It's Parents, Not Changes Causin Gordon Adolescent Upset

Is the frequent change of home and school harmful to children in military families?

Dr. Frank A. Pedersen, a psychologist in the Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, set out to answer this question which has worried military parents since the frontier days.

Information Collected

First he collected information on a group of 27 emotionally disturbed boys who had been referred to the Child Psychiatry Service of Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

The boys, averaging 13 years of age, mainly were the sons of Regular Army officers. They were receiving treatment for a wide range of emotional and behavior problems: Difficulty with studies and with teachers, truancy, brushes with the law for property damage, and neuroses including an assortment of emotional and behavior problems.

Prior Costs Cited

Later he collected a group of 200 to 800 tubes of sera. They were sent to the Perinatal Research Project. But the regular wooden trays capable of holding up to 800 tubes of blood sera was developed at the request of Dr. John L. Sever of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Dr. Sever needed additional trays to hold tubes of sera being shipped in from hospitals collaborating in the Perinatal Research Project. But the regular wooden trays which held only 60 tubes were heavy and cumbersome.

Prior Costs Cited

Moreover, they would have cost from $25 to $75 each for the sizes required—trays capable of holding from 200 to 800 tubes.

Altogether the Perinatal Project will collect about one million tubes of sera in research on the role of infectious agents in the perinatal period.

Light and Inexpensive Trays for Storing Blood Sera Developed for Use at NIH

For the storing of blood sera, NIH scientists are now using a new lightweight but sturdy tray that is more effective and much less expensive than the wooden tray customarily used for this purpose.

Made of polystyrene blocks, the new tray, capable of holding up to 800 tubes of blood sera, was developed at the request of Dr. John L. Sever of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The NIH Federal Credit Union now occupies the west end of the A1 level of Building 31. This picture shows a large portion of the Banking Department. (See ADOLESCENT, Page 8)

The NIH Federal Credit Union has come a long way in 24 years—from a dingy 5 x 6 ft. space in Building 1 to its present light and commodious quarters on the A1 level of Building 31; from an original membership of nine and a capital investment of $45 to a present membership of nearly 8,000 and assets of just under $3 million.

This impressive growth cannot be credited, like Topsey's, to natural causes. It is the result of the dedicated efforts of many NIH employees over the years—the Credit Union officers, its Boards of Directors, committees and staff, most of whom served as volunteers during the first dozen years of CU's existence.

Some of these early laborers, while not currently serving the CU, are still very much in evidence at NIH. Among them are Mrs. Virginia Julia, Statistical Assistant in the Biometry Branch of NCI; Mrs. Catherine Porter, Special Assistant in the Laboratory of Pathology, NCI; and Neil K. Wood, Assistant Real Property Officer of NIH, Plant Engineering Branch, DMS.

Describes First Office

Mr. Wood, who was a member of the NIH Guard Force on night duty when the Credit Union was chartered here in January of 1940, had the job of posting each day's receipts and expenditures for CU's first treasurer, the late Lawrence Johnson, then Captain of the Guard Force.

"The Credit Union 'office' at that time," he recalls, "was located on the first floor of Building 1, in a dimly lighted space about four or five feet square. The desk, with a little cushion and a blotter, was mine. The whole office was mine. I didn't know much about finance, but I did know how to make change. I was just starting to work at NIH."

Petite Carole Driskill, a secretary in the Supply Management Branch, OD, demonstrates the ease of handling and storing a 400-vial capacity polystyrene tray.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

CU Adds 7,913 Members in 24 Years Through Service

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Petite Carole Driskill, a secretary in the Supply Management Branch, OD, demonstrates the ease of handling and storing a 400-vial capacity polystyrene tray.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Gehrig Named Chief of BMS

Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS, since 1962, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau, effective April 1.

Dr. Gehrig succeeds Dr. James V. Lowry who is retiring from the Service and has accepted an appointment as Director of the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Administrates 295 Programs

The Bureau of Medical Services administers medical programs in 295 stations in this country and around the world, including hospitals, clinics, health centers, and quarantine stations.

Persons receiving care under these programs include American Indians and Alaska natives, merchant seamen, members of the U. S. Coast Guard, and Federal prisoners.

Prior to being named Deputy Chief of the BMS, Dr. Gehrig was the first Medical Director of the U. S. Peace Corps. He is a career officer in the PHS and was commissioned in 1943.

A native of Duluth, Minn., Dr. Gehrig received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. After receiving special training in tuberculosis, he became Acting Director of Tuberculosis Control in Alaska.

Comes to D. C.

Later he served in the PHS hospitals in Seattle, Wash., and Staten Island, N.Y., as Chief of Chest Surgery and Deputy Chief of General Surgery. In 1957 he was transferred to Washington, D.C., where he was Deputy Chief of the Divi-
NEWS from PERSONNEL

LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS
A compilation of names of persons eligible to receive 10, 20, 30, and 40, and 50-year length of service awards is now being prepared for the 13th Annual NIH Awards Ceremony to be held this spring. In order to qualify for a length of service award at this ceremony, an employee must have performed the service prior to the cut-off date of December 31, 1965. Employees who are uncertain of their eligibility for these awards or have been overlooked in past ceremonies, may call Ext. 64851, Employee Relations and Services Section, for verification of service computation date.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS
The Employee Relations and Services Section points out that the annual performance ratings for NIH employees are due March 31. Again, this year, reporting and recording of performance ratings will be simplified by relieving supervisors of the necessity for submitting separate rating reports for each employee. Supervisors will complete a form certifying the performance level of the entire group. Employees will be notified of the rating. Only individual Outstanding and Unsatisfactory ratings will require special reports.

Further details are available from your Personnel Officer or Personnel Representative.

PERSONNEL COUNCIL
On February 12, John M. Sangster, Chief of the NIH Personnel Management Branch, was host to the newly established NIH Personnel Council. The Council, composed of members of the Office of Personnel staff, OSG, and personnel officers of the component PHS Bureaus, was established to coordinate service-wide policy matters, disseminate information of mutual interest and explore areas which have presented problems to individual Bureaus and the Public Health Service as a whole.

By pooling its personnel experience, the Council hopes to expand and further refine the personnel system as it is administered in the PHS.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PRAC, Celebrating Second Anniversary, Lets CC Patients Organize Recreation
This month the Patient Recreation Activity Committee, known throughout the NIH Clinical Center as PRAC (pronounced prak), celebrates its second anniversary. Organized in March of 1962 by Arnold Sperling, Chief of the Patient Activities Section, with the cooperation of nine patients, PRAC has come to play an important part in the lives of Clinical Center patients.

Its original purpose was to give the patients an opportunity to participate, through selected leaders, in the planning of their own activities. In addition, the committee has become an important channel of communication between the recreation staff and the patient population. It lets the patients know of policies and programs and serves to stimulate patient attendance at planned activities.

Mr. Sperling says the committee serves as “my eyes and ears” in determining the reaction of the patients to program activities. Its members, he said, are able to give him direct evaluation and constructive criticism.

A third purpose of PRAC is to organize activities. Every Sunday a program—a record hop, card party, evening of child’s play—is planned, executed, and evaluated by PRAC.

PRAC is composed of two bodies: the governing board of four to six leaders which meets once a week to discuss policy and solve major problems, and the general membership (averaging 20), which also meets once a week and is open to all patients.

Problems Mentioned
The biggest problem, Mr. Sperling says, is to maintain the interest of the patients. For this purpose, the committee now uses identification pins, calling cards, black and yellow arm bands, descriptive leaflets, and PRAC bulletin boards in all nursing units.

To increase attendance at meetings, a trophy is awarded to the nursing unit with the largest representation at each meeting. The unit receiving the trophy at four consecutive meetings wins permanent possession of a miniature trophy. Wards 13 West and 7 East are presently the sole possessors of this trophy.

Noted Russian Scientists Visit NIH Laboratories
The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development hosted Dr. Alexander V. Zaporojets, Director of the Research Institute on the Uprising of the Preschool Child, in Moscow, during the scientist’s visit to the Washington area, February 17-20.

Tour Described
Dr. Zaporojets, an American Psychological Association International Exchange Scientist, visited NICHD and other NIH areas as well as surrounding D.C. institutions, to tour laboratories and talk to colleagues working in the field of child health and human development, especially those doing studies relating to preschool children.

During his visit here, Dr. Zaporojets held a seminar for approximately 75 NIH staff members in the Clinical Center’s 14th floor assembly hall. His subject was “Soviet Studies of Perception and Motor Development in Children.”

Visit NIH Laboratories
Dr. A. A. Smorodintsev, Director of the Academy of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., spent several weeks recently visiting laboratories in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Division of Biologics Standards.

Internationally known as an expert on virus diseases, particularly influenza, Dr. Smorodintsev discussed “Live Influenza Vaccination in the Soviet Union” and “Inoculation with Live Parainfluenza and Adenovirus in the Soviet Union” with NICHD scientists.

Guest of PHS
Dr. Smorodintsev was visiting NIH at the invitation of the PHS Office of International Health, under an agreement with the State Department for exchange of Russian scientists.

He has visited NIH on a number of prior occasions, the first in 1944. After touring several other research institutions in the United States, Dr. Smorodintsev plans to return to NIAID for another visit during the latter part of this month.
Dr. Murray J. Shear of the National Cancer Institute has been elected Secretary General of the International Union Against Cancer. He succeeds Dr. Harold F. Dorn of the National Heart Institute, who died May 9 of last year. The choice was made by the Union’s Executive Committee at an Interim Meeting in Mexico City.

Dr. Shear will serve as Secretary General of the International Union until the convening of the Ninth International Congress against Cancer in Tokyo in October 1966.

A prominent cancer research scientist for many years, Dr. Shear has been active in the work of the International Union since 1944. In 1954 he was appointed Chairman of the Union’s First Cancer Chemotherapy Committee and was Chairman of the Finance Committee from 1958 to 1962.

Dr. Shear is presently Special Adviser to the National Cancer Institute’s Director of Intramural Research. He was appointed principal biochemist on the Institute staff in 1940 after having been a member of the Office of Cancer Research of the Public Health Service at the Harvard Medical School since 1931. From 1946 to 1963 he directed research on cancer chemotherapy as Chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology.

Holds Columbia Doctorate

Born in New York City in 1899, Dr. Shear earned the B.S. degree at the City College of New York and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University.

Dr. Shear has been a Fellow in the Harvard Medical School and Consultant in Biochemistry at the Children’s Medical Center, Boston. He has been a Director and President of the American Association for Cancer Research, Organizer and Chairman of the Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners at NIH, and Chairman of the Bioassay Panel, Committee on Growth of the National Research Council.

Among the scientific and other professional organizations of which he is a member are the American Society of Biological Chemists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Critics of TV should remember its medical benefits. It’s the greatest aid to sleep since darkness.—Changing Times.

Institute and Division Personnel Officers Seek Solutions to Complex Problems

These are the NIH Institute-Division Personnel Officers and the areas they represent. Top row, from left: John Elsbree, OD-NIH; Virginia B. Porter, NHI-DBS; William J. Moon, NIAID-DRFR; Errett Straley, DRG-NIGMS; June D. Ardiszone, NIAMD-NIDR. Bottom row: Rosemary H. Williams, NCI; Paul J. French, NIMH; Maxine Millard, NINDS-NICHID; Charles E. Sandeen, DRS; Michael A. Wiencek, CC.—Photos by Hubbard and Guenveur.

The Institute and Division Personnel Officers are constantly seeking new and better solutions to complex personnel problems and are prepared to assist NIH employees and program heads needing information and advice in many phases of their work.

For example:

- An employee needs advice on his retirement eligibility and health benefits.
- A training course is required to familiarize professional staff members with the capabilities and limitations of automatic data processing equipment.
- NIH personnel accepting overseas assignments are deserving of a better system for placement in suitable positions upon return.

- New and less time-consuming procedures are needed to ensure that promotions for supporting staff are based upon both merit and future potential.

Each of the 10 I/D Personnel Officers is the principal advisor to his Institute or Division on all aspects of personnel management. He represents his Institute or Division staff members and employees in the formulation of policies and procedures, and his Division Director and Executive Officer in all matters relating to personnel.

His job is very complex and demanding. It requires him to put into effect a program covering the many and diverse areas of personnel management.

Areas Listed

These areas include advice to management on personnel matters and operation of the program; job classification and pay administration; recruitment and placement of employees, including administration of the merit promotion plan; training; employee relations and services; effective communications, and evaluation of the personnel program to identify new needs or needs for improvement.

If a staff member or employee has any questions about personnel policy or procedures, if he needs advice or information on such matters as retirement, leave, hospitalization or Federal Employees Government Life Insurance, or if he needs advice in relation to a personnel problem affecting his work, the I/D Personnel Officer and his professional supporting staff are trained and available to render assistance.

Nina Braunwald Honored With Achievement Award From Simmons College

Dr. Nina Braunwald of the National Heart Institute’s Surgery Branch was honored last Thursday by the student body of Simmons College in Boston, Mass., when she received the college’s first Student Government Honorary Achievement Award.

Presentation of the award was the climax of “Nina Braunwald Day” at Simmons, which included a tour of the science laboratories, get-togethers with the students and faculty, and a special dinner.

Dr. Braunwald was selected for the honor by a vote of the entire student body from a group of 10 outstanding professional women nominated by the Student Government Council.

The students cited Dr. Braunwald as “a woman who has achieved the ideal of a Simmons education by admirable contributions and dedicated work in a chosen profession, while maintaining a home and family, the fundamental framework of our society.”

First Woman Certified

Dr. Braunwald, the first woman certified to practice open-heart surgery in the United States, joined the NIH staff in 1958 after serving for two years as Chief Resident of Surgery at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Braunwald decided to become a surgeon while still in high school. The decision was a natural one since both her father and her uncle are doctors. Her husband, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, is Chief of the Cardiology Branch, NIH. They have two daughters, aged 3 and 4½.

In 1960 she and two other heart surgeons reported the first clinical success in completely replacing a patient’s diseased mitral valve with an artificial prosthesis that is anatomically very similar to a normal mitral valve.

Film of Famous Book To Be Shown Today

A 30-minute color film based upon Sebastian de Grazia’s controversial book, Of Time, Work, and Leisure, will be presented twice today in the Clinical Center’s 14th floor assembly hall.

The film will be shown at 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Each showing will be followed by a 30-minute informal discussion of the content of the film, its relationship to the Clinical Center patient recreation program, and its place in patient care.

The film sets forth the challenge to modern man presented by time—especially free time, which can be the door to “leisure.”

Additional information may be obtained from the Patient Activities Section, Ext. 62276.

Dr. Green Appointed to Council

Dr. Earl L. Green, Director of the Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me., has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council until September 30, 1965.

In her laboratory, Dr. Braunwald adjusts test chamber holding artificial heart valve she helped develop.—Photo by Jerry Hocht.
Animal, Plant Viruses of Double-Helical RNA Is Topic of Dr. Gomatos

Animal and plant viruses with double-helical RNA was the subject of a discussion by Dr. Peter J. Gomatos of the Rockefeller Institute at a recent seminar of the Laboratory of Biogenesis of Viruses, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Studies by himself and his colleagues, Dr. Gomatos reported, have resulted in additional evidence indicating that the nucleic acid of subacute and Avian wound tumor virus, is a double-stranded polynucleotide.

Various similarities between wound tumor virus and reoviruses—which are more widely distributed among animal species, including man, than any other virus—aroused speculation concerning the relationship of the two viruses.

Dr. Gomatos noted that one of the questions concerning reoviruses is whether they—either alone or in conjunction with physical or chemical agents—cause tumors in man and animals.

No Answer Now

Though there is no answer to this at the present time, Dr. Gomatos noted that considerations of the fundamental and necessary properties of the genetic material of tumor viruses suggests that double-strandedness of nucleic acid, assuring stability of the genetic information, may be one such property.

One of the ways in which reovirus and wound tumor viruses differ from many RNA viruses is the amount of nucleic acid per virus particle. The amount per reovirus particle is greater than 10 x 10^9, and it is probable, from the evidence, that of the available nucleic acid, the amount of RNA is greater than 10 x 10^9.

Whether the RNA of the two bird tumor viruses, Rous sarcoma and avian myeloblastosis, is double- or single-stranded is unknown.

Children begin by asking their parents questions and not really listening to the answers; and they end by giving their parents answers without even listening to the questions.—Sydney J. Harris, Publisher, Newspaper Syndicate.

State, County, Mental Patients Decline In Number for 8th Year, PHS Finds

Patients who are residents of State and county mental hospitals decreased in number during 1963 for the eighth consecutive year, it was announced recently by the Public Health Service.

The number of mental patients represents a decrease of 9.7 percent of the hospital resident population—or 33,075 fewer individual patients—since 1956, the first year in which the total number of resident patients in Public mental hospitals declined. In the year 1962-1963, the decrease was 2.1 percent.

The shrinkage of State and county mental hospital resident population has been achieved during the 8-year period even though the number of persons admitted to mental hospitals has increased, according to data assembled by the Biometrics Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health.

The report in admissions to these hospitals, which began in the mid-1940's, continued during 1962-1963, for a jump from 267,068 admissions in 1962 to a total of 285,244 in 1963, or a 6.3 percent increase.

According to the PHS report, net releases from mental hospitals have almost doubled in the years between 1955 and 1963, from 126,498 net releases in 1955 to 247,228 net releases last year.

Per Diem Cost Is Up

During the same 8-year period, the report said, the average per diem expenditures per resident patient in State and county mental hospitals has increased $2.75—from $3.06 to $3.81.

The implications of the report bring into focus the realities of the Nation's need to improve the scope of its treatment of the mentally ill, said Dr. Robert H. Felix, NIMH Director.

"Although the number of patients residents in mental hospitals at any one time is steadily decreasing," Dr. Felix noted, "there are still more than a half million patients being treated today in mental hospitals."

"It was because of this that the late President John F. Kennedy asked the Congress in 1963 to embark on 'a bold new approach' to the treatment of mental illness."

"The 88th Congress responded," said Dr. Felix, "by passing the Community Mental Health Centers Act, through which Federal funds will be available July 1964 to aid States in the construction of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers within the next three years. . . ."

"When this care is provided in a familiar home setting, experience has shown that fewer patients require 24-hour hospital treatment, the time of treatment is shorter, and the tragic disruption of a human life is lessened."

Dr. Felix added that regulations under which potential sponsors of the new Community Mental Health Centers may apply for Federal construction grants will be issued by the DHESW Secretory prior to July 1964.

Dr. Coatney Confirms Effectiveness of New Antimalarial CI-501

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, confirmed the effectiveness of the antimalarial drug, CI-501 (Camolar) at a recent Grand Rounds.

Dr. Coatney reported that he and his associates, Dr. Peter Contacos, Dr. Joseph Lunn, and John Kilpatrick, using a single intramuscular injection of Camolar in each prisoner volunteer, were able to provide protection against malaria for long periods of time.

This shows that the drug has antimalarial activity that is some seven to 10 times longer lasting, Dr. Coatney said, than that afforded by the "best" antimalarials now available.

The 24 prisoner volunteers were challenged one to 10 times by the bites of mosquitoes heavily infested with the Chessen strain of vivax malaria.

Half Are Infected

As of late November 1963, 12 of the 24 volunteers had developed infections within 169 to 586 days after medication or within 13 to 344 days after their last exposure to infection.

The remaining 12 volunteers continued to show no evidence of infection 619 to 730 days (20 to 24 months) after medication.

Dr. Coatney discussed the importance of such a drug in the world-wide eradication of malaria.

He reviewed the development of Camolar by Parke, Davis and Co. and reported that the first large-scale field trials of the drug are underway in Pakistan under the direction of Dr. Contacos.

As he pointed out, "by passing the Community Mental Health Centers Act, through which Federal funds will be available July 1964 to aid States in the construction of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers within the next three years, . . ."

"When this care is provided in a familiar home setting, experience has shown that fewer patients require 24-hour hospital treatment, the time of treatment is shorter, and the tragic disruption of a human life is lessened."

Dr. Coatney added that regulations under which potential sponsors of the new Community Mental Health Centers may apply for Federal construction grants will be issued by the DHESW Secretory prior to July 1964.
Dr. Rolf Lundstrom of Stockholm, Sweden, lectured on the use of immune and hyperimmune gamma globulin in Sweden, February 28, in the 11th floor conference room of the Clinical Center.

His work with hyperimmune rubella gamma globulin under auspices of the National Bacteriology Laboratory of Sweden is of particular interest to NINDB, NIAID and NICHD investigators working in this field.

Dr. Lundstrom is Head of Epidemiology at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm.

Globulin Denial Questioned

The history of German measles infection given by the women did not correlate with actual presence or absence of antibody. Thus, the investigators comment, the decision to withhold gamma globulin from pregnant women exposed to rubella virus, while those who had antibody were resistant.

The study sample included white, Negro and Puerto Rican women. There was a significantly greater frequency of individuals without antibody among the Negroes when compared with the white patients. The number of women without antibody decreased significantly with increasing age of the patient.

Pregnancies Studied to Reveal Numbers Susceptible to Child-Deforming Rubella

A Public Health Service study recently confirmed that a considerable percentage of pregnant women are "at risk" for German measles (rubella) infection, a cause of malformations in infants.

Testing blood sera of 600 pregnant women (50 from each of 12 hospitals), NIH investigators found that 17.5 percent of the women did not have demonstrable antibody against the rubella virus.

This agent is known to cause a variety of congenital defects in nearly 20 percent of children born to women who inure the disease during the first three months of pregnancy.

If rubella vaccines now under development prove to be safe and effective, young girls and women would appear to be prime candidates for vaccination.

Report Published

The report on the study appeared in the February issue of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The authors are Drs. John L. Sever and Gilbert M. Schiff of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and Dr. Robert J. Huebner of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The lack of neutralizing antibody to rubella found through the tests is considered indicative of susceptibility to German measles; earlier trials with human volunteers showed that individuals without antibody came down with experimental infection with the rubella virus, while those who had antibody were resistant.

The study sample included white, Negro and Puerto Rican women. There was a significantly greater frequency of individuals without antibody among the Negroes when compared with the white patients. The number of women without antibody decreased significantly with increasing age of the patient.

Globulin Denial Questioned

The history of German measles infection given by the women did not correlate with actual presence or absence of antibody. Thus, the investigators comment, the decision to withhold gamma globulin from pregnant women exposed to rubella infection is open to question if based merely on history of past infection as related by the patient. (Gamma globulin is an antibody-containing blood fraction believed to confer some temporary protection.)

The virologists also point out that they have detected as much as an 8-fold difference in rubella antibody titers in lots of gamma globulin, and that selection of blood donors demonstrated to have this antibody might increase the potency of gamma globulin.

Other specimens of blood sera were obtained from various sources for comparative tests. The frequency of individuals without rubella antibodies among 50 young adult Indian and Eskimo women of Alaska was similar (18 percent) to that found for pregnant women in the larger study group. However, it was significantly higher (44 percent) for 50 pregnant women of Hawaiian origin.

A group of 170 young adult male infants of a penal institution was studied for immunity to rubella. The frequency of individuals without neutralizing antibody was approximately 15 percent.

The demonstration by Drs. John L. Sever and Gilbert M. Schiff of NINDB and Dr. Robert J. Huebner of NIAID (reported on this page) that about 17 percent of U. S. women are susceptible to rubella was cited as of particular interest. Studies of this type are being initiated in Sweden.

Dr. Lundstrom also discussed use of gamma globulin in Sweden in prophylaxis or treatment of other infections and as a neutralizing agent against tetanus toxin.

"I tried to enlist in the Army, but they wouldn't have me because I'd been married 18 years—they said I had no fight left."—Hot Shoppes Table Talk.

Swedish Scientist Gives CC Lecture on Use of Rubella Gamma Globulin

Dr. Rolf Lundstrom of Sweden wins Celebrity Award

Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, Director of Intramural Research of the National Cancer Institute, received an Annual Celebrity Award for Medicine March 1 from the King Solomon Lodge No. 18, of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Zubrod was one of four persons of national prominence selected to receive awards for excellence in their respective fields.

The presentations were made at an Annual Celebrity Awards Breakfast at the Sidney Hill Country Club in Newton, Mass.

Others named to receive the awards were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, in the field of Government; Cmdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., of the U. S. Navy; and Rubin Epstein, President of the City Bank and Trust Co., Boston, for his philanthropic work.

Has 1,000 Members

King Solomon Lodge No. 18 is a local chapter of the national fraternal organization, the Knights of Pythias. The lodge is the largest in New England, with close to 1,000 members. It conducts charity work in the Boston area.

laxis and treatment of pregnant women exposed to this teratogenic agent.

Dr. Lundstrom presented data showing that most of the women given the prophylaxis had been protected from manifest infection and defects in the children.

"I tried to enlist in the Army, but they wouldn't have me because I'd been married 18 years—they said I had no fight left."—Hot Shoppes Table Talk.

Dr. Rolf Lundstrom of Sweden, guest speaker (right), discusses his monograph, "Rubella During Pregnancy," with Dr. John L. Sever, Chief of the Section on Virology, Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB, prior to lecture on that subject here. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

"I tried to enlist in the Army, but they wouldn't have me because I'd been married 18 years—they said I had no fight left."—Hot Shoppes Table Talk.
five feet wide and six feet long, just outside of the entrance to the freight elevator. When the office was in use, the elevator entrance was closed off.

This space," he said, "was occupied by a desk, two chairs, and a small safe. In addition to the Credit Union worker on duty, there was room for only one CU member at one time. As a result the members frequently had to queue up in the corridor.

Despite these operating handicaps, the Credit Union's appeal to NIH employees was evident at the end of that first year. The 1940 annual report revealed 338 members, $7,400 in assets, $7,000 in shares, and 127 loans amounting to $6,400.

Comparison Noted
For comparison, the 1963 annual report shows 7,922 members, $2,988,000 in assets, $2,676,000 in shares, and 4,420 loans totaling $2,271,000.

Although it continued to grow, the NIH Credit Union remained in the same office until 1952, when the building that housed it during its first decade of existence. It then moved across the hall to Room 100A, Mr. Wood recalls.

The CU did not hire any paid employees until about 1952, when Mrs. O. J. Wood was engaged on a part-time basis. Now long retired, Mrs. Murray still retains her Credit Union account. It is possible for her to do this because her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Haller, Chief of the Pensions Unit of the Clinical Center, is an NIH employee.

A year later, in 1953, the Credit Union hired its first full-time employee, Mrs. Zella N. Boteler. Mrs. Boteler is now CU's Assistant Manager. Has Staff of 22
Today the Credit Union has 22 paid employees. Its officers and its Board of Directors and Supervisory and Credit Committee members are all NIH employees. None of them receives any compensation except the treasurer, who is paid a nominal sum for this important work. None of CU's paid employees is a Government employee.

O. J. Wood, who has been Manager of the NIH Credit Union since December 1959, is a graduate of Southeastern University with a B.S. degree in Business Administration. He served in the U. S. Air Force during the Korean War, and before coming to NIH was for four years with the Washington Telephone Federal Credit Union.

Mr. Wood, together with CU's paid staff and its officers and board and committee members, is justly proud of its increasingly important role in the lives of NIH employees.

"We are not so much interested in statistics revealing growth," he said, "as we are in people and the

Dr. Charles L. Bernier Named to NICHD Post

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has appointed Dr. Charles L. Bernier to head the Information Centers Program of the Institute, effective February 17.

In his new post, Dr. Bernier will stimulate the establishment of a number of centers designed as national focal points for information on areas of special interest to NICHD, such as reproductive biology, maternal health, child health, aging and mental retardation.

Dr. Bernier is also serving as Acting Chief of the Institute's National Communications Branch.

Before joining the Institute staff, Dr. Bernier served as Director of the Defense Documentation Center in Alexandria, Va., from 1962-64. Previously he acted as Technical Advisor to the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (now DDC) for two years.

Edits Chemical Abstracts
From 1958 to 1961, he served as Editor of Chemical Abstracts, on whose staff he had previously functioned in various editorial positions since 1935.

Born in Winona, Minn., Dr. Bernier attended Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., where he received the B.S. degree in industrial chemistry in 1930, and Ohio State University, receiving the M.D. and Ph.D. degrees in 1932 and 1935, respectively, in carbohydrate chemistry.

Dr. Bernier is the author of a number of articles on documentation, information science, scientific abstracting and indexing. He is a member of Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Documentation Institute, and the American Association for the Advance of Science.

Dr. Bernier services we are able to offer them." By way of illustration he mentioned the additional services provided by CU during the past year: Furniture loans, sale of travelers checks, reduced interest rate on used car loans, loans by phone, payday collections in the Westwood and North Bethesda Office Buildings, level-payment auto loans, and extended hours of service.

Pointing to a letter on his desk awaiting signature, he said, "We are also now requesting extension of our charter to enable us to

Henry Taub Is Appointed to DRFR Committee
Dr. Luther J. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has announced the appointment of Henry J. N. Taub, a business executive of Houston, Tex., to the newly established National Advisory Research Resources Committee for a term ending September 30, 1966. The National Advisory Research Resources Committee was established in December 1962 to advise the Division of Research Facilities and Resources and to review applications for grants-in-aid relating to research and training received by the Division, recommending approval to the Surgeon General of those applications which merit support.

TRAYS
(Continued from Page 1)
period. This virology research is being conducted in cooperation with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Sever also described his problem to the Supply Management Branch, OAM. There, in collaboration with Joseph G. Forbes and Robert R. Kane of the Purchase Standards Unit, Procurement Section, specifications were drawn up for trays made of polystyrene blocks.

The trays were then developed by the Pennsylvania Corporation, which holds the mold—costing $900—for use by NIH. It is not yet available commercially.

New Trays Cost Less
According to Dr. Sever there is no comparison between the two types of trays. The polystyrene trays, which insulate better than wood, can be made in sizes capable of holding 500, 400, and 200 tubes of sera. More important, these trays cost only $2 to $3.50 each.

Another advantage of the polystyrene blocks is their lightness. The largest polystyrene tray—800-vial capacity—weighs only 20 lbs. The largest wooden tray—when fully loaded—tips the scales at 150 lbs.

Dr. Lancaster Discusses Vector Control at RML
Dr. J. L. Lancaster, Jr., medical veterinary entomologist on leave from the University of Arkansas as a special Research Fellow, spoke at a recent staff seminar at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

He discussed his experiences with an attempt at vector control as a means of preventing transmission of anaplasmosis in cattle and pointed out the difficulty of controlling several possible vector species without knowing which was most significant.

Dr. Lancaster also spoke briefly of the experimental transmission in white-tailed deer and passage from cattle to deer and back to cattle.

Anaplasmosis is caused by the agent Anaplasma marginale. It produces severe anemia in cattle by destruction of the red corpuscles and mortality among mature cattle is sometimes high.

Transmission Described
The organism is believed to be mechanically transmitted by a large number of biting flies, among which the Tabanidae are most commonly incriminated. It is also reported to be transmitted biologically by a number of species of ticks.

Dr. Lancaster's purpose at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory is to become familiar with the techniques that are useful in determination of vector transmission of certain agents.

Of particular interest is the fluorescent antibody technique which permits identification of the organism in the arthropod vector.

James H. Parker Dies, Was NIH Projectionist
James H. Parker, 67, retired NIH film projectionist, died in George Washington University Hospital February 27, after a long illness. Mr. Parker, a native of Harrodsburg, Ky., joined the Office Services Branch, OD, as a film projectionist in February 1953 and retired from NIH November 5, 1962. He handled the projection of motion pictures for Clinical Center patients, training films, slides, and other films for the various conferences and meetings on the reservation.

Mr. Parker leaves his wife, Frances R., of the home address, 214 Lawrence Drive, Falls Church, Va.; two children, James H., Jr., of Bowie, Md., and Margaret Parker of Miami, Fla.; and two sisters,
Eleven Science Talent Search Finalists
Lunch at NIH, Confer With Scientists

Eleven finalists in the 23rd Annual Science Talent Search for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships and Awards visited NIH February 28 for a luncheon and individual consultations with NIH scientists.

Two of the student-scientist visitors were among the five winners of scholarships awarded this year. They are Lee Snyder of Haron, S. Dak., who won 3rd place and a $5,000 scholarship, and Joseph Locker of Pittsburgh, Pa., winner of the 4th place $4,000 scholarship.

Dr. Stanley Korenman of the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute, welcomed the group to NIH. Dr. Korenman was a national finalist in the 1960 Science Talent Search.

Dr. Martin Speaks

Dr. Robert Martin of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Neurological and Metabolic Diseases, was guest speaker at the luncheon meeting held in the Conference Dining Room in Building 31.

After the luncheon and talk by Dr. Martin, the student-scientists spent the afternoon talking individually with NIH staff members engaged in research of particular interest to each.

In addition to Lee Snyder and Joseph Locker, the eleven visitors, all high school students, included Joseph Bell, Jr., Springfield, Va.; Judith Goldman, Dr. Korenman, Susan Weiss, Lee Snyder, winner of a $5,000 scholarship, and Dr. Kirschner.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Youthful Westinghouse Contestant Serves as RML Summer Aide

A high school junior who worked at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases was among 314 high school seniors from whom the 40 finalists were chosen in the 23rd Annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

Miss Skillman

Miss Skillman, of Victor, Mont., spent last summer at the N I A D research complex at Hamilton, Mont., fulfilling a scholarship from the Montana American Cancer Society.

One of two exceptional high school students to receive such scholarships from the Montana branch of the ACS, Miss Skillman learned the techniques that helped her write her prize-winning essay, “Effect of Bordetella Pertussis on Permissibility,” concerned actual work she was involved with while at RML.

Puerto Rican Animals Used

Animals from the Puerto Rican colony are playing a role in studying the effect of uterine contraction on an infant’s head, and in studies of the effects of German measles during pregnancy. Work at the laboratory is designed to contribute to eventual prevention of certain forms of neuromuscular disorders in infancy.

Dr. Windle served as Chief of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences and Assistant Director of NINDB before taking charge of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology. His career traces back over 40 years, to graduation from Northwestern University.

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DRG Branch Announces Two New Appointments And One Reassignment

The Division of Research Grants recently announced two appointments and one reassignment in its Research Grants Review Branch.

Dr. Mordecai H. Gordon, formerly of the Research Grants and Fellowships Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, was named Deputy Chief of the branch.

Dr. Stephen Schiaffino, a scientist administrator in the Research Grants Branch of the National Cancer Institute since 1961, was appointed Assistant Branch Chief for Referral. He replaces Dr. Joseph V. Michalski who has been re-assigned as Assistant Branch Chief for Review.

Serves NIMH, NINDB

A former member of the RGRB, Dr. Gordon was Executive Secretary of the Mental Health Study Section from June 1961 to October 1962 when he left to join NIMH. Prior to that he was staff advisor in the Perinatal Research Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, from 1959 to 1961.

Dr. Gordon became Assistant Director of the Veterans Administration Neuropsychiatric Research Laboratory at Perry Point, Md., after 11 years of clinical psychology work in VA hospitals.

A native of Tarrytown, N.Y., Dr. Gordon served with the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1946. A graduate of New York University and Columbia University, he received his doctorate from the University of Tennessee in 1950.

Before joining NCI, Dr. Schiaffino was associated with Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., of Falls Church, Va., from March 1960 until June 1961.

Is FDA Chemist

Except for a 3-year tour of duty with the U.S. Army Medical Corps in this country and the Far East, he was a chemist and biochemist with the Food and Drug Administration from 1948 until 1960.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. Schiaffino is a graduate of George-town University where he received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in 1946 and 1948, respectively, and the Ph.D. degree in 1956.

Dr. Michalski had been with the Research Grants Review Branch since 1960 when he transferred from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He joined the Public Health Service in August 1958.

Computer repairman to company executive: “I’ve found the cause of your slow-down. The big computer is shoving all the work off on the little computer.”—Reader’s Digest.
Oncogenesis Inhibited in Hamsters Infected With SV-40 When Newborn

A method for prolonging the latent period of tumor development in hamsters infected neonatally with SV-40 was reported recently by Dr. Bernice E. Eddy, Chief of the Section on Experimental Virology, Division of Biological Standards, at the Gustav Stern Symposium on "Perspectives in Virology," New York City.

In an earlier study (Fed. Proc., 21: 930-932, 1962) Dr. Eddy found that hamsters infected with SV-40 when newborn appeared to be normal for as long as 100 days; after that, almost every animal developed tumors, if sufficient virus had been given.

With minute amounts of virus, the incubation period for tumor development may be as long as 600 days, but with the concentrated virus dosage, the time of development was never less than 90 days.

In her recent report, Dr. Eddy described a method for prolonging the latent period by repeated injections of large doses of homologous virus

In one experiment, a litter of 12 newborn hamsters was injected with 0.2 ml. of SV-40. After weaning, half of the animals were set aside as controls.

Others Injected Bi-Weekly

Those remaining were injected twice weekly with 0.5 ml. of the same lot of SV-40. Treatment was continued until each animal had received a total of 6.5 ml. of virus.

By the 161st day, the control animals all had tumors and all were dead by the 215th day.

The treated animals were all alive on the 310th day, including one hamster which developed a tumor in the back seat while his husband, at the Gustav Stern Symposium, had been killed in the front seat.

The time at which the additional virus was administered appeared to be important. When administration was delayed until 47 to 94 days after infection, little or no effect on the latent period was noted.

Thus far, administration after 25 to 27 days seems to produce the greatest effect.

The development of tumors in hamsters infected neonatally with adenovirus type 12 was found to be similarly influenced by repeated doses of homologous virus.

Since some of the known oncogenic viruses have properties that are similar to those of non-oncogenic viruses, the results obtained in this study suggest that the disease process can be altered in somewhat the same manner as rabies infection in man.

That is, prevention of the disease process can be achieved after infection by the virus occurs if immunization can be accomplished before symptoms appear.

Reporting Unit Chairman Named, Joint Campaign Enters 2nd Week Here

Yesterday marked the beginning of the second week of the National Health Agencies and Federal Service Joint Crusade Campaign at the National Institutes of Health and in the Washington area. Mrs. Annette Moffitt, of the Internal Operations Branch, DRG, was the first keyman to report 100 percent participation.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Chairman of the campaign and Director of the National Cancer Institute, observed, Each year contributors in our area have shown more and more concern for the plight of people in need by continuing progress toward the goal of 100 percent participation.

"We hope our people at NIH will do their part in reaching the goal this year."

Chairmen Named

Chairmen for the reporting units are as follows: OD and OAM, Richard L. Sogge; DBS, Bertram Baughman; DRF, Dr. J. H. U. Brown; DRG, Charles A. Lauer; DRS, Robert S. Walters; CC, Gloria S. Burich; NCI, Walter H. Magruder; NHI, Betty Wiehle.

Also NIAID, Dr. Randall L. Thompson; NIAMD, Frank L. Mills; NICHD, Paul G. Waughman; NIDB, John E. Fitzgerald; NIGMS, Owen W. Scott; NIHIC, Doris J. Ernst; NIND, Eckart Wipf; and NIH Federal Credit Union, O. J. Wood.

Last year three reporting units reached the goal of 100 percent participation: the NIH Federal Credit Union, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

The reason why drive-in banks are popular with women is that they can withdraw money from the back seat while their husbands make deposits from the front seat.

—The Washington Post.

ADOLESCENT

(Continued from Page 1)

A method for prolonging the latent period of tumor development in man.

One child over-ate and had grown obese. Another nervously pulled his hair and eyebrows out. A third baffled doctors with constant complaints of stomach aches. These children have moved, on average, nine times since birth.

Dr. Pedersen then assembled another group of normal sons of Regular officers from Walter Reed's medical outpatient rolls. They were 20 to 27 years of age, but they were doing well in school and got along well with friends and the rest of the community.

Family Moves 17 Times

He was surprised to find that this group of 30 children has moved about once each since birth to homes in the United States and at overseas bases. One family had moved 17 times. His conclusion: Frequent moving as such does not harm children emotionally.

Dr. Pedersen decided to delve deeper and to question the parents of both groups on their attitudes toward moving and toward military life in general. Two questionnaires to measure these attitudes were given to each mother and father. Results were striking.

The mothers of the disturbed boys almost universally disliked moving and hated the military. They complained about "hastiness and inconvenience" of packing and changing homes, thought switching schools harmed their children, and longed for deeper roots in a civilian community.

They chafed at military social functions, at the system of rank, wanted their husbands to get out of the service, and hoped their sons would never wear the uniform.

Husbands Critical Also

Their husbands as a rule did not object to moving. But they agreed with their wives on the unimportance of military life. They criticized military routine, felt they were not sufficiently rewarded for their work, and wanted to get out of the service.

Parents of the normal children didn't mind packing up and moving. They enjoyed travel and change and thought an assortment of schools enriched their children. The mothers explained: "If I had it to do over again, I would choose a military career... I would like my son to join the service some day." Some admired the military so much that they regretted their husbands had not been in the service.

Dr. Pedersen concluded that "In families which are happily adjusted to military living, the children are more frequent and more strikite. Emotional disturbances are more likely to turn up in the children of families who don't believe in what they are doing."

In a further analysis of his data, Dr. Pedersen has discovered some additional facts. In the families of both the normal and the disturbed boys, the fathers have been separated from the families for an average of 18 months since the sons' births.

Within the disturbed group, the longer the father was away, the more disturbed the child appeared to be. In the normal group, the father's absence did not affect the child.

Dr. Pedersen found one exception: In a couple of cases where the father was particularly harsh and difficult, the boys seemed to benefit from his absence.