Four Researchers Discuss Blindness, Sight Disability At NEI Press Seminar

By Inez Connor

Four leading vision research scientists, speaking at the National Eye Institute's first science writers seminar on June 12, outlined recent research developments that hold promise for advances against the leading causes of blindness and visual disability in the United States.

Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, chief of NEI's Laboratory of Vision Research, reported on successful efforts at the Institute to delay in test animals the onset of sugar cataracts such as those caused by diabetes.

NEI researchers have identified the enzyme which triggers formation of these opacities and have successfully induced and then retarded the formation of sugar cataracts in laboratory animals by the use of eye drops incorporating an inhibitor of the enzyme.

In the more common form of cataract associated with aging, Dr. Kinoshita discussed other NEI-supported work which is elucidating the chemical processes that underlie this form of the disease.

Cataracts and Leading Cause

More than three million Americans have cataracts; throughout the world it is a leading cause of blindness.

Dr. Alan M. Ladics, professor of opthalmology at the Scheie Eye Institute of the Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, highlighted new studies which are leading to understanding hereditary diseases of the retina, such as retinitis pigmentosa.

This eye disease, first evident in childhood or adolescence, affects the retinal photoreceptor rods and results in progressive loss of night and peripheral vision.

Studies of the pigment epithelium, a single cell layer adjacent to the neural retina, indicate that its malfunction may be associated with retinitis pigmentosa, as well as other retinal degenerative conditions, such as macular degeneration, leading cause of uncorrected reduced vision in elderly people.

Dr. Matthew D. Davis, chairman of the department of ophthalmology at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, discussed diabetic retinopathy.

President Ford May Attend Swearing-in Ceremony Today

As the Record went to press, plans were being made to welcome President Gerald R. Ford to the NIH campus today for a joint swearing-in ceremony for the new Director of NIH and the new HEW Assistant Secretary for Health.

It was expected that the ceremony would be held at 11:30 a.m. in the Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center, and that the President would speak. Dr. Theodore Cooper, Assistant Secretary, was expected to be sworn in first, and then Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Director of NIH.

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was expected to be present, John R. Ottina, HEW Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, was to administer the oaths.

Meeting on Preventive Medicine Hears Cooper Discuss Health Programs

Issues relating to preventive medicine in health care services were discussed at a recent meeting of the National Conference on Preventive Medicine. The conference was sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and the American College of Preventive Medicine.

Recommendations Made

Task forces, formed last summer to assist the conference advisory committee, presented recommendations and documents on methods of applying preventive medicine to health services.

Dr. Theodore Cooper, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health, addressed the participants which included leading scientists from many parts of the country. The Assistant Secretary was introduced by Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., FIC Director.

In his speech, Dr. Cooper commented on the interest that is shown by HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in the entire subject of preventive medicine.

Dr. Cooper pointed out that formerly many health problems starting "on the basis of good ideas or at least worthwhile humanitarian objectives" met with "very little challenge."

He termed the present times "a totally different climate," and said "... that the resources are not ..." (See PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Page 6)

Study Section, Council Review Of Grants Schedule Revised

A new schedule for study section and council review of grant applications has been established to conform to the newly-defined Federal fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, 1976.

The NIH study sections and advisory councils meet regularly three times per year. Under the new schedule, the study sections will meet 4 to 7 weeks later than at present, and the council schedules will be shifted from 0 to 8 weeks later.

The revised schedule becomes effective Jan. 1, 1976.
Phone Call Ends Day of Rest; Huly Bray Reports for Press Duty in Refugee Camp

By Huly Bray

At 8:30 a.m. on Monday, April 28, the commanding general of Camp Pendleton in California received an order from Washington, "Prepare to feed and house up to 18,000 Indo-China war refugees."

A few minutes before noon the next day, the first seven bus loads of evacuees from Vietnam rolled through Pendleton's northern security gate. Operation "New Life" was under way.

The arrival of the refugees at Camp Pendleton had no special significance for me. I was enjoying my second day at home after completing two demanding projects, the NIH Reunion and the NIH Open House.

A call from my boss, Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, informed me that HEW would like me to spend some time at Camp Pendleton, possibly for as long as two weeks.

Two days later, on Friday evening, May 1st, I arrived at the Los Angeles airport, picked up a GSA "U-drive it" car, and headed 60 miles south in the dark of the night for the camp.

Over at the Marine Air Station at El Toro, 30 miles north of Camp Pendleton, refugees continued to arrive by plane, transferring to buses that would bring them to Pendleton during the early morning hours.

I arrived at the refugee camp around 2 a.m. (Washington time). Already, working in 3-hour shifts around the clock, were members of the Refugee Task Force involved in processing these first arrivals.

Elizabeth W. Stroud was recently appointed NCI personnel officer. She joined the Federal Government as a management analyst with the Department of Commerce. Before coming here she served with the Environmental Protection Agency as deputy assistant director for Operation Personnel. Mrs. Stroud is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and has been an English instructor in the Charlotte public school system.

NIH Singers Need a Pianist

The NIH Singers — an R&W-sponsored activity — need a pianist to accompany their rehearsals and concerts.

The Singers, who give at least two concerts of classical choral music each year, rehearse every other Sunday evening from September to May.

Please contact Dr. Lewis Norton, Ext. 66671, or Richard Shragger, Ext. 66037.

Take AMTRAK! Official Travel Tickets Available

AMTRAK rail passenger ticket service for official travel is now available at the Central Travel Section, DAS.

Taking AMTRAK to New York can save time and money. Often, flying costs approximately $40 and takes 3½ or more hours — counting the taxi to National Airport, security check, and taxi from LaGuardia Airport to destination.

AMTRAK takes 3½ hours traveling time from the Belway Station in Lanham Md., leaving everyday from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., and costs approximately $28, including taxi fare to the Beltway Station and from central New York to destination.

Seminars will be conducted on this new service July 9-10. For further information, contact Helen Donovan, Ext. 93441.

Tickets will be available July 15. To obtain tickets, a Travel Order and Form 1908 must be submitted to the Central Travel Section, Bldg. 31, Room B1-C38.

Chinese-American Assn. Collects Clothing, Items to Aid Refugees

The NIH Chinese-American Association, affiliated with R&W, is sponsoring a clothing drive for Vietnamese refugees in the area. Clean, usable clothing — especially items suitable for winter — may be donated the first Thursday of each month, noon to 1 p.m., Conference Room 1, Bldg. 19 cafeteria.

For further information or to arrange for pickups of large items, such as furniture, call Lois Chang, 770-5918, or Genevieve Schifflmann, 657-2863, after 7 p.m.

most of whom were Americans with their Vietnamese dependents and former Vietnamese employees of American firms.

Involved in the processing were the Department of State, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. More than a hundred HEW people had been brought in mainly from San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, but also as far east as Atlanta.

They represented Social Security, Social Rehabilitation, and the Public Health Service. All were working with civil volunteers in agencies called VOLLADS, with logistical support from the Marine Corps.

I represented the HEW Office of Public Affairs at Pendleton's Joint Public Affairs Office. Here, twice daily, 7 to 100 press persons gathered for briefings.

They represented most major newspapers, leading news magazines, all television networks, and many radio stations. Press representatives from Australia, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Sweden also attended the sessions.

Around the clock, a thousand Marines and base civilian employees continued to work, under floodlights at night powered by mobile generators, erecting tents and clothes lines, laying miles of pipelines for water and electrical and communications wiring, locating hundreds of chemical toilets, establishing dispensers, messhalls, and bringing in tons of additional food.

To provide a minimum of 2,000 calories per day per refugee, the daily requirement was enormous; for example: 24,000 cartons of non-fat milk, 2½ tons of bread, 4 tons of meat, 3 tons of rice, and 35 cases of soy sauce.

The meals were prepared by Marine and Navy cooks assisted by 485 messmen. Later, a Vietnamese cook was assigned to each messhall to help with seasoning the food.

The Marines had only one rule, a sanitary restriction, that no food could be taken back to a tent except for those too old or physically unable to get to a messhall. Chopsticks were provided, but most seem to like the plastic "silverware."

Ten days after the message was received to prepare for the ref

(See REFUGEE CAMP, Page 8)
Dr. James Shannon Among Medal of Science Winners
Dr. James A. Shannon has been selected as one of the 13 winners of the 1974 National Medal of Science—the Nation’s highest award for achievements in science, mathematics, and engineering. Dr. Shannon, who was NIH Director from 1965 to 1968, is with Rockefeller University.

In announcing the winners of the medal, President Ford said, “I look forward to meeting with these distinguished Americans at the White House in the near future.”

Dr. C. L. Hebert Retires From CC Anesthesiology Dept.; Here Since 1953
Dr. Clarence L. Hebert, chief of the Clinical Center Anesthesiology Department since the hospital opened in 1953, retired today. He had been a medical officer in the USPHS Commissioned Corps since 1940.

Dr. Hebert came to NIH from the Staten Island USPHS hospital where he had been chief of anesthesiology. During his tenure here he served as a consultant at both Suburban and Holy Cross Hospitals.

He also served occasionally as consultant to the HBEW General Counsel on medical malpractice claims against the Federal Government.

At the CC, Dr. Hebert provided advanced medical training and research experience to nearly 60 young physicians entering the specialty of anesthesiology. He has also published extensively in the field of clinical anesthesiology.

Dr. Hebert received his M.D. from Albany Medical College of Union University, and specialty training in anesthesiology at Mayo Clinic and New York University. He is a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the American Board of Anesthesiology, and a Fellow of the American College of Anesthesiologists.

Dr. Hebert is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, the International Anesthesia Research Society, and the Maryland-District of Columbia Society of Anesthesiologists of which he was president in 1973. He has been chairman of the Clinical Anesthesia Study Commission since 1965.

He and Mrs. Hebert plan to continue to live in this area; Dr. Hebert will serve as a consultant to the NIH staff.

Dr. Waldrop’s Saga Is a Success Story—3 Children, 4 Degrees, a Career Here!

The early saga of Mary F. Waldrop’s life, as she tells it, has a familiar ring. “I started out with ‘in the beginning’ and tell about her undergraduate days when she majored in mathematics and related subjects. Then she goes on to recount why she switched from teaching math to acquiring further degrees and to a career in child development at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Waldrop received her Ph.D. from the University of Maryland a year ago—went into the field of child development after having children. Helping in a cooperative nursery school when her children were young started her second career.

Along with working, she has been—more or less—a perennial student. She began taking courses at the University of Michigan when her children were very young. The family moved to Nashville and the courses continued.

The last move, to this area, resulted in two masters degrees and that Ph.D. from Maryland.

Dr. Waldrop came to NIMH’s Child Research Branch in 1969; now that branch is the Laboratory of Developmental Psychology. Dr. Waldrop describes that office as “a merging of people interested in child development under one laboratory.”

Sixteen years ago she came here to set up and direct the NIMH nursery school for the lab on the campus. Officially, the research is known as the Bethesda Longitudinal Study; it involves four stages of family development: marriage, the newborn baby, the baby at 3 months of age, and the child at 3 years, the age when he or she came to the nursery school.

The studies involving the nursery school centered around congenital and environmental contributors to behavior. Dr. Waldrop thought that this research may lead to detecting potential problems very early in the life of a child.

Now the researchers are writing the results of 15 years of work. The young married couples—and later parents—who participated in the study were all volunteers.

Dr. Waldrop described them as“very faithful and cooperative people. They were motivated because of the marvelous good-will that exists for NIMH. The research is important, but it does depend on the cooperation of volunteers,” she explained.

While Dr. Waldrop was working on the project, she “kept on going to school forever.”

“I had started my graduate work before I came here, but I wasn’t intending to go on for a Ph.D. It was a hope, and as the years went by I became more and more interested in a Ph.D.”

She said that the realization gave her a sense of accomplishment—as if I finished something.” And she told why she was able to do all this while working full-time.

“I had the cooperation of my colleagues. I had the opportunity for exchanging ideas; that’s so important in research, and I had the library here.

“My thesis was the extension of some work I had done here. I applied some of my research with older children in a public school.”

Dr. Waldrop talked about her work as a scientist on the campus, and said, “My experience has been one of acceptance—of me as a person and what I can offer.”

4 NIH Publications Win FEA Blue Pencil Awards
Four NIH publications won Blue Pencil Awards at the Federal Editors Association’s annual banquet on June 11.

A popular pamphlet, What Are the Facts About Genetic Diseases, published by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, won second place in its category.

Third place honors went to National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases’ publications in two other categories—a booklet entitled Hepatitis and an Allergy seed.

Also, the NIH Record tied for third place honors in the house organ category.

The FEA is a professional organization of more than 400 writers, editors, and information specialists who work on Government publications all over the U.S.

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Dr. Waldrop talked about her work as a scientist on the campus, and said, “My experience has been one of acceptance—of me as a person and what I can offer.”

Her undergraduate degree—from the University of Oklahoma—was in mathematics, astronomy, and physics. Her graduate degrees were all in the realm of early childhood and human development.

In talking about the longevity factor in acquiring her later degrees, Dr. Waldrop said: “That’s why it took so long, my children—two girls and one boy—had priority.”

“My work has been a very important part of my life, but that doesn’t mean my family isn’t more important—but housekeeping isn’t. I like it done, but I didn’t have that as my goal, it’s incidental.”

Now it is the practice, amounting almost to a policy, to ask a female scientist if the fact of her sex had been a deterring factor in her career.

Dr. Waldrop’s answer was specific. She negated the idea that in her career she was ever “put down,” and she particularly discussed her lab.

“I cannot say that NIH has put me down. Our office has been more of an entity than most other labs. My experience has been one of acceptance—of me as a person and what I can offer.”

She described the lack of “extraordinary competition” amongst her lab staff as “unique.”

“I don’t mean to be pitching in, making contributions without having to deal with competition. Some women scientists have mentioned that they have had to put in a great deal of effort in order to be heard. I haven’t had to fight terribly hard. Women should be accepted for their own contributions instead of being compared to the men. They will be given the same acceptance.”

“Women should be accepted for their own contributions instead of being compared to the men. They will be given the same acceptance—of me as a person and what I can offer.”

Dr. Waldrop ended the interview with a fervent wish. “I do hope the young women going into science find the cooperation and encouragement that I have had, and the same acceptance as an individual.”
Pursuing an interest in "biological markers," Dr. John Krolikowski, NCI Staff Associate, performs a colorimetric assay to determine the presence of the marker sialic acid in a tumor tissue culture. Biological markers are used to detect cancer and assess the results of therapy.

Dr. Daniel Savage, NHLI Clinical Associate, examines a heart patient with an echocardiograph machine which sends high frequency sound waves through a transducer placed on the chest. The waves reflected from the heart provide images of the heart anatomy that are helpful in diagnosing disorders such as heart valve disease.

Nearly 150 physicians arrive at NIH today to begin their appointments in the various Institutes as Clinical, Research, and Staff Associates.

The NIH Associate Training Program offers research experience for the professional development of young physicians and scientists who plan careers in biomedical research or in academic medicine.

Applicants are selected for the 2- or 3-year appointments by matching their interests with the needs of the Institutes. Since 1959, 2,538 Associates have participated in the program.

While on rounds at the CC, Dr. Fred Appelbaum, NCI Clinical Associate, stops to talk with a patient. Dr. Appelbaum is studying oncology with particular interests in cancer immunology.

Dr. Barry Ginsberg, NIAMDD Research Associate, prepares a assay of protein fractions that interact with insulin. In diseases such as diabetes, the binding characteristics of those proteins (insulin receptors) are altered.

Dr. Steven intera ction changes in prepares study the interaction of a plant.
New Associates Arrive

Marian Segal

...employed through the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps or the National Institutes of Health.

Research Associates care for patients at the hospitals and do clinical and laboratory research. While Research Associates focus on laboratory research in a biomedical field, their activities may involve clinical aspects or both. They are the primary care of the senior investigator with whom the Associate works.

Most senior staff members in patient care and research and also initiate and conduct research of their own, drawing upon resources, equipment, and expertise of permanent staff members.

Often these projects result in significant contributions to medical knowledge and are reported at medical meetings and published in the scientific literature.

Many former NIH Associates are now directors of their own research laboratories and hold academic positions in major medical centers across the country.

Dr. Anne Lucky, an NICHD Clinical Associate studying pediatric endocrinology, measures a young CC patient's growth.

Photos by Ed Hubbard

Dr. Adam Bender, NINCDS Clinical Associate, is studying neuromuscular diseases using electron microscopy and histochemical techniques. He and his associates have visualized the acetylcholine (ACh) receptor on normal and abnormal human muscle. ACh is a substance that mediates the transmission of nerve impulses to muscles. They have shown that patients with myasthenia gravis have a substance in their blood that blocks the ACh receptor.

Siegel, NIAID Research Associate, is studying the chemistry and interactions between cells and mitogen as a model to explain membrane normal and cancer cells. From red blood cell membranes, they have obtained receptor-bearing proteins which he will use to regulate the activity of the protein, mitogen, that causes blood cells to aggregate or divide.
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

(Continued from Page 6)

infinite. They are not open ended. They are finite, and we have a great deal of competing programs that have caught the imagination of the American people. . .

Among the other topics discussed by Dr. Cooper as part of the broad subject of preventive medicine were the 1976 health budget, service programs oriented toward specific populations, and developing a "more meaningful" research program in consumer health education.

The recommendations of the eight task forces included:
- Training of personnel in epidemiology and other fields pertinent to the evaluation of health delivery methods should be expanded.
- Federal support for research in consumer health education methodology, programs, and their evaluation.
- Research to identify new ways of preventing disease should be intensified. Promising methods should be tested under experimental conditions and then evaluated under real life situations before incorporating into general use.
- ...long-term research should be supported on chronic diseases to provide the basis for evaluating primary and secondary preventive health programs.
- Research should be done to compare different health states to find ways of translating changes in health status into economic terms.

A series of three monographs dealing on the conference proceedings will be available in early 1976. The national meeting was coordinated by Dr. Fred R. McCrum, Jr., special assistant to the PIC Director.

ERRR Says Federal Rules Forbid Salesmen at NIH

The Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DFM, has received complaints from employees who have been contacted while working and during lunch periods by insurance salesmen.

Government regulations state no salesmen or vendors are to engage in business on Federal property.

At NIH the only insurance program sanctioned, other than the FEGLI and HEW's program (COP), is the R&W endorsed Term Life Insurance Program.

There are no salesmen for R&W's program on the campus. All contact is made by employees telephoning the administrators of the R&W Plan. Employees are asked to notify the guard office immediately if contacted by insurance salesmen.

LADY with a Lamp? Now Men Hold Aloft the Light.

Male Nurses Graduate From Marymount College

Mr. Haywood receives both his degree and congratulations from Mrs. Goodrich at Marymount's commencement exercises. He and four other male students in the program are the first to graduate from that college.

By Judy Fleischer

There is a growing phenomenon in the profession of nursing—the male nurse. In a field where there is a critical shortage of registered nurses, NIH's Stride Nursing Program offers to men and women, in jobs with limited advancement, the opportunity to enter a profession.

This past month, the first Stride nursing class of 15 NIH students graduated from Marymount College of Virginia with associate of applied science degrees. Five of these graduates are male—they are the first men to graduate from the women's college in its 25 years.

Graduates Listed


Commencement was the culmination of 2 years of education and training, consisting of clinical instruction in nursing duties at the Clinical Center and at other metropolitan hospitals, and full-time college study at Marymount.

NIH subsidized both the schooling and salaries of the Stride assistant trainees. The goal of this program, the first of its kind in the Federal Government, is placing graduates in professional nurse positions at the CC after they successfully complete their State Board Examinations this month.

At Marymount College the student nurses concentrated on science subjects, but also received a basic liberal arts curriculum.

The students received their clinical experience in Washington area hospitals in medical, surgical, maternal, pediatric, and psychiatric nursing. They also observed procedures in public health, operating and recovery rooms, intensive care, outpatient departures, and other specialty units.

During vacations, the students worked full-time at the CC. Nancy Goodrich, chairman of the nursing department at Marymount College, spoke highly of the ability and determination of the students.

"We are so pleased with how well the arrangement has worked. Our Stride students bring a maturity to the entire class because of their previous experience and exceptional nursing skills."

Responsibilities Cited

Mrs. Goodrich noted that many of the students are married with family responsibilities and have had to adjust to a rigorous schedule of study and work and had little time for anything else.

Vernice Ferguson, chief of the CC Nursing Department, emphasized the highly accelerated, competitive nature of the program.

"The students are expected to learn in two very compact years what would normally take 3 or 4 years, and must pass the same state board examination for license as graduates of all other programs preparing the professional nurse. We are happy to have them return to the Clinical Center as members of the health care team."

The men and women Stride students range in age from 24 to 41. Three of the five men in the program had previous medical experience in the armed forces.

Clarence Haywood was in Vietnam for 14 months serving as a field medic in a combat unit. His 2-year internship in Stride, with the CC Cancer Nursing Service, helped to strengthen the philosophy developed in Indo-China.

"I've dealt with death and dying, and when I do the best I can, although it's hard to take, I feel that I have helped." Mr. Haywood is now working in the CC Anesthesiology and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service.

William Wells requested a dental technician assignment when he joined the Navy. He was accepted and placed in the medical corps. During his training assignment with the Neurology Nursing Service he developed close ties with the patients and their families. Now, Mr. Wells is working in the Heart and Lung Nursing Service.

The Stride Nursing Program offered Joseph Hambrick a chance to return to psychiatric nursing. Previously, he had worked for 8 years in the CC as a nursing assistant, first in the operating room and then in the Stride unit.

Mr. Hambrick feels that the challenge of psychiatric nursing has contributed to his self-development and objectivity about life. He talked about the opportunity he hopes to have in helping patients and watching their progress toward recovery. He is now working in the CC's Neurology Nursing Service.

Career Began in Army

Kyle Smith had several jobs ranging from salesman to animal caretaker. He began his health career in the Army Medical Corps. Mr. Smith was a CC nursing assistant for 2 years prior to his Stride assignment with the Cancer Nursing Service.

He discussed how observant a nurse must be in taking care of young patients and in determining what would normally take when they can't tell you.

Mr. Smith is working in the Neurology Nursing Service, but someday he thinks he may want to become a physician's assistant.

When the CC nurses were asked how patients generally reacted to a man in the traditional female role, the majority of patients were receptive.

However, one graduate admitted that there was a tendency for patients to equate the male nurse with the doctor. "It's the white coat that does it, they forget you are a nurse."

How do the female Stride nursing graduates feel about their male co-workers? Catherine Baughman, a former NCI clerk-stenographer before joining Stride, said she felt they did well. "I think male nurses are great. They keep their cool, especially in pediatrics, where boys need to relate to a man. I wish more men would come into Stride."
Dr. Talbot has previously held posts in DRG and NCI.

Dr. Bernard Talbot has been named special assistant for intramural affairs in the office of the NIH Assistant Director for Intramural Affairs, Dr. Philip S. Chen, Jr. Dr. Talbot came to NIH in 1970 as a Grants Associate in the Division of Research Grants.

In 1971 he joined the National Cancer Institute, where he has held posts as medical officer in the Viral Carcinogenesis Branch, vice-chairman of the Tumor Virus Detection Segment, and acting associate chief of the Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

After receiving his M.D. degree from Columbia University and his Ph.D. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Talbot continued his studies under an NIH Training Grant at M.I.T. and a NATO postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Rome, Italy.

Dr. C. Donald Larsen Dies; On Original NCI Staff

Dr. C. Donald Larsen, one of the original staff members of the National Cancer Institute, died last month.

Dr. Larsen, who came to NCI in 1939 as a research fellow, was known for his studies on the chemistry of steroids. He was honored by the Council of the American Society of Biological Chemists for this research. He was also internationally known for his animal research which showed that a cancer-producing agent may be transferred from a mother to an unborn fetus through the placenta and later cause cancer in the offspring.

Dr. Larsen remained with NCI until 1955 when he joined the Division of Research Grants as executive secretary of the Biochemistry Study Section.

Dr. Larsen leaves his wife Donna, two daughters, a brother, and two sisters.

**Dr. Kreshover (Continued from Page 1)**

Vide an environment for training researchers and teachers.

During Dr. Kreshover's tenure, a national effort to reduce the incidence of dental caries was launched. Because of this program, such measures as a plastic sealant and new topical fluoride applications have become valuable adjuncts to preventive dental medicine.

Before coming to NIDR, Dr. Kreshover had taught at the Medical College of Virginia. He had served as professor and clinician of the department of oral pathology, director of dental research, and director of postgraduate and graduate studies. His major fields of research include oral pathology and craniofacial anomalies.

Dr. Kreshover received his D.D.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry, a Ph.D. degree in clinical medicine and pathology from Yale University, and M.D. degrees from the U.S. Military Academy and from the New York University School of Medicine.

He holds several honorary degrees, including the degree of doctor of odontology from the University of Goteborg, Sweden.

Because of his dental research and its impact on education and practice, Dr. Kreshover has been presented with the DHEW Distinquished Service Medal, the PHS Meritiorious Service Award, the Pierre Fauchard Medal, the Henry Spenadel Award, and the Alfred C. Fones Memorial Award.

He and Mrs. Kreshover have a home in Youngstown, N.Y., where they will retire. Dr. Kreshover has no plans for the first year of retirement beyond sailing and other recreational activities.

**NEI Seminar (Continued from Page 1)**

Vitrectomy to Be Studied

Dr. Davis announced a planned study of vitrectomy, a new surgical procedure developed by Institute grantees for removing the vitreous in patients already blind from hemorrhage due to diabetic retinopathy and other diseases of the eye which affect the vitreous.

The vitrectomy study, he said, will adhere to the same rigid ethical principles as the DRS and is designed to determine at what stage surgery to remove the diseased vitreous is most effective in preserving or restoring vision.

Research Report Issued

Dr. Bradley R. Gruntz, director of UCLA’s Jules Stein Eye Institute, presented a new report—Vision Research Program Planning—prepared by the Vision Research Program Planning Committee of the National Advisory Eye Council which he chaired.

This first detailed analysis of vision research support in this country is expected to have significant impact on the future course of vision research support, and identifies major program needs and opportunities in research.

Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI Director, moderated the on-campus seminar which highlighted research advances made during the Institute’s 5-year existence.

Mary Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, reviewed the history of NEI and discussed the importance of research on visual disability and blindness for the science writers and representatives of voluntary organizations who attended the seminar.

Dr. Stephenson Retires As OD Training Officer; Will Practice in Maine

Dr. Richard B. Stephenson, training officer in the Office of the Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, OD, since 1969, is retiring from the PHS Commissioned Corps on July 1.

Dr. Stephenson came to NIH in 1964 as program director of extramural programs in gastroenterology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. In 1965-67 he served as research grants officer, OD, and in 1967-69 as associate director for operations, Division of Regional Medical Programs, NIH/Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

Dr. Stephenson graduated from Tufts College and received his M.S. from the University of Maryland. After continuing his graduate studies in physiology and biochemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana, he received his M.D. in 1945 from the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago.

In 1946 he joined the PHS as a Commissioned Officer in the National Cancer Institute, working until 1952 in experimental surgery with Dr. A. A. Whipple and studying factors responsible for resistance of tumors to allylating agents, antibiotics and X-rays.

Surgery Career Noted

In 1952-53 Dr. Stephenson served as surgeon to the PHS Hospital, St. Elizabeth, Wash., at the U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island.

From 1954-64 he was attending surgeon at several hospitals in Maine. Commenting on his retirement, Dr. Stephenson said he is "proud to have made a contribution in maintaining biomedical research and manpower training efforts through the levelling off and reductions in momentum that have taken place in recent administrations."

A native of Maine, Dr. Stephenson will return to private practice in dermatologic oncology in Portland, where he and his wife are building a new home.

Dr. Stephenson received the PHS Commendation Medal in 1974 for "his effective and wise leadership in enhancing the research training programs of the National Institutes of Health during a period of transition and change. . . ."

U.S. SAVINGS BOND CAMPAIGN

Prize drawing was held June 13 with an annit from 1 to 1 Dr. Donald B. Tower, NINCDS Director and campaign vice chairman; James B. Davis, R&W manager; Edward Condon, R&W president, and Margaret Shippy, NINCDS. Winners of prizes donated by R&W were Violet Mills, Dolores Crousse, and Miles B. Austen. Campaign officials reported that the number of bond buyers increased from 291 to 32.2 percent. There were 336 new buyers, and 195 employees increased their allotments.

**Dr. Kreshover (Continued from Page 1)**

vide an environment for training researchers and teachers.

During Dr. Kreshover's tenure, a national effort to reduce the incidence of dental caries was launched. Because of this program, such measures as a plastic sealant and new topical fluoride applications have become valuable adjuncts to preventive dental medicine.

Before coming to NIDR, Dr. Kreshover had taught at the Medical College of Virginia. He had served as professor and clinician of the department of oral pathology, director of dental research, and director of postgraduate and graduate studies. His major fields of research include oral pathology and craniofacial anomalies.

Dr. Kreshover received his D.D.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry, a Ph.D. degree in clinical medicine and pathology from Yale University, and M.D. degrees from the U.S. Military Academy and from the New York University School of Medicine.

He holds several honorary degrees, including the degree of doctor of odontology from the University of Goteborg, Sweden.

Because of his dental research and its impact on education and practice, Dr. Kreshover has been presented with the DHEW Distinquished Service Medal, the PHS Meritiorious Service Award, the Pierre Fauchard Medal, the Henry Spenadel Award, and the Alfred C. Fones Memorial Award.

He and Mrs. Kreshover have a home in Youngstown, N.Y., where they will retire. Dr. Kreshover has no plans for the first year of retirement beyond sailing and other recreational activities.

**NEI Seminar (Continued from Page 1)**

Vitrectomy to Be Studied

Dr. Davis announced a planned study of vitrectomy, a new surgical procedure developed by Institute grantees for removing the vitreous in patients already blind from hemorrhage due to diabetic retinopathy and other diseases of the eye which affect the vitreous.

The vitrectomy study, he said, will adhere to the same rigid ethical principles as the DRS and is designed to determine at what stage surgery to remove the diseased vitreous is most effective in preserving or restoring vision.

Research Report Issued

Dr. Bradley R. Gruntz, director of UCLA’s Jules Stein Eye Institute, presented a new report—Vision Research Program Planning—prepared by the Vision Research Program Planning Committee of the National Advisory Eye Council which he chaired.

This first detailed analysis of vision research support in this country is expected to have significant impact on the future course of vision research support, and identifies major program needs and opportunities in research.

Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI Director, moderated the on-campus seminar which highlighted research advances made during the Institute’s 5-year existence.

Mary Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, reviewed the history of NEI and discussed the importance of research on visual disability and blindness for the science writers and representatives of voluntary organizations who attended the seminar.
gees, the quonset hut camp was rehabilitated and the seven tent camp sites were completed by the Marines (24 hours ahead of schedule).

A few days later the quonset hut camp was occupied by 1000 Cambodians and the tent camps (16 persons to a tent) were up and occupied by some 17,000 South Vietnamese.

Refugees arrived with little or no luggage. A few families were separated inadvertently at Guam. But essentially all the families were brought together at Pendleton.

Frightened by the possibility of separation, one Vietnamese family head with 30 in his flock, including aunts, uncles, etc., refused the Marines' offer of two 16-man tents. He insisted they all stay in one tent, and that they did.

The weather change from the very hot and very humid climate of Vietnam to the cool nights, damp morning fog and worm, dusty afternoons of Pendleton produced respiratory problems.

However, as a group, our Public Health Service announced that they were no less healthy than our returning veterans from Vietnam.

Though thousands of sheets, blankets, and field jackets were provided by the Marines and 5000 baby blankets were made available by the American Red Cross, the majority of the refugees felt cool at night.

Mothers complained that their babies were cold. To solve this problem, house trailers were moved in as "warming huts" where the mothers could spend the nights with their babies.

The first refugee baby born in camp, and the first American citizen automatically, was baptized by a Franciscan priest at the exact site in camp where another Franciscan priest performed the first Christian baptism in California.

Since then a half dozen more babies have been born, a marriage has been performed and Buddhist, Catholic, and Protestant religious services have been scheduled daily.

The Vietnamese have elected camp leaders to work with each Marine Officer assigned for camp liaison. Volunteers translate information and make announcements over camp public address systems.

A Vietnamese language paper is produced with more emphasis on world news as suggested by the Vietnamese. English classes have been started. Outdoor movies are available nightly as well as television in each tent "day room." Organized games are provided by the YMCA, and the Salvation Army has brought in clean, used clothing.

Pendleton is a big place with an area of 194 square miles, or 125,000 acres. Bounded by San Clemente on the north and Oceanside on the south, the base has a 17-mile coastline and extends 12 miles to the Santa Margarita mountains. It is the world's largest amphibious training base.

For the refugee children at Pendleton their stay is like a summer camp. But for their fathers and mothers it's a place to survive, to worry and hope about their future. For the Refugee Task Force it's a humanitarian job to complete as best and as quickly as they can.

For the press, "Operation New Life" is a "story" of how well or how badly the job is being done, the source of hundreds of human interest incidents (good or bad), and the opportunity to localize a story as a refugee family arrives at a later date in its new home.

The thriving complex of Camp Pendleton is known to many in California as an ecological oasis where many species of waterfowl, a 2500 count deer herd, and even buffalo roam.

In a base guide book there is this prophetic statement: ". . . the Marines at Camp Pendleton are making every effort to ensure that nature's homeless can always find a sanctuary here."

Mr. Bray received a letter of appreciation from Lewis M. Helm, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, H.E.W., for his work as a press officer at Camp Pendleton.

Marine Corps Photographs

NCI Researchers Discuss Drugs and Carcinogenesis At Botanists' Symposium

About 200 plant scientists attended the 16th annual meeting of the Society for Economic Botany hosted by the Department ofPharmacognosy, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland at Baltimore on June 15-18.

A 2-day symposium organized by Dr. Robert E. Perdue, Jr., USDA, focused on carcinogenetics and on drugs of plant origin that may be useful in chemotherapy of cancer.

Six presentations were by National Cancer Institute researchers:

Dr. Saul A. Schopartz explained the History of NCI and the Plant Screening Program.

Dr. Stephen K. Carter discussed Clinical Evaluation of Drugs from Plants.

Betty J. Abbott presented Biogenesis of Plant Extracts for Anticancer Activity.

Also, Dr. Jonathan L. Hartwell, recently retired, presented Types of Anticancer Agents Isolated from Plants, and Dr. John D. Douglas spoke on Lower Plants as a Source of Anticancer Drugs.

In addition, Dr. Richard H. Adamson spoke on Preclinical and Clinical Pharmacology of Antitumor Drugs from Plants.