

**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S
MOTION PICTURES AND VIDEOCASSETTES
ABOUT
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
AND ITS AGENCIES**



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INTRODUCTION

The United States Public Health Service (PHS) celebrates its bicentennial anniversary this year, 1998. In honor of 200 years of service to the Nation by the staff of the PHS, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) compiled this bibliography of moving images about the Service and its agencies.

DOMAIN

This bibliography covers only moving images held at the NLM. There are other holdings of PHS footage at the PHS agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, and Office of the Public Health Historian. However, at this time, there are no resources to broaden the bibliography to include those programs.

SCOPE

This bibliography includes only motion pictures and videocassettes cataloged in the NLM AVLINE database. (Search terms are listed in Appendix A.) The bibliography includes only those programs that were cataloged as being about or containing some information about the PHS or one of its agencies. There are over 500 items produced by the PHS or one of its agencies in the AVLINE database, but these items were not included unless they met the criteria above. This does not mean that the PHS-produced programs do not show footage of the PHS--it means that the catalog record did not identify it as such. A careful review of those 500 programs might produce other material about the PHS.

SELECTION

The moving images in this bibliography are, for the most part, comprised of primary material made with current information at the time of production about a specific medical subject. An example might be a 1993 Food and Drug Administration film on its drug development and inspection process. There are a few programs that provide an overview or a history of the PHS, like the 1936 film, *Work of the Public Health Service*, but this is the exception rather than the rule. To create a more accurate and full picture of the PHS, one may have to view many films of all types. Parts of even poor quality programs may be useful to patrons and for this reason, no attempt was made to make value judgments about the programs' quality, style, or content. All items covered by the Scope and Domain statements were selected for this bibliography.

ORGANIZATION

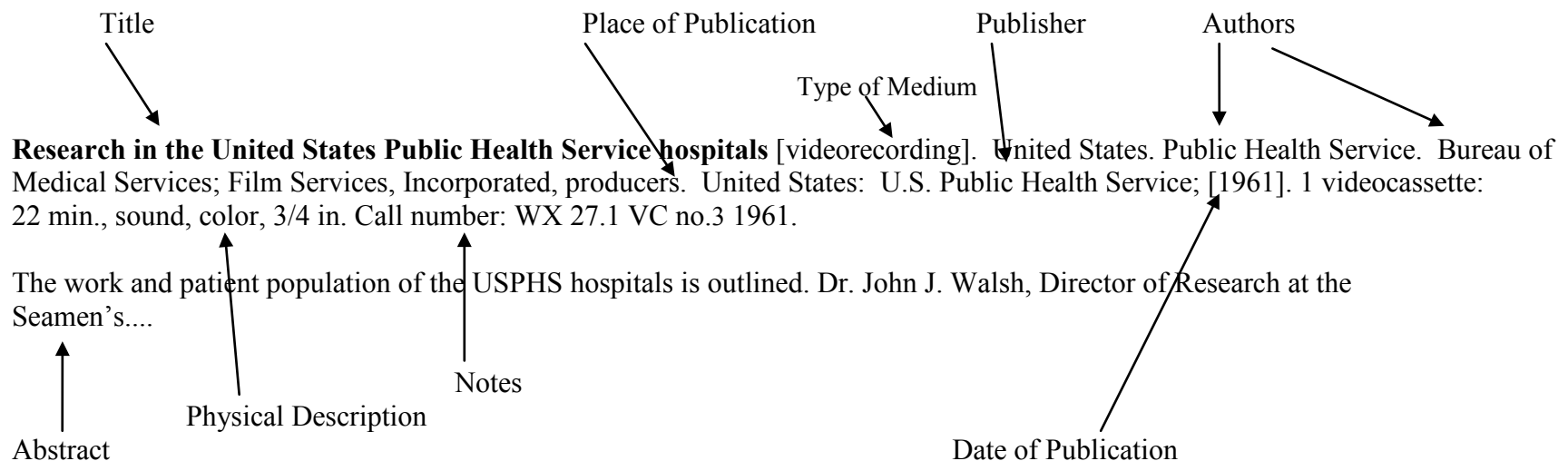
Access to titles is provided by subject, title, and production date. The full citation is in the Subject Section, while the title and production date access is in the back of the bibliography in index form, with cross references to the pages where the full citations are located.

Subjects are listed in alphabetical order as are the titles under each of the subjects in the Subject Section. Titles under each of the production dates in the Production Date Index and titles in the Title Index are also in alphabetical order.

CITATION FORMAT

Citation format follows the *National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation*.¹ Format includes, in the following order: title, type of medium, author, secondary author, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, physical description, series, accompanying material, and notes.

Sample Citation:



¹ Karen Patrias, *National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation*, Bethesda, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, Reference Section 1991.

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*The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the Mental Health Administration do not appear here as no moving images were identified as depicting these agencies.

SUBJECT SECTION

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Federal technology transfer: licensing [sic] & CRADAs, a streamlining for success

[videorecording]. BioConferences International, Inc., producer. Bethesda, MD: BioConferences International; c1993. 1 videocassette: sound, color, 112 in. Call number: T 174.3 VC no. 1 1993. Recorded at BioEast '93, held in Washington, D.C.

Topics include: overview of current licensing practices of the Public Health Service, Genetic Therapy Inc.'s success story on technology transfer, potential pitfalls and problems to be avoided with examples, and research partnership between GalaGen and NIH.

For the nation's health [motion picture]. Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, producer. United States: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; [1952]. 1 reel: 545 ft., silent, color, 16 mm. Call number: WA 540.1 MP16 no.1 1952.

This film describes the Public Health Service. It gives a brief history of the Public Health Service and describes and shows the missions, duties, and employees of its bureaus. Duties include: clinical research; health care for the armed services personnel and their families and Indians on reservations; sanitation standards; health statistic reports; rodent and air quality control; grants for research and for building of health care facilities, occupational health research, etc.

Prevention of the introduction of diseases from abroad [motion picture]. U.S. Public Health Service, producer. United States: Public Health Service; 1946. 1 reel: 361ft., sound, black and white, 16 mm. Also available in 1 videocassette: 10 min. sound, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WA 110 VC no.9 1946.

This film outlines the work of the United States Public Health Service in preventing the introduction of disease from abroad through American ports. Inspection teams are shown boarding vessels, looking over the purser's records, and examining a crew member in the sick bay. The crew member is found to be suffering from typhus, and he and all his contacts are removed from the ship, put aboard the quarantine vessel, and taken to a detention hospital. The sick man is admitted to the hospital. The contacts are taken to a delousing plant where they strip naked, are washed with soap and water, and sprayed with insecticide. Their clothing and other belongings are put through a fumigation chamber. The arrival of immigrants at Ellis Island is shown and their medical examination outlined. The inspection of prospective immigrants at United States consulates abroad is discussed and one such examination shown. Epidemics of bubonic plague, yellow fever, and cholera are discussed briefly. Also shown are: a rat attempting to get around a rat guard on a ship's line; inspection of international air passengers for yellow fever; and an airplane being vacuumed and sprayed to eliminate mosquitoes.

Research in the United States Public Health Service hospitals [motion picture]. United States. Public Health Service. Bureau of Medical Services; Film Services, Incorporated, producers. United States: U.S. Public Health Service; [1961]. 1 reel: 781 ft. sound, color, 16 mm. *Also* available in 1 videocassette: 22 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. Call number: WX 27.1 VC no.3 1961.

The work and patient population of the USPHS hospitals is outlined. Dr. John J. Walsh, director of research at the Seamen's Memorial Laboratory in New Orleans gives a report of the research activities carried out at the Laboratory. These include research in parasitic infections, in regional perfusion in the treatment of malignancies, in the dilated heart, in endoplasmic cellular membranes, in drug action at the basic macromolecular level, and in the effect of drugs on the force of the contraction of the heart muscle. USPHS research in the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Prisons hospitals is also mentioned. The importance of a vigorous research program in recruiting physicians into the Public Health Service is emphasized. Still photographs taken in the laboratories performing the above research are used to illustrate the narrated text. Shots include: Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the United States; patients being treated in USPHS hospitals; Dr. John L. Wilson; Dr. John J. Walsh; the facilities and staff at the Seamen's Research Laboratory; Dr. George E. Birch; X-ray of an enlarged heart; dilated heart patients in their hospital ward beds; Dr. Joseph Arkus; photometry machine; polarimeter; Dr. Thomas D. Darby; Anderson isolated heart perfusion apparatus; bubble type oxygenator; sigma motor pump; dilated heart patient in her work place after her recovery; Dr. James N. Winblad; Dr. John A. Troutman; Dr. Maxwell Lapham; Tulane University Hospital; USPHS hospitals on Staten Island and in Baltimore~ Seattle~ and San Francisco; an Indian Health Service hospital.

The Work of the Public Health Service [motion picture]. United States Public Health Service; the Bray Studios Inc., producers. United States: The Service; 1936. 2 reels: 1866 ft., sound, black and white, 16 mm. (2 cys). Also available in 1 videocassette: 52 min. sound, black and white, 3/4 in. Call number: WA 11.1 MP16 no. 1 1936. Copyright: R.C.A. High Fidelity Recording; 1936.

This film explains the history of the Public Health Service (PHS) beginning with the 1798 Act of Congress. Medical subjects include prevention of: smallpox, cholera, typhus fever, bubonic plague, yellow fever, trachoma, malaria, leprosy, and venereal disease. Prevention activities shown include: maritime quarantine; insecticide spraying of people and baggage; health inspection of immigrants and poor mountain folk; rat extermination; inspection of drinking water on planes, trains, ships, and towns, especially during floods; and inspections of canneries and sea food. Other duties shown include: health care to penal institutions, native Alaskans, and veterans; world health communication including annual conferences of state and territorial health officers, Pan American Conference on Health, and worldwide emergency procedures to alert PHS in Washington, D.C. of suspected serious communicable disease. Shots include: the Surgeon General of the United States; Dr. McMullen speaking about his 1912 survey on trachoma; charts showing the spread of disease; and exteriors of the Leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana; the 1st Marine Hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, and the Marine Hospital in Stapleton, New York. In addition, the film

shows health inspectors on tug boats; a rat guard being tested by a rat on the ship's tie line; patients in hydrotherapy and de-lousing stations; malarial chill patient; prison inmates in mosquito-borne disease testing; dramatization of Civil War wounded; one-day's catch of rats of a large city; emergency water testing equipment, flood footage including unsafe drinking practices; testing labs; huge metal equipment for de-lousing large amounts of baggage at once; dust testing in factories; whole body tent equipment on venereal disease patient with fan blowing on the patient's face; dental and X-ray equipment; physical and eye exams; patient taken off a large ship and loaded into an ambulance; and a list of all the PHS men and women who have contracted diseases and died in the line of duty.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Blueprints for excellence: clinical practice guidelines [videorecording]. National League for Nursing; in cooperation with the Agency for Health Care Policy & Research, producers. [New York, N.Y.]: National League for Nursing; c1994. 1 videocassette: 36 min., sound, color. Call number: W 84 AA1 VC no. 12 1994.

This program introduces clinical guidelines and shows how those developed by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) offer standards of care and performance measures for a variety of common ailments. The video tells the story behind the development of these guidelines and interviews national experts who were involved throughout the process.

Implementing the AHCPR guideline on acute pain management [videorecording]. Goode Colleen J. ; production services by Innovation Video, Buena Vista College, producers. Ida Grove, IA: Horn Video Productions; c1993. 1 videocassette: 27 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WL 704 VC no.57 1993.

This video outlines the hvp steps of research utilization as a method of implementing the AHCPR clinical practice guideline on acute pain management. This hvp video explains what the AHCPR is. A collaborative multi-disciplinary approach to pain control; an individualized, proactive pain control plan developed preoperatively by patients and practitioners; assessment and frequent reassessment of a patient's pain; use of both drug and nondrug therapies to control and/or prevent pain; and a formal institutional approach to management of acute pain. Program explains how to integrate the guideline into your practice, how to become change agents, and how to implement new policies and procedures that are taken from the guideline and based on research.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The Fight against the communicable diseases [motion picture]. Federal Security Agency; Public Health Service; a Communicable Disease Center production, producers. United States: The Center, [1950]. 1 reel: 642 ft., silent, color, 16 mm (2 cys). Call number: WA 110 MP16 no.3 1950.

This film describes the organization and activities of the Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta, Georgia, its relationship with other U. S. Public Health Service activities, and its services to local and state health departments. The film also includes scenes of patients with encephalitis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, ringworm, diarrhea, murine typhus, malaria, influenza, polio, and the equipment and methods of fly control.

What's Killing the Children? [videorecording]. Production Group Inc. in association with WGBH Boston. Boston, Mass: WGBH Educational Foundation, c1990. 1 videocassette: 57 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (*Nova*) Call number: WH 314 VC no.1 1990.

In late 1984, in the rural South Brazilian town of Promissao, a mysterious disease struck and killed 10 children between the ages of 3 months and 7 years. Though EIS officers--often called "disease detectives"--were dispatched into the area by the Centers for Disease Control, they could find no answer to the mystery. This program examines how an EIS officer used techniques of epidemiology to successfully identify an entirely new and deadly disease, Brazilian purpuric fever (BPF). Students will learn some of the methods used by epidemiologists, discuss the role of the CDC nationally and globally in circumstances similar to these, and understand how an eye infection turned into a deadly disease.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Dr. James L. Goddard, commissioner, FDA [motion picture]. CBS News, producer. United States: CBS; c1966. 1 reel: 1011 ft., sound, black and white, 16 mm. Call number: QV 736 MP16 no.2 1966. Copyright: CBS News; 1966.

Subjects include United States Food and Drug Administration, advertising, oral contraceptives and adverse effects, drug and narcotic control, and drug industry standards. The guest is James Goddard and the questioners are George Herman, Morton Mintz, and Martin Agronsky. Broadcast as an episode of *Face the Nation*.

FDA approved: the drug development and approval process [videorecording]. Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, producer. Capitol Heights, MD: National AudioVisual Center; 1988. 1 videocassette: 13 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Call number: QV 771 VC no. 1 1988.

Includes information regarding the United States. Food and Drug Administration and Drug Approval.

The FDA inspectional process [videorecording]. BioConferences International, Inc., producer. Bethesda, Md. : BioConferences International; c1993. 1 videocassette: sound, color, 112 in. Call number: QV 771 VC no.6 1993.

This program includes information on how the FDA conducts the inspection; how you should respond; and warning letters; as well as enforcement activities by the Centers (CBER, CDRH, etc.).

Fraud fighters [motion picture]. RKO Pathe, producer. United States: RKO Pathe; c1949. 1 reel: 569 ft., sound, black and white, 16 mm. Also available in 1 videocassette: 16 min., sound, black and white, 3/4 in. Call number: QV 773 VC no. 1 1949. Copyright: RKO Pathe, Inc. ; Mar. 21, 1977; R657655.

This film shows how the U.S. Government strives to enforce its food and drug codes. Shots include the officials of the Food and Drug Administration and of the Federal Security Administration examining medicines, cosmetics, and food.

The nicotine war [videorecording]. Palfreman Jon. Producer. Boston , Mass.: WGBH Educational Foundation;; c1994. 1 videocassette: 57 min., sound, color, 112 in. Call number: QV 137 VC no.7 1994. A Frontline Release. Closed-captioned for the hearing impaired.

This program tells the story of Food and Drug Administration chief David Kessler's bold attempt to regulate tobacco--an industry which has defied regulation for more than thirty years. Specific subjects include David A. Kessler, drug and narcotic control, industry)" phannacology of nicotine, tobacco use disorder and etiology, physiopathology, prevention & control, and tobacco.

A reason for confidence! FDA and consumer protection [motion picture] Vision Associates. Presented by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration, producers. United States: The Administration; [1966]. 1 reel: 1026 ft., sound, color, 16 mm. Also available in 1 videocassette: 29 min., sound, color, 112 in. Call number: WA 288 VC no.2 1966.

This program includes: consumer product safety, drug legislation, and information regarding the FDA.

The role of government [motion picture]. Special Educational Services Division of the WGBH Educational Foundation; Susan Hight, producers. Presented by the Lowell Institute in cooperation with Tufts-New England Medical Center; with assistance from the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Bingham Associates Fund. United States: Distributed by the National Medical Audiovisual Center; c1967. 2 reels: 2133 ft., sound,

black and white, 16 mm. (The/SD/medicated society) Call number: QV 771 MP16 no. 1 1967. Copyright: Tufts-New England Medical Center; 1967. Credits: James L. Goddard and William F. Maloney.

This lecture by James L. Goddard, M.D., the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), covers the government's role in the investigation and approval of drugs. The film includes part of an FDA film, Reason for confidence, that shows the drug approval process.

HEALTH SERVICES AND RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

Health services delivery, a new research frontier [videorecording]. Marshfield Clinic [and] Saint Joseph's Hospital; a presentation of the Marshfield Video Network, producers. Marshfield, WI: Video Network; 1996. 1 videocassette: 33 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Call number: W 84 AAI VC no.30 1996. Credits: Ciro Sumaya.

This program discusses efforts at HRSA to address the delivery of services to such populations as people with AIDS, minorities, and others, and to create a research agenda in the area of health care and public health delivery and to create systems of care from isolated programs.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

For the nation's health [motion picture]. Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, producer. United States:U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; [1952]. 1 reel: 545 ft., silent, color, 16 mm. Call number: WA 540.1 :MP16 no. 1 1952.

This film describes the Public Health Service. It gives a brief history of the Public Health Service and describes and shows the missions, duties, and employees of its bureaus. Duties include: clinical research; health care for the armed services personnel and their families and Indians on reservations; sanitation standards; health statistic reports; rodent and air quality control; grants for research and for building of health care facilities, occupational health research, etc.

Indian community action in dental health [motion picture]. Crow Indian people ... et al.]; a Medical Cinematography production; University of Colorado Medical Center, producers. Denver: University of Colorado Medical Center; 1973. 1 reel: 26 min., sound, color, 16 mm. Call number: WU 29 MP16 no. 1 1973. "United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Manpower Education, Division of Dental Health-Contract no. NIH 72-4195."

Subjects include the Crow Indian Reservation (Mont.), and United States Indian Health Service, Dental Services Branch Community Health Services.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Access: improving access to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants [videorecording].

Joseloff, Samuel. EVCO Productions; National Institutes of Health. Division of Research Grants; National Center for Research Resources; Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, producers. Bethesda, Md.: National Library of Medicine; 1993. 4 videocassettes: 92 min., sound, color, 112 in. Accompanied by: 4 guides. Call number: W 20.5 VC no.15 1993.

Tape 1 introduces the complex issues which must be understood to compete successfully for extramural grants at the NIH. Tape 2 describes the peer review process which is the means by which nearly all NIH research proposals are evaluated. Tape 3 describes special grant programs where undeserved and underrepresented institutions or investigators may find additional help. Tape 4 is a trouble-shooting guide for applications.

Clinical Center birth [motion picture]. National Institutes of Health; Johnson, Cliff, producers.

United States: [s.n., 1949]. 1 reel: 227 ft., silent, color 16 mm. Also available in 1 videocassette: 7 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no.9 1949. Copyright: none, film is in the public domain.

After a few shots of the exterior of National Institutes of Health buildings, the film opens with the reenactment of the planning of the Clinical Center in 1949. This reenactment takes place in Room 114 of Building 1. As the scene opens, the persons seated about the T-shaped table include Robert Felix, Jack Masur, Norman Topping, Leonard Scheele, John Roderick Heller, and Victor Haas. The door opens and Rolla Dyer and former Surgeon General Parran are escorted into the room. The men become animated in their conversation and play with a model of the Clinical Center. The next scene is in excellent color and is of early construction. The three basements are dug, forms are in for concrete, and the convent is visible in a foreshortened background. The period is clearly 1949. The third scene is apparently a dedication of the building held in front of Building 1. Among the small number of participants seated on the steps, we recognize David Price, and possibly Dr. George McCoy, the director of NIH before L.R. Thompson. At the side of the steps are a small knot of people. One of them appears to be L.R. Thompson. Another appears to be :Mrs. Luke Wilson, widow of the donor of the original land for NIH.

Clinical Center conference [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health. United States: [s.n., 1951]. 1 videocassette: 12 min., silent, color, 112 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no. 11 1951. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This unedited film opens with a number of the principals involved in the planning of the Clinical Center standing around a model located on a high table, probably in Building 1 of the NIH. The persons include Norman H. Topping, Associate Director of NIH, Leonard A.

Scheele, then Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Rolla E. Dyer, then Director of NIH, Robert Felix, Director of the National Institute for Mental Health, Jack Masur, in 1951 director of the Hospital Division of the PHS (but the first director of planning of the medical center), and several others.

The principals are then seen walking about the construction site, where the floors have risen to at least the fifth level of the concrete frame of the building. Brick partially surrounds the radiation wing at the northeast corner of the building. Among the persons joining the above are Victor Haas, first director of the National Microbiology Institute, and Roderick Heller, who succeeded Scheele as director of the National Cancer Institute.

Clinical Center construction and family picnic [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health. United States: [s.n., 1951]. 1 videocassette: 2 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no. 6 1951. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

The unedited, raw footage opens with shots of Rolla E. Dyer, director of NIH, and Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, walking around the construction site of the NIH Clinical Center. The building is five stories high at this time. Earth-moving equipment, piles of materials, mounds of dirt, and sheds are to be seen between the men and the building. There is brief footage of two photographers taking still shots of Scheele and Dyer as a third man walks by. Most of the film consists of footage of a pregnant woman and two children near a picnic table in a wooded area.

Clinical Center cornerstone ceremony [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health. United States: [s.n., 1951]. 1 videocassette: 11 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 27.1 VC no.6 1951. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This unedited, raw footage is all of the 1951 cornerstone laying for the Clinical Center. The cameraman does not use a telephoto lens, and the whole effect is panoramic. The color guard and the Marines are there along with a military band. President Harry Truman approaches in a big, flag-draped Cadillac, a touring car bearing a handful of Secret Service men standing on the running boards just behind. The first car stops behind a gigantic American flag, and the agents all dash toward it. From the great distance we see the gray-suited Truman shaking hands all around. We cannot recognize Leonard Scheele of the two major speakers other than the President, Oscar E. Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency (the Department of HEW was not founded until the spring of 1953) and Dr. Detlov Bronk, then President of Johns Hopkins.

Clinical center dedication [motion picture]. N.L.H., producer. United States: National Institutes of Health; 1953. 1 reel: 308 ft., silent, color, 16 mm. Call number: WX 27.1 MP16 no.3 1953. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This unedited footage of the dedication of the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, Maryland on July 2, 1953 begins with shots of a crowd arriving and taking seats set up out-of-doors. In the next scene, speakers and others walk onto a platform decorated with bunting and furnished with a lectern and microphones. The first speaker is Dr. W.H. Sebrell, Jr., Director of the National Institutes of Health, the second is Dr. Leonard A.

Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and the third is Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Sebrell returns to the microphone briefly after Mrs. Hobby has concluded her speech. Footage follows of the crowd listening to the speeches, applauding, and dispersing. There are also shots of a chorus and its conductor, and some band members with their instruments.

Clinical Center from the top floor of building 4 [videorecording]. United States: [s.n., 1948]. 1 videocassette: 1 min., silent, color, 112 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no.5 1948. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This film consists of footage of the construction site in Bethesda, Maryland, of the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center, shot from an elevated point. The camera pans across trucks, earthmoving equipment, and workmen walking about. It is early in the construction of the Center; the foundation hole is being dug.

Clinical Center planning group with Clinical Center model in Wilson Hall [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health, producer. United States: [s.n., 1949]. 1 videocassette 2 min, silent, color, 112 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no. 10 1949. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This film shows the National Institutes of Health group which planned the NIH Clinical Center. They are shown with the Clinical Center model in Wilson Hall. The assemblage includes C.J. Van Slyke, who was associate director of NIH at the time (1951), in addition to Victor H. Haas, Robert Felix, John Roderick Heller, William H. Sebrell, Jr., Jack Masur, Rolla Dyer, Leonard Scheele, and the "PBA" figures. All are at the model, talking animatedly, with Dr. George McCoy looking down upon them from his oil portrait. Copyright: none, film is in the public domain.

Construction work, NIH Clinical Center [videorecording]. United States: [s.n., 1951?]. 1 videocassette: 9 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no.7 1951. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This film consists entirely of unedited footage shot during the construction of the foundation of the NIH Clinical Center. There are no legends, sound, or film titles. Excavation of the hole has progressed to the point where wooden supports are being erected at the perimeter of the hole. Workmen are seen carrying lumber, hammering nails, driving earth-moving equipment, and walking around the work site. Part of the foundation has been prepared to the point where forms are in place for the pouring of cement. The camera pans around the site which includes sheds and automobiles.

Dealing with biohazards: containment design criteria [Videorecording]. University of Texas System Cancer Center M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Biohazard Committee. Houston: The Center; 1977. 1 videocassette: 7 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. Call number: QU 24 VC no. 1 1977.

Subjects include the National Institutes of Health, Recombinant DNA, facility design and

construction standards, prevention and control of laboratory infection and protective clothing.

Dedication Building 31 [motion picture]. [production company unknown]. [United States: s.n., 1961]. 1 videocassette: 7 min., silent, black and white, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 27.1 VC no.7 1961. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This film is unedited, silent footage of the dedication ceremonies of NIH Building 31 held in October 1961 and of a luncheon preceding the ceremonies. The film opens with footage of Public Health Service Surgeon General Luther L. Terry walking into Building 31. Scenes of men standing and talking, then sitting and eating follow. The dedication ceremonies are opened by Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, followed by Dr. Terry. Dr. Terry introduces several dignitaries in the audience, including Wilbur J. Cohen, DREW Assistant Secretary for Legislation and James B. Lowry, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services. Dr. Terry then introduces Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, Special Assistant to the DHEW Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, who gives a speech and cements the cornerstone and a box of NIH memorabilia into the wall of the new building.

Dr. Dyer's farewell [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health. United States: [s.n., 1950]. 1 videocassette: 14 min., silent, black and white with color, 1/2 in. Call number: WZ 100 VC no.69 1950. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

This unedited footage film is purported to be Dr. Rolla E. Dyer's farewell to the National Institutes of Health. There is no internal documentation that this is so. The film is silent and has no legends. Dr. Dyer was the director of NIH from 1942 to 1950. As the film opens, several men, including Dr. Dyer (a short man with white hair) walk onto the portico of NIH Building 1. Flags and microphones are set up on the portico. A large crowd is sitting and standing in front of the building. Several men come to the microphone and address the crowd. Dr. Dyer is given some papers. Several other men address the crowd. The crowd applauds and disperses. Many people come up onto the porch and shake hands with Dr. Dyer. The same ceremony and crowd scenes are shown two more times, once in black and white footage and once in color. All three segments are shown from different camera angles. Copyright: none, film is in the public domain.

Drug abuse: meeting the challenge [videorecording]. State of the Art, Inc.; presented by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration, producers. Rockville, MD: The Institute, 1988. 1 videocassette: 23 min., sound, color with black and white, 1/2 in. Call number: WM 270 VC no.37 1988.

Following a brief introduction by Charles R. Schuster, Ph.D., Director of NIDA, and an overview of the drug problem in the United States, NIDA programs are described and illustrated. Segments are devoted to basic research, prevention, drugs in the workplace, and treatment. Special attention is given to AIDS and IV drug use.

Dyer ceremony [videorecording]. National Institutes of Health. United States: [s.n., 1950]. 1 videocassette: 9 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WZ 100 VC no.68 1950. Copyright:

none, program is in the public domain.

The scene is outside the portico of Building 1, bunches of flowers hanging on several of the columns. It appears to be a farewell ceremony for Dyer, retiring in 1950, who has been replaced by W.H. Sebrell. The sequential events proceed as follows: Norman Topping, who had hoped to succeed Dyer and who will shortly depart for a post at the University of Pennsylvania, is presiding. Oscar Ewing is on the platform; it must be the last days of the Federal Security Agency. Ewing is the principal speaker. Topping steps back and introduces Scheele, now the Surgeon General. Scheele presents Dyer with a certificate. Dyer responds at minimum length. Topping recognizes two ladies seated near the bottom of the steps, Mrs. Wilson, and possibly Mrs. Dyer. Sebrell is introduced to the audience. Final shots are closeups of Ewing, Scheele, and Dyer.

Government researchers find new treatment for life-threatening immune-deficiency disease [videorecording]. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, producer. Bethesda, Md.: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, [1991]. 1 videocassette: 8 min., sound, color, 112 in. Call number: QW 690 VC no.2 1992.

Before 1970, children born with chronic granulomatous disease (an inherited disease of the immune system) often didn't live past their tenth birthday. Researchers at the National Institutes of Health report that gamma-interferon reduces by 70 percent the life-threatening infections chronic granulomatous disease patients must face. Treated with this drug, these children are leading nearly normal lives. Featured in the sound bites are researchers talking about the disease and the study, and a CGD patient and his parents talking about coping with the disease. Also shown are CGD patients learning how to administer gamma-interferon, being examined by a doctor, talking to a doctor, and talking to a social worker.

Martin M. Cummings, M.D. [Videorecording]. National Medical Audiovisual Center, in cooperation with Alpha Omega Alpha. [Atlanta]: The Center, 1973. 1 videocassette: 51 min., sound, black and white, 3/4 in. (Leaders in American medicine) Call number: WZ 100 VC no.1.14 1971. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

The purpose of this program is to present a brief autobiographical profile of Dr. Martin Cummings, the Director of the National Library of Medicine and to describe the founding of the library and its evolution into one of the three national libraries of this country. This objective is achieved with the aid of Dr. Cummings and Dr. Peter D. Olch, the Deputy Chief of the History of Medicine Branch at the National Library of Medicine. Dr. Cummings and Dr. Olch review Dr. Cummings' education and discuss the teachers and writers who led him into the field of tuberculosis. He describes his years of residency in pulmonary disease and his trip to Copenhagen for additional training in the laboratory and public health aspects of tuberculosis. His return to this country in 1947 and his work as the Director of the Tuberculosis Evaluation Laboratory in Atlanta are also discussed. His work in Washington, D. C. with the Veterans Administration and the National Institutes of Health is discussed. His decision to assume the directorship of the National Library of Medicine in 1964 is then noted. Drs. Cummings and Olch then review the history of the National Library of Medicine from its beginning as a modest collection of books in Dr. Joseph Lovell's office. In 1865 this collection was placed under the care of Dr. John Shaw Billings who saw the need

for a national medical library. His life and work are explored in considerable detail. The relationships among the various components of the Library, the National Medical Audiovisual Center, and the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications are then discussed. The plans for the future of the library are described.

McGuire's footage of NIH from N.M.C. [videorecording]. [production company unknown]. United States: [s.n., 1952]. 1 videocassette: 3 min., silent, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WX 27.1 VC no.5 1952. Copyright: none, program in the public domain.

The film shows the Clinical Center fully up and bricked, but work is going on inside judging from chutes still attached. The golf course is in place, Buildings 11, 13, and 14 appear to be going up; the hot lab is completed, and the temporary buildings that have held the Grants and Contracts program since 1946 are still there, with building 31 not even imagined.

More than a grant [videorecording]. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, Associate Director for Special Populations; Spicer Productions, producers. Rockville, MD.: NIMH, [1991?]. 1 videocassette: 19 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Call number: WM 20 VC no.1 1991.

Subjects include National Institute of Mental Health, African-Americans, research support, and Universities.

National Institutes of Health [videorecording]. [S.l.: s.n., 1986]. 1 videocassette: 9 min, sound, color with black and white, 3/4 in. Call number: W 24 VC no. 1 1986.

Subjects include the National Institutes of Health and research and its support.

NIH: the crucible years (1930-1948) [videorecording]. Fredrickson, Donald S. National Library of Medicine, producer. Bethesda, Md.: The Library, 1991. 1 videocassette: 52 min., sound, color with black and white, 1/2 in. (NIH historical lecture) Call number: WA 24 VC no.1 1991 Copyright: none, film is in the public domain.

This is the taped lecture by Dr. Donald Fredrickson to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine in 1991. In it, Dr. Fredrickson, former Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), details the origins of the NIH's Clinical Center, covering the players, politics, laws, funding, etc. He documents his research by showing slides of paper documents, numerous pictures, and a motion picture of the events leading to the building and the construction of the Center. The 1949 produced motion picture, entitled, *NIH Clinical Center: The Beginnings*, includes a re-enactment of a planning session of the Center with Drs. Thomas Parran, Rolla Dyer, Robert Felix, Norman Topping, Leonard Scheele, and Jack Masur, as well as documentary footage of the land preparation and the construction of the Center. Dr. Fredrickson ends his presentation by discussing the integrity of the grant program and Dr. Parran's role in maintaining it.

NIH Women's Health Initiative: Advances in the control of breast cancer: Status Report One [videorecording]. Healy, Bernadine and Parker III, Frederick W. Lippman, Marc E.

Secaucus, N.J.: Network for continuing Medical Education; 1993. 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (NCME telecourse; no. 633) Accompanied by: 1 booklet. Call number: WI NE235T no.633 1993.

Two important elements in the fight against breast cancer are basic biomedical research and the development of effective therapies. Dr. Lippman addresses discoveries concerning growth regulation of the disease, while Dr. Jordan explores the role of an established nonsteroidal antiestrogen in the treatment and prevention of breast cancer.

Radioactive waste disposal [videorecording]. Communicable Disease Center for National Institutes of Health, Plant Safety Branch; the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, producers. United States: The Service; [1959]. 1 videocassette: 24 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. Call number: WA 788 VC no.2 1959.

This NIH in-house training film shows how the largest user in the world of radioactive waste, NIH, disposed of low-level waste from 1949 until 1963. It shows testing~ preparation and packaging of waste, monitoring and record keeping for procedures and personnel; and disposal, including use of regular sewer drains, special holding tanks, and ocean dumping. The film also shows and discusses truck convoys' and ships' special requirements for carrying radioactive wastes, especially carbon 14, hydrogen 3, tritium, and cobalt pellets. Shots include: Dr. Howard Andrews in his laboratory, aerials of NIH, exterior of the NIH Radiation Safety Office, the ship, Cherokee, cintillation counter, urine sample collection box, film badge personnel monitoring devices, gas flow counter, and geiger counter.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine [motion picture]. Presented by the National Institute of Health, U.S. Public Health Service. United States: The Service, [1941]. 1 videocassette: 13 min., silent, color, 3/4 in. Call number: WC 620 VC no.2 1941.

The life cycle and habitat of the Rocky Mountain wood tick are presented. The preparation of Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine is detailed. The vaccine is made from the tissues of millions of ticks. The ticks are gathered in the wild, brought to the laboratory, hurried through their two-year life cycle in six months, fed on infected mammals, washed, dried, ground, and made into vaccine. In appropriate areas, Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccination clinics are held every spring. Shots include: a map of the tick area in the United States; ticks on trees and animals; ticks mating; engorged ticks; tick laying eggs; baby ticks; tick nymphs; the Rocky Mountain Laboratory; a man in a field collecting ticks; all stages of the preparation of the vaccine; lab workers packaging the vaccine for shipment; people lining up in a clinic and receiving their vaccine injections.

Rx information: the health sciences library [Videorecording]. Medical Library Association; Health Sciences Library. Directions, Inc., producer. Chicago: The Association; c1974. 1 videocassette: 14 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. Call number: Z 675.M4 VC no. 1 1974.

The purpose of this presentation is to describe the health services library and demonstrate the various services it offers to the health professional. This objective is achieved with the aid of scenes from several libraries including the National Library of Medicine, diagrams,

and animation. According to this presentation the library maintains an up-to-date collection of patient care information, and information on research and education on current health problems, hospital administration and community health. The various library functions are described in depth and include acquiring, disseminating, cataloging, indexing and storing this information. The LATCH (literature attached to chart) system is described in detail. In this system the current literature on any given diagnosis is compiled into a packet which may be ordered by the physician on the patient's chart. The program then describes Index Medicus and demonstrates the use of MEDLINE using Tymshare. The role of the National Library of Medicine is discussed and the use of a consortium to maximize resources is described and illustrated.

S.G. Parran, Clinical Center advisory staff. [motion picture]. National Institutes of Health, producer. United States: [s.n., 1949]. 1 videocassette: 9 min., silent, color, 112 in. Call number: WX 140 VC no.8 1949. Copyright: none, program is in the public domain.

Accompanying material identifies the people in this film as Surgeon General Thomas Parran and the NIH Clinical Center advisory staff. In scene 1, nine men and one female secretary are seated around a T-shaped conference table. One man unrolls a sheaf of blueprints; all the other men stand and gather around to look at them. In scene 2, the men are seated again and appear to be discussing the blueprints. One man brings a box full of grey boxes to the table. He and two other men arrange the boxes to look like a building. All the men point to the building and talk. In scene 3, the men again point to the building and the blueprints and talk. Participants include: Dr. John Roderick Heller, Mr. Mark Hollis, Dr. Norman Topping, Dr. Leonard Scheele, Dr. Jack Masur, Dr. Robert Philip, Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Dr. Rolla Dyer, Dr. Victor H. Haas. This film is silent, has no legends, and appears to be raw, unedited footage.

Striking back against rabies [motion picture]. Communicable Disease Center, producer. [presented by] Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service. United States: The Service; [1950]. 1 reel: 297 ft., sound, black and white, 16 mm. Call number: WC 550 MP16 no.5 1950.

This film shows how a typical county rabies epidemic is checked by joint emergency control measures of the county health department, a state public health veterinarian, and a federal rabies control expert. Shots include: rabid dog; brain exam, news media campaign against rabies via loudspeaker on truck; posters, literature and signs; and dog being inoculated.

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SEARCH TERMS*

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

Center for Disease Control

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Communicable Disease Center

Division of Indian Health

Food and Drug Administration

Health Resources Administration

Health Services Administration

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Health Services and Resources Administration

Indian Health Service

Malaria Control in War Areas

National Communicable Disease Center

National Institute of Health

National Institute of Mental Health

National Institutes of Health PHS

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration

USPHS

*Parts of these terms as well as permutations were also used.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S
MOTION PICTURES AND VIDEOCASSETTES
ABOUT
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
AND ITS AGENCIES**

