Dr. Philip Farrell Named Chief, Neonatal, Pediatric Medicine Branch, NICHD

Dr. Philip M. Farrell has been appointed chief of the Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine Branch, Intramural Research Programs, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. Farrell will direct programs on the diagnosis, treatment, and fundamental mechanisms of disease in infants and children.

Role of Branch Described

The research includes investigations on the biochemical regulation of organ differentiation, on the metabolic and nutritional aspects of growth and development, and on the basic causes of certain inborn errors of metabolism.

A major role of the branch will be the development of the NICHD inpatient pediatric research program in the newly constructed ward and nursery facilities located in the D wing of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Farrell’s research interests have focused on the etiology of hyaline membrane disease and on lung lecithin synthesis as it relates to the disease.

Hyaline membrane disease is a frequent disorder of prematurely delivered newborns, occurring in the first few hours of life and characterized by progressive collapse of the lung air sacs and cones.

(See DR. FARRELL, Page 8)

Privacy Act Clarifies New Responsibilities For Fed’l Employees Working on Records

NII assumed new responsibilities for protecting the privacy of individuals on Sept. 27, the date the Privacy Act of 1974 took effect.

This Act requires every Federal agency to assure the confidentiality of personal information in its records and to allow individuals the right of access to records that are kept on them.

NII employees working with records containing personal information should observe such requirements imposed by the Privacy Act as:

- Guarding against improper disclosure of personal information.
- Insuring that records are maintained with accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness.
- Providing a rapid review of an individual’s request to amend information in his or her record.
- Insuring that records covered by the Privacy Act are reported in the Federal Register.

Combined Fed. Campaign Begins Oct. 14; Seeks Greater Participation

This year’s Combined Federal Campaign at NIH—proceeds benefit 105 local health and welfare agencies, 11 national, and 5 international health organizations—begins Oct. 14 and continues through Dec. 9.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, is serving as campaign chairman. Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI Director, is vice-chairman, and Dr. Wilford L. Nusser, chief of NIE’s Scientific Programs Branch, is the NIH coordinator.

In 1974, NIH exceeded its goal for the second consecutive year, with 65 percent of the 9,796 employees contributing $203,761.

This year, NIH’s goals are to increase the numbers participating and to surpass its quota.

For further information call Sally Richardson, Ext. 65383.
Dr. Ludwig von Sallmann Dies; Retired in 1970. Continued Research Here

Dr. Ludwig von Sallmann, who retired in 1970 as chief of the Ophthalmology Branch, National Eye Institute, died on Sept 24. The branch he headed had been transferred to NIH from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. After his retirement he continued his research at the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, NINDS.

Dr. von Sallmann, an internationally recognized scientist, came to NIH from Columbia University in 1956 to organize the Ophthalmology Branch in the Neurology Institute.

Known for Cataract Studies

He was renowned for his research in ophthalmology, particularly research on cataracts and on retinal disease. He is also the author of more than 200 scientific papers published in both German and English.

Dr. Kretchmer Takes Part In Pediatrics Meeting

K. Norman Kretchmer, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, will take part in the 44th annual meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics, on Oct. 18-23, in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

On Monday, Oct. 20, at a morning general session, Dr. Kretchmer will participate in a presentation on food, population, and our children's future.

Other highlights of the meeting include presentations on asthma, a symposium on adolescence, and sessions on sickle cell anemia, sports medicine, and learning disabilities.

Have Stamina, Can Jog? Try One Mile Plus Event

At a meeting on Sept. 19, the NIH Joggers Club made plans to promote a One Mile Plus Event on the campus during National Jogging Week, Oct. 4-11.

Open to anyone who can walk, jog, or run a mile, the event will be held from noon to 1 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 10.

The starting area and finishing lines will be in front of Bldg. 1. Participants may jog as many multiples as they desire of the one mile loop course.

Free refreshments and certificates will be given to all who finish. A special sign-up list will be available for those interested in participating in future NIH jogging events.

For information on shower facilities at NIH or other aspects of this event, call Jay Miller, Ext. 69641, or David Young, Ext. 75042.

FREE Health and Fitness Events

- Services in Ophthalmology, devoted an issue to papers honoring him.
- In the latest volume of the "System of Ophthalmology," Dr. von Sallmann's work on the eye is considered to be the definitive work in the field.
- Sir Steward Duke-Elder has written, "Much work has been done on the subject of experimental cataract for more than a century. One of the best studies of Ludwig von Sallmann has not been surpassed by anyone in this generation."

Born, reared, and educated in Vienna, Austria, Dr. von Sallmann graduated from the University of Vienna Medical School.

Before coming to the United States in 1929 he served as assistant professor of the Department of Ophthalmology at Peking Union Medical College in China, and head of the Eye Department at the Imperial Elizabeth Hospital in Vienna.

After a year as the director of the ophthalmology laboratory at the Hermann Knov Memorial Hospital in New York City, he joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1940 and was later appointed professor of ophthalmology.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Henriette von Sallmann, who is an ophthalmologist, of the home, 560 North Huntington Parkway, Bethesda, and a sister, Caroline von Sallmann of Vienna, Austria.

Children's Movies Start Soon

The film series for children, sponsored by the Parents of Preschoolers, Inc., start on Sunday, Oct. 19. Movies will also be shown on Nov. 9, Dec. 14, and Jan. 11.

Contributions—One dollar per movie for each person—will be used for the Tuition Aid Fund, NIH Preschool Program. For further information on where to purchase tickets, see the Sept. 23 issue of the NIH Record.
R. J. Jackson Talks, Sotto Voce, on Newsy Event; but Comes on Strong About EEO

Mr. Jackson sees every complaint—he means it when he says the program is for all—that it covers the whole spectrum of the human work force. And with each case he interprets, evaluates, and decides to the best of his ability.

Quietly and without fanfare, something happened on the campus about 2 months ago that is newsworthy. The news did make the Federal Register—but not too many people curl up with that publication. It's this: The Equal Employment Opportunity Office has been raised to the status of a Division; the EEO Officer, Raymond J. Jackson, is now the Director of the Division of Equal Opportunity.

Mr. Jackson, not a man to blow his own horn, continued to go about his duties with the same combination of calmness and fervor as usual. He favors no sides; he listens, interprets, evaluates, and decides to the best of his ability.

As he says, "I'm like a man standing in the middle of a circle. Every way I turn everybody looks the same. My main concern is to assure that everyone gets due process—employees and management."

He is also able to speak to both sides in their kind of language. In a mock-serious vein he termed himself "bilingual."

"I spent part of my career trying to get away from bureaucratic jargon. But I can talk the high-sounding management language. I can talk straight language, too. I find myself translating back and forth to lay employees and to management. Whichever side he speaks to, he makes himself understood.

Through a Civil Service directive, Mr. Jackson's Division has three areas in which it is involved. An important fourth area was established by Mr. Jackson. First the three areas: they are the complaint process, the Federal Women's Program, and the Spanish Speaking Program. The fourth area covers the administration of the entire NIH EEO Program. All minorities are under the total umbrella of EEO.

He considers the complaint process "the most significant area of concern." It is the area which every NIH employee has recourse to—by filing a complaint—if they think their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or other tangible reason might have kept them from jobs or promotions.

Mr. Jackson sees every complaint, but not every complainant. There is a systematic procedure for each complaint. The first level involves the complainant and an NIH EEO counselor who tries to resolve the issue informally. If that doesn't work, the employee may file formally in writing and have the assistance of a professional investigator from Civil Service or other agencies. Their report is given to Mr. Jackson for review.

"I make a decision on behalf of the NIH Director. If the issue is still not settled the employee may take several more steps—if necessary—appeal to HEW downtown, appeal to the Civil Service Commission, appeal to the civil court."

Mr. Jackson plays the role of an impartial Solomon.

"I can empathize from a professional point of view with employees, and I am confident that when I review the complaints, when I do my homework, I have no anxiety about NIH management. One thing about NIH, the management has an enormous capacity for accepting anything that is reasonable, and rational."

Mr. Jackson found a splendid way to meet the people—he instigated a brown bag seminar. Periodically, he brown-bags it with B/F/D employees. He listens to comments and criticisms, and isn't at all shy about making a few himself. It's his way of getting the word about EEO to most every level.

He's frank about EEO's aims, and neither is he reticent about how wrong employees are who say "the program is only for blacks."

"It is simply for blacks is absolutely not so. It would totally denigrate the whole program if that were so. EEO covers the whole spectrum of the human work force. I didn't always think this way. In the mid-sixties I thought the blacks were the majority minority."

Program Is For All!

He means it when he says that the program is for all. Mr. Jackson then proceeded to specify: he named race, creed, color, nationality, GS ratings, wage grade ratings, secretarial staff, scientists, lab workers, et al.

He further explained this issue by pointing out that the ratio of high level complaints compared to low level "is probably greater here than at any other agency."

"They have the right as much as anyone else. People can be dead-set at high levels also."

Mr. Jackson found a splendid.

Mr. Jackson started his Federal career with the Government Printing Office.

He first went to GPO as a Laborer after a year at Howard University. In 1951, he entered the Air Force, stayed there for 4 years, and then returned to GPO and Howard University. He was selected for on-the-job training and became a journeyman printer. In 1959, after a series of promotions and promotions, he was named GPO's deputy EEO officer.

Gains Experience

His work in communities, churches, and social action groups was fitting experience for his EEO job. "I took that job at a loss in salary considering overtime and night-pay differential, but I got into EEO to serve."

And serve he did for 3 years. Then he was named EEO Officer here, but that's not all. When the Federal Women's Program came into being, he was named the first Federal Women's coordinator at GPO. "Have you ever told that to the group here?" he was asked.

"I did, but they don't believe it. They think I'm trying to be funny. I also developed a Federal Women's Action Plan. I am totally committed to the employment rights of women.

"The stereotypes about employed women are deeply ingrained; they are accepted as a way of life. I feel (See R. J. JACKSON, Page 4)"

Dr. Fredrickson Explains Importance of EEO Program Supports Affirmative Action

In his first official communication to all employees, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, expressed his intention of strengthening the Equal Opportunity Program and said he was convinced "that a strong EEO Program is important."

Dr. Fredrickson stated that every employee here "makes a contribution toward the fulfillment of our Agency's mission."

"None of the multiple groups of . . . the NIH family has a monopoly on ideas—on willingness to work hard and carefully, on the ability to learn and teach and on the desire for public service."

The NIH Director termed it an injustice to those individuals who because of discrimination are not given opportunities to work at their highest levels.

Dr. Fredrickson said it was not only his moral and legal obligation to "press continuously for non-discrimination in all phases of our activity," but he also believed "it will help NIH to perform its work more effectively."

He expressed his strong support in the NIH Affirmative Action Plan and said he will provide leadership in implementing that plan and in making non-discrimination in all phases of employment a basic management objective.

In the communication's closing paragraph, Dr. Fredrickson called upon NIH supervisors, managers, and administrators to take a personal interest in helping to achieve Affirmative Action Plan goals, and to foster "the development of every employee within their components."

He talks with wry amusement about his early days at GPO when, after a year at Howard University, he got a job there entitling work with a broom and a mop.
that in many ways the discrimination against women in employment is more insidious than those against other minorities."

With the help of GPO's data processing branch, he was also instrumental in developing an automated minority data file.

Mr. Jackson left GPO to become a civil rights specialist with the Federal Aviation Administration. From there, he came to NIH as EEO Officer.

"My overall objective here is to develop a way to integrate the EEO Program into the basic management structure so that EEO then becomes a management objective, it is the only way the program can endure and be effective."

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Board of Scientific Directors, but he remembers other times and other places. With a twinkle in his eye and a broad smile he told a somewhat apocryphal anecdote:

"When I first joined the printing office and I took the Oath of Office, I didn't know which hand to raise because I had a broom in one hand and a mop in the other."

Population Statistics Presented

The total population of the United States— including the Armed Forces overseas—was about 213,631,000 on July 1, 1975, according to estimates released by the Bureau of the Census.

This figure represents an increase of 1,737,000, or 0.8 percent, over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago; and an increase of 160,000 over the previous month.

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke has created and produced a videotape lecture series on neuromuscular disorders.

NINCDS has also set up a television studio that will enable the Institute to offer medical educational material to physicians and scientists on free loan or low-cost purchase. Now the lecture series consists of 28 tapes.

Advisory groups.

In the studio, Dr. Donald B. Tower, NINCDS Director, video-recorders a lecture on neuromuscular disorders. It took less than 3 years for NINCDS to create and produce its series on these disorders. Visiting scientists will also come here to record their important research lectures.

The studio is equipped with cameras, recorders, switches, monitors, and special devices to produce, edit, and duplicate the continuing medical education lectures.

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke has created and produced a videotape lecture series on neuromuscular disorders.

NINCDS has also set up a television studio that will enable the Institute to offer medical educational material to physicians and scientists on free loan or low-cost purchase. Now the lecture series consists of 28 tapes.

Publications lists names, functions, and affiliations of public advisory groups.

The July 1975 edition of The NIH Public Advisory Groups has recently been published. The book was prepared by the NIH Committee Management Office with the cooperation of the Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG.

It contains descriptions of the public advisory committees including their structure and function. It also lists the names of advisory group members and their affiliations.

The members are leaders in scientific and clinical areas, education, law, social sciences, public health, and public affairs.

In a foreword, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, said "... NIH is fortunate that outstanding citizens with such a wide sweep of backgrounds and affiliations... participate in carrying forward... programs important to the Nation."

Dr. Fredrickson also stated that "... NIH could not carry out its responsibilities without the cooperation and help of its public advisory groups."
NIA Scientists Participate In Gerontology Society Meeting Down South

Dr. Reubin Andres, National Institute on Aging, will give the first lecture at the 28th annual scientific meeting of the Gerontology Society, Oct. 26-30, in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Andres, who is NIA's acting clinical director, will talk on Human Aging Research: The Investigator and the Investigated, at the opening day presidential symposium. Last year, he received the Society's 1974 Robert W. Kleemeier Award for outstanding contributions to aging research.

Dr. Andres is also assistant chief of the NIA Gerontology Research Center and chief of its Clinical Physiology Branch.

NH's Take Active Role

Other NIH researchers taking an active role in symposia include Drs. Takashi Makinodan, George S. Roth, Toshio Hirano, Albert Nordin, Youji Mitsui, Edward Schneider, David Arenberg, and Leonard Giambra, all of NIA's Gerontology Research Center.

On Oct. 28, Dr. Richard C. Greulich, Acting NIA Director, will head a symposium on Aging, Oral Tissues and Periodontal Disease. The NIA planning officer, Dr. Jerry Solon, will also present a paper on Linking Young and Old Institutionalized People. Dr. Solon is the lead author of that paper; the co-authors are researchers from Chapel Hill and Butner, N.C.

HEW officials taking part in a symposium on Goals in Mental Health and Aging are Dr. Arthur E. Fleming, Commissioner on Aging, who is chairing that session, and Dr. Bertram S. Brown, NIMH Director.

More than 2,000 gerontologists and professionals in related fields are expected to attend the 5-day meeting which will be presided over by Dr. Harold Brody, president of the Society and a member of the National Advisory Council on Aging.

Dr. Brody is chairman, department of anatomical sciences, State University of New York at Buffalo.

The conference will cover a number of topics including geriatrics and human aging, marriage and sexual activity, attitudes toward old age, life cycle perspectives on women's achievements, and the pharmacology of aging systems.

Dr. Levy

(Continued from Page 1)

Recently he has found that polyadenylate acid at the terminal sequence of a messenger RNA acts to stabilize the messenger RNA by inhibiting ribonuclease activity.

Dr. Levy joined NCI's Dermatology Branch in 1962. In 1968 he was named head of the Enzymology and Drug Metabolism Section of the BCRP. He will continue as head of this section.

Dr. Levy received a B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York (now City University of New York) in 1949, an M.S. degree in organic chemistry from Brooklyn College in 1950, and a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Rutgers University in 1957.

He was a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University from 1957 to 1960 and taught at Tufts University from 1960 to 1962.

He is a member of the British Biochemical Society, American Society for Biological Chemists, and the American Chemical Society.

NIH Grantee Publishes Bibliography on Bioethics

A new publication—Bibliography on Bioethics, Volume I—is a first attempt to provide a comprehensive guide to writings on the systematic study of value questions which arise in the biomedical and behavioral fields.

Dr. LeRoy Walters, editor of the volume, is director of the Center for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute, Georgetown University, which received 90 percent of the funding for the bibliography under a grant from the National Library of Medicine.

The initial volume concentrates on English-language material published in 1973, incorporating a variety of media—both print and nonprint—and literary forms such as periodical articles, monographs, court decisions, and laws.

The NLM grant provides for three annual bibliographies which will be stored on computer tape, making possible automated demand searches on any bibliothical topic.

The first volume is available from the publishers, Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226, at a cost of $24.

DR. WALTER NEWTON ENDS 39-YEAR FEDERAL CAREER: SERVED HERE SINCE 1938

Dr. Walter L. Newton, deputy associate director for Program Activities in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, retired from the Public Health Service on Aug. 29 after 39 years of service.

Except for a year and a half as a hospital attendant at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Dr. Newton pursued his Government career at NIH, starting as an animal caretaker in 1938.

Receives 3 Degrees From G.W.U.

Born in Brownsville, Quebec, Dr. Newton attended George Washington University, where he received his B.A. and M.A. in zoology and his Ph.D. in parasitology.

In 1942 he was junior zoologist in the Zoological Division, NIH, and in 1943 joined the USPHS Commissioned Corps.

That same year, Dr. Newton worked in the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with responsibility for numerous research projects in parasitology, both in the laboratory and in field stations in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Heads NIAID Section

Dr. Newton became head of the Section on Germfree Animal Studies, NIAID, in 1957. From 1959 to 1963 he was chief of the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research, as well as scientific assistant to the director of NIAID.

In 1963 he accepted an administrative position as associate chief and scientific director for Laboratory Resources, Division of Research Services.

His 10 years with NIGMS began in 1965 as program administrator, Research Training Grants Branch, a post he held until 1968 when he became chief of the Section on Biophysics, Cell Biology and Behavioral Sciences in the Research Grants Branch.

In 1969 he ended 26 years in the USPHS Commissioned Corps.

From 1970 to 1973 he held positions as assistant chief and deputy chief of the Research Grants Branch, NIGMS. With the reorganization of the Institute in 1973, he was appointed to his most recent position.

Authors 47 Papers

The author of 47 papers on parasitology and germfree animal research and an authority on schistosomiasis and amebiasis, Dr. Newton has served on numerous review boards and committees at NIH.

At a party held by friends and co-workers at the Commissioned
PRIVACY ACT CLARIFIES RESPONSIBILITIES
(Continued from Page 1)

14, 1975) that describes procedures for meeting the above requirements. Final regulations and system notices will be published in the Federal Register later.

In addition, NIH is developing supplemental procedures which will be published as part of the NIH Manual System.

In the coming weeks, employees who work with records containing personal information will receive more detailed guidance through workshops or their supervisors.

Penalties Set

Employees may be subject to disciplinary action and criminal prosecution for knowing and willful violations of the Privacy Act and its regulations.

The maximum penalty for willful disclosure of personal information to unauthorized persons or agencies, or for maintaining record systems not reported in the Federal Register, is $5,000.

In addition, HEW is subject to civil litigation if an employee fails to comply with the provisions of the Act and its regulations.

Records on its employees are maintained by NIH. Employees have the right to know how information about them will be used, to have access to records kept on them, and to request amendment of information in their records.

The Division of Management Policy is responsible for insuring NIH compliance with the Privacy Act. George F. Russell, Jr., DMP director is NIH Privacy Act Officer.

Stop and Consider Before Disclosing Personal Data, Record Keepers Warned

Now that the Privacy Act of 1974 has become effective, it may be helpful to employ employees working with records containing personal information to consider the following:

• Before disclosing any personal information, verify the identity of the requester to assure that it is the person on whom the record is kept, or a person authorized to have access to the information.

• Review every request for information in order to properly identify the record system in which the requester is interested, i.e., name of the record system, title, and address of the responsible official.

• When inquiries are too general to determine whether NIH has pertinent records, requesters should be referred to the Federal Register issues containing the NIH notices of proposed regulations (Aug. 14, 1975) and record systems (Aug. 27, 1975).

• Forward immediately to the responsible official any request specific enough to identify the proper record system.

When in doubt, contact the B/ID Privacy Act Coordinator.

NIEHS Studies Show Use of 'Spray Can' May Be Hazardous

Studies conducted by Dr. Robert T. Drew have shown that widespread use of the aerosol "spray can" may result in a possible human health hazard including the potential for interfering with certain heart functions.

Dr. Drew is with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The spray dispenser has made available a great variety of complex materials in respiratory form. While the acute toxicity of many of the active ingredients in such dispensers has been investigated, little is known about the chronic toxicity of these compounds, or the toxicity of combinations of these compounds and the inert ingredients of the pressurized canisters.

In his studies, Dr. Drew has shown that the exposure of rats, rabbits, and hamsters to aerosols of aluminum chloride-hydroxide, a constituent of virtually all deodorant sprays, has produced increases in lung weights and damage to air passages in their lungs.

Some of the fluorocarbons—Freons—which are the propellant gases and solvents in aerosol sprays, has been shown to depress certain heart functions, such as the contractility of the normal heart muscle.

Dr. Drew has also reported that further toxicity research conducted in NIEHS labs indicates certain chemicals in widespread use may be highly toxic to animals with pre-existing heart disease or respiratory imbalance.

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BLOOD DONOR PROFILES

A ‘Loyal, Red-Blooded Donor,’ Pat Flodin Calls Reassurance Her Reason for Giving

First in a series

Pat Flodin, a secretary-stenographer at the National Library of Medicine, was called to give a pint of blood the other day—her 13th since she first gave at NIH in 1971.

At that time, like all new NIH employees, she received a notice from the Blood Bank to “Make a Date to Help Others” with a detachable wallet-size card identifying her as a member of the NIH Blood Assurance Program.

Already Knew Her Type

Pat says, “I figured I was a good, healthy, red-blooded American girl, and I already knew what type I was,” so she completed and returned the donor registration form.

When she was called a month later and asked to donate a pint of blood, she felt the nurse’s standard examination reassured her that she had no health problems.

Answers to Needs

“They make me very comfortable here, so I always come when they call me,” she states. “It’s said to think that at NIH where we are all concerned one way or another with saving lives—an institution that gives us our livelihood, too—there aren’t enough people who give blood even once a year to carry out that responsibility,” she continued.

Urges Others to Give

“I’ve got two kids and want to stay healthy for myself and for them. Maybe some people don’t care enough about their own or others’ health.”

Pat Flodin, a most enthusiastic supporter of the Blood Bank, says that when people meet elsewhere she asks about NIH, she sometimes asks if they’ve considered giving blood.

“I enjoy knowing that I’m healthy and I can help someone else. Blood is one of the few things you can replace—not like eyes or lungs or fingers—so I want to do what I can. Maybe some people don’t appreciate and utilize life to the fullest.”

At present there are about 2,100 NIH employees on the rolls; however, less than half are active blood donors who give blood several times each year.

Now, Repeat Donors Needed

According to Dr. Harvey Kran, acting chief of the Blood Service Section, Clinical Center Blood Bank Department, recent appeals for blood donors in THE NIH RECORD and at the NIH Open House this past spring have met with a good response, especially from younger women, mostly first-time donors, who are somewhat underrepresented as actual donors compared with their numbers in the potential donor pool at NIH.

“The Blood Bank is very grateful to these new donors and hopes that they will continue to support the program, since NIH campus personnel are the major direct source for supplying the Clinical Center’s needs,” says Dr. Klein.

NIH Hosts Symposium On Research Methods And Instrumentation

NIH and the local sections of seven national scientific societies are sponsoring a 2-day symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation.

Persons interested in research instrumentation are invited to attend the symposium sessions, which will be held at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Oct. 28 and 29.

Dr. Claude Veillon of Harvard Medical School’s Biophysics Laboratory will preside at the first morning’s program on Trace Metal Analysis and Metabolism in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Session Topics Listed

Topics to be discussed are: Isotope Dilution Techniques for Nutritionally Significant Trace Elements, Microwave Excitation Emission Spectroscopy—Determination of Pieogram Quantities of Metals in Metalloenzymes, and Metal Storage Transport and Utilization Mechanisms in Biology.

Later sessions will consider the determination and health effects of trace elements in our surroundings; some implications of microprocessors, and advances in high sensitivity and high performance liquid chromatography.

Chairing the other sessions will be Joseph Coleb, U.S. Treasury, Ronald S. Neboeuler, Massachusetts General Hospital, and P. E. Hare, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C.

It is impossible for anyone to begin to learn what he thinks he already knows—Epictetus.
Inter-Assembly Council Hears Building, Material Plans; Sends Statement

Dr. Edward D. Korn, NIH, chaired a meeting of the Inter-Assembly Council of the Assemblies of Scientists of NIH and NIMH held on Sept. 24 at 3 p.m.

Dr. Joseph E. Rall, NIAUMD, discussed plans for an Ambulatory Care Facility, now in preparation by a consortium of architects; Robert J. Nash, Curtis and Davis, and Henningson, Durham, and Richardson—and based on a statement of program requirements developed at NIH by Lester Gorschline Associates, health center planning consultants.

The proposed structure would be a 35-story tower addition to the Clinical Center and would provide substantial space for clinical and laboratory facilities.

Dr. Rall, who was appointed by NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson to be chairman of a committee to advise him regarding the project, added that the committee hopes that campus personnel will contribute to the planning and design of the building, to be completed in 1980.

Dr. Rall suggested that persons interested in the planning get in touch with him directly or contact the scientific or clinical directors of their Institutes.

Dr. Edwin B. Becker, NIAUMD, explained plans for a new, computerized Material Management System, now being designed by the Office of Administration, OD, in consultation with Arthur Young Company.

A trial run of the system will be undertaken in one institute, using the present and the new computerized procedures in parallel until the MMS is operating.

Telephone charge orders will be computerized only when the initial trial is functioning smoothly.

At the close of the meeting, a draft statement was distributed concerning the impact of the Freedom of Information Act on grant applications as privileged documents. The Council voted to send a revised copy of the statement to every NIH scientist and to submit the statement to Science magazine.

Basic Lab Animal Care Course Starts in November; 3 Sessions Being Offered

The National Capitol Area Branch of the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science Education Committee will offer a course in basic laboratory animal care during the winter-spring of 1975-76.

The course is designed for those working with research animals. It will prepare participants to take the AALAS certification examination at the assistant technician or technician levels. These examinations will be given by the AALAS Regional Examining Board in the spring of 1976.

Classes start during the first week of November. Three sessions will be offered in different institutions on the following days:

- Session I will be held Mondays from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at Hazleton Laboratories, Vienna, Va.
- Session II will be given Wednesdays from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at the Frederick Cancer Research Center in Frederick, Md.
- Session III will be given Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m. at the National Institutes of Health through mid-November.

Regular hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The Bldg. 10 unit is also open from 5:30 until midnight.

DR. FARRELL

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Clinical Cancer Program Spurs Development of New Teaching Methods

Regulations to implement the National Cancer Institute's new Clinical Cancer Education Program were recently published in the Federal Register.

The program is designed to stimulate development of innovative teaching methods in cancer prevention, the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

NCI grants to fund undergraduate cancer education activities over and above the existing curricula will be available for schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health, and affiliated teaching hospitals and cancer institutions in the states, the District of Columbia, and American commonwealth and trust territories. Only nonprofit institutions are eligible.

The program will enable schools of health sciences to include additional instruction on cancer.

Topics to Be Included

Medical curricula may include special techniques for cancer diagnosis and treatment, cancer epidemiology and biostatistics, clinical cancer research, community clinic work, and organization of cancer seminars.

Dental schools can include additional courses or emphasize curricula in such topics as oral diagnosis, pathology, surgery, and prosthetics (reconstructing of tissues of the mouth and face) as they relate to cancer.

Students will be encouraged to participate in oral cancer screening projects in the community.

For further information contact Chief, Education Branch, Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers, Westwood Bldg., 10A-18, NCI, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

NIEHS Booklet Describes Research and Programs

A pamphlet on the research programs of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has been issued by that Institute. It describes the studies of each branch, and summarizes research supported by NIEHS during the past year.

The booklet also discusses NIEHS's international activities with WHO, foreign scientists, and overseas institutions. The Institute's collaborative programs with the Soviet Union and Japan are also described.

Some copies of the publication are available to scientists from NIEHS, NIH, Research Triangle Park, N.C., 27709.