

the



Record

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

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Happy Holidays to All!



This is the last issue of the *NIH Record* in 1976. The next issue will be published Jan. 11, 1977. The *NIH Record* staff extends season's greetings to one and all, and best wishes for happy and safe holidays. See you next year!

Environmental Health Hazards Reviewed At Soviet-American Meeting In Florida

A number of Soviet scientists, along with about 20 American scientists, attended the Second Soviet-American Symposium on Problems of Environmental Health, held Dec. 7-10 at the Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney Marine Research Laboratory of the University of Florida at Marineland, St. Augustine, Fla.

Dr. Cummings on AAAS Board

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Terms Begin Jan. 1

Dr. Cummings and Dr. Renée C. Fox, head of the department of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, were elected to 4-year terms beginning Jan. 1, 1977.

The AAAS, founded in 1848, has nearly 300 affiliated societies and more than 112,000 individual members.

The meeting is a result of an agreement signed in Moscow on May 23, 1972, between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the field of medical science and public health, and including plans for cooperative research efforts focusing on heart diseases, cancer, arthritis, influenza, acute respiratory disease, and the subject of this meeting—environmental health.

This symposium is to assess the potential hazards to man's health from environmental pollutants, review the results of their joint work during 1975 and 1976, and develop program plans for 1977 and 1978.

Dr. David P. Rall, Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C., is the American Coordinator for this portion.

Dr. Guennadiy I. Sidorenko, director of the A.N. Sysin Institute of General and Communal Hygiene in Moscow and Academician of the

(Continued on Page 5)

Dr. J. A. DiPaola Chief Of NCI Biology Branch

Dr. Joseph A. DiPaola has been appointed chief of the Biology Branch in the NCI Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention.

In addition, Dr. DiPaola will serve as head of the Somatic Cell Genetics Section. He is also an as-



Dr. DiPaola recently served as co-chairman of the US-USSR Joint Working Group on Mammalian Somatic Cell Genetics Related to Neoplasia.

sociate professorial lecturer at the Washington School of Medicine.

He came to NCI in 1963 as a research pharmacologist in the Carcinogenesis Studies Branch. After that he headed the Cytogenetics and Cytology Unit in the Office of the Associate Director for Field Studies, then became head of the Cytogenetics and Cytology Section in the Carcinogenesis Studies Branch and later in the Biology Branch.

After receiving a Ph.D. degree in genetics from Northwestern University in 1951, Dr. DiPaola taught at several institutions, in-

(See DR. DI PAOLA, Page 4)

Colorado Team Successfully Transplants Two Livers After Storage and Transport

University of Colorado Medical Center surgeons, using a special clinical research unit supported by the Division of Research Resources, have successfully transplanted two livers removed from donors in Los Angeles and flown to Denver. The two procedures mark the first time in the U.S.

that livers have been stored for long periods of time and transported lengthy distances before transplantation.

According to the Colorado surgeons, the ability to store and ship livers before transplanting them overcomes at an early stage the potential problem of donor organ shortages should the currently experimental liver transplant operation become common in the future. Such shortages have hampered kidney transplant efforts in recent years.

Aids 7-Year Old

On Nov. 11, a liver was removed at the UCLA Medical Center and, after a 2-hour plane trip, was transplanted in a 7-year-old girl suffering from what would have been a fatal congenital liver disease.

Earlier, on Sept. 1, a liver was removed at Los Angeles Children's Hospital and later implanted in a 2½-year-old boy with biliary cir-

(See TRANSPLANTS, Page 6)



Dr. Margaret James of Wales and Dr. Robert Weatherby of Australia draw a sample of lobster "blood" for experiments conducted by NIEHS at the Whitney Marine Research Laboratory of the University of Florida. By testing the level of hydrocarbon (oil) in the lobster's system over a period of time to determine how quickly the specimen's organs absorb the foreign chemicals, the scientists will gain a better understanding of the effect of marine pollution on different species from the sea, many of which represent a major source of food.

Inauguration Day Holiday

Inauguration Day, Thursday, Jan. 20, is a legal holiday for pay and leave purposes only for employees in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia whose work schedules include that day as a scheduled workday.

Friday, Dec. 24, and Friday, Dec. 31, will be official holidays for all Government employees.

the NIH Record

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Therapist Aids Patients With Speech Disorders



Ms. Suna (r) teaches Anna See a form of speaking called esophageal voice. Ms. See—a former NIAID grants clerk now a CC outpatient—underwent a laryngectomy last May, and under Ms. Suna's care is now able to speak without the aid of an electrolarynx.

A service not many NIH'ers know about is the speech therapy provided for Clinical Center patients.

Speech therapist Lila Suna visits CC patients every week to work on problems relating to voice and speech.

Ms. Suna received her B.A. in speech from George Washington University and an M.A. degree in speech pathology at New York University.

She is certified by the American Speech and Hearing Association, and currently works with the Ear, Nose, and Throat Medical Group of Washington.

The CC medical staff is being encouraged to phone Ms. Suna at 333-7823 if they have patients with speech or voice disorders.

Gentle Persuasion Has Changed Sign Policy—More Names Allowed

Thanks to Marvin Shapiro—a male champion of equal rights—more employees may list their names on door signs following the rescinding of part of NIH ruling 2600-103 19.107, which formerly stated that "Names on door signs should be limited to principal occupants located in the room and should not include secretaries or clerical personnel unless they are the only occupants of the room."

After writing several memos to administrators, the intrepid research mathematician of the Division of Computer Research and Technology succeeded in having the ruling amended so that any employee's title and last name may appear in embossed yellow letters on a standard 4" x 8" card on a door sign, though the maximum number of names permitted is four.

Several months after expressing concern for recognizing "the importance of the role of women at NIH ... [following] publicity for Women in Science and National Secretaries Week," and seeking support from the Self Help for Equal Rights (SHER) organization and from the Federal Women's Coordinator, June Caldwell of the EEO Office, Mr. Shapiro has won his cause, and secretaries' names may be posted at the office door.

Others wishing to change names posted should follow the procedure listed in the NIH Manual, effective Nov. 1:

"Submit a memorandum requesting door signs through the appropriate B/I/D Administrative Office to the Travel and Administrative

Holiday Activities Program for Patients Gives Promise of Joyful Therapy at CC

All year round the Patient Activity Section offers a full and varied program for the patients at the Clinical Center, but during the month of December it reaches the apex of its holiday celebrations. Under the direction of Arnold Sperling, staff members schedule recreational therapy for both children and adults.

For the winter holiday season, this includes visits to Santa, shopping, and other trips, concerts, Christmas decorating, story hours, bingo, dances, and other parties.

This year, the initial event on the agenda was the visit to Santa last week and, on the following day, Christmas Bingo.

Early this evening (Dec. 14) there will be a Christmas shoppers' spree at Montgomery Mall, and tomorrow evening (Dec. 15) the U.S. Army Field Band Soldiers Chorus is honoring the CC with a program of traditional and seasonal music.

Thursday, Dec. 16, will be "Trim-a-Tree Day" to decorate trees and nursing units and there will be a Children's Christmas Story Hour. Also, on that date, a holiday dance with live music furnished by the U.S. Marine Band Dance Combo along with favors and door prizes is on the program.

On Dec. 17 there will be Junior and Adult Christmas Bingo.

Scheduled for Dec. 18 is a trip to view the beautiful poinsettias at the U.S. Botanical Gardens and also on that date in mid-afternoon is the Children's Christmas Party, where the Clifton Park Citizens Association will see to it that Santa and all his helpers attend.

Holiday plans include other trips, and several other parties such as the Annual Patient Open House, Christmas eve caroling, and welcoming the new year.

Christmas Concert Offers Sacred and Secular Songs

The NIH Singers will present a Christmas music concert on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

The R&W-sponsored group gives two concerts every year for patients, guests, and NIH staff.

Directed by Lewis M. Norton, they will feature sacred and secular songs, including works by William Billings, Thomas Weelkes, Jan Sweelinck, and Benjamin Britten.

The NIH Madrigal Singers, under the direction of Glenn Ricart, will also offer several selections.

The concert will be followed by the annual Christmas carol sing-along led by Ben Fulton.

Services Branch, DAS. The request should contain the name, building, room number, and telephone extension of the person to whom the signs are to be sent when completed."



Alonzo enjoys a visit to Santa.

Upward Mobility College Offers Over 60 Subjects For Its Spring Semester

NIH Upward Mobility College spring semester classes will begin Monday, Jan. 24, and end May 14. Over 60 subjects will be offered during workdays, evenings, and Saturdays.

In addition to the usual college courses in English, humanities, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences, business, and language, more specialized courses include such classes as: Reading Improvement, Introduction to Social Ethics, Philosophy of the Natural Sciences, General Microbiology, Histological Techniques, American Political System, and Organizations and Administration in Aging.

Topics Taught

Also, Accounting, Principles of Data Processing, Business Communications, Office Management, Introduction to Public Management, Management of Human Resources in Government, Media Technology, and Public Health Planning and Program Development.

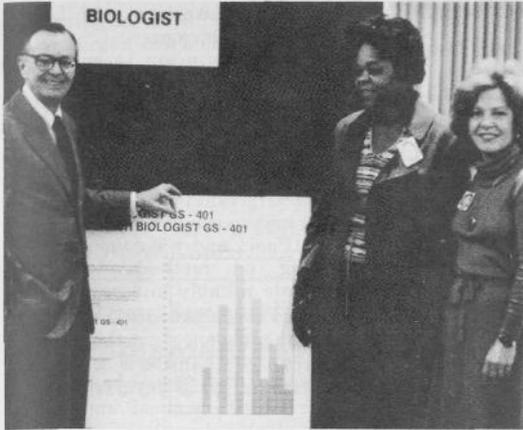
NIH employees may attend the Upward Mobility College during working hours, as approved, for a single course or for a full academic program related to their career needs. Over 250 students are currently enrolled.

Affiliations Listed

The college, now in its 6th year here at NIH, is a satellite center of the University of the District of Columbia (a consolidation of Federal City College, D.C. Teachers College, and the Washington Technical Institute), and is fully accredited. Classes are held in Bldg. 31.

Interested employees should immediately contact Richard Jackson, Career Development Branch, Division of Personnel Management, Ext. 66211.

CAREER DAY Assists NIAID Employees in Exploring Growth



From left: NIAID Director Dr. Krause, employee development specialist Ms. Miller, and personnel officer Ms. Bell were among the speakers who addressed an attentive audience on Career Day in Wilson Hall. Later, employees, like Shirley



Taylor (holding coat), had an opportunity to consult individually with counselors such as Mary Jane Meyers.

On Dec. 1, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases sponsored NIH's first "Career Day" in Wilson Hall to acquaint employees with career opportunities. More than 100 NIAID employees attended the day-long program, which was designed to inform them of the potential for growth in their present positions as well as to make them fully aware of other employment possibilities throughout NIH.

Edna Miller, NIAID employee development specialist and the force behind Career Day, was assisted by NIAID personnel officer Marianne Bell and other staff members in planning the agenda and arranging for career specialists to attend.

Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of NIAID, welcomed those attending the early morning session.

He spoke of the NIAID's mandate—"one that is vital to the health and general well-being of

everyone—to search for ways to prevent or treat human diseases caused by infectious agents or by allergic responses," and confirmed the Institute's obligation to keep its employees informed of every opportunity for career development.

Program Described

The Stride and Nursing programs comprised the first segment of the agenda, followed by information on Upward Mobility College. Thompkins Weaver, Guadalupe Hernandez, and Betty Cook outlined the NIH and DHEW Management Intern Program, then UMC professor Louis Perkins discussed the college preparation needed for some careers at NIH.

Dr. John R. Seal, deputy director of NIAID, concluded the formal program, providing details about laboratory careers.

Advisors Consulted

In the afternoon, career advisors staffed booths set up in Wilson Hall. Employees were invited to visit the booths for specific information and advice on job opportunities in personnel work, grants management, secretarial and office skills, computer sciences, and laboratory sciences such as biology, chemistry, microbiology, and electron microscopy.

Other Institutes at NIH may adopt the Career Day format to provide valuable job information to interested employees.

and courses may be taken for credit or audit.

Students currently enrolled in courses that continue through the spring semester must reregister.

Those students whose expenses will be paid by the Government should apply at once to their administrative offices for training assistance.

Dr. William E. Bunney Receives McAlpin Medal For Depression Studies

Dr. William E. Bunney, Jr., chief of the Adult Psychiatry Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, recently won the annual McAlpin Medal and a \$10,000 cash award from the National Association for Mental Health for his "outstanding work in the field of research in depression and the biochemical/physiological basis for mental illness."

A large part of Dr. Bunney's research has been devoted to investigating the psychobiology of manic-depressive illness.

Together with his principal collaborators at the NIMH, Dr. Frederick Goodwin and Dr. Dennis Murphy, he has investigated a wide range of problems, from studies of hormonal and electrolyte change in depression, to possible defects in the central nervous system functioning of catecholamine in patients with depression.

He has also conducted studies with drugs such as lithium, which decreases manic symptoms, and certain compounds which have relatively specific effects on brain neurotransmitters.

Cited for Lithium Therapy

Dr. Bunney and his collaborators have helped to document the effectiveness of lithium treatment in both acute mania and depression. Some patients have a recurrence of manic symptoms when lithium is discontinued for only 24 hours.

Their documentation of this finding further proved the usefulness of lithium and its ability to reverse severe manic symptoms in some patients.

The work of Dr. Bunney and his collaborators on lithium, along with that of other investigators in the field, has contributed to its therapeutic use in a large number of manic-depressive patients.

Guide to Standard MUMPS Computer Language Available

The MUMPS computer language is used widely for medical and business applications, and the number of institutions that use MUMPS is growing rapidly by about 80 percent per year.

A concise pocket guide to MUMPS has been written to facilitate use of this compact, text-handling language. The guide includes descriptions of all the commands, operators, functions, and all other capabilities of Standard MUMPS, and gives many examples of their use.

Developed From Dialects

The Standard was developed from a dozen MUMPS dialects, under the sponsorship of the National Bureau of Standards and DHEW.

Single copies of the guide are available at no charge from Dr. Joan Zimmerman, MUMPS Users' Group, 700 South Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63110.

FAES Graduate Program Schedules Spring Courses; Registration Now Open

Courses for the spring semester of the Graduate Program have now been scheduled. The evening classes, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, will be given on the NIH campus.

Classes will begin on Feb. 7, and registration is possible by mail through Jan. 14, and in person from Jan. 27 through Feb. 2. The spring schedules are available now at the school office in the Clinical Center, Room B1-L-101, Ext. 65272.

Courses are offered in behavioral and social sciences, chemistry, biology and microbiology, genetics, immunology, physics, physiology, mathematics, statistics, languages, administration, and courses of general interest.

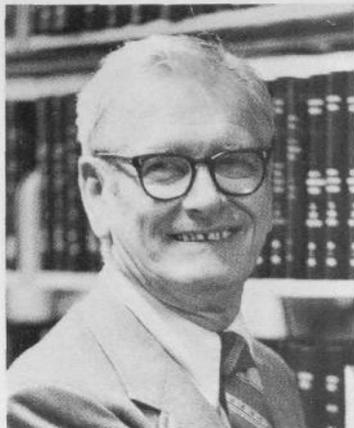
Medical subspecialty review courses being offered are MEDI 602, Endocrinology and Metabolism (continuation); MEDI 604, Medical Oncology; MEDI 610, Internal Medicine (continuation); and MEDI 616, Allergy and Clinical Immunology.

Tuition is \$22 per semester hour,



During his 16 years with NIMH, Dr. Bunney has been honored many times for his achievements. Past awards include the American Psychiatric Association's Hofheimer Research Prize and the International Anna-Monika Award.

Stanley Jablonski Leaves NLM Index Section Helm



Mr. Jablonski beams at the thought of more time for sailing now that he's leaving his NLM duties behind.

Stanley Jablonski, one of the most colorful employees in the National Library of Medicine, retired on Nov. 20. Mr. Jablonski came to the Army Medical Library in 1949 as an assistant cataloger. He left NLM as head of its Index Section, after establishing an international reputation as a leading bibliographer and indexer.

Mr. Jablonski compiled and edited a number of publications, including the *Russian Drug Index*, a *Russian-English Medical Dictionary*, the *Illustrated Dictionary of Eponymic Syndromes and Diseases and Their Synonyms*.

Indexers Indebted

Indexers all over the world are indebted to him for the *Integrated Authority File*, *Technical Notes*, and the many other tools published by the Index Section.

The Index Section has now grown to some 40 employees responsible for indexing and reviewing all citations before they go into *Index Medicus*. Mr. Jablonski was also project officer for the contracts between NLM and commercial firms under which much of the indexing was done.

Among his accomplishments are two round-trip solo crossings of the Atlantic Ocean in a small sailboat. His colleagues all over the world wish him well in his future professional and marine endeavors.

New Parking Rules Forbid All-Day Non-Resident Parking

Montgomery County has instituted a parking program for the residential area of east Bethesda, effective Dec. 6, that permits all-day parking only for residents who have permits.

In the area bounded by Wisconsin Avenue, Jones Bridge Road, and East-West Highway, cars parked for longer than 2 hours between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, will be ticketed and possibly towed away.

Surgical Procedure Developed at Duke U. To Treat Parathyroid Gland Overgrowth

Surgical research performed on four patients at the General Clinical Research Center at Duke University has resulted in a new technique for treatment of primary parathyroid hyperplasia (overgrowth of the glands).

The surgical procedure was developed from a study supported in part by the Division of Research Resources.

Basically, the procedure consists of the complete removal of the four parathyroid glands from their usual position in the neck, and the implantation of 20 to 25 pieces of these parathyroid glands in the muscle tissue of the forearm.

Located behind the thyroid, the parathyroid glands are part of the endocrine system, chiefly responsible for regulating calcium, phosphorus, and bone metabolism.

The abnormal increase in the number of normal cells of the parathyroid results in an increased secretion of parathyroid hormone. The overactive glands raise the serum and urine levels of calcium and lower the serum level of phosphorus, while increasing its excretion.

Symptoms Rarely Recognized

The fatigue, nausea, and constipation at the onset of this disease rarely lead to an early diagnosis, particularly if there is a high dietary intake of calcium and phosphorus which can mask the condition.

Although this disease is unusual, it has serious complications: kidney stone formation, kidney dysfunction, urinary tract infection, peptic ulcer, and cardiovascular disease.

In more serious cases, bone disease may develop, producing pain, cysts, deformities, and spontaneous fracture due to loss of calcium from the bone structure.

The standard surgical treatment for parathyroid hyperplasia is the removal of three and one-half of the four glands. All too often, however, either repeat surgery is necessary to correct continued high serum level of calcium (hypercalcemia), or the patient must be permanently maintained on Vitamin D and calcium supplements.

Dr. Samuel A. Wells, Jr., Director of the General Clinical Research Center of the Duke University Medical Center, and his co-investigators at Duke, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago, and the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine, have departed from this approach in treating four patients with primary parathyroid hyperplasia.

Instead of leaving half of a gland remaining in the neck, all of the parathyroid glands are removed. Two of the glands are diced into 40 to 50 pieces, each approximately 1 mm by 2 mm; 20 to 25 of

these pieces are then implanted into separate beds of muscle tissue in the inner forearm.

The total surface area of the parathyroid transplant, done usually on the left arm, measures approximately 5 cm by 5 cm (2" x 2"). The remaining pieces are viably frozen in liquid nitrogen for possible future use if hypocalcemia should become chronic.

If hypercalcemia should recur, several of the implanted pieces can be removed from the forearm under local anesthesia rather than having to repeat neck surgery under total anesthesia.

Corrections Unnecessary

Neither of these corrective techniques has been necessary in the four patients with the forearm implants treated at the Duke University General Clinical Research Center.

Nor was the failure of the transplant to "take" a problem, because the technique is autotransplantation which does not provoke the immune response produced by transplantation of tissues from one person to another.

All four patients have normal serum calcium and phosphorus levels. Periodic measurement of the

Ring-Tailed Lemur Is Prime Animal Model

Scientists at the Oregon Primate Research Center are finding the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*) to be a prime laboratory animal model



MY CUP RUNNETH OVER. Tiny Tim, a 1-day-old 70-gram (2.33-oz.) ring-tailed lemur, peers over the rim of a coffee cup at the Oregon Primate Research Center.

for genetic studies, especially in the area of twinning.

The ring-tailed lemur is a lower species of nonhuman primate, and has been found to be fairly easy to raise in captivity.

The Oregon colony was begun in

DR. DI PAOLA

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding Northwestern and Loyola University, Chicago.

Immediately prior to coming to NCI, he was a senior cancer research scientist at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Biology Branch conducts research to develop short-term tests to identify environmental agents which may cause cancer in humans. Dr. DiPaola and his colleagues are working on methods to screen chemicals reliably and rapidly.

One of these tests determines the effect of a chemical on the embryos of pregnant hamsters given the compound. This test responds both to the added chemical and to any carcinogenic products generated from the test chemical by the animals' metabolism.

According to Dr. DiPaola, the Biology Branch has two immediate goals: development of a system to measure transformation and mutation frequencies within the same cell; and development of a reproducible, quantitative test for carcinogenesis using human cells grown in the laboratory.

drained venous blood of the forearm receiving the implant shows it to be 3 to 36 times higher in parathyroid hormone level than the venous blood of the other forearm, indicating a functional glandular system.

Careful long-term evaluation of the four patients is planned to assess the practicality and clinical utility of this new procedure in comparison with other established operative techniques.

Further applications could include the treatment of a variety of other disease states that result in hyperparathyroidism.

Other investigators conducting this research were Drs. George J. Ellis, Caulie Gunnells, Arthur B. Schneider, and Louis M. Sherwood.

Their findings were published in a recent issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

1963 with 7 ring-tailed lemurs imported by the Division of Research and now numbers 84.

Dr. Richard Van Horn, anthropologist, and Linda Pasztor, geneticist, are conducting physiology and behavior studies with the lemurs at the Center, which is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

They report that female offspring of twin-bearers invariably produce twins. Six sets of twins have been born this year.

A total of 24 female ring-tailed lemurs have had offspring since the colony was started. However, only one-third of them account for all the twins. This leads the researchers to believe that fraternal (not identical) or dizygotic twinning is genetically controlled.

Patients With Severe Acne Needed for Clinical Study

Patients with severe acne are needed for a clinical study testing the effectiveness of a derivative of vitamin A.

Those who enter the study must be referred by their own physicians.

For further information, call Dr. Gary Peck or Dr. Frank Yoder, NCI Dermatology Branch, at 496-2481.

Dr. Salans Joins NIH; Will Implement Plan To Combat Diabetes

Dr. Lester B. Salans, a noted diabetologist and authority on obesity, has been appointed to serve as associate director for NIAMDD's Diabetes, Endocrine, and Metabolic Diseases Program.

Dr. Salans comes to the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases from the Dartmouth Medical School, where since 1971 he was associate professor of medicine and head of the Section of Endocrinology and Metabolism.

As associate director, he will implement the long-range plan to combat diabetes recommended by the National Commission on Diabetes and plan future Institute-supported research and training in this area.

Background Given

Dr. Salans was an assistant professor and associate physician at the Rockefeller University, 1967-68, and invited professor at the Institut de Biochimie Clinique, University of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1974-75.

He was a member of the NIH Nutrition Study Section, and has served on various *ad hoc* review groups of NIH in the areas of diabetes, atherosclerosis, and aging.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Salans earned his B.S. degree at the University of Michigan, and in 1961 received his M.D. degree with honors at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Honors Noted

The author of more than 50 scientific papers on diabetes, metabolism, and obesity, he has received several honors including an NIH Research Career Development Award and election to the American Society for Clinical Investigation in 1975.

Dr. Salans serves on the editorial board of the *American Journal of Physiology* and is a scientific reviewer for the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, *Metabolism*, and the *Journal of Lipid Research*.

Dennis Doris Travels Around the World, Discovers NIH Is Held in High Regard

Taking a 6-week holiday trip around the world, NCI employee Dennis B. Doris, Jr., went about as far as anyone can go.

On two occasions, Mr. Doris—who is in the Office of Cancer Communications—discovered that NIH is known throughout the world.

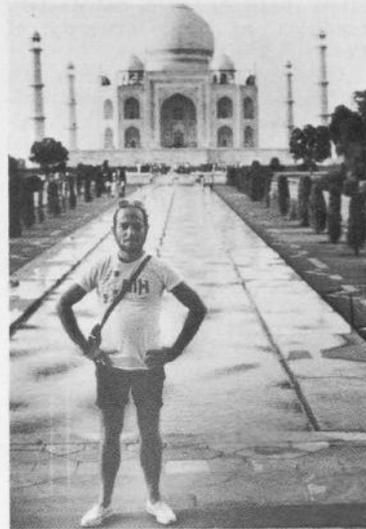
While wearing an NIH tee-shirt, both aboard a bus from New Delhi to the Taj Mahal in Agra and when walking in London's Hyde Park, he was asked if he worked at NIH.

The Indian pharmacologist and the British doctor who spoke to him expressed their high regard for research at NIH.

The trip included visits to Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Bangladesh, Calcutta, Delhi, Tehran, Istanbul, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, London, Glasgow, and cities in Ireland.

Mr. Doris also revisited the Cholera Research Laboratories in Dacca, Bangladesh—supported in part by NIAID—where he once worked while serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in that country.

He feels that the trip he had always wanted to take was well worth the expense, but next summer he will probably be closer to home, playing softball and canoeing on the Potomac.



Mr. Doris pauses in front of the famous Taj Mahal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ARE REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, is the Soviet Coordinator.

The discussions will cover biological effects in four problem areas:

- inhaled chemicals;
- orally-ingested chemicals;
- inhaled and orally-ingested chemicals; and



CARE and SHARE with those who are less fortunate by giving through the Davis Plan, say Christmas posters. Donations to the Patient Emergency Fund can help lighten the burdens of Clinical Center patients and their families. Instead of exchanging greeting cards and gifts or having an office party, donate the money to the PEF—a gift that will be appreciated during the holidays and throughout the year. Send contributions to PEF, NIH Clinical Center Social Work Department, Bldg. 10, Room 7D50, or give at any of the R&W gift stores.

- physical factors in the environment.

These four general areas currently consist of nine specific topics for cooperation.

During the first 2 years of the cooperative program in environmental health, working relationships were established between sides, and joint research was initiated. In December 1974, results of this work were presented at a week-long joint symposium in Riga, Latvia.

Meeting Successful

That joint meeting was so successful that the Soviet and American delegations agreed to hold this second joint symposium in the U.S., and its proceedings will be published in both countries.

During the 5-day symposium, the Soviet and American scientists will meet with members of the press as well as visit historic St. Augustine, Kennedy Space Center, Disney World, and Marineland.

C. V. Whitney—chairman of the Board of Marineland—for whom the laboratory was named, donated funds to the University of Florida for the construction of the facility, and Marineland of Florida donated the adjacent property.

Of interest to the Soviet visitors is the fact that Illya Tolstoy, grandson of the author of *War and Peace*, was one of the founders of Marineland in 1938.

As part of the total cooperative program of environmental health, the symposium has practical impli-

Bernard Burr to Retire; Served as NCI Scientist, Later Evaluated Grants

A career of more than 29 years at the National Cancer Institute will come to a close when Bernard E. Burr of NCI's Research Analysis and Evaluation Branch retires on Dec. 31.

Mr. Burr came to NIH in 1947 to take charge of mass spectrometry in the Biophysics Section.

As a scientist he was involved in physiological and biophysical measurements in the Laboratory of Physiology until he moved from the lab to the Office of the Associate Director for Extramural Programs in 1961.

Scientist-Administrators Needed

That year, said Mr. Burr, "there arose a need for knowledgeable scientists to help with the rapidly expanding research programs from the administrative end."

He became involved in administrative and financial review of all grant applications, and later joined the Branch from which he is now retiring.

Mr. Burr was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1907 while his father was working there. He also lived in Budapest, Hungary, before his parents came back to their home near Carlisle, Pa., in 1915.

He graduated from Dickinson College in 1928 with a degree in



Mr. Burr's retirement plans include touring the country with his wife, Edna, continuing his "ham radio" activities, and enjoying time with friends and family.

education and science, teaching high school science and working as a chemist for a paper company and a petroleum company before starting at NCI.

A retirement party for Mr. Burr is planned for Tuesday, Jan. 4, from 3 to 5 p.m., in the Westwood Bldg., Room 825.

cations for the rest of the world, because it underlines the significance the two major powers place on environmental health issues, and may well lead to other agreements between countries that share similar problems.

Bruce Phillips to Retire; Pioneered in Research On Germfree Animals



When Mr. Phillips received the 40-year service award 2 years ago, Mrs. Phillips was on hand to congratulate him.

Bruce Phillips, the first NIH scientist to utilize germfree experimental animals, will retire Dec. 31 after 42 years of outstanding Federal service.

Mr. Phillips has earned an international reputation for his studies on *Entamoeba histolytica* and many facets of intestinal amebic disease as well as his pioneering investigations of germfree life. When he began his research in 1951, he was the first in the world to employ these germfree animals in a detailed systematic study of an infectious disease.

The career Mr. Phillips began in 1934 at the Government Printing Office will be completed at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases where he has been employed as a research biologist.

In 1940 he came to NIH where he has served continuously except for a tour of duty in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Mr. Phillips was awarded the DHEW Superior Service Award in 1955 for his investigations of the parasitic disease, amebiasis.

The author of 40 scientific papers, he is a member of a number of professional societies.

Upon his retirement, Mr. Phillips will enjoy his hobbies of golf, gardening, and fishing, and will avoid any further laboratory activities for at least a year. He also plans to work as a licensed realtor for the same company in which his wife is a sales representative.

TRAINING TIPS

The 1977 NIH Training and Career Development Catalog will be available by Jan. 28 in B/I/D personnel offices.

The catalog contains information about the many training and career development programs offered at NIH.

TRANSPLANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

rhosis, which would have resulted in the child's death.

According to doctors, the first patient has left the hospital and is "doing fine," and as of Dec. 2 the latest patient is in satisfactory condition at the University of Colorado Medical Center.

During the critical periods, just before and following the transplants, the surgical team hospitalized the recipients in a special patient-centered hospital research unit called a "clinical research center."

One of 82 such centers supported by DRR at medical institutions throughout the U.S., this miniature research hospital within the larger hospital provides highly specialized clinical research facilities to the entire Colorado medical center staff.

According to Dr. Thomas E. Starzl, who heads up the transplantation team, the technique of preserving and transporting a liver is similar to that used in moving kidneys over long distances.

Dr. Starzl is also a long-time grantee of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Cold Storage Preserves

The process involves cold storage and maintaining the tissue hydration of the organ in an electrolyte solution. This is accomplished by storing the liver in an environment-controlled styrofoam chest transported under physician supervision in the passenger section of a commercial airliner.

"We always thought of the liver as much more fragile than the kidney," Dr. Starzl explains. "We just didn't think it would be possible to transport and preserve it for long periods of time."

"We did some experimental work in our lab with liver transplantation between animals and found that we could keep a liver usable for 12 to 14 hours. We then decided to try human transplants."

Dr. Charles Putnam, another member of the surgical team, reports the two human transplantation efforts took 7 to 8 hours from the time the liver was removed from the donor to its successful transplantation.

Drs. Charles Halgrimson, Joseph Benichou, and other members of the Colorado team, coordinated by Paul Taylor, flew to Los Angeles to remove the livers and then flew back to Denver with the organs to perform the implant procedures.

Dr. Putnam explains the removal and implant procedures were carefully coordinated with commercial airline schedules between the two cities.

The California donors were

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

11/19—Dr. Yoshimasa Uehara, Japan, Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry and Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Marco Rabinovitz, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6B05.

11/22—Dr. Ching Ho, Taiwan, Cell Biology Laboratory. Sponsor: Dr. Hayden Coon, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 105.

11/22—Dr. Masood N. Khan, India, Section of Pulmonary Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. R. P. DiAugustine, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

11/29—Dr. Shaik Abdul Gaffar, India, Laboratory of Immunodiagnosis. Sponsor: Dr. K. Robert McIntire, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 204.

11/30—Dr. John Ashworth Hodgson, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Neural Control. Sponsor: Dr. Robert E. Burke, NINCDs, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A29.

11/30—Dr. Graciela Beatriz Sala, Argentina, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Kevin J. Catt, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 12N218.

matched with the Colorado recipients through the efforts of professional donor coordinators in Denver and Los Angeles.

The University of Colorado surgeons now have performed 116 liver transplants, more than any other medical group in the world. According to the Colorado doctors, the procedure is still experimental because the results are not yet predictable.

"This is one reason why we hospitalize all liver transplant recipients in the DRR-funded clinical research center . . . so we can learn as much as possible from each patient," Dr. Putnam says.

"The facilities of the center and the personnel working on the unit are best suited to manage patients who require unusual care and who, at the same time, are being studied from a research point-of-view."

"The clinical research center gives us access to highly reliable and sophisticated laboratories which are critical for liver transplant cases. The unit also allows us to work with nurses who provide extremely competent care and, at the same time, are used to working under strict research protocols."

Fourteen Are Alive

Of the 116 liver recipients, 30 lived at least 1 year post-operatively, 14 are still alive, and the longest survivor is approaching 7 years.

"The survival rate is not good enough yet to make the procedure a standard clinical tool," Dr. Putnam says. "The results must improve to take it out of the experimental stage."

Dr. Starzl says even though the operation is still considered experimental, increased feasibility of the

Illinois Society Gives Vail Memorial Award To Dr. David Cogan

Dr. David Cogan, senior staff ophthalmologist in the National Eye Institute, has been awarded the first Derrick Vail Memorial Award by the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The award was presented at a recent Chicago seminar on eye care, sponsored by the Illinois Society, in recognition of Dr. Cogan's outstanding contributions to ophthalmic education and research.

At the seminar, he gave the first Vail lecture on Immunosuppression and Eye Disease.

Dr. Cogan, well known for his work in ophthalmic pathology and neuro-ophthalmology, is currently conducting research on the pathophysiology of eye movement disorders.

In 1972, he came to NIH from Harvard Medical School where he undertook research, as well as at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

Dr. Derrick Vail, in whose name the award was given, was professor and head of Northwestern University Medical School's department of ophthalmology for 21 years, and was renowned in Europe and the United States.



Dr. Cogan (r) and Mrs. Derrick Vail, widow of the ophthalmologist for whom the Vail Award is named, admire the plaque after its presentation by Dr. Daniel Snyder, Illinois Society vice president.

procedure makes it necessary to expand organ availability.

"The success of organ storage and shipment that we have been able to accomplish overcomes a tremendous logistical barrier to increased liver transplantation," he says.

"Many patients have benefited from the procedure. There is little reason to doubt that liver replacement will be a more common operation in the years to come."

"A shortage of organs may then present an obstacle, as it has with kidney transplants. The ability to store and ship organs is a large step in overcoming this potential problem."

Stanford Researchers Study Waterbeds' Beneficial Effects for Premature Infants

Researchers at Stanford University Medical Center have found that placing premature infants on waterbeds significantly reduces temporary breathing cessations, a problem common in premature babies.

The waterbed research has been conducted in the Stanford General Clinical Research Center since 1972 by Dr. Anneliese F. Korner, adjunct professor in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences. The General Clinical Research Center is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

The Stanford research demonstrates that premature infants placed in incubators equipped with waterbeds had fewer stop-breathing episodes, called apneic spells, than premature infants placed in standard incubators.

A decade of research by Dr. Korner and her collaborators has shown that movement stimulation is much more potent in bringing about behavioral and developmental changes in newborns than is touch and body contact, long considered the most important form of stimulation for very young infants.

Premature infants are deprived of the movement stimulation normally brought about by their flotation in the uterus during a full-term pregnancy. The waterbeds are designed to make up for the movement stimulation missed by the prematurely born infant.

Studies Movement, Sleep

New research by Dr. Korner will attempt to determine if the movement provided by the waterbeds results in additional infant development benefits, such as better organized sleep patterns and more intact motor and neurological development.

Two styles of waterbeds have been developed by the Stanford researchers—one allows the baby to experience the rocking effects produced by his or her own movements; the other, in addition, mechanically provides gentle, irregular oscillations in the rhythm of maternal respirations.

The waterbeds are the same size as an incubator mattress, but they are somewhat deeper. The waterbed bag, filled with 2 gallons of warm water, is contained within the incubator in a plastic tray.

The temperature of the water is maintained by the incubator's heating system. A highly elastic membrane covers the unit. Oscillation in those waterbeds which gently rock the infant is provided with the help of a compact, respirator-like unit.

The study shows that premature infants placed on the waterbeds have pulse and respiration rates, temperature, weight changes and oxygen needs similar to infants in ordinary incubator environments. There have been no indications that the waterbeds have made any of the infants "seasick."



Dr. Korner observes as an infant sleeps on an oscillating waterbed in the Stanford Intensive Care Nurseries.

"Our original research showed that significantly fewer breathing cessations occurred in the babies on the waterbeds than among babies in a control group not on the waterbeds," Dr. Korner said. "We have since begun another study which reinforces our previous findings.

"In collaboration with Dr. Christian Guilleminault from the Stanford Sleep Disorder Clinic, the respiratory and sleep patterns are polygraphically recorded during periods while the same babies are on and off the oscillating waterbeds. The preliminary results of this study show that the infants have fewer breathing cessations on the waterbeds."

Upcoming studies are being planned by Dr. Korner to determine the difference, if any, in benefits between the mechanically oscillating and non-oscillating waterbed.

"The non-oscillating waterbed has already been used extensively for a number of clinical purposes, mainly at the request of the nursing and medical staff," Dr. Korner said.

"These beds have been found useful in maintaining the fragile skin of very small premature babies, and in the care of infants who are emaciated or recovering from abdominal surgery. Clinically, waterbed flotation seems beneficial in any condition in which pressure points to the skin or the skeletal structure are to be avoided."

Dr. Wiener, Rh Pioneer, Dies

NIGMS grantee Dr. Alexander Wiener—hematologist and serologist who in 1940 with his colleague Dr. K. Landsteiner discovered the Rh blood groups—died of leukemia last month in Manhattan.

Dr. Sarah Stewart Dies; Noted as Co-Discoverer Of Polyoma Tumor Virus

Dr. Sarah E. Stewart, internationally acclaimed when she and Dr. Bernice Eddy discovered the "polyoma" virus, died of cancer on November 27 at her home in New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

When Dr. Stewart retired in August 1970 as head of the National Cancer Institute's Virus Studies Section, she became a professor in the department of pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, and continued research on the virus etiology of human tumors under an NCI contract.

She remained at Georgetown University until her retirement 2 years ago, when she moved to Florida.

Dr. Stewart was the first woman to receive a medical degree from Georgetown University Medical School. Previously she had earned a B.S. from New Mexico State University, an M.S. from the University of Massachusetts, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

She worked for the Division of Biological Standards (then part of NIH) from 1935 to 1944 as a microbiologist, and later in 1951—after graduation from medical school, internship, and practice as a gynecologist—went to work for the NCI at the Baltimore hospital.

There she and Dr. Eddy became the first to grow isolated animal cancer viruses in tissue culture in the laboratory. In 1954 she returned to the NIH campus in Bethesda, remaining until 1970.

Dr. Stewart's work received worldwide acclaim. Honors included the G. Lenghi Prize from the National Academy of Lincei of Rome, the Federal Women's Award, placement on Georgetown University's "Medical Men of Georgetown" honor roll, and a tribute by the journal *Cancer Research*, which commemorated the medical milestone of their discovery by dedicating an issue to her and Dr. Eddy.

Dr. Stewart was the author or co-author of over 100 papers.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Arthur J. Stewart, and two sisters, Dr. Laura Stewart and Mrs. J. Lee Brown, all of New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

NIH Toastmasters Club Moves To Bldg. 31 for Its Meetings

The NIH Toastmasters Club has moved to Bldg. 31 in the training area of the B wing.

Using the facilities of the Training, Education, and Development Division, DPM, the weekly meetings will be held in Room B2B-04 every Friday from noon to 1 p.m.

All NIH employees interested in improving their communication skills are invited to attend.



Helen Neal, public information specialist in the NIH Office of Communications, is retiring Jan. 7 to complete her third book, "The Politics of Pain," to be published by Reader's Digest Press next fall. Since joining NIH in 1962, she has been a writer, editor, information officer, film production supervisor, and radio interviewer. As a freelance writer, she will specialize in health and medical science areas.

Bldg. 31 Snack Bar Moves

The Snack Bar in Bldg. 31—managed by Blind Industries and Services of Maryland—has been temporarily moved to Room 1B-40, around the corner past the elevators from its previous location.

The move from its location next to the Cafeteria is temporary, and it is expected that the renovation which caused the change will take about 30 days.

Conferees Agree on Need To Evaluate Toxicity Of Old, New Chemicals

Much still needs to be done in identifying environmental cancer-causing substances and their impact on man.

This was one of the conclusions that emerged from a recent conference on the status of predictive tools in application to safety evaluation, co-sponsored by NIH and FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research. The 3-day conference was held in Little Rock, Ark.

In opening remarks to the large assembly of scientists, Dr. Myron A. Mehlman, NIH Interagency Liaison Officer, stressed that legislation mandates the toxicological evaluation of all chemicals, old and new, especially those widely dispersed.

Specialists Cite Tools, Concepts

During the five sessions, epidemiologists, toxicologists, biochemists, statisticians, and others discussed all aspects of toxicology and the development of new concepts and tools to deal with related problems.



HOLIDAY DECORATIONS provide a cheery note at NIH from Dec. 13 to 31—the period they are allowed according to regulations issued by Fire Chief Milton R. Mullican. While safety considerations prohibit flammable tree ornaments, trees in laboratories, decorative lights in Bldg. 10, lights on aluminum trees,

and candles in any building—and the energy crisis curtails decorative lighting—workers in offices and labs find many ingenious ways to express season's greetings. Doorways add a festive note in many halls, inviting passersby to share the joy of the holiday spirit.

Dr. Melvin Josephs Joins NLM; Will Head Branch In Special Info. Services

Dr. Melvin Jay Josephs, has been appointed to head the Technical Files Implementation Branch of the Specialized Information Services, National Library of Medicine.

Dr. Josephs will be responsible for developing and maintaining computer-based files for toxicology data and information.

Comes From NTIS

He comes to the Library from the National Technical Information Service (Department of Commerce) where he was the Technical Journals Program Manager.

Dr. Josephs has long experience in the literature of chemistry and toxicology: he has been managing editor of both *Environmental Science and Technology* and *Chemical and Engineering News*, and he is the co-author of the book *Chemistry and the Environment*.



Dr. Josephs earned his Ph.D. in 1954 from Rutgers University. His chief areas of academic concentration were chemistry, biology, taxonomy, and plant physiology.

US-USSR to Cooperate In Studies on Drug Use For Rheumatoid Arthritis

The United States and the Soviet Union began their first cooperative trial in the field of arthritis early this month.

Physicians in both countries will carry out identical studies on the use of the drug D-penicillamine in rheumatoid arthritis. The U.S. program, under NIH auspices, involves four New York City medical schools.

Penicillamine was first used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in this country over 10 years ago by Dr. Israeli Jaffe of the New York Medical College. In the past 5 years, careful trials in Great Britain have supported its efficacy in treating serious forms of rheumatoid arthritis.

In the present US-USSR cooperative study, lower doses of the drug will be compared with the more usual doses to see if they are effective. The participating scientists hope that some of the unwanted side-effects may be less common at lower doses.

There has been extensive experience on the use of the drug in the United States and Great Britain but not yet in the Soviet Union.

Also Treats Wilson's Disease

The drug, a natural breakdown product of penicillin, has been successful in treating a rare illness of the liver and nervous system called Wilson's disease in which excessive copper accumulates in the body. D-penicillamine helps remove the copper.

Its action in arthritis, however, does not seem related to this property.

The U.S. cooperative trial will be coordinated by Dr. Jaffe at the New

Multiple Types of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Noted in New NIAID Booklet

Everything you want to know about sexually-transmitted diseases is contained in a 24-page pamphlet recently published by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The new publication explains the causes, symptoms, diagnostic tests, complications, and treatments of several types of venereal or sexually-transmitted diseases that plague as many as 8 to 10 million Americans each year. Even with increased efforts in VD control, the two most well-known forms—syphilis and gonorrhea—still exist as significant health threats.

As the pamphlet stresses, VD is

York Medical College and Drs. John Decker and Paul Plotz at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

The arthritis clinics at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, The Hospital for Special Surgery of New York Hospital, and New York University Bellevue Medical Center will also participate in the trial.

In the Soviet Union, the trial will be coordinated by the Institute for Rheumatism of the Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow under the direction of Professors M. G. Astapenko and E. Agababova.

Supplies of the drug were shipped early this month from NIH to the Institute for Rheumatism. At the end of the trial, data from both countries will be compared.

This joint study is the fourth major collaborative undertaking in the health sciences between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Earlier agreements include vascular diseases, cancer, and environmental health.

more than syphilis and gonorrhea. This term covers a wide range of diseases with different symptoms and treatments, but all believed to be transmitted, at least sometimes, through intimate sexual contact.

For example, VD includes genital herpes, non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU), chancroid, trichomoniasis (a cause of vaginitis), granuloma inguinale, crab lice, scabies, and cytomegalovirus infection (CMV).

The last-named is an important cause of mental retardation in infants infected before birth. Even hepatitis B, or serum hepatitis, is now recognized as being contracted sexually on occasion.

Despite progress made in combating VD with the use of antibiotics, some organisms causing these diseases have become drug-resistant, and others have long defied investigation.

The pamphlet touches on recent research approaches to these elusive organisms, and contains an easy-to-follow, two-page chart summarizing currently known or suspected VD agents and the diseases they may cause.

Present research efforts may someday lead to improved diagnostic tests, better therapy, and perhaps even vaccines against some of man's most persistent diseases.

Single complimentary copies of *Sexually-Transmitted Diseases* may be obtained from the Office of Research Reporting and Public Response, NIAID, Rm. 7A-32, Bldg. 31, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 40 cents each, with a 25 percent discount for 100 or more copies.