UGF Campaign Ends Here With 86% of Goal

The UGF campaign officially ended here November 21 with 95 percent employee participation and 86 percent of the NIH goal of $82,750. Chris A. Hansen, DRS Director and Chairman of the NIH campaign, said he anticipated additional late contributions would add somewhat to the total.

In his final report Mr. Hansen said, "I know that for all of you who gave so willingly and generously, it is disappointing that NIH did not achieve its goal," but he assured NIH employees that they "could take satisfaction from the realization that their kindness and generosity will help the agencies that participate in UGF to carry on their important work for another year."

In conclusion he said, "On behalf of UGF, thank you very much." A breakdown of contributions re-

Research Advances Reviewed At NINDB 10th Anniversary

Dramatic advances in the conquest of neurological and sensory disorders were described by some of the Nation's leading medical specialists at the 10th anniversary celebration of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, held November 27 in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Richard L. Masland, NINDB Director (left), welcomed the participants and guests at the celebration and expressed appreciation for the opportunity to review some of the "incredibly rapid developments" in the Institute's growth during the past decade.

Terry, Jones Speak

Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General, and Boisfeuillet Jones, Special Assistant to the DHEW Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, also spoke in greeting to the guests.

In opening the program Dr. Masland traced the historical setting—from the origin of the research branch of the U.S. Public Health Service 75 years ago, to the creation of the Institute by act of Congress in 1950—in which neurology has grown as a medical specialty.

Dr. Masland praised the Institute's first Director, Dr. Pearce Bailey, for his knowledge and sustained effort in developing the NINDB research program. In e-

D.C. Transit Inaugurates Bus Service From Silver Spring to NIH Dec. 18

Negotiations with D.C. Transit for commutation bus service between NIH, Bethesda, and Silver Spring have been completed and the route has been established, according to the Plant Safety Branch.

The new service, to be inaugurated Monday, December 18, is the result of a survey made last year by FSBI which indicated that many NIH employees would utilize public transportation if direct service were available.

Rush Hour Service

The schedule provides one morning bus from Silver Spring to NIH by way of Bethesda, and a return bus by the same route at the end of the work day. The NIH bus will be designated N-7.

The morning bus will leave the D.C. Transit terminal at the Silver Spring Armory at 7:55, arrive at the Woodmont Triangle, Bethesda, at 8:15, and arrive at NIH at 8:20.

The evening bus will leave NIH from the Memorial Road stop, just east of Building 4, at 5:10. It will arrive at the Woodmont Triangle at 5:15 and at the Silver Spring terminal at 5:35. The bus service will not be available Saturdays and Sundays.

Route Traced

The route of the morning bus is from the Silver Spring terminal via Colesville Road, 16th Street and the East-West Highway to Wisconsin Avenue, and to the intersection of Cordell and Norfield Avenues in the Woodmont Triangle.

From the Triangle the bus will return to and follow Wisconsin Avenue to the NIH reservation, which it will enter via South Drive. The route on the NIH reservation will be from South Drive to Memorial Road and the NIH dis-
NIH Employee Health Service reports that 2,217 employees took the recently completed glaucoma-detection tests in August of this year. The tests, made available to the approximately 4,000 NIH employees over age 35, were conducted by the Service to help combat the insidious, sight-destroying disease occurring most frequently in persons over 40.

The test consisted of a visual acuity determination (helpful also in determining the need for spectacles) and a tonometer reading which is both simple and painless. Dr. Patrick J. Sullivan, EHS Assistant Chief, who directed the survey, reported that of the 84 employees whose tonometer readings were above 23.8 (indicating above-normal eye tension) were referred to opthalmologists for further study.

He pointed out that all employees whose tonometer readings were above 23.8 were given a repeat test the following morning. Those whose second test verified the initial finding was the individual referred to his eye specialist.

**CAMPAIGN** (Continued from Page 1)

Displayed at the end of the final week of the campaign were:

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* Result of increase in number of employees since establishment of the campaign quotas.

**Windshield Stickers Out, Bumper Stickers In**

Bumper stickers to replace the windshield parking stickers now in use at NIH will be issued by the Plant Safety Branch in the near future.

To facilitate the issuance of the new stickers, PSB is currently distributing IBM cards to all employees requesting information as to make and model of car, State, and model number. The cards will be more readily visible to the guard force than the windshield stickers. They will also be more permanent, as the adhesive on the windshield stickers is affected by temperatures.

PSB stresses the need for completion and return of the questionnaire as soon as possible, as the parking regulations will be strictly enforced when the new system goes into effect.

In referring these cases the Service suggested three additional tests, known as the visual fields, water provocative, and tonography tests, and requested that the specialists report their findings to the EHS.

Results of these reports, Dr. Sullivan said, revealed that 15 of the 84 cases referred were receiving active treatment for glaucoma, 34 are under continuing observation, and 35 were discharged but urged to continue with the detection tests annually.

Dr. John M. Lynch, EHS Chief, said that NIH employees over 35 who have not taken the glaucoma-detection tests, or those who wish to repeat the test annually, may arrange to do so by phoning the Service (Ext. 4411) during afternoon hours for an appointment.

NIH employees over 35 who are members of the Commissioned Officers Corps do not receive the tests here, since the tests are included as a part of the regular physical examination they receive from the Outpatient Clinic of the PHS, located in the South Building, at 4th and D Sts., S.W.

**Demolition of Bldg. T-6 To Begin Tomorrow**

Demolition of Building T-6, a landmark here since 1942, was scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The two-story frame structure on the northeast corner of the reservation, occupied in turn by the Office of the Surgeon General and NIH, was among the many temporary government buildings designed to serve short-term wartime needs.

Its demolition, in accordance with long-approved plans, follows closely the transfer of all personnel and equipment to the nearby, recently completed Building 31, now the second largest building on the reservation.

Old T-6, constructed under a PHS contract, housed the Office of the Surgeon General from May 1942 until January 1946. Since then it has served as headquarters for the Division of Research Grants.

Following demolition of T-6, the area will be rough-graded in preparation for use as a temporary parking area. In the interim the existing parking lots T-6A, B, C, and D will be utilized, in addition to a temporary parking lot in the area now occupied by Building T-6.

Parking will not be permitted in lots T-6C and T-6D during the two-month demolition period. NIH personnel are requested to keep away from the demolition area during that time.
ANNIVERSARY
(Continued from Page 1)

ing the Institute's growth from Dr. Bailey's leadership at the present time, he said that from its more than $70 million appropriation for the current year, it will support 1,200 research grants, 185 training grants, 800 trainees, and 300 Fellows.

Dr. G. Milton Shy, NINDB Associate Director in Charge of Research, described accomplishments in neurology in the past decade, especially emphasizing the role played by instrumentation.

His predictions for the future of instrumentation in neurological research included the development of miniature devices to replace eyes and ears, artificial nerve cells to imitate nerve function, and computers to simulate the complex operations of the brain.

Cites Research Progress
Dr. John E. Bordley, Professor of Otolaryngology at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and a member of the NINDB Advisory Council, spoke on progress in speech and hearing research and training. He pointed out that the great majority of research studies in the field of communicative disorders is presently supported by NINDB.

In tracing the Institute's grants program he said that in 1961, 108 research grants in these disorders were made, compared to 18 in 1956. Annual cost of present research he added, is $2,119,000—approximately ten times the amount available six years ago.

"To meet the multiple problems of communication," Dr. Bordley said, "there must be developed a well-oriented program of research to determine the primary causes of the disorders, a program of prevention to reduce their incidence, and a program of rehabilitation and education for those suffering from them."

Notes Major Discovery
Dr. Frank W. Newell, Chairman of the National Committee for Research in Ophthalmology and Blindness, told the audience that the most outstanding discovery in ophthalmology during the past 10 years has been the demonstration that excess oxygen is the cause of the blinding disease, retrolental fibroplasia.

He also outlined advances made in the study of glaucoma and diseases of the uveal tract during the past decade.

Dr. Newell especially praised the NINDB Intramural Program under the direction of Ludwig von Sallman. He said that Dr. von Sallman and his associates have become the major investigative group in ophthalmology in the country and that its potential seems nearly unlimited.

The role of the voluntary agency in the conquest of neurological and sensory diseases was discussed by Peter Mosk, Executive Director of the National Health Council, who said that "today both government and voluntary effort face an interesting and challenging time."

A plaque recognizing the "outstanding Ophthalmology Institute" has been awarded to NINDB by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. The presentation was made by Malcolm Hecht, a trustee and former President of the Society.

Studies in Allergic Reactions Described at Freund Seminar
A "unique" finding—that preliminary feeding of simple chemicals to guinea pigs can keep the animals from developing subsequent allergic reactions to the chemicals—was described by Dr. Merrill W. Chase of the Rockefeller Institute at the Jules Freund Memorial Seminar here. With one exception, Dr. Chase said, it is the only known instance in which development of hypersensitivity in the adult animal can be influenced.

When these chemicals are applied to the skin of an untreated animal, an acute allergic (hypersensitive) inflammation developed that resembles contact dermatitis in man. Resistance of the animals fed with the chemicals to development of these contact-type allergic reactions continued undiminished for nine months, he said, with some of the animals losing part of their resistance in following months.

Found by Accident
The Rockefeller Institute investigators "stumbled across" the phenomenon which they called "immunologic unresponsiveness," in guinea pigs that had been used previously as normal controls for a few contact tests, he added, but this produced effective results only inconsistently. Some partially effective results were also obtained after preliminary intravenous administration of the chemicals, he said.

Dr. Crane also discussed newer research on the field of transfer of delayed hypersensitivity by lymphoid cells.

Reviewing the problem of such transfers from a hypersensitive animal into a normal animal, Dr. Shy noted that the mode of administration made a significant difference in the amount of time that lapsed before the transferred hypersensitivity could be demonstrated. If the transferred cells were injected intravenously, hypersensitivity could be demonstrated in 16 to 19 hours, he said, while intraperitoneal injection produced hypersensitivity in 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 days.

He discussed the use of cell-free extracts by various investigators in attempting to transfer hypersensitivity, and the differing results that had been obtained. He added that should the transfer of delayed hypersensitivity by cell-free extracts become definitely established, it could open the way for much progress in the study of hypersensitivity.

Reviews Investigation Status
Dr. Chase also discussed the special approach offered by chemical allergens for studying immunological events within the body, and reviewed the history and current status of investigation into the mechanisms of delayed hypersensitivity.

In conjunction with the use of guinea pigs as experimental animals, he compared the reactivity and usefulness of four different strains of guinea pigs in studies of adjuvant action and delayed hypersensitivity. He noted that definite differences are found between the reactions of the different strains, and even between the sexes within one strain, and suggested that analogous factors might be at play in determining the relative susceptibility of certain human beings to chemical allergens and perhaps drugs.

The Jules Freund Memorial Seminar honors the first Chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, who died in August 1936.

The lecture was attended by an estimated 400 persons, including a number of visitors. Dr. Sanford H. Stone, of the Laboratory of Immunology, introduced Dr. Chase and presented him with a scroll.

Rheumatologists Attend ARA Interim Session
Rheumatologists from the United States, England, the Netherlands, and Germany are scheduled to attend the Eighth Interim Scientific Session of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Association, to be held Friday morning, December 8, in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Delegates to the meeting will be greeted by Dr. Floyd S. Daft, NIAMD Director.

Dr. Roger L. Black, Assistant Chief of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, NIAMD, is Chairman of the Program Committee and a member of the Committee on Arrangements for this session.

Hutterer, Metzner Appointed to OIR Office in Paris
Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, has announced the establishment of an office in Paris, France, to represent Public Health Service interests in Europe.

The new office, designated the European Office, will be part of the NIH Office of International Research.

The European Office will have three primary responsibilities:

1. to represent NIH in negotiations with European and international organizations engaged in medical research in Europe;

2. to collect information on medical research potential and needs in Europe; and

3. to advise NIH grantees in the European area, and assist NIH advisory groups by conducting site visits to institutions proposing research projects for NIH support.

Dr. Charles P. Hutterer, former Assistant Chief of the Grants and Training Branch, National Heart Institute, has been appointed Chief of the European Office, and Clifton G. Metzner, former Administrative Assistant with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, will be Administrative Officer.

Both men are expected to leave with their families for Paris on Friday.

Dr. Shannon said that the new office will work in close cooperation with all agencies in Paris and with representatives of other American organizations having similar interests in foreign scientific activities.

It will also be responsible for conducting negotiations with scientists and government officials of other nations on cooperative research agreements.

Such research projects would be

(See APPOINTMENTS, Page 4)

NIH participation in the meeting will include addresses by five of the 15 NIAMD scientists who are members of the ARA.

The association will conclude its meetings with concurrent and plenary sessions at the Mayflower Hotel, Saturday morning, December 9.
BUS SERVICE
(Continued from Page 1)

charge and pick-up point east of Building 4, then to Center Drive, South Drive, and Wisconsin Avenue.

In addition to the reservation stop, the bus will make two stops in the Woodmont Triangle—at Norfolk and Fairmont Avenues and at Norfolk and Cordell Avenues. It will also pick up and discharge passengers at established D.C. Transit stops en route to and from Silver Spring.

Comments on the new service are invited by the PSB and all suggestions for improvement or change of route and scheduling will be carefully considered. However, PSB emphasizes that the service is being inaugurated on a trial basis and unless fully supported will be discontinued.

DR. FELIX
(Continued from Page 1)
in government service.

In the mental health field, his study would cover the attitudes of families, the community, and employers towards recovered mental health patients, especially those discharged as competent following treatment.

During a recent interview on the NBC “Today” program in connection with the award, Dr. Felix said:

“There has been a renaissance in our attitudes toward mental health during the last ten years or so. Over the last five years with the advent of new drugs, there has been a steady drop in the number of patients confined to mental hospitals. This is coupled with the fact that many more are being admitted annually.”

Heads NIMH Since ’49

Dr. Felix became Director of the National Institute of Mental Health in 1949, when the Institute was founded, climaxing a career in the U. S. Public Health Service which began in 1933.

From 1933 to 1941 he was Clinical Director of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, and Clinical Director and Executive Officer of the USPHS Hospital in Lexington, Ky.

The Rockefeller Public Service Awards represent one of the highest forms of recognition given career Federal employees for outstanding achievements.

They are made possible by a fund established by the late John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, and are administered by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.

Each candidate for the award must have had a minimum of 15 years of public service and must be at least 45 years old.

DRS Assistant Chiefs Effective Dec. 1

The establishment of an additional position of Assistant Chief and a realignment of responsibilities within the Office of the Chief of the Division of Research Services has been announced by Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief. The change became effective December 1.

James A. King, DRS Executive Officer, has been named to the new Assistant Chief post, with responsibility for the Library, Medical Arts and Photography, and Computation and Data Processing Branches. In announcing the appointment Mr. Hansen requested that “questions concerning these branches which are normally brought to my attention will now be handled directly by Mr. King.”

To Expedite Construction

William B. Page, Chief of the Sanitary Engineering Branch, has been transferred back to the Office of the Chief, DRS, as Assistant Chief, with responsibility for the Plant Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Instrument Engineering and Development, Laboratory Aids, and Research Facilities Planning Branches. In the immediate future his primary responsibility will be to expedite the overall construction program at NIH.

Pending appointment of a Chief of the Sanitary Engineering Branch, Edwin M. Lamphere, Chief of the Engineering Section (CEB), will continue construction matters previously handled by Mr. King. Mr. King will be referred to Mr. Hansen until a new Executive Officer is appointed.

Rice Named New NIAID Information Officer

James H. Rice, who has served as Information Officer, Office of the Chief, PHS Division of Personnel since March of 1960, has been appointed Information Officer of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The appointment was effective November 27. He succeeds Donald R. Goldthorpe, recently named Chief, Public Information Section, ORI.

Mr. Rice is returning to an area in which he is already well acquainted. For three and a half years he was an information specialist with NIAID and served as Assistant Information Officer under Mr. Goldthorpe.

Previously he was a member of the information staff of the National Heart Institute.

Carelessness Causes Xmas Fire Deaths: Precautions Listed

For a Christmas season free from the tragedy of fires this year, NIH Fire Marshal Kenneth W. Gettings (Ext. 4276 for additional information) offers the following 10 suggestions:

• When you choose your Christmas tree, select one which appears freshly cut. Feel the needles to make sure they are firmly attached.

• When you put the tree up, place it in the coolest part of the room. It should be as far as possible from radiators, heaters, and the fireplace.

• Use a tree stand which has a water container in which the trunk can rest. Most trees “drink” water fairly fast, so fill the water container daily.

• Christmas tree decorations should be flameproof. Use only decorations made of glass, metal or fire-resistant material.

• Electric trains should be set up away from the tree. A spark from the train could ignite dry pine needles.

• Use only electric lights to decorate the tree—never candles. Be sure to check lighting sets before placing them on the tree. Those with frayed wires should be discarded.

• When you buy a new set look for the UL tag or label of Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc. When you open presents on Christmas morning, put away gift wrapping you intend to keep.

• The lights on Christmas trees should be turned off when everyone is away from home.

• When the needles start falling, take the tree down immediately and discard it outdoors.

• Even if the tree is still fresh, plan now to dismantle it the day after New Year's.

APPOINTMENTS
(Continued from Page 3)
supported by U.S.-owned foreign currencies purchased by NIH in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480). The P.L. 480 funds result from the sale of U.S. agricultural surpluses abroad.

A native of Vienna, Austria, Dr. Huttrer received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Vienna. He also holds a Master of Pharmacy degree from the University of Innsbruck. After working as a Research Fellow at the Sorbonne in Paris, he came to the United States in 1940 and held research positions with several major pharmaceutical firms.

Joins NIH in ‘51

In 1951 he left the National Research Council where he had worked as research associate, to come to NIH as executive secretary to advisory groups in the Division of Research Grants. He also served as Assistant Chief of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, National Cancer Institute, before joining the National Heart Institute in 1957.

Mr. Metzner has been associated with NIH since November 1956, serving first as an Administrative Assistant in the National Institute of Mental Health and later in the same capacity with NIH.

From April to September of this year he was in Dacca, East Pakistan, where he set up administrative procedures at the SEATO Cholera Laboratory.

He was also associated with nutrition studies conducted by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense. He joined the staff of OIR last October.

This map shows the route of the N-7 bus from Silver Spring to NIH. The morning bus will leave the bus stand near the Silver Spring Armory at 8:55 and arrive at the NIH terminal point at 8:20. The evening bus will leave the NIH terminal point at 5:10 and arrive in Silver Spring at 5:35. A few of the 27 D. C. Transit stops along the route are indicated by stars.