Dr. Montgomery Is Head, Comparative Pathology, NCI Lab Animal Science

Dr. Charles A. Montgomery, Jr., has been appointed head, Comparative Pathology, in NCI's Office of Laboratory Animal Science.

Advises on Animal Models

Dr. Montgomery, an expert in comparative pathology and quality assurance in laboratory animal production, will advise NCI investigators on matters involving animal models for human disease. He also will be responsible for monitoring animal health and diagnostic activities for the Institute.

A U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Officer and Chief of the Animal Colonies Division at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Ark., Dr. Montgomery also served as chief of the veterinary pathology department, Division of Pathology, at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. from 1972 to 1977.

Interests Detailed

His interests include cancer research, infectious disease, diagnostic pathology, clinical comparative medicine, and teaching.

He recently was appointed clinical associate professor of comparative pathology at the new Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md.

Press Briefing Wednesday On X-rays, Thyroid Cancer

A press briefing on irradiation-related thyroid cancer will be held on Wednesday, July 13, at 11:00 a.m. in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium.

Participants in the briefing will be: Dr. Diane J. Frank, director of the National Cancer Institute's Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation; Dr. Margaret H. Sloan, DOOR program director for this activity; Dr. Oliver H. Beahrs, director, Division of Surgical Oncology, Mayo Clinic.

Also, Dr. Jacob Robbins, chief, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; Dr. Norman Telles, deputy associate director for Medical Affairs, Bureau of Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration; and representatives from the American Thyroid Association, the American College of Radiology, and the American Cancer Society.

New Award Established; Honors NHLBI Scientist

The Bernard B. Brodie Award in Drug Metabolism has been established by the Ciba-Geigy Corporation of Summit, N.J., to honor the fundamental contributions of Dr. Bernard Brodie in the field of drug metabolism and disposition.

The award, consisting of $2,000 and a commemorative medal and certificate, will be presented every other year to recognize outstanding original research contributions in drug metabolism and disposition, particularly those having a major impact on future research in the field.

Studied Metabolic Responses

Beginning in 1969 as a newly graduated Ph. D. in chemistry from New York University, Dr. Brodie pioneered in the application of chemistry to the study of drug metabolism.

During the 1940's he found that animal species—and individuals within a species, such as man—may vary widely in their responses to a drug because they metabolize it at different rates.

Have High Diabetes Incidence

Bennett holds degrees from the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the University of Manchester Medical School.

Prior to his work in the U.S., he held staff positions in several hospitals in Manchester and London.

Dr. Bennett, NIAMDD Diabetologist, Receives Lilly Research Award

At the awards banquet of the American Diabetes Association in St. Louis, Mo., in early June, Dr. Peter H. Bennett, chief of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases Epidemiology and Field Studies Branch in Phoenix, Ariz., received the 1977 Eli Lilly Award for Research in the field of diabetes.

Over the last decade, Dr. Bennett has led an epidemiologic investigation of diabetes mellitus in the Pima Indians who live on a reservation outside of Phoenix, and who have the highest prevalence of the disease in the world.

Have High Diabetes Incidence

His studies demonstrated that the Pima Indians have a previously unsuspected high prevalence of specific late complications of diabetes, including retinopathy and nephropathy.

Dr. Bennett is chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the ADA

Dr. Thomas C. O'Brien Named Chief, Scientific Programs Branch, NEI

Dr. O'Brien served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service from 1969 to 1971. For his work at NEI he received the NIH Superiors Performance Award in 1973.

Dr. Thomas C. O'Brien has been appointed chief of the Scientific Programs Branch, National Eye Institute.

He will be responsible for administering grants as well as training and career development awards for research related to blinding and disabling diseases of the visual system. He will play a major role in formulating policies concerning these awards and in implementing NEI's program priorities.

Works With Dr. Raub

Dr. O'Brien will work under Dr. William F. Raub, NEI associate director for Extramural and Collaborative Programs.

Previously Dr. O'Brien had served as Glaucoma Program director in the NEI Scientific Programs Branch from July 1972 to December 1973. During this period, he was also responsible for developing and coordinating NEI research contracts.

(See Dr. O'Brien, Page 7)

Bennett holds degrees from the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the University of Manchester Medical School.

Prior to his work in the U.S., he held staff positions in several hospitals in Manchester and London.
Roswell A. Reed, a biologist technician in the National Cancer Institute Protein Section, received his 30-year certificate and pin June 20 from section head Dr. Andrew C. Peacock. After World War II, Mr. Reed entered Government service in San Francisco, where he worked with Dr. Michael Shimkin. Since 1953, he has worked at NIH on a wide range of studies, including the use of ultraviolet microscopy and television visualization of cancer cells. Currently, he is conducting electrophoretic studies of RNA.

PEF Benefit Softball Game Is Scheduled for August 8

The NIH Gashouse Gang softball team will play Johnny Holliday’s WWDC Wonders in a benefit for the Clinical Center’s Patient Emergency Fund.

Note Site, Free Admission

The game is scheduled for a twinnight doubleheader on August 8 at 6 p.m. The game will be at the Georgetown Prep field because the NIH field has been removed for the construction of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.

Admission is free. Funds for the PEF will be raised through the sale of hot dogs, pop, ice cream, and baked goods.

The game will begin with CC Di-

DRS Schedules Seminars
On Hazardous Chemicals,
Lab Safety on July 20

Four seminars on handling hazardous chemicals will be conducted on July 20 under the auspices of the Environmental Safety Branch, Division of Research Services.

The seminars aim to inform laboratory personnel on safety considerations in the use, storage, and transport of chemicals used in the laboratory.

The seminars, each identical, will be at 8:45 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., and 3 p.m. in the Dental Institute Conference Room, Bldg. 30, Room 117.

Each seminar will last approximately 90 minutes. Enrollment is open to all laboratory personnel, including summer employees.

For further information on enroll-

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Biotechnology Resources
Listed in DRR Booklet

A 56-page booklet, Biotechnology Resources, a Research Resources Directory, has been published by the Division of Research Resources. The free booklet identifies current DRR grantees facilities which may be used by the national biomedical community, including:

- large-scale and mini-computer systems,
- medical and biological instruments (mass spectrometers, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, electron spin resonance spectrometers),
- million-volt electron microscopes,
- electron microscopes,
- biomedical engineering technologies, and
- production of biochemical and cellular materials.

The directory details the instruments, services, and current research applications at the 56 individual resources listed. Complete names, addresses, and phone numbers of the principal investigators and user contact persons are also included.

A geographical index lists available resources by state and within each state.

For a single free copy of the booklet, write to: Research Resources Information Center, 1776 East Jefferson St., Rockville, Md. 20852, or the Office of Science and Health Reports, DRR, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

(continuation)

Do not try to live forever. You will not succeed.—George Bernard Shaw.
Sailing Course by Coast Guard Begins July 19; Register Now!

The NIH Sailing Association has again invited the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, Flotilla 7-10 to teach the Coast Guard Auxiliary Sailing Course at NIH.

Beginning Tuesday, July 19, at 7:30 p.m., there will be one lecture per week for 7 weeks and a final exam administered the 8th week. A certificate of achievement is awarded to those successfully completing the final exam.

The course material addresses itself to the details of a sailboat and sailing theory at a level for beginners and those with limited sailing experience.

Classroom space is limited, and pre-registration will be on a first-come, first-serve basis. Pre-register with Bob Velthuis in Bldg. 37, Room 1A01, Ext. 62287. A course fee of $6.50 for text and workbook must be paid at registration.

The NIH Sailing Association will offer on-board instruction in all aspects of sailing for those completing the course. Classroom registration will also be held at the first class meeting if space is still available.

Other Training Offered

The NIH Sailing Association will offer on-board training in late September for any Sailing Club member who has finished the Coast Guard Auxiliary Sailing Course.

High Blood Pressure Month Poster Project Held;
10 Winners Are Selected Nationwide

How does America’s youth picture high blood pressure? How would they depict this “silent killer” on a poster to tell not only contemporaries but older generations of high blood pressure’s serious consequences?

Contest Encourages Youth

To find the answer to these questions and encourage artistic expression among the Nation’s youth, the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and the National Art Education Association conducted a National poster project in conjunction with High Blood Pressure Month.

School systems across the country were invited to participate, and over half responded with nearly 500 children sending in posters. Ten were picked as being representative of the project entries.

The lucky 10 were invited to the Nation’s Capital by the NARA, given a sightseeing tour, dinner, and a visit to the National Institutes of Health.

At NIH, the children, ranging in age from 6 to 17, received their own poster reproduced on a handsome walnut plaque from Dr. Robert I. Levy, NHLBI Director.

He congratulated awardees and told them about the serious consequences of high blood pressure, how it leads to heart attacks, stroke, and kidney damage. He urged the young artists to look after their parents, and relatives, and to remind them to follow the doctor’s instructions, if they have high blood pressure.

Visit NIH

The awardees and their chaperones also heard NHLBI staff tell about the mission, the NHPER, and all saw an audiovisual presentation about the mission of NIH.

Dr. Levy presents Ricky Walker with a walnut plaque displaying a reproduction of Ricky’s entry into the poster contest. The poster reads “Avoid Hypertension—Check it out, O.K.?”. Ricky is a 17-year-old student at Northside High School in Memphis, Tenn.
Alzheimer's Disease Conference Held; Reviews Neurobiology of Aging Process

The workshop/conference on Alzheimer's disease—senile dementia and related disorders, held June 6-9 in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium, marked the first phase of a trans-Institute effort to focus attention and generate research interest on this national health problem.

The 3-day meeting sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health brought together scientists from around the world to review the current knowledge on the neurobiology of the dementias, to emphasize future areas of investigation, and to suggest strategies for resolving this medical problem.

Senile dementia—which is characterized by memory loss, disorientation, loss of coordination, and impaired analytic ability—is often associated with aging.

However, certain degenerative disorders with early symptoms much like senility strike people in their 40's and 50's. Alzheimer's disease is the most common of these so-called pre-senile dementias.

The world was alerted to this important area of research last year when Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the NINCDS received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his work on slow viruses. It was Dr. Gajdusek who first linked the subacute demen tating disease kuru to an unconventional virus infection.

He and his associates demonstrated the transmissibility of kuru, and a second rare degenerative brain disorder, called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, by injecting material from the brains of human victims of the disease into animals. After many months, the animals developed the same deadly disease.

Dr. Clarence Gibbs, deputy chief of the NINCDS Laboratory of Central Nervous Systems Studies, and a long-time associate of Dr. Gajdusek, presented evidence at the meeting indicating that a slow virus may be involved in an Alzheimer's-type disease.

Evidence of impaired neural transmission in Alzheimer's patients and degeneration of specific nerve cells involved in transmitting chemical messages in the brain (the cholinergic system) was reported by several investigators.

As part of one study on senile dementia, Dr. Peter Davies of the Thomas Clark Clinic, Edinburgh, Scotland, found that while the enzyme that synthesizes acetylcholine was decreased, at least one type of receptor for this transmitter substance is unaffected, indicating that it may be possible to restore or replace this neurotransmitter.

Dr. David Drachman, of Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, was able to produce cognitive deficits mimicking those of dementia in normal individuals by blocking the cholinergic system with the agent scopolamine.

Using various memory tests, Dr. Drachman showed that the pattern of cognitive performance in individuals given scopolamine was similar to the profile seen in normal aged subjects. He believes that the dementia-like effects produced by cholinergic blockade are due to a specific action on cholinergic nerve cells.

His studies led him to speculate that facilitation of the cholinergic system might improve cognitive function in the aged.

A preliminary study with aged subjects showed a slight but not statistically significant improvement following administration of an agent to enhance neural transmission. He concluded that the cholinergic system plays a central role in memory and cognitive functions.

Dr. David H. Ingvar of the University Hospital of Land, Sweden, described a dramatic technique developed in his laboratory for measuring cerebral blood flow. Radiotically labeled xenon injected into the brain via the carotid artery is measured with a computerized detection device and the measurements are converted into a color coded "photograph" of the brain.

The color differences indicate variations in blood flow. Dr. Ingvar has observed reductions in blood flow in certain regions of the brain in Alzheimer's patients.

An intriguing feature of Dr. Ingvar's technique is that it can be used to visualize thought processes. For example, when a person is asked to close his eyes or is presented with a problem to solve, color changes indicating changes in blood flow can be seen on the computerized picture.

Three commissions which met during the conference/workshop will send reports to the Directors of the three sponsoring Institutes recommending additional support for programs in the epidemiology, characterization, causes, and course of the dementias.

Although the reports have not yet been formally submitted, the Directors have expressed their determination to actively support programs in this area.

TV and Various Media Messages Emphasize High Blood Pressure Education Program

When you see a television public service announcement or hear a radio spot that uses the theme "take your blood pressure medicine for them," you know it is a message developed by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and endorsed by the Advertising Council.

These messages were introduced at a press and media conference in May to communications executives as well as members of the press in New York City.

The educational announcements stress the importance of persons with high blood pressure continuing on medication so that serious consequences of high blood pressure—heart attack, stroke, and kidney damage—are much less likely to occur, thereby saving the family the loss or function of one of its members.

Dr. Robert I. Levy, Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, presented the audience with an update on high blood pressure control in the U.S. and current activities of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

He also used awareness statistics gleaned from the NHLBI-sponsored Hypertension Detection and Follow-Up Program; for instance, in 1974, 71 percent of the hypertensive population were aware of their condition but only 20 percent were under adequate control.

He also identified three major misconceptions about high blood pressure:

• High blood pressure can be cured.

• When you see a television public service announcement or hear a radio spot that uses the theme "take your blood pressure medicine for them," you know it is a message developed by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and endorsed by the Advertising Council.

• A patient can choose which of the doctor's directions to follow. (Along with prescribing medication, physicians sometimes advise diet, smoking restrictions, or weight loss. These additional aids to lowering blood pressure are not substitutes for taking prescribed pills.)

Dr. Levy encouraged the press to assist the program in informing the public about the high blood pressure problem and asked television representatives to run the educational messages as often as they could during the coming year.
Six New Members Join NICH Advisory Council

Six new members of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council have recently been appointed: Dr. Elwood V. Jensen, Dr. James W. Lash, Mary Lynn Glasgow Porter, Dr. Jack A. Pritchard, Dr. Clara L. Stevenson, and Dr. Harry Woolf.

As members of the Council, they will take part in evaluating National Institute of Child Health and Human Development programs concerned with child and maternal health and disease, human development, fertility regulation, and population dynamics, and will make recommendations to the NICHD Director and NIH Director concerning directions, goals, and priorities of these programs.

Backgrounds Noted

Dr. Jensen is director of the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research and a professor in the department of biophysics and theoretical biology at the University of Chicago. In 1964, as a member of the National Academy of Sciences, he was awarded the G.H.A. Kowes Award of the American Association for Cancer Research in 1975, and the Roussel Prize in 1976 for research in steroidology.

Dr. Jensen received his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the University of Chicago in 1944 and a D.Sc. degree from Acadia University, Nova Scotia in 1976.

Serves on Biology Panel

Dr. Lash is professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in Philadelphia. An embryologist and specialist in developmental biology, he also serves on the NIH Biology Advisory Panel. Like Dr. Jensen's, his Council term runs through October 1980.

Dr. Lash received his Ph.D. in zoology from the University of Chicago in 1954 and an honorary M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1971.

Mrs. Porter, a specialist in child development, is director of Auburn Day Care Centers, Auburn, Ala. She has served as a vice-president of the Southern Association for Children Under Six and as president of the Alabama Association for Young Children.

She earned her M.S. at the University of Alabama in 1959, and has since undertaken graduate study at Auburn University and at the University of Louisville, Ky. Her term expires in October 1979.

Dr. Pritchard—a specialist in the study of blood disorders and high risk pregnancy—is Gillette professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and also director of obstetrics at Parklawn Memorial Hospital in Dallas.

He is senior editor of Williams' Textbook of Obstetrics, serves as a consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Air Force, and has authored almost 100 papers on hematology and obstetrics.

Two educators have been appointed to Council terms which expire in October 1977. Dr. Clara L. Stevenson, an educational psychologist and specialist in the needs of exceptional children, is supervising director for Pupil Personnel Services for Region One of the D.C. Public Schools.

Previously, she was associate director of services for the handicapped in the D.C. Public Schools. She has also been a member of the psychology faculty at Howard University and coordinator of curriculum for its Project Mainstreaming—concerned with the educational needs of mild to moderately handicapped children and adolescents.

Dr. Stevenson earned an M.S. in psychology from Howard University in 1965, and a Ph.D. in special education from the University of Maryland in 1974. In 1970, she received the Public Services Award of the Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children.

Dr. Harry Woolf is director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. From the beginning of his academic career, he has been concerned with science as an historical and cultural force.

In 1948 he received his B.S. in physics and mathematics from the University of Chicago, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in mathematics a year later.

While working toward his Ph.D. in the history of science from Cornell University in 1955, he was a physics instructor at Boston University and a history instructor at Brandeis University.

In 1965, he joined the history faculty at the University of Washington, Seattle, becoming professor of history in 1969. In 1961 he became chairman of the department of the history of science at the Johns Hopkins University, where he became Provost in 1972.

Dr. Woolf has also toured India and West Africa as a visiting professor and served as president of the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics, which trains physicians from developing countries in techniques of family planning and health services delivery.

From 1948 to 1964, he served as editor of Isis, and international review devoted to the history of science and its cultural influences. The author of several books and numerous articles, Dr. Woolf was Bicentennial Lecturer for the American Association for the History of Medicine, Sigma XI, in 1976.
NICHID Scientists Present Data on TV Concerning Teenage Pregnancy Rise

More than a million American girls between the ages of 15 and 19 will become pregnant this year—with almost two-thirds of them giving birth. The birthrate to teenagers in the U.S. is twice as high as that of Sweden; about 20 percent of all births in the U.S. can be attributed to teenagers, as compared with only one percent in Japan.

These statistics were revealed by Dr. Wendy Baldwin, a sociologist with the Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, when she appeared recently on WETA's 1-hour documentary, "Guess Who's Pregnant?" Aired on June 3, the report may be rebroadcast on area stations in the future.

Planning Methods Stressed

The director of CPR Dr. Philip Corfman, who joined Dr. Baldwin on the video-taped documentary, stressed the need for development of a variety of new family planning methods for both men and women, and discussed the special contraceptive needs of teenagers, whose sexual activity may be sporadic.

Drs. Baldwin and Corfman appeared on the show with other Federal officials, religious leaders, parents, and teachers. In the inter-

view, two unwed teenage mothers described the anguish and difficulties they experienced during their pregnancies.

Praised by newspaper reviewers as a "straightforward and deadly serious look at a national problem," the documentary explored the pro's and con's of sex education in the schools, advertisements of contraceptives on television, and teenage birth control clinics in communities.

Adolescent pregnancy is a research emphasis area of the NICHID because pregnancies in the young are often high risk pregnancies.

Babies May Be Premature

These young women are likely to have difficulty during delivery and their babies are more likely to be premature or have birth defects than the offspring of more mature women.

In addition, the teenage woman may be less able to assume the emotional and economic responsibilities of motherhood, thus placing herself and her child at a disadvantage.

Analysed Data

Although scientists have recognized, for some time, the dangers of adolescent pregnancy, it was not until recently that the scope of the problem became recognized. Responding to a gap in statistical and sociologic information about the problem, Dr. Baldwin recently analyzed available data and found that:

- Sexual activity at younger and younger ages is resulting in an increasing number of births to girls under age 15. In 1975 over 12,000 girls under age 15 were reported to have given birth in the U.S.—almost twice the number of young teenagers who delivered in 1960, of a cohort of 1,396,000.

  The corresponding cohort in 1975 was 2,105,000.

- Although in the past 20 years the birth rate among all U.S. teenagers has fallen over 40 percent, the actual number of births has dropped only 2 percent, because of our large teenage population.

  The young parents belong to the generation of the late 1960's and early 1970's, when birth rates were high.

- Most teenage mothers are married, but an increasing number are not. In 1960 about 92,000 teenage births were out of wedlock, but that number rose to 224,000 by 1975.

  Fewer women are selecting marriage as the "solution" to an out-of-wedlock conception and more are rearing the child as a single parent.

  While most teenagers want to avoid pregnancy, their knowledge of how to avoid it is far from perfect. Their motivation to use contraceptives is confused by their fears of going to a doctor, clinic, or drugstore.

  Sporadic sexual activity and a desire to keep information about their sexual activity from parents may also complicate contraceptive efforts.

Future CPR studies will examine factors leading to teenage sexual activity, the use, non-use, and safety of contraceptives in this age group, and the long-term consequences of teenage pregnancy and childbearing on the attitudes, emotions, and lifestyles of the mother, child, father, and other family members.

Copies of Dr. Baldwin's study, "Adolescent Childbearing—Growing Concerns for Americans," are available from the Office of Research Reporting, NICHD, NIH, Bldg. 31, Room 2A-22, Bethesda, Md. 20014 (301-496-5133).
NIEHS Conducts a Seminar on Models for Measuring Carcinogen Exposure

At a recent Science Seminar held by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill, N.C., participants heard how NIEHS is trying to develop mathematical models to pin down how large exposures must be to chemical causes of cancer before cancer starts appearing, or whether any cancer at all is caused if exposure is only to low doses. They also learned that NIEHS will soon launch a screening program to test widely used chemicals for mutagenic, or genetic-damaging, effects and another program to support training of young scientists in the environmental health field. But, perhaps most importantly, they were given the chance for free and open communication with Institute scientists and program directors.

Need Quick Relay

One of the problems in the relatively new field of environmental health sciences is the lack of quick relay of research findings that might have immediate regulatory or medical significance.

Two Hundred Attend

To develop more effective means of spreading the results of its research programs, NIEHS decided to see how useful it might be to hold science seminars at which Institute program directors and scientists describe research programs ongoing at NIEHS or supported at other institutions.

Mixed with these more formal presentations are poster sessions designed to give laboratory scientists the chance to display and discuss findings from their own research projects.

Approximately 200 representatives from across the country—from Federal agencies, universities, medical schools, private industry, congressional staffs, and the science press, as well as from NIEHS—turned out for the first science seminar on June 2-3 and heard about more than 90 research projects underway at the Institute.

Dr. David Rail, the Institute's Director, said the key reason for the meeting was to find new ways to stimulate "better scientific communication." Most scientific reports take months or years to distribute.

More Seminars Promised

"We don't have the liberty of taking this slow, precise route. Any information that just sits in our notebooks is useless," he said.

At the end of the 2-day session, Dr. Rail said the seminar had been such a success that more would take place in the future. "And the bonus is we got our own scientists talking together and coming up with ideas for joint projects," he said.
New Species of Amoeba Named to Honor
Dr. Stephen Hatchett, Late Director of DRG

A new species of amoeba has been named after Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett, the late Director of the Division of Research Grants.

The species, *Acanthamoeba hatchetti*, was isolated from Brewerton Channel in Baltimore Harbor by Dr. Thomas K. Sawyer, Dr. Govinda S. Visvesvara, and Bruce A. Harke.

Dr. Sawyer, a former NIH scientist, is now an emerging chief of the Pathobiology Division, U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service in Oxford, Md.

The new species was named after Dr. Hatchett because of the guidance and inspiration Dr. Sawyer received while studying as an undergraduate at the American University under Dr. Hatchett, chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences some 25 years ago.

Dr. Hatchett joined NIH in 1955 and became DRG Director in 1969. He died in August 1976.

Dr. Sawyer himself has been an NIH scientist at various intervals in his career.

**Career Noted**

From 1955 to 1954 he worked in the Laboratory of Pathology of the then National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; from 1957 to 1959 he was with the Laboratory of Cell Biology of the National Cancer Institute; and from 1960 to 1964 he worked in the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

He has been a marine biologist with the Department of Commerce since 1964.

The newly discovered species is the second *Acanthamoeba* to prove pathogenic to laboratory mice.

The first species of the small pathogenic filose amoebas, *Acanthamoeba culbertsoni*, was discovered by laboratory scientists in the mid-1960s. It was discovered in the marine environment by the investigators in the mid-1970s from a sewage-spool dump site near Ambrose Light off New York City.

Some less virulent strains of *Acanthamoeba* reportedly may produce chronic disease of the human eye.

The infinite distribution of *Acanthamoeba* in nature and the ability of certain species to survive and grow in seawater suggest that their role in diseases of humans and animals is just beginning to be understood and documented.

**Note: Apology, Correction**

The June 28 issue of the NIH Record appeared 2 days late due to a strike by the local press-men's union, causing the delay and the use of a different paper by the Government Printing Office, which printed that issue and this.

Unfortunately, the photographs of Lucia M. Atlas and Mary R. Emerson, both Clinical Center employees and winners of PHS Commendation Medals, were inserted over each other's names on page 7.

Since the strike has not been settled at press time, we hope this issue arrives on time and without problems.

Acanthamoeba hatchetti is the second *Acanthamoeba* to prove pathogenic to laboratory mice. The authors of work on the newly-discovered species were pleased to have had the opportunity to honor the memory of Dr. Hatchett.

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*New Species of Amoeba Named to Honor Dr. Stephen Hatchett, Late Director of DRG*

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