear more up-to-the-minute knowledge and experience with the diseases studied than is possible at institutions that treat a greater variety of diseases, he explained.

Dr. Gordon has won international recognition for his contributions to better understanding of fat transport and metabolism as related to prevention of premature arteriosclerosis.

He was one of four awarded the 1972 Stouffer Prize, based on his original work on the isolation of free fatty acids from plasma, and the demonstration of their importance. (See *the NIH Record*, Sept. 26, 1972.)

He is also widely known as the originator of the "PVP test" for protein-losing gastroenteropathy. In 1970 he received the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

Held Overseas Post

While with NHLI, he held various positions including senior investigator in the Laboratory of Metabolism, and chief of clinical research for the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

Dr. Gordon earned his M.D. (magna cum laude) from Harvard Medical School and served an internship and residency at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. He was in the U.S. Army in 1943-44.

He has served on the HEW Career Service Board for Physicians, the National Advisory Committee for the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia, the editorial board of the *Journal of Lipid Research*, the NIH Clinical Center Medical Board and its Clinical Research Committee, and has held several advisory positions for NIH cholera research programs.

Dr. John L. Decker, chief of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, has been appointed acting clinical director replacing Dr. Gordon. He has been chief of that branch since 1965—the year he came to NIH.

Prior to that he was associate professor of medicine, University of Washington, Seattle. He has also taught at the medical schools of Harvard and Columbia.

Tuskegee's Dr. Eugene W. Adams Named to Term on DRR Council

Dr. Eugene W. Adams, associate dean and professor of pathology in the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been named to the National Advisory Research Resources Council until Sept. 30, 1976.

Dr. Adams' areas of special research interests have been in comparative pathology, tumor pathology, and electron microscopy.



Dr. Anatoli Borisovich Syrkin (r), a Russian chemotherapist who recently visited NCI, compares the cancer research literature published by NCI and that of his own organization—Moscow's Institute for Experimental and Clinical Oncology—with Dr. Joseph F. Saunders, international information specialist in NCI's Office of International Affairs. Dr. Syrkin was here on a 2-month visit of cancer facilities under the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cooperative Program in Cancer Research. He is especially interested in the toxicology and pharmacology of drugs in preclinical cancer studies.

American Speech and Hearing Association, former editor of the *Central States Speech Journal*, and has been associate editor of several leading scientific journals of speech and speech disorders.

Soviets Find Virus in Laboratory-Grown Human Cells; May Belong to New Class

American and Soviet cancer scientists have reported that a virus found by Soviet scientists in laboratory-grown human cells may belong to a new class of viruses with many of the known characteristics of animal cancer viruses.

Scientists have not yet proven that these viruses have cancer-causing activity, although they possess certain characteristics of known cancer viruses.

The cells were obtained by National Cancer Institute scientists from their Soviet colleagues as part of a collaborative program in cancer research.

Caution Urged

Cancer was designated a major area for collaboration under the Agreement for Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health, signed in May 1972 in Moscow. The Agreement is carried out directly between HEW and the Soviet Ministry of Health.

The virus is similar to a virus previously isolated in the U.S. from a monkey with cancer, and may be the same virus. However, the scientists cautioned that either the Soviet- or U.S.-produced virus may later prove to be a laboratory contaminant.

Researchers Listed

German and American investigators also recently have found viruses similar to the monkey virus in human cells from a cancer of the uterine cervix and brain cells from a patient with Jakob Creutzfeldt disease, a neurological disorder.

Scientists conducting the study were Dr. Wade P. Parks, NCI; Dr. Ray V. Gilden of Flow Laboratories; Drs. A. F. Bykovsky and G. G. Miller of N. F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Moscow; Dr. Victor M. Zhdanov of D. I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow, and Dr. Edward M. Scolnick, NCI.

Results were published in the December 1973 *Journal of Virology*.

DR. PERRY

(Continued from Page 1)

of Hematology's committee on Scientific Affairs as well as its Leukocyte Subcommittee.

Dr. Perry also has membership in several other organizations, including the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the American Medical Association.

He became a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1955; received the PHS Commendation Medal in 1967, and the "Orden Al Merito por Servicios Distinguidos" from the Government of Peru in 1971.

Never rub your eye but with your elbow.—*English Proverb*.

New Facility to Study Marine Life in Hawaii

"Na Hano Ho'Ohanohano Wa Kahiko O Hawaii"—an ancient Polynesian ceremony—was recently performed at the formal dedication of the new Marine Biology Research Station for the University of Hawaii at Hilo.

Funds from the Division of Research Resources' Minority Biomedical Support program will be used for research station building development, purchase of laboratory equipment, hiring of additional faculty, stipends for minority students, and assisting faculty in biomedical research projects.

A 5-acre ocean-front estate in Keaukaha was donated for the facility site by the county of Hawaii. The new facility will concentrate on the study of cancer cells in marine life.

Sea-life in the aquaria will be sustained by sea water pumped through the station and then back into the ocean. The water which will run through the laboratory will not be altered in any manner.

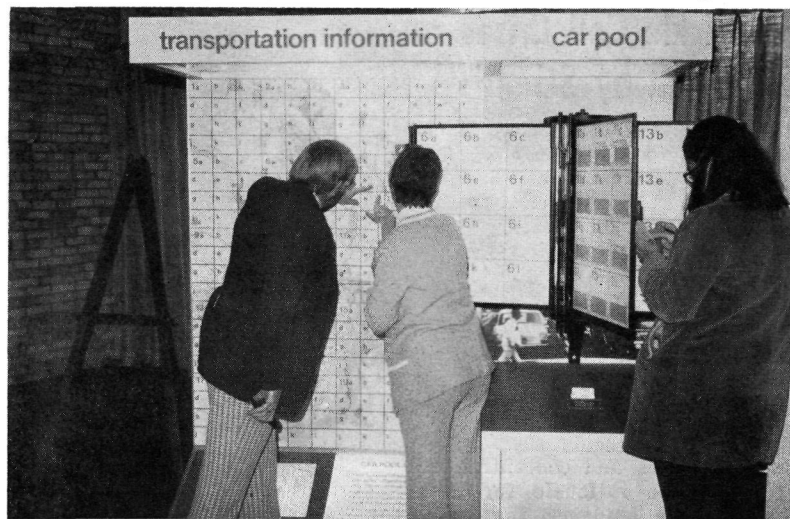
The plan calls for the installation of a 4-inch pipe extending some 300 to 350 feet into the ocean.

Participants in the MBS program will also be making studies of "fish die-off" problems which have been prevalent in recent years in the brackish ponds of the Keaukaha area.



Participants in the Hawaiian dedication ceremony included (l to r): Dr. Paul Miwa, chancellor of the University of Hawaii at Hilo; Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander, acting chief of DRR's General Research Support Branch; Reverend Edward Kealanehele, and Dr. Robert M. Bock, dean of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Graduate School and a member of the General Research Support Program Advisory Committee.

New Locators Receive Overwhelming Response



The car pool locator in the Bldg. 31 lobby is a busy spot these days as many employees are seeking ways to conserve gasoline.

The car pool locator temporarily situated in the A wing of Building 31 has had an overwhelming response during its first month, according to the Travel and Administrative Services Branch, OAS.

"We have made 1,000 cards for the locators in Buildings 10 and 31 and now we have to have some more run off," Daniel Kenney,

TASB chief, said.

"In addition," Mr. Kenney commented, "off-campus employees have called requesting locators for their buildings."

TASB will place a car pool locator in the Federal Bldg. soon, and plans have been made for a locator for the Landow Bldg.

For further information, contact Mr. Kenney, Ext. 66876.

NCI, Nat'l Clearinghouse to Combat Lung Cancer

The National Cancer Institute and the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health—a component of the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.—have pooled resources to combat cancer of the lung and other related diseases.

NCI's Cancer Control Program, through a service agreement, will transfer \$1,665,000 to the Clearinghouse this year to support educational programs designed to:

- Reduce the number of Americans who smoke.
- Reduce the number of young Americans who acquire the habit.
- Minimize hazards to those who continue to smoke.

Lung cancer, now at an epidemic level, kills approximately 72,000 Americans annually. About 75 percent of lung cancer deaths are attributed to a history of cigarette smoking.

Smoking is also believed to be a contributing factor in cancers of the larynx, esophagus, bladder, kidney, pancreas, and mouth.

The agreement will permit expansion of Clearinghouse education programs to inform health professionals, community organizations, students, and the general public about the dangers of smoking.

The agreement calls for a comprehensive review and evaluation of these efforts to ensure more effective and economical future programs.

About two-thirds of American cigarette smokers are "quitters" who failed, and 70 percent of them reportedly have never discussed their habit with a physician.

Since smoking cessation is significantly higher among those who have talked to doctors, the Clearinghouse is continuing major efforts to encourage doctors, nurses, and other health professionals to persuade smokers to quit.

A special effort will be made to educate young Americans before they become habituated cigarette smokers. Students who received school anti-smoking courses will be compared with those who did not.

If these courses are successful in modifying smoking behavior, they will be used to develop anti-smoking and other cancer prevention courses in schools and colleges.

The Clearinghouse is conducting a community program for smoking research and education in San Diego. This pilot project will be reviewed to determine how anti-smoking techniques can be adapted for cancer control on a community basis.

Mass media campaigns designed to reach audiences with rapidly increasing lung cancer rates—such as women and minority groups—will also be evaluated for effectiveness and applicability to future specialized mass media appeals.