

the



# Record

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## Edwards Shares Views On Research Priorities With NIH Scientists

In a recent address to the NIH-NIMH Assemblies of Scientists, Dr. Charles C. Edwards stressed the need to keep open lines of communication to solve serious problems.

The HEW Assistant Secretary for Health said that the emphasis on fundamental research must be matched by administrative leadership based on scientific knowledge.

### Praises Stone, Stetten

He expressed the highest confidence in Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, and Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., newly-appointed NIH Deputy Director for Science.

Dr. Edwards noted that scientists must be free to innovate their own lines of investigation.

"I can assure you—within the limits of my authority—that that autonomy [will be] preserved and protected to whatever degree is necessary," he said.

"I would take issue with anyone who argues that gifted investigators can or should be compelled to undertake research on the mistaken notion that fundamental knowledge can simply be purchased in the marketplace . . ."

Dr. Edwards indicated that a number of safeguards must be exercised in the interest of public

(See DR. EDWARDS, Page 4)



**Dr. Clarence Dennis, National Heart and Lung Institute, has been named recipient of the first John Gibbon Award by the American Society of Extracorporeal Technology. It will be presented to him at the society's international conference on July 26 in Dallas. Dr. Dennis is special assistant for Technology, Office of the Director, NHLI. He is an internationally-known surgeon and a pioneer in the development and clinical application of devices and techniques for heart-lung bypass and cardio-pulmonary assistance.**

## Polish Scientist Lauds Kidney Studies Here

Candidates throughout the world who require transplantation and artificial kidney treatment have benefited from the research of NIAMDD's Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Program, according to Dr. Alfred Sicinski, deputy chairman, Department of Medicine, University of Warsaw, Poland.

Dr. Sicinski was a guest at the Seventh Annual Contractors' Conference of the Arthritis Metabolism and Digestive Diseases' AK-CU Program.

### Meet in Bethesda

The meeting was held recently in Bethesda.

The Polish scientist stated that his country's kidney disease program is now at the stage the U.S. program was in 12 years ago, and that the Polish program will benefit because of the progress American scientists have made in the

(See KIDNEY STUDIES, Page 6)

## Dr. G. O'Connor, NCI, Named to New Post For Internat'l Affairs

Dr. Gregory T. O'Connor was recently named associate director for international affairs, National Cancer Institute.

Dr. O'Connor joined NCI in 1960 as a supervisory pathologist and senior investigator.

From 1966 to 1968 NCI assigned him to the World Health Organization to assist in the organization and program development of the newly-formed International Agency for Research on Cancer.

There, Dr. O'Connor served as chief of the unit of environmental pathobiology and initiated the establishment of several field stations. He also implemented a number of collaborative international studies primarily related to liver cancer and lymphoreticular tumors.

In 1969 he returned to NCI as head of the Surgical Pathology Section.

Dr. O'Connor received his B.S. degree in 1946 from Cornell University and his M.D. degree in 1948 from the Cornell University Medical Center.

From 1948 to 1949 he was an intern at the New York Hospital. He was a pathology resident at the University of Cincinnati Medical College and Cincinnati General Hospital from 1949 to 1950, and at St. Francis Hospital (Hartford, Conn.) from 1952 to 1954.

Dr. O'Connor has authored 50 papers in the fields of collaborative clinical studies, viral oncology, and geographic pathology and cancer epidemiology.

### Employees Invited to Attend Farewell for Sherman Today

NIH employees are invited to attend farewell ceremonies for NIH Deputy Director Dr. John F. Sherman in the Masur Auditorium today (March 12) at 3 p.m.

Following the ceremonies, an informal reception honoring Dr. and Mrs. Sherman will be held in the East Wing of the Clinical Center lobby.

Dr. Sherman has been named vice president of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

## Dr. Percy Julian, Noted Chemist, Will Present NIH Lecture March 20

Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of the Julian Research Institute, Franklin Park, Ill., will present the NIH Lecture on Wednesday, March 20 at 5:30 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Julian, a noted research chemist, will speak on Some Phas-



**Dr. Julian has received a number of scientific, academic, and civic citations. Some years ago, his own city named him "Chicagoan of the Year."**

es of Oxidative Hydroxylation of Steroids in the Animal Organism. His research has involved methods for the synthesis of indoles and steroids, and studies on soy proteins and soy phosphatides.

Dr. Julian earned his A.M. degree at Harvard University as an Austin Fellow, and his doctoral degree at the University of Vienna.

Between later research fellowships at Harvard and DePauw Universities, he served as professor and head of the Department of Chemistry at Howard University.

From 1936 to 1953, Dr. Julian was the director of research at the Glidden Company. The following year, he founded his own research organization—Julian Laboratories, Inc.

He retired as president of that  
(See DR. JULIAN, Page 5)



**Dr. Edwards (l) and NIH Director Dr. Robert S. Stone hold a serious discussion before Dr. Edwards addresses NIH scientists in the Masur Auditorium and later answers their questions about HEW policy.**

# the NIH Record

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## Self-Service Dispensers Installed in Cafeterias

A process of conversion which began 4 years ago has recently resulted in self-service food dispensers being installed in all NIH cafeterias.

The new equipment includes re-



Automatic ice and drink dispensers allow employees to serve themselves.

frigerated sandwich display cases, ice-making dispensers, self-service coffee urns, electric cream dispensers, and automated juice and iced tea dispensers.

Recommendations for changes were made by the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, in cooperation with Government Services, Inc., cafeteria personnel.

ESB is responsible for monitoring the NIH environment to control and eliminate health hazards.

While better service is a prime objective, the new installations provide greater sanitation, an important advantage for all employees.

Before the machines were installed, juices were premixed, poured into cups, and put into serving lines with ice added.

## Med. History Society Features Talk on 17th Century Bibliophile

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its next meeting on Thursday, March 14 at 8 p.m. in the Billings Auditorium, National Library of Medicine.

Dr. Ronald S. Wilkinson, Library of Congress manuscript historian, will talk about a 17th Century bibliophile. His topic is: The Younger John Winthrop (1606-1676) as a Collector of Medical Books.

Manfred J. Waserman, History of Medicine Division, NLM, will discuss The Quest for a National Health Department, 1906-1912.

## Credit Union Announces Results Of Elections Held at Meeting

At the annual NIH Federal Credit Union meeting Feb. 28, Catherine P. Dougherty, ERRB, Otis Ducker, OAS, John P. Patterson, NIDR, and Margaret A. Badger, CC, were elected to the Board of Directors.

Voted to the credit committee were Adrienne Hatchett, CC, and J. Harrison Ager, OD.

Not only was the old system time consuming, but some beverages had to be prepared as much as 2 hours in advance.

Now beverages are contained and untouched from producer to consumer.

Health hazards involved in customers reaching over open food containers, dust or lint settling into drinks, improper mixing, poor refrigeration, and mishandled ice have been eliminated. The only handling of food is by customers when serving themselves.



Children at the Child Development Center gather around a television donated by Coralyn Jones, chairman, CDC Parents Advisory Committee. Mrs. Jones, NIMH, won the 12-inch black and white TV at the NIH Federal Credit Union's annual meeting.

## FAES Program Seeks New Lecturers, Courses

NIH's Graduate Program, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, plans to expand its curriculum.

Instructors are needed for courses in chemistry, biochemistry, medicine, languages, and other areas.

### Discounts on Books Given

All lecturers are paid a modest remuneration and receive such fringe benefits as FAES bookstore discounts and Social Security coverage.

Temporary NIH employees are also eligible to teach.

Those interested in lecturing one night a week or who have suggestions for courses not listed in the current catalog are asked to contact Lois Kochanski, Graduate Program Registrar, Ext. 65273.

## C.O.'s to Meet March 26 For Separation Briefing

Commissioned officers who are leaving active duty during the next 6 months will meet for a briefing on Tuesday, March 26, at 9 a.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

The briefing is sponsored by the Commissioned Officer Unit, Office of Personnel Management.

Officers will be informed about separation procedures, travel entitlements, shipment of household effects, and veteran benefits.

Administrative personnel concerned with separation procedures are also invited.

## Bus Lines Initiate Runs For Brunswick-Frederick To Bethesda Routes

An additional 30-day trial run between Brunswick, Md., and NIH was initiated Feb. 22 by Blue Lines.

The bus company manager said that the schedule would become permanent if local use were sufficiently developed.

Word has also been received that direct service from Frederick, leaving from the Prospect Shopping Center at 7 a.m., was started by Greyhound Bus lines on March 4.

### Be on Time!

Blue Lines Brunswick and Vicinity Schedule

|                |           |           |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Lv. Brunswick  | 6:05 a.m. | 6:45 a.m. |
| Acme           | 7:20 a.m. | 7:56 a.m. |
| Arr. NIH       | 7:30 a.m. | 8:06 a.m. |
| Arr. GEICO     | 4:35 p.m. | 5:12 p.m. |
| Lv. GEICO      | 4:50 p.m. | 5:20 p.m. |
| Lv. NIH        |           |           |
| Arr. Brunswick | 6:10 p.m. | 6:30 p.m. |
| Acme           |           |           |

Those living in or near Frederick may take Md. 85 to the intersection of Md. 28 and 85 where cars can be parked, and the bus will stop to pick up passengers. The estimated time of arrival at that point is 7 a.m. (no later).

The bus, marked "Washington," enroute to NIH can stop to pick up passengers along Md. 28, and on the return trip the bus, marked either "Charles Town," or "Brunswick," will stop along the way to let passengers off.

In addition to stopping on the reservation, the bus picks up and lets off riders at other NIH facilities—the Landow, Federal, and Westwood Buildings.

For information about this route, call Nancy Crist, Ext. 64236, or Joelyn Mesa, Ext. 61881.

## Doctors, Industrialist Join NIGMS Council

Robert D. McCreery, Dr. J. Edwin Seegmiller, and Dr. James H. Birnie have accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

Mr. McCreery, nationally prominent lay health leader and Cleveland, Ohio industrialist, has been president of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation since 1969.

Formerly president and board chairman of the Health Fund of Cleveland, Mr. McCreery also spent 3 years as trustee of the Cleveland Plan, Inc., for Heart, Cancer, and Health Combined Drives.

Mr. McCreery is president of H. L. McCreery and Son, Inc., an industrial welding firm of Cleveland, and also president of two engineering firms, Misco, Inc., of Cleveland and Longford Reserve Limited of Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Seegmiller has been professor of medicine and director, Division of Rheumatology, University of California at San Diego for the past 4 years.

### Was With NIAMDD

From 1954 to 1969, Dr. Seegmiller served on the staff of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, holding such positions as clinical investigator, assistant scientific director, and chief of the Section on Human Biochemical Genetics.

This past spring, Dr. Seegmiller was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

His continuing area of scientific interest is in the study of diseases such as gout, in which the metabolism of the purines is disturbed.

In 1969, Dr. Seegmiller received the U.S. Public Health Service Distinguished Service Award.

Dr. Birnie is assistant director and science liaison in the Research and Development Division of Smith Kline Corporation.

In 1962, Dr. Birnie joined the Smith Kline and French Laboratories as section head in endocrinology before accepting his present position.

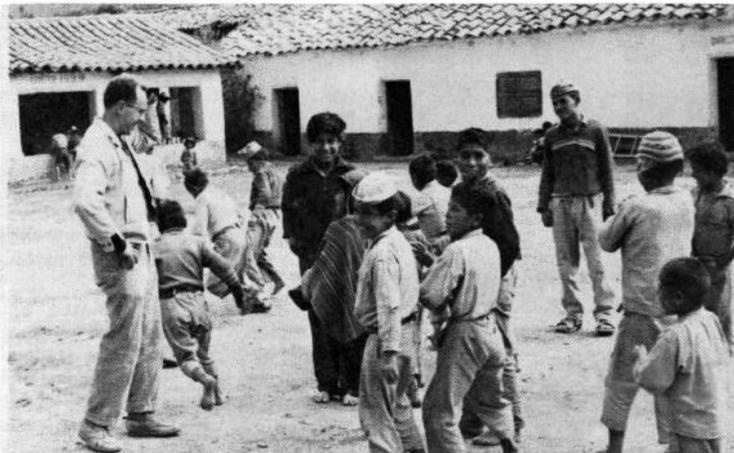
## Fed'l Women's Program At NIH

Substantial income tax deductions for child care expenses are now permitted under specified circumstances.

Parents who pay for child care either at home or outside are urged to seek tax advice.

Information and help in computing Federal income tax returns are available to NIH employees in Bldgs. 10 and 31. Schedules are posted on all official bulletin boards.

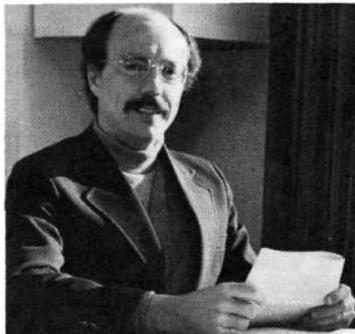
## Dr. Trumble Flies and Scales Mountains; Descends to Earth When Discussing NIH



Altitude certainly doesn't affect a boy's devotion to soccer. This universal sport is as popular high in the Andes, near Puno in Peru, as it is in a crowded city street. Dr. Trumble coaches and plays the game with a group of high-school boys.

He flies—he glides—he parachutes—he mountain climbs—and with all that, he has a social conscience to match his athletic prowess. HE is Dr. Robert Trumble, an economist and branch chief for the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, OD.

Dr. Trumble first came to NIH as a consultant in the middle of December 1972. In May he joined BHME, and one month later he



Seated at his desk, Dr. Trumble talks about his work at NIH, his year at the University of Madrid where he became quite fluent in Spanish, and his article on retired people and what he hopes to accomplish for them.

joined the Office of the Director.

His work before coming to NIH encompassed a 2-year stint in the Peace Corps, and after that he also served as a university faculty member and as a researcher in private industry.

Before joining the Peace Corps, Dr. Trumble had gotten his B.A. from Hamline University in St. Paul—his native city—and his M.A. from the University of Minnesota; later he received his Ph.D. from that university.

He and his wife Jeanne are no strangers to D.C. In 1962, the year they were married, he joined the management intern program of the Navy Department. His wife was offered the same opportunity, but both decided to opt for the

Peace Corps, and he explained why.

"We had flexibility. We felt that life is quite short and we should take advantage of opportunities. We also felt that we would be doing some good. These are simple concepts that sophisticated people may joke about."

After a training period in Puerto Rico, he and his wife were sent to Lima, Peru.

"We lived at the grass roots level in an underdeveloped country in a shack with a light bulb and cold water. We were fortunate. Our neighbors didn't have electricity or running water—the water was not drinkable.

"We lived just outside of Lima in a squatters' settlement. People came in from rural areas. Lima was where opportunity was."

Dr. Trumble explained that squatters' settlements were founded on desert land, "or it could be an old river bed, it could be anything.

"I lived a dual life. I lived in the settlement, but I traveled a great deal on housing projects outside of Lima."

These projects were not the only interests of the husband-and-wife team. They were also concerned with what they considered three major health problems: the population growth, delivery of health service, "like vaccination programs," and biomedical research on jungle and high mountain diseases.

Now, looking back on what was certainly not all halcyon days, Dr. Trumble said, "I am a strong supporter of the Peace Corps, but it really requires a person who is

## U.S., Soviets Agree To Establish Cancer Epidemiology Prog.

The newly-established U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Working Group on the Epidemiology of Cancer met in Erevan, Armenian SSR, in January to discuss epidemiologic research related to cancer.

The U.S. and Soviet delegations agreed on a program to exchange scientists and information; to plan, develop and execute a joint project on a single cancer site, such as breast cancer, and to initiate joint epidemiologic research into the causes of malignant tumors.

The information and scientific exchange will begin immediately as provided by the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Erevan Jan. 17.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Marvin A. Schneiderman, associate director for Field Studies and Statistics, NCI, and chairman of the U.S. delegation. Prof. N. N. Blokhin, Director, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Moscow, signed for the Soviets.

Other members of the U.S. delegation included Drs. Guy R. Newell and Joseph F. Saunders, NCI; Dr. Maureen M. Henderson, University of Maryland, and Dr. Charles A. Key, University of New Mexico.

self-motivated — 'we'll give you enough to live on and do your thing'—it's been 9 years since I left the Peace Corps and without a doubt, it's the single most important thing that I have ever done."

After their stay in Peru, the Trumbles returned to the States—back to the University of Minne-

(See DR. TRUMBLE, Page 7)



A Peruvian Indian and child living in the interior are visited by Dr. Trumble and his interpreter who speaks Spanish—Dr. Trumble's second language—and an Indian dialect. The Peace Corps member explained about vaccination programs and encouraged the tribe—the Yaguas Indians on the Manaty River—in their handicraft work. Woven baskets and other items are sold to tourists.

## Scientists—Athletes—Educators—Government Officials—Extol Black History Week at NIH



Louis R. Perkins (far right), chairman of Black History Week, presided and introduced the speakers at the session in Wilson Hall. Other speakers were l to r: Dr. Malone, Mrs. Smith, Dr. Stone, and Mr. Jordan who outlined a national health program with three main factors: financing, delivery of health services, and education.

The recent third annual observance of Black History Week at NIH brought together leaders in industry and education, prestigious scientists, Government officials, well-known athletes, and those in other fields, including the ministry.

The program, which took place in the Masur Auditorium and Wilson Hall, featured school orchestras and choral groups.

### Participants Noted

Many NIH'ers participated in the week-long meetings. They included: Ruth C. Smith, chief, NIH Library; Dr. Thomas Malone, NIH Assistant Director for Extramural Research and Training; O. H. Laster, training officer, NCI, and Eunice B. Lewis, DCRT. Miss Lewis conducted the audience in the anthem, Lift Every Voice and Sing.

Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, and Dr. Leon Jacobs, NIH Associate Director for Collaborative Research, delivered opening remarks during the commemorative week.

At the opening session, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, told the audience that he was "... pleased that you are beginning at this great academic, scientific institution to take a look ... at what can be done to bring about equality throughout our Nation."

He also said that "there are some reasons for optimism" and quoted statistics on the number of Black students enrolled in American colleges. Dr. Picott said that

20 years ago there were 50,000 Blacks in colleges; last year 400,000 Black students were enrolled.

Stanley B. Thomas, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Human Development, HEW, stressed the importance "... for Black people to try to make America better not just for Black people, but for all Americans."

Mr. Thomas also discussed the work his office will be involved in. Programs will especially be concerned with youth, the aged, and native Americans. Plans are also being developed to aid the mentally retarded, handicapped people, and those requiring help who live in rural areas.

Dr. Montague Cobb, Distinguish-



Mr. Thomas explained the duties of the new office which he is organizing at HEW. He also said he looks at history "... in terms of what it could tell me about what I can do, or what should be done, or where our society should go in the future."

## DR. EDWARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

accountability and scientific integrity, with one such safeguard being the establishment of research priorities.

Previously, NIH and HEW were less effective than they might have been in developing priorities and allocating funds, he admitted.

Another safeguard, he added, is the peer review system. Although there is always room for improvement, until someone comes up with a better solution the peer review will be retained.

Dr. Edwards also pointed out that under NIH grant and contract support several important medical discoveries have been made, and many Nobel prize winners have either worked at, or received funds from NIH.

### 'PHS . . . to Stay'

He revealed that he had discussed personnel cuts with HEW Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger, and promised consideration of possible partial restoration of these cuts.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Edwards answered a number of questions from the floor, including the query on the Public Health Service to which he replied, "PHS is here to stay."

Professor Emeritus, Howard University College of Medicine, recalled the importance of the educational role of Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., and its well-known graduates including Judge William Hastie and Senator Edward W. Brooke.

Dr. Cobb also talked about Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the noted historian who is considered the "Father of Black History," and the contributions made to medicine and science by Dr. Charles Drew.

He also extolled the work of other Black scientists, including Dr. Ernest Everett Just, Dr. Percy L. Julian, and Dr. Theodore K. Lawless.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, spoke at the closing session. Mr. Jordan, who is an attorney and a director of several large American corporations, outlined his views on a health program for the Nation.

### Emphasizes Goal

He said the program is "to insure that each and every person, regardless of race or income or geographic location, has high quality, comprehensive, dignified, medical, dental and mental health care."

Several well-known Black athletes participated in one of the sessions during Black History Week at NIH, including Clarence C. (Pint) Isreal, who played with Satchel Paige and other famous ball players.

Mr. Isreal is a former NIH em-

## Dr. C. H. Boettner Dies; Held Post at Manpower

Dr. Charles H. Boettner, associate administrator of the HEW Health Services Administration, died Feb. 25 at his home in Bethesda after a heart attack.

Dr. Boettner was associate director of the Bureau of Health Manpower—with the rank of Assistant Surgeon General in the PHS Commissioned Corps—when the Bureau transferred to NIH in January 1969.

### Attended Bowman Gray

He remained in that post until last July, at which time the Bureau was reorganized and no longer affiliated with NIH.

Dr. Boettner graduated from Baylor University, and received his medical degree from the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, N.C.

After holding several Public Health Service posts, he attended the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and received a doctorate in public health there in 1966. A year later, he joined the Bureau of Health Manpower.

He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

Dr. Boettner is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Jane, and a son, Charles H., of the home.

ployee who played with the baseball team here during the '40s and '50s.

Other athletes who attended the day's program were: Anthony (Tony) Greene, football player with the Buffalo Bills; Leslie L. Love, a referee-umpire and member of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials; Benjamin Kinard, quarterback, University of Maryland football team, and Greg (Cooky) Gilchrist, star football player of DeMatha High School.

### Brochure Distributed

During the week, well-known guests in the audience included: Jewel Lafontant, U.S. Deputy Solicitor General; Barbara M. Watson, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs; Judge Harry T. Alexander, Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Edmund L. Millard, Principal, Bertie Backus Junior High School, and David Turner, Jr., Director of Protestant Chaplains, D.C. Department of Correction.

A 32-page commemorative program—The Black Contribution to America—was given to the audience as a memento of the week. The program included profiles of the speakers and outstanding members of the Black community. There was also a special insert on Blacks in Science at NIH.

## Dr. David Y. F. Ho Discusses Current Psychotherapy Methods Used in China

In the People's Republic of China mental patients are urged to take an active interest in politics. Staff and patients regard each other as "class brothers." Restraints, locked doors and electric shocks have been banned.

These and similar approaches to the treatment of the mentally ill are used as a matter of course in China, according to Dr. David Y. F. Ho, chairman of the Committee on Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Hong Kong.

Dr. Ho recently spoke about The Prevention and Treatment of Mental Illness in the People's Republic of China at a Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health Seminar held in the Clinical Center.

Dr. Ho, who has traveled there, has been impressed by the "co-

hesiveness of interpersonal-relationships" in the society and said that this is reflected in the care of mental patients.

Chinese therapists emphasize the socio-political determinants of human behavior, and consequently rely on *community* involvement in a patient's treatment. Friends, neighbors, co-workers, as well as relatives, are all expected to take part.

### History Traced

The mentally ill are regarded as "victims" of the "old," precommunist society, and are urged to "fight" their illness.

Dr. Ho traced the development of current Chinese psychiatric practices through three recent upheavals in Chinese history.

In 1949, the leaders of the Chinese Revolution were faced with alarming statistics: only 5 mental hospitals and fewer than 60 psychiatrists existed in the entire country.

Drastic measures within the Chinese psychiatric community were taken. Freudian thinking was eschewed and the dominant influence became Russian (Pavlovian).

### Acupuncture Used

However, traditional Chinese procedures—including acupuncture and herbal medicine—were also used in treating the mentally ill.

By 1958, the time of the "Great Leap Forward," the face of Chinese psychiatry had changed even more. In many hospitals, restraints were thrown away and wards unlocked in an effort to rid therapy of any punitive aspects.

The goal was to transform the hospital into a family-like setting, where staff and patients could work, study, and relax together. Patient groups were organized to help themselves, thus avoiding overdependency on the staff.

### Psychiatry Affected

The Cultural Revolution beginning around 1966 brought about ideological reforms that had an impact on the field of psychiatry as well.

"Professionalism" was downgraded. Psychiatry was no longer an elitist profession in a society based on collectivistic principles.

Work therapy was stressed. Even military training for patients was made available. The prevailing feeling seemed to be that even mental patients aren't absolved from responsibilities to the state. *Everyone* has a social obligation and a sense of dedication to the new order. Labor is considered to



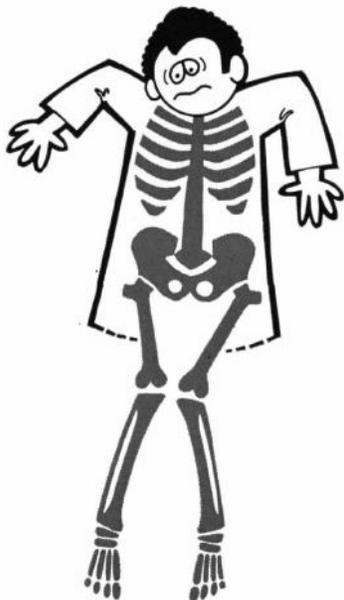
**WORLD PRESS INSTITUTE FELLOWS**—during a visit to NIH on Feb. 27—listen intently as National Cancer Institute biologist Hilda Wexler explains laboratory procedures and how the Surgery Branch's studies relate to clinical research. The outstanding young foreign journalists are touring the United States to improve their understanding of American society.

## Safety Tips for NIH

The following procedures should aid in limiting or identifying unnecessary exposure to radiation.

1. Use appropriate shielding, and minimize time of exposure.
2. Avoid ingestion or inhalation of radionuclides.
3. Wear a film badge when using gamma and energetic beta ray emitters.
4. Submit specimens for periodic radionuclide assay.
5. Have whole body counts when requested.

For information, call the Radiation Safety Section, Ext. 65774.



# ARE YOU BEING IRRADIATED?

## Presidential Personnel Interchange Program Accepts Nominations

Nominations for the President's Executive Personnel Interchange Program are now being accepted for 1974.

HEW hosted four business executives in 1973 while placing three managers in business assignments. The Department would like to increase the cadre of Presidential Interchange executives in the upcoming year.

Program objectives are:

- To achieve better understanding between Government and the private sector,
- To exchange new and effective management techniques,

### Enhance Growth

- To enhance professional growth of middle-management executives, and
- To develop a group of experienced executives available for future Government service.

Nominations should be made consistent with the agencies' ability to support the program.

Recommendations are to be submitted through agency training officers and executive manpower management officers to the Executive Career Development Division no later than Friday, March 22.

For further information, contact training officers or Ms. Anderson, (202) 245-2020.

benefit the patient as well as the state.

In recent years relapse rates for mental illness appear to have gone down. One report indicated that the average length of hospitalization in Shanghai Mental Hospital was 70 days.

However, post-Cultural Revolution data have been difficult to obtain, according to Dr. Ho.

## DR. JULIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

company in 1964, but since that time he has served as director of the Julian Research Institute and Julian Associates, Inc.

Dr. Julian is the recipient of 17 honorary degrees from teaching institutions in many parts of the country, and he is the author of over 170 publications on chemical literature.

### Awards Listed

He has also been awarded numerous academic and civic citations including the Honor Scroll Award, the Chemical Pioneer Award from the American Institute of Chemists, and the Annual Silver Plaque Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Julian is a member of several professional societies, and has participated in many educational, religious, and civic activities.

The NIH Lecture was established in 1953 to recognize outstanding scientific accomplishment and to facilitate the exchange of scientific information.

The Lectureships are awarded by the Director, NIH, on the advice of the scientific directors.

## NIH Sailing Club Offers Races, Courses, Fun

Spring is on its way, and with it the NIH sailing season.

Sailing club membership entitles you to charter (at bargain rates) Flying Scots, to enroll in the Basic Sailing course, and to participate in the club's racing and cruising activities.

(Included free is the privilege of helping to maintain the boats!)

The charter season begins April 6, and membership applications will be available in the R & W Office, Bldg. 31, Room 1A-17, after March 15.

## Senator Beall Praises Child Care, Lauds NIH



Dr. Charles U. Lowe (l), NICHD scientific director; Anna Nichols (c), chairman, Day Care Week; Coralyn Jones, CDC Parents Advisory Committee chairman, and employees listen attentively to Senator Beall. Citing the words of a former HEW Secretary, Senator Beall agreed that NIH is the "jewel of HEW."

On the final day of Day Care Week, Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R.-Md.) praised the Child Development Center's efforts "in moving (the) center from a dream to reality. . . ."

Senator Beall further stated, "At NIH, without Federal funds, you have demonstrated how, with initiative and imagination, quality child care programs can be developed."

He commented that the CDC could serve as a model for other Federal and state agencies, as well as the private sector.

Senator Beall also lauded NIH's past record which has made the "United States number one in biomedical research and has resulted in NIH being recognized worldwide for its preeminence."

Giving NIH a vote of confidence, Senator Beall said he "will do everything (he) can to assure a more positive attitude, as well as better communications between the Administration and NIH."

## KIDNEY STUDIES

(Continued from Page 1)

research and treatment of kidney disease.

Dr. Sicinski further explained that there are 10 medical schools in Poland, each with an artificial kidney center equipped to treat acute renal failure.

The conference was attended by about 150 senior representatives from organizations who have research contracts with the program.

There are about 12,000 patients in the U.S. who are on maintenance dialysis. Social Security now offers financial aid to eligible dialysis and transplant patients, regardless of age.

The proceedings of the conference will be published and distributed to scientists in that field.

## Many Parking Violations Cite Need for Review Of Federal Regulations

Framed reproductions of Federal Regulations governing conduct and traffic on the reservation are posted in the lobbies of all major NIH buildings.

Copies of these regulations have also been given to each employee with the issuance of NIH parking permits.

Undoubtedly, when the enforcement program began in April 1971, each driver read the guidelines. However, the passage of time appears to have diminished the general awareness of these provisions.

As a result, some motorists have been given tickets for leaving their vehicles on the reservation while away on official business for over a 24-hour period without prior approval and parking instructions from the Guard Captain.

Employees who work in rental buildings have been cited for park-

## U.S., Japanese Researchers See Possible Link Between Diet and Cancer of Colon

A preliminary study conducted by investigators at the National Cancer Institute and their Japanese colleagues suggests a possible link between diet and cancer of the large intestine.

William Haenszel, Dr. John W. Berg, and Frances B. Locke of NCI and Drs. Mitsuo Segi and Minoru Kurihara of Tohoku University School of Medicine, conducted the study in Honolulu, among residents of Japanese descent, both Hawaiian-born and immigrants.

This population was chosen because its rate of cancer of the large intestine, or colon, is now much higher than that in Japan, thus suggesting the presence of cancer-causing agents in the new environment.

Between 1966 and 1970, 179 colon cancer patients and 357 non-cancer patient controls in the three largest general hospitals in Honolulu were interviewed. The study of migration and dietary history revealed the most important findings.

The earliest of Hawaiian immigrants showed a higher incidence of colon cancer than later arrivals. Those who were Hawaiian-born exhibited the highest rates. Further analysis indicated that the higher incidence was related to the earlier adoption of a westernized diet, of which beef is a significant constituent.

The colon cancer risk for those no longer eating Japanese-style meals was considerably higher than for those who continued with Japanese dietary customs. Colon cancer patients revealed that they ate beef much more frequently than

controls. Other observations also suggest a possible correlation between colon cancer and the consumption of beef.

Colon cancer risks are low among U.S. Blacks and in the South, where poultry and pork have been the major animal protein foods.

Seventh Day Adventists, many of whom eat no beef, have a colon cancer mortality rate 20 percent lower than expected.

Countries with a high incidence of colon cancer, such as Canada and Uruguay, also consume beef in large quantities.

The role in colon cancer of both legumes and refined carbohydrates, such as starches, as proposed by the British surgeon Denis Burkitt in 1971, did not appear to be as important a factor in the Hawaiian population as beef.

The authors note that research reported in 1967 by Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, who is with the American Health Foundation, and T. Shigematsu, first suggested that colon cancer patients in Japan consumed a more westernized diet than did controls.

The investigators stressed that present findings are not sufficient to label beef consumption as cancer-causing, but they may narrow considerably the area of search. Further studies are necessary to explore these leads.



Dr. Albert B. Sabin, discoverer of oral polio vaccine, received the New York University Medal on the annual School of Medicine Alumni Day. On this day, Feb. 23, graduates returned to their alma mater for a program dealing with scientific and clinical accomplishments. Dr. Sabin, formerly a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence, is now serving as an expert consultant to the National Cancer Institute.



A two-way conference telephone hookup linking journalists specializing in scientific reporting who were meeting in Bldg. 31 and researchers attending the American Academy of Allergy meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., was recently arranged by NIAID's Office of Research Reporting and Public Response and the Academy. The scientists discussed their papers which were distributed to both the on-campus journalists and to the writers attending the meeting. The 2-hour conference hookup was the first held at NIH in which new findings were conveyed to journalists.

The findings are published in the December 1973 issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

## NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

2/14—Dr. Jean C. Kauffman, Switzerland, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Geoffrey P. Herzig, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B11.

2/19—Dr. William J. Martin, Australia, Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. William D. Terry, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B17.

2/25—Dr. Peter K. Matzinger, Switzerland, Microbial and Plant Genetics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Tong-man Ong, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

2/25—Dr. Ian M. Zitron, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. G. Michael Iverson, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 322.

## Puerto Rican Facility Breeds Rhesus Monkeys

The Caribbean Primate Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico, supported by the Division of Research Resources, has received the Food and Drug Administration's first contract to domestically breed rhesus monkeys.

Plans call for establishing a free-ranging colony of 1,000 females and males on La Cueva island off the southern coast of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Clinton Conaway, the Center's scientific director, said that the 1,000 animals should yield about 500 young rhesus monkeys a year for vaccine testing without depleting the colony.

La Cueva is one of three locations maintained by the Caribbean Primate Research Center with support from DRR.



Carolyn B. Coleman, a stay-in-school employee with the Division of Research Services Personnel Office, has been selected Miss Washington Technical Institute. Miss Coleman, a 19-year-old sophomore, was selected from among 12 candidates for the honor. During her reign, Miss Coleman will conduct tours for visitors to WTI and act as student representative to the school administration.



Recognize him? The one on the right is Dr. Trumble. He made this jump at about 3,000 feet last October. This shot was taken at 1,000 feet when he was descending from the skies of New Jersey. Mountain climbing in Puerto Rico was part of Dr. Trumble's Peace Corps training, and it was here he became an advocate of the sport. The rope is over one shoulder and securely fastened around his waist. His jump down may be as much as two stories, and all the while he's looking for a flat place to land.

## DR. TRUMBLE

(Continued from Page 3)

sota where he had been offered a faculty position. That and research for private industry kept him busy.

Then, in 1971, before coming to NIH, Dr. Trumble had another South American assignment that was funded by Ohio State University and an AID program. This one was a complete switch both in living conditions and the number of Trumbles who traveled down with him—along with Mrs. Trumble, their two children came along—Eric and Monica.

In Caracas, the living was easier—much—but Dr. Trumble's ardor for helping people was the same.

He was faced with such human resource problems as unemployment, and how to prevent the flow of highly trained manpower from leaving Venezuela to settle in the U.S. and other countries.

His chief contacts were with executives from the Venezuela government, and Venezuela and American industry.

### Lived the Good Life

"We lived in excellent quarters and I had diplomatic status. I traveled throughout the country working with administrative and regional groups on the medical and sociological aspects of population growth."

On his return from Caracas he came to NIH. But he wanted to keep this topic—like a tasty dessert—for the last, so he brought up his hobbies.

And they're not the run-of-the-mill kind of things: parachuting, gliding, and scuba—"which of course, is the opposite end.

"A friend from the Peace Corps—we go right back to the Peace

Corps—was parachuting, and he said 'come on up,' and I did."

"You weren't frightened?"

"Oh, of course. Anytime you go out in a little two-by-four and the wind is blowing like crazy and they yell in your ear 'go' and you try to remember to count—!"

"Do you feel at home now?"

"No, the low jumps are the scary ones, you don't have time if you make a mistake, if you count wrong. In the spring I will glide and parachute in New Jersey and Virginia."

### Dull in Them Thor Hills

Dr. Trumble's really serious mountain climbing was in South America. "I have mountain-climbed here, but none of that exciting stuff. Around here it's like hill-climbing."

That sport, entailing brain and brawn, is spiced with danger. But the way Dr. Trumble described the art of repelling—a mountain-climbing term—for some people, it may have an element of enjoyment.

"You face the mountain, put feet against the mountain so that you're leaning back, then you start to repel—jump—the rope is always there.

"Each jump may be about two stories. You look for a flat place, especially if you're taking big jumps. The trouble is you're going so fast, that if you hit a rough place on the mountain you have a problem."

### Concern for the Aged

Dr. Trumble has another outside interest bearing no relation to his sports. It is what he terms "a serious thing"—the plight of retired, elderly people, and what he hopes to accomplish for them.

"Of all the things away from my work, it's the most important thing

that I am doing right now. The other things I enjoy, but they aren't in the same category at all."

He has written an article, Economic Alternatives for the Elderly, which appeared in *Perspectives on Aging*, published by the National Council on Aging. This will not be his last word on the subject.

Dr. Trumble then described his work at NIH. The economist was plain-spoken, gobbledygook was absent from his talk.

His work entails surveys and studies on what the Federal Government, private industry, and other organizations are doing in the fields of expenditures and training in biomedical research.

### Kudos for NIH

"A significant portion of our mission here is to put NIH in perspective. We say 'here's how we fit into the total picture.'"

The physical aspects of NIH, its facilities and the employees came in for a large share of commendation.

"This is a good place to work, you should go downtown every month to be reminded how nice it is here," Dr. Trumble said, pointing to the view outside his window.

"I play on the NIH basketball team, and I attend lectures by outside speakers. The campus does remind one of a university without students.

"The big thing of course are the people. I am very impressed with their caliber and their sincerity. They are really very nice."

Such praise from a down-to-earth economist is praise indeed.

Boys are about 12 times more likely to be color blind than girls, according to a national survey conducted by HEW.



## NORMAL VOLUNTEERS AT CC



Judy Lightfoot, a normal volunteer from Indiana State University, examines and cares for *Xenopus* tadpoles as part of her career assignment. Judy is also responsible for developing pictures taken during the study and counting white blood cells on slides.

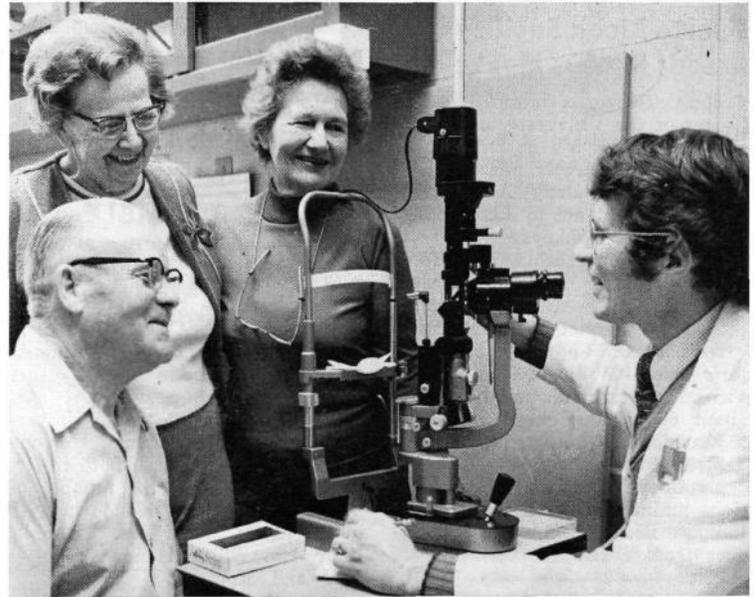
Since 1953, a total of 73,484 patients have been admitted to the Clinical Center, and 5,250 of these have been normal volunteers.

Volunteers are healthy persons of all ages who serve as normal controls in research projects underway at NIH. A volunteer may participate in two or more research projects at the same time and may stay at NIH for 3 to 4 months.

Normal volunteers are recruited throughout the Nation by universities, churches, and other sponsoring agencies.

During their stay many volunteer patients take advantage of career development opportunities offered by NIH. Some of the college-age volunteers work in laboratories and offices on career-related assignments.

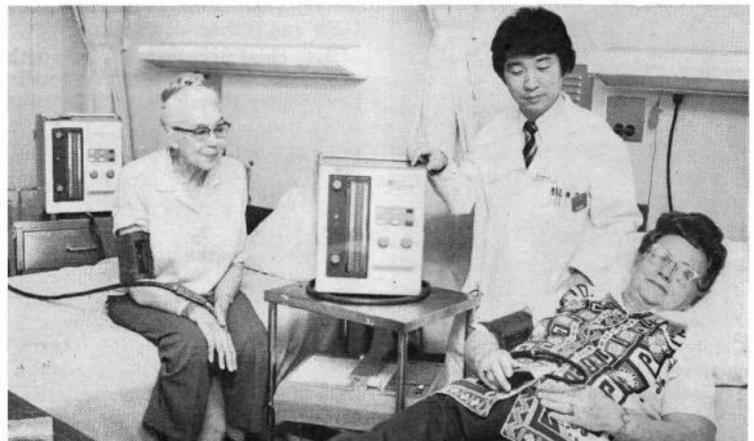
Delbert Nye (r), chief of the Normal Volunteer Patient Program, chats with Susan Grimm and Ben Skelton, students from Alderson-Broaddus College. Their school recently presented NIH with an award for its "outstanding contribution" to cooperative education.



Dr. Douglas Gaasterland, NEI (r), explains research protocol to Mr. and Mrs. Rola Etter (l) and Emma Molnar (c), normal volunteers from the Church of the Brethren, Ohio. The instrument Dr. Gaasterland is demonstrating magnifies the eye while a slit of light filters through enabling the doctor to look at the patient's pupils.



Gerald Koop (l), a student from the Mennonite Church College, is a normal volunteer being tested by Dr. Donald Bergsma, NEI. This examination detects defects in field and side vision. Gerald keeps one eye covered with a patch and taps his fingers on the table when he sees light projected on the oval screen. Dr. Bergsma studies normals to record their reactions and then compares these results with patients who have vision disorders.



Normal volunteers Lula Miller (l) and Eva Wright (r) have their blood pressure measured by Dr. Terukazu Kawasaki, NHLI, during their stay at the Clinical Center as volunteers. Miss Miller and Mrs. Wright were confined to their rooms twice a week for 24-hour readings, but were not restricted on other days.