Dr. Harold Stewart Is 10th Scientist Emeritus; Continues NCI Registry

Dr. Harold L. Stewart, head of the NCI Registry of Experimental Cancers, has been named Scientist Emeritus of NIH. He is the 10th NIH scientist to receive the honor since its inception in 1974.

The appointment is nonsalaried but provides Dr. Stewart with facilities and personnel to continue his research activities in the chemical causes of cancer.

Dr. Stewart pioneered methods of inducing stomach and intestinal cancers in animals by injection or feeding of chemical carcinogens. His work provided the first animal tumor model system for gastric cancer in humans.

In 1937, Dr. Stewart retired in 1969 from his posts as chief of the Pathologic Anatomy Branch and chief of the Laboratory of Pathology. He also performed diagnostic services for Clinical Center patients and supervised a training program for residents.

He has remained active in retirement as a part-time consultant in charge of the Registry, a collection of histologic slides and protocols from all parts of the world on experimental animal cancers available to scientists studying chemical causes of cancer.

In 1966 Dr. Stewart received the DHEW Distinguished Service Award for his efforts in cancer research. He has authored or co-authored more than 225 scientific papers.

NIH Expected to Increase Participation In New WHO Tropical Diseases Program

Increased NIH participation is expected in the World Health Organization's new Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases.

NIH endorsement, in principle, was announced by Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, at a meeting last month in Geneva to implement the program.

He was accompanied by Dr. Howard A. Minners, NIAID's associate director for International Research.

The new program will coordinate research on six tropical diseases and strengthen African and other institutions through training of scientists. It will focus primarily on vaccine development, new drugs, and ecologic approaches to disease control.

Six infections have been selected for the program's initial stage: five parasitic diseases—malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis—and a bacterial disease, leprosy.

Parasitic diseases are among the leading causes of death and illness in the world today. The present major health problems that interfere with developing nations' progress.

Malaria, for example, is a serious public health problem in 60 African and tropical Asian countries, and 400 million persons are at risk in the world.

Also, schistosomiasis is endemic (See WHO PROGRAM, Page 6)

Dr. Robert M. Bird Dies, Head, Lister Hill Center

Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, Director of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, part of the National Library of Medicine, died of a heart attack in Allentown, Pa., on Dec. 31. He had been Director of the Center since December 1974.

NLM Director Dr. Martin M. Cummings said, "Dr. Bird will be missed as a close friend as well as a professional colleague. He was a distinguished physician and an effective and dedicated leader of the research activities at NLM, heading a program that searched for better ways to translate the results of biomedical research to the care of patients."

Born in Charlottesville, Va., Dr. Bird received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1938, and served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II, rising to the rank of major.

In 1952, after several years of private practice in New York City, Dr. Bird joined the faculty of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine.

He remained there for two decades.

(See DR. BIRD, Page 7)

Dr. Bird

(See CELEBRATION, Page 5)
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USDA Graduate School Offers 2 New Courses Through ‘Post’ Articles

The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is offering two new courses through the Washington Post—Moral Choices in Contemporary Society, and Oceans: The Continuing Frontier.

The articles examine the ocean from the viewpoints of science, art, literature, and politics.

Four 2-hour discussion sessions with a Graduate School academic coordinator and an objective examination are required for both courses. Tuition for each course is $45.

For registration information, call the Graduate School, 447-6337.

4th FAES Concert to Feature Gary Karr and Harmon Lewis

Gary Karr and Harmon Lewis in a double bass and piano performance will be featured in the fourth concert sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

The concert will be held on Sunday, Jan. 16, at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium. Admission is by ticket only.

NIH Singers Welcome Members to Rehearsals

The NIH Singers, an R&W-sponsored activity, will begin rehearsals for the spring season on Jan. 16, with subsequent rehearsals on alternate Sunday evenings.

At least two concerts are given each year; one in the spring, and one in conjunction with the annual Christmas Carol sing-along.

All Ranges Accepted

New members will be welcome in all sections. No auditions are held, but an ability to sight-read music is necessary. For further information, contact Dr. Lewis M. Morton, Ext. 6186.

Nursing Care of Children Topic of 4th Wed. Forum

June L. McCalla, pediatric nurse specialist in the Clinical Center's Nursing Department, will speak on Nursing Care of Children with Cancer at the NCI's Fourth Wednesday Forum on Jan. 26 at noon in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

The meeting is open to all NIH staff.

Mrs. McCalla will describe the nursing care of children and adolescents treated by the CC Pediatric Oncology Branch.

Color slides will illustrate nursing activities with young patients before and after surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy.

Health Plan Enrollments, Changes Effective Jan. 2; Personnel Makes Suggestions to Improve Benefits

During the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program’s “Open Season” of Nov. 15-30, 1976, 490 employees made changes in their enrollment.

Of that number, 124 employees, 235 persons changed their plan, and 131 changed their option or type of enrollment within the same plan.

New premium rates on health plans enrollment became effective Jan. 2. These biweekly deductions will be reflected in salary checks paid Jan. 25.

In connection with the health plans, the Division of Personnel Management suggests:

- Know your benefits—this information is in the 1976 brochures distributed to all employees during the “Open Season.”
- Discuss fees with the doctor, in advance whenever possible, and reach an agreement with him about the reasonableness of his charges.
- Keep complete and accurate records of medical expenses—make sure all bills are itemized and that separate records are kept for each family member covered.

Review Bills

- Carefully review doctor and hospital bills—be certain the patient received the exact services for which billed.
- Know claim procedure and fill out claim forms accurately and completely and file on a timely basis. Correspondence causes delays in payments and increases cost of administration.

Twice a year, usually in February or March, and August or September, claims representatives visit NIH and assist individual filing claims for benefits.

Announcements of these visits will be made in issues of the NIH Record.

Contact Personnel Offices

Employees may contact their B/I/D personnel office with questions on the program, to obtain claim forms and copies of the 1977 plan brochure, and for information on appeal rights to the Civil Service Commission for determination of whether or not a claim has been settled in accordance with the terms of the Federal contract.

Dr. Tangri is also a consulting editor to the newly established Psychology of Women Quarterly, the first scientific journal specifically devoted to the study of the psychology of women.
by utilizing idle equipment and supplies.

To Utilize Equipment

THE NIH RECORD January 11, 1977

Identification of 397 items, valued at $249,363, which were transferred to the Property Utilization Warehouse for reissue.

Milton C. Frye, assistant director for Materiel Management, DAS, suggests that each NIH component should initiate a "house cleaning" to effect economies.

Again this year, each component has been requested to organize internal "walk-thru" teams to survey program areas in order to identify administrative, laboratory, and scientific equipment that can be made available for cost-free redistribution to other areas.

In the interest of safety and general appearance, special attention should be given to cluttered hallways and storage areas.

Off-campus buildings will be visited during the week beginning Jan. 24; on-campus buildings, beginning Jan. 31. Property representatives will notify areas of specific dates.

The Scientific Equipment Rental program, initiated by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services, in September 1970, has not been able to fill numerous requests for specialized equipment.

Transfer of seldom used expensive research equipment to the loan pool would be appreciated.

For further information, call Herbert Horrel, Ext. 64119.

STEP Plans Modules, Lectures in New Year

The Staff Training-Extramural Program (STEP) Committee will offer several new subjects in its Continuing Education Program for 1977.

Designed primarily for health scientist administrators, grants management specialists, contract specialists, and others working with grants and contracts at NIH, the special short course "modules" are listed below. Advance registration is requested.

Training credit will be given for attending the modules. Enrollment preference will be given to personnel in the extramural programs. Applications from other persons at NIH, will be considered.

Module Numbers, Titles, Dates Given
1 Introduction to the Extramural Programs of NIH (Feb. 15-18)
2 Committee Dynamics (March 2-4)
3 Contract and Grant Policy Issues and Impacts (March 21-23)
4 Program Evaluation—Issues and Problems (April 6-8)
5 Boundaries, Roles, and Missions of NIH (April 25-27)
6 Legal, Ethical, and Social Issues in Public Health Administration (May 4-6)
7 The Politics of Health (May 23-25)
8 Interpersonal Skills in the Work Environment (June 1-3)

Application forms (NIH-2245), as well as a brochure detailing course content, may be obtained from Personnel offices or from the Special Programs Office, Bldg. 1, Room 314, Ext. 65358.

New this year is a lecture series on Provocative Issues in the Health Sciences, presented by authorities from both the Federal Government and the private sector.

Specific subjects and the time in NIH projects.

Japan and the USSR receive about half the copies sent abroad as a free U.S. Government publication.

Some foreign medical writers also use stories and photos from the NIH Record to inform readers of foreign language medical journals or the general public of recent research developments.

Supervisors' Association Elects Officers, Hears About Issues in Congress

Paul W. Newton, staff director of the House Manpower Subcommittee, addressed the NIH Supervisors' Association on Friday, Dec. 3, 1976, at the Washingtonian Country Club.

Mr. Newton, who has been with the Subcommittee since 1973, spoke on issues affecting Federal employment that are expected to come before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in the new Congress, including:

- The right of supervisors to be present and have representation at hearings when they are charged in discrimination proceedings.
- Labor management legislation to provide procedures for Federal employees similar to those under the National Labor Relations Act, which covers the private sector. Federal employees now can obtain limited bargaining rights under E.O. 11491.
- Contracting out of functions normally performed by the Government's own employees.

At the meeting, new officers for 1977 were installed: Joseph L. Otis, president; Thomas Cook, vice president; Donna Knepper, corresponding secretary; Stanley Allen, recording secretary; James West, treasurer; Douglas Dolan, trustee, and Gordon Rice, sergeant at arms. Carry-over trustees are Anthony Gaetano and Martin Jeter.

For further information, contact Mr. Maceira, Bldg. 13, Room G-903, Ext. 66284.

Otis D. Watts Appointed Asst. Director of DAS, Manages Gen'l Services

Otis D. Watts has been appointed assistant director for General Services Management, Division of Administrative Services, replacing James R. Welch, who retired in October.

In his new position, Mr. Watts will be responsible for the operations of six branches with more than 450 employees: Space Management, Telecommunications, Transportation, Sanitation Services (including housekeeping), Printing and Reproduction, and Travel and Administrative Services (including NIH mail services).

In leaving his most recent position, Mr. Watts cited some objectives accomplished in the past 2 years in Protection and Security Management, including installation of anchor pads on office machines; drastically reducing thefts of typewriters and calculators; initiation of an identification card system; improved dissemination of information about security; an appreciable decline in loss of equipment in all categories; and further training for the NIH Special Police and Fire Department.

Currently, Ralph A. Stork, chief of the Security Management Branch, DAS, is acting assistant director for Protection and Security Management.

For the past 2 years Mr. Watts has served as assistant director for Protection and Security Management, DAS, having come to NIH a year earlier as deputy NIH EEO officer. He had previously served in the U.S. Army, retiring in the grade of lieutenant colonel.
Employees of the Contracts Section, Federal Assistance Accounting Branch, Division of Financial Management, recently received a group cash award for their 10-month superior work performance from March 1 through Sept. 30, 1976. They had to gear up to handle the growing workload caused by an increasing number of extramural contracts as well as to catch up on a backlog of unpaid invoices. This is the first time in 6 years that vouchers are now paid within 30 days. L to r front row are: Trudy Weeks, Rita Reichert, Rosa Seldenberg, Rita Flisher, Dorothy Lucas, Lorna Johnson, and Frank Blishki. Rear row: Mary Wnuczek, Alice Dobbodanza, Margaret Roberts, and Frances Edwards. Annette Argintar and Penny Rowe were not present.

**NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants**

11/24—Dr. Yoram Grossman, Israel, Laboratory of Biophysics. Sponsor: Dr. Daniel Alkon, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 2A29.

12/2—Dr. Françoise Thierry, France, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Chanock, NIAID, Bg. 7, Rm. 301.

12/3—Dr. Aldo Tagliabue, Italy, Laboratory of Immunodiagnosis. Sponsor: Dr. James McCoy, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 118.

12/6—Dr. Mohamed Eassem El-Nahass, Egypt, Mammalian Genetics Section. Sponsor: Dr. William Sheridan, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

12/6—Dr. Yasunori Nagamatsu, Japan, Section on Molecular Structure. Sponsor: Dr. Erhard Gross, NICHD, Auburn Bg., Rm. 7.

**Visitor From Ceylon**

12/6—Dr. Kandali Sivarajah, Ceylon, Pharmacokinetics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall W. Anderson, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

12/8—Dr. Elisabeth Hooge-Peters, Belgium, Infectious Diseases Branch. Sponsor: Monique Dubois-Dalcq, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5C10.

12/9—Dr. Amadeu de Oliveira Peixoto de Meneses, Portugal, Laboratory of Pathophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Pedro Pinto da Silva, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. SB47.

12/9—Dr. Irene Alexandrovskaia Sunol, USSR, Laboratory of Immunodiagnosis. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald B. Herberman, NCI, Bg. 118, Rm. 118.

12/10—Dr. Devi T. Vembu, India, Cell Biology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Charles W. Boone, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1C09.

12/12—Dr. Makoto Tamao, Japan, Clinical Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Elmer Ballintine, NIEI, Bg. 10, Rm. 10N313.

12/13—Dr. Scott C. Chiang, China, Microanalytical Services and Instrumentation Section. Sponsor: Dr. David F. Johnson, NIMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 150.

12/13—Dr. Haruhide Hayashi, Japan, Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald Dubner, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. B18.

**Dr. Postan Is Sponsor**

12/19—Dr. Giovanni Colonna, Italy, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ira Pastan, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. A2B7.

12/22—Dr. Jacques Elisabeth Duyssens, Belgium, Lab. of Neural Control. Sponsor: Dr. Gerald Loeb, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A29.

1/2—Dr. Apurba Krishna Bhattacharjee, Bangladesh, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. C. P. J. Glaudemans, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 205.

1/2—Dr. Viviane Van Dorselaer, France, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Erhard Gross, NICHD, Auburn Bg., Rm. 7.

**Six New Members Join NHLBI Advisory Council To Evaluate Programs**

Six new members have been appointed to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Advisory Council: Dr. Bernard Wah Doung Fong, Dr. Harry Washington Fritts, Jr., Dr. James C. Hunt, Thomas R. Jones, Caroline Sweig Lurie, and Dr. Helen M. Ranney.

Dr. Fong, a Fellow in Cardiology at Jefferson Medical College Hospital, during 1955-56, has served as associate clinical professor of medicine at the University of Hawaii, attending physician at Queen’s Medical Center, Honolulu, and attending physician and consultant in cardiology at St. Francis Hospital, Honolulu.

In 1973 he served as a member of the U.S. Department of Defense Mission to the Republic of China, and is a member of the Advisory Board of the Chung Tahin Hospital and Center, Taiwan.

Dr. Fong is a Governor of the American College of Physicians and a fellow of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons that College, also, past president of the Hawaii Heart Association.

**Dr. Fritts Studies Lung**

Dr. Fritts, a researcher in the processes and diseases of the lung, is professor and chairman of the department of medicine, School of Medicine of SUNY at Stony Brook.

From 1956 through 1972, he was on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, during which time he was a Guggenheim Fellow and became full professor in 1967. In 1972 Dr. Fritts moved to SUNY.

Dr. Hunt—educator, specialist, and leader in the study of hypertension and kidney disease—is chairman of the department of internal medicine, Mayo Medical School, and of the division of nephrology, Mayo Clinic-Foundation. He is also professor of medicine at the Medical School.

Besides being president of the Kidney Foundation, Dr. Hunt is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American College of Cardiology.

**Mr. Jones Is Active Leader**

Mr. Jones, active lay leader in the understanding of juvenile diabetes, became personally involved in the study of juvenile diabetes nearly a decade ago when her younger son became diabetic at the age of 10.

She is now national president of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, a voluntary health agency. Mrs. Lurie was recently a consultant to the National Diabetes Commission—Data Resources Workshop.

In 1960 Dr. Ranney joined the staff of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and became professor of medicine in 1965.

From 1970 to 1973, she was professor of medicine at the State University of New York, Buffalo. Since 1973 she has served as professor of medicine and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of California at San Diego.

Dr. Ranney is a Diplomate of The American Board of Internal Medicine, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

**Training Tips**

Eight Civil Service Commission courses will be offered at NIH during 1977.

As with any other CSC courses, applicants should prepare OF-37's and HEW-350's.

Courses scheduled are:

**January—Counseling Employees with Problems,** Jan. 24-28

**February—Basic Management Methods and Skills,** March 7-11

**April—Position Management,** April 7-11

**Budget Execution,** April 25-29

**June—Decision Making for Secretaries,** June 6-9

**August—Understanding and Managing Human Behavior,** Aug. 20-31

**September—Management of Time,** Sept. 26-28

Three employees whose service totalled 72 years recently retired from the Clinical Center. L to r are: Leona Small, with the Federal Government 31 years, in 1954 joined the CC where she was a dietetic assistant in the Nutrition Department. Justine Sanders, with 21 years' service, was also in the Nutrition Department, working in the 2nd floor kitchen. Evelyn Walker retired from the Social Work Department after 20 years in the CC. At the time of her retirement she was chief of the Neurological and Eye Social Work Section.
Conferrees Discuss Ways to Combat New Strain of Penicillin-Resistant Gonorrhea

Chatting during a coffee-break at the NIAID conference are (l to r): Dr. Puzias; Dr. Holmes; Dr. Stanley Falkow, professor of microbiology, University of Washington, Seattle; Dr. Emil Gotschlich, Rockefeller U.; Dr. Frank Young, professor of microbiology, U. of Rochester School of Medicine; and Dr. Richard Roberts, Director of V.D. Program, Cornell U. School of Medicine.

A new form of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea was the subject of a conference on Dec. 17 assembled by Dr. Richard Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

More than 40 scientists and representatives of Government agencies met to discuss the role of Federal institutions in dealing with the problem and to identify possible research avenues that should be explored.

The new strains of gonococci produce penicillinase, an enzyme that destroys penicillin and related antibiotics. These strains have become increasingly common in the Far East, particularly in the Philippines, but were not identified in the United States until March 1976.

Since then, at least 50 more U.S. cases have been identified and half of those are traceable to military contacts.

Resistant Strains Spreading

The resistant strains are now spreading worldwide. Dr. Alan Pericall of the University of Liverpool, England, told the conference that they cause 6 to 7 percent of the cases in Liverpool.

The new strains contain plasmids (pieces of genetic material carried outside the chromosome) that code for penicillinase production.

Fortunately these plasmids do not seem to be easily transmitted between gonococci, which could account for the relatively slow rate of spread of this new form of gonorrhea.

The conference participants recommended that penicillin should still be used as the first treatment of choice for gonorrhea in the U.S. However, patients should be carefully followed to be sure that the treatment is effective.

Spectinomycin should be given to those who do not respond to penicillin. In areas, such as the Philippines, where the percentage of resistant cases may be as high as 50 percent, use of spectinomycin presents economic problems.

Dr. Virginia Basaca-Serville, a representative from the Philippines, pointed out that spectinomycin costs about $4 a dose; penicillin, 50 cents.

The scientists stressed that other new drugs must be found for treatment, since resistance to spectinomycin will probably develop eventually.

The most promising new type of drugs appears to be the cephalosporins, particularly cephamoxime which has been used in Liverpool with excellent results.

However, these drugs will not be available in the U.S. for at least 2 years.

Another approach to the problem, the conference concluded, lies in the development of an effective vaccine. Until then, antibiotic resistance and inadequate control methods will continue to cause major problems.

Dr. King K. Holmes of the University of Washington, Seattle, chaired the meeting.

James Brice Retires; Set High Standard In 30-Year Career

After a 30-year career at NIH, James Brice, a biology laboratory technician in the Reproduction Research Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently retired.

During those years, Mr. Brice has worked in several endocrinology and reproduction research laboratories at NICHD and the National Cancer Institute.

Most of his recent work involved extraction of urine specimens from patients being treated for endocrine disorders requiring quantitation of urinary gonadotropins.

Especially noteworthy were Mr. Brice's conduct of mouse uterine weight bioassays indicating the gonadotropin titers in patients with trophoblastic diseases.

These are malignant disorders involving certain cells that attach the fertilized ovum to the uterus during pregnancy, and precise measurements are required for patients under treatment to determine whether chemotherapy or surgery has been effective.

Dr. Gary Hodgen, chief of the Section on Endocrinology, praised Mr. Brice's "exemplary performance," saying, "Jim Brice set a standard for all of us."

Worked With Scientists

Mr. Brice joined the Endocrinology Branch of NCI in 1946, where he began an association with Dr. Roy Hertz, then branch chief, that was to span 2 decades.

In 1965 he transferred to the newly formed NICHD, and worked with several eminent scientists.
Award-Winning Film on the Human Brain
A Hit in Schools—Now Available at NLM

A colorful 30-minute film—"The Human Brain: A Dynamic View of Its Structure and Its Organization"—based on research supported by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the National Library of Medicine, has won four awards at film festivals since its July 1976 release.

"The Human Brain" explains the work of Dr. Robert Livingston and his co-workers at the department of neuroscience at the University of California at San Diego.

Dr. Livingston has devised a four-step technique called "cinemorphology" to display line drawings of different brain structures on a video screen hooked up to a computer.

The computer can be programmed to tilt and revolve the images and tint the structures. The thalamus, for example, appears as pale green against a black background, the cerebellum has an apricot hue, and so on.

Combines Art and Education

It looks like modern kinetic art, but the purpose of the film is to teach medical students. "One hundred and fifty copies of the film will be distributed to medical schools and teaching hospitals," said Dr. Livingston. He added that the film may also be useful at the high school and college levels—and even elementary school students have seen it and "understood it scientifically."

Dr. Livingston's cinemorphology technique is used to compare the volume, surface area, and topology of human brains. Each brain is unique, and Dr. Livingston and his co-workers at UCSD have made films of 60 brains so far—some healthy and some diseased.

This comparison of normal and abnormal brains "may contribute to the classification of neurological diseases," said Dr. Livingston. "We will also compare the human brain to that of a gorilla or chimpanzee."

The process of cinemorphology begins when a brain (fixed in formalin) is imbedded in plastic. The scientist places the plastic block on a giant microtome, which slices off sections as thin as 25 microns (1/1000 inch).

Following each slice, a motion-picture camera automatically photographs the newly exposed brain surface remaining in the plastic block. A typical film comprises 10,000 frames of these surfaces, which can then be studied individually or in smooth sequence.

To convert these images into computer displays, each frame is first projected onto a large sheet of paper. The structures are traced onto the paper. The tracing is then placed on a special easel. An electronic pen touches each point on the tracing and transfers to a computer.

Gains 3-D Effect

From these points, the computer can then construct the entire brain or individual brain structures for display on a video screen. The structures appear as line drawings with a three-dimensional effect, comparable to the appearance of a wire sculpture as viewed in a two-dimensional photograph.

Although Dr. Livingston has not yet tried cinemorphology for organs other than the brain, he believes it might someday be useful for studies of the heart, kidneys, and other organs.

"The Human Brain" can be viewed on a videocassette in the main reading room of NLM. Call the Reference Desk, Ext. 60095, to arrange a showing.

WHO PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

in a number of countries with at least 200 million infected people.

"Trans-disease" topics of the WHO program will include epidemiology, biochemistry, immunology, cell biology, genetics, and biological control of disease vectors as well as socioeconomic impact and cost-effectiveness studies.

The WHO program calls for a partnership between research resources in the countries where tropical diseases occur and countries which have a strong biomedical research base.

Dr. Krause said he preferred to "emphasize the process of linkage between scientific and medical groups in both regions with common goals in biomedical research and development and in training."

Current NIH extramural research investment in parasitology and the six diseases named in the WHO program is approximately $115 million, with NIAID providing about 70 percent of this support.

In addition, there is a strong NIAID intramural research program which places special emphasis on malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, and trypanosomiasis.

Dr. Hallowell Davis Wins Nat’l Medal of Science

Dr. Hallowell Davis, a leading researcher in otorhinolaryngology, physiology, and biophysics for the past 50 years at the Central Institute for the Deaf and Washington University, St. Louis, received the National Medal of Science in 1975.

The NIH will include epidemiology, biochemistry, immunology, cell biology, genetics, and biological control of disease vectors as well as socioeconomic impact and cost-effectiveness studies.

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The WHO program calls for a partnership between research resources in the countries where tropical diseases occur and countries which have a strong biomedical research base.

Dr. Krause said he preferred to "emphasize the process of linkage between scientific and medical groups in both regions with common goals in biomedical research and development and in training."

Current NIH extramural research investment in parasitology and the six diseases named in the WHO program is approximately $115 million, with NIAID providing about 70 percent of this support.

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Dr. Roscoe Brady Given N.Y. Acad. of Sciences' Poiley Memorial Award

Dr. Roscoe Brady, chief of the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, received the New York Academy of Sciences' Sarah L. Poiley Memorial Award at the 150th annual meeting of the Academy held on Dec. 8 at the American Museum of Natural History.

The award includes a $500 check, a certificate of citation, and a gold medal.

Dr. Brady was given the award for his work in clarifying the enzymatic nature of a group of metabolic disorders known as lipid storage diseases.

The citation states, in part, that “... The identification of a specific enzymatic deficiency in the catastrophic degradation of the accumulating lipid for each disorder has made it possible to identify affected individuals, carriers of the mutant gene, and the prenatal diagnosis of the disease in the fetus.”

Scientists have uncovered 10 of these hereditary disorders in which a specific enzyme defect produces an accumulation of fatty substances called lipids in various parts of the body.

Diagnosis Leads to Therapy

Since the middle 1960's, Dr. Brady and his colleagues have made many important discoveries concerning the causes of these lipid storage diseases.

Their findings have led not only to diagnostic tests for these diseases but also to an experimental enzyme replacement therapy which has shown promise in early tests on patients with two of these disorders.

He that considers how little he dwells upon the condition of others, will learn how little the attention of others is attracted by himself.—Samuel Johnson.

New CC Team Collects Blood and Sterile Urine To Free Staff, Aid Lab

Phlebotomist, Ms. Washington, draws blood from CC outpatient Catherine Russell, as Mr. Caden, also of the Phlebotomy Team, transfers the drawn blood to the proper test tubes for later analysis by the CC Clinical Pathology Department.

Aids Accuracy of Tests

Several other hospitals throughout the Nation have a specialized team of phlebotomists to carry out this function, enabling the medical and nursing staff more time to devote to patient care. In addition, this team will assist patients with the collection of clean voided urine specimens for culture, minimizing contamination in the process.

According to Dr. Elin, “Our work depends on the quality of the specimen submitted to the laboratory. With the team, we hope fewer problems will occur along the way, since the Clinical Pathology Department now will have complete control from the time the specimen leaves the patient until the time we issue the laboratory report.”

Located temporarily in the Outpatient Clinic (Bldg. 10, 1D21), under the supervision of Jean Simendinger (formerly of 2 East), the 10-member team draws blood specimens from 35 to 50 outpatients each day.

Will Expand Services

Later this month they will also collect specimens from some impatient nursing units. By spring, the team hopes to have 20 members to draw blood for testing and cultures, and to collect urine specimens for culture from patients throughout the CC.

Warning Do Not Remove! Official Agency Records Belong to Gov't Office

It is important that each employee understands that official Government records belong to the office, not the employee.

A Government employee may accumulate for convenience or reference extra copies of papers and other materials which he/she has drafted, reviewed, or acted upon.

These extra copies may be kept by the employee, provided such retention would not diminish official agency records, violate confidentiality required by national security, privacy, or other interests protected by law, or exceed normal administrative economies.

Federal legislation has set forth definitions and procedures that apply to all records created or maintained in Government offices.

Records Defined

Records include all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine-readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by any Government agency in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with transaction of public business.

Not included in this definition are library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of correspondence preserved only for reference, and publications and processed documents.

Personal papers are those papers of a private or nonofficial character pertaining solely to an individual's personal affairs which are kept in the office of a Federal official.

Correspondence Is Official

Correspondence marked "personal, confidential, or private" is not a personal paper when it relates to the conduct of Government business.

Personal papers should be clearly marked as nonofficial and should be separated from Government papers at all times.

Fine or Prison May Result

Unlawful removal or destruction of Government records is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. All employees have a legal responsibility to notify the agency records management officer of any actual or threatened removal or loss.

No Government records should be destroyed except in accordance with records control schedules approved by the U.S. Archivist.

For further information on this subject, contact Betty Barnett, NIH Records Management Officer, Ext. 64006.
Visual Pigment Studied
As NEI Begins Exchange Of Japanese Scientists

A symposium at the National Eye Institute Dec. 16 marked the arrival of Professor Toru Yoshizawa of Kyoto University, the first scientist from Japan to work in the U.S. under a new exchange agreement between the two countries to further research on blinding and disabling eye diseases.

Professor Yoshizawa will spend 3 months working with investigators at Princeton University; Bell Laboratories, Princeton, N.J.; University of Illinois, Chicago; and Amherst College, Mass.

NEI's Dr. Shichi Participates

The first American exchange scientist, Dr. Hitoshi Shichi of NEI's Laboratory of Vision Research, also participated in the symposium.

Dr. Makoto Tamai of Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan, will spend most of a 1-year period working with NEI staff members. His area of research is the morphology and function of the vertebrate retina.

This is the first formal agreement for a cooperative program in vision research to be made between the U.S. and any foreign country.

The intent of the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Japan—announced Dec. 21 by HEW Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Theodore Cooper and Dr. Seiji Kaya, President of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science—is to foster better utilization of resources for vision research in both countries.

In the first 3-year period, two scientists from each country will be selected each year. At the end of that time the agreement will be reviewed.

One laboratory or clinical investigator will be on short-term exchange not to exceed 4 months; the second will participate for not less than 3 nor more than 12 months.

Selection Process Described

Interested scientists from each country will select a research area and then make tentative arrangements to collaborate with an investigator of their choice.

Selections will be made by a review panel in the scientist's own country. Later, names of Japanese scientists will be submitted to the Director of NEI, and the Director General of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science will consider the U.S. panel's selection.

In his Stockholm hotel room, Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of NINCDS makes a last minute check of his speech before receiving the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine at ceremonies held Dec. 10. King Carl Gustaf (far r) leads the applause after presenting the prize to Dr. Gajdusek. Nobelist in Literature Saul Bellow is seated at lower l. Responding to a speech by a representative of Swedish students, Dr. Gajdusek addressed all "fellow students" at the ceremonies: "... The very truths our successful quests unfold lead to changes that tend to reduce the community of man to one frighteningly homogeneous cosmopolitan world culture, which may deny us even the possibility of imagining the repertoire of the cultural alternatives open to man. We must leave to you the wide use of the arts and sciences which will disseminate their benefits to all peoples without bringing to extinction the many cultural varieties in the condition of man on which his happiness, his search for beauty, and even his survival may depend." Accompanying Dr. Gajdusek were NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson and his wife, NINCDS Director Dr. Donald Tower, nine of the Micronesian boys adopted by Dr. Gajdusek, his secretary Mrs. Marion Poms, his colleagues Drs. Clarence J. Gibbs, Jr., Paul Brown, and Ralph M. Garruto, and Dr. Joseph Wakstein of the National Bureau of Standards.—Photos by Dr. Gibbs.

George Kingman Director of New NIEHS Office

George M. Kingman has been appointed director of the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

In his new position, Mr. Kingman will be responsible for program planning, analysis, and evaluation, and analysis of current and proposed legislation for impact upon the NIEHS.

He will plan and direct long- and short-term analyses to provide the basis for priority setting and budgetary and operational reports; special studies, such as analysis of availability and projected needs for specialized environmental health manpower; and assessments of the Nation's ongoing environmental health activities to ensure that the Institute develops programs of greatest need and opportunity.

First NIEHS E.O.

Named NIEHS's first executive officer in early 1967, Mr. Kingman has, since that time, carried out many of the functions that will be vested in his new position.

Mr. Kingman received his B.S. degree from Northwestern University in 1955. After briefly working in private industry, he joined NIH in 1957.

From 1957 to 1961 he held several budget posts in NINCDS, NIDR, and NIMH, then part of NIH. While at NIMH, he served as administrative officer for extramural programs from 1961 to 1963 and as assistant executive officer from 1963 until he moved to NIEHS in 1967.

From 1972 to 1974, he served as chairman of the NIH Administrative Training Committee.

Mr. Kingman's achievements have been recognized by a number of awards, including the William A. Jump Memorial Foundation Meritorious Award for Exemplary Achievement in Public Administration, the DHEW Superior Service Award, and an American Political Science Association Fellowship in Congressional Operations.

UCLA Recognized as the 19th Comprehensive Cancer Center

The University of California, Los Angeles, Cancer Center has been recognized as the 19th in a nationwide group of Comprehensive Cancer Centers, and the second in Los Angeles.

The other recognized center in that city is the University of Southern California L. A. County Comprehensive Cancer Center.

UCLA will complement the activities of the USC/LAC Center—recognized as comprehensive in June 1973—in serving southern California and southern Nevada, with more than 13 million people.