4-Story Annex to Building 12 To Add Needed Office Space

Construction of a new four-story office building just north of Building 12 is expected to start late this month. The new building, numbered 12A, will be an annex to Building 12 and will be joined to it by a connecting passageway.

The new building will be of reinforced concrete construction with an exterior brick finish similar to Building 12. Construction is scheduled to be completed in June 1965. Building 12A will provide office space for about 450 employees of the Division of Research Services and the Office of Administrative Management who are now housed in areas which will largely be converted to laboratory use.

Parking Changes Noted

During construction, about 120 parking spaces will be eliminated on the south side of the Central Parking Area (Lot 13C). This is the large lot (460 spaces) bounded by South Drive on the north, Center Drive on the east, and Building 13 on the west.

A new parking lot, included in the construction plans, will not be ready for use until about the last of August 1964. Until then, parking can be found in Lots 16C, 14A, and 31C, which are not now being used to capacity.

The Division of Research Services and the Plant Safety Branch will cooperate to reduce inconvenience during this period.

Building 12, which was part of the Clinical Center construction program, was built in 1950. It now houses the DRS Computation and Data Processing Branch on the ground floor and the Fire Department and Transportation Section, O.A.M., on the first floor.

The design and construction of this new building is being handled directly by DRS, in contrast to other new buildings which are handled by the General Services Administration.

Summaries of Principal Tax Changes Available

Summaries of the principal changes under the Revenue Act of 1964 are now available at local Internal Revenue offices and most banks and post offices, according to Irving Machiz, Director of Internal Revenue for the Baltimore District, which comprises Maryland and District of Columbia.

The two-page instruction sheet also contains the new individual income tax rates which will apply to 1964 income. The publication is designed to assist taxpayers in estimating income tax for 1964.

An infant can hold his head up or even figure out where his candy is hidden, no matter what the brainpower of his father may be. But by the time he is two to three years old, tests indicate, his parents' intelligence will have a direct bearing on his ability to think and to learn.

These conclusions are the result of recent mental and motor tests of infants from one to 16 months of age, and of mental testing of youngsters from birth to 18 years in an earlier project conducted by Dr. Nancy Bayley, Chief of the Section on Early Development, Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health.

Tests Described

Dr. Bayley reported her findings at a recent seminar sponsored by the Laboratory at the Clinical Center.

The motor tests of the infants included measuring the ability of the child to hold his head up, to sit up unaided, and to walk. The mental tests included such items as the child's skill in extracting candy from a bottle, finding a hidden toy, and his understanding and use of words.

In both sets of tests Dr. Bayley found that the infant's performance showed no relationship to sex, place of birth, nor to the parents' educational level. "These scores are poor

(See CHILDREN, Page 6)
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.

THE NIH RECORD

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NEWS from Chicago, April 12-17.

The amended Health Benefits Program Law signed by President Johnson on March 17 makes a number of changes in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. Because of these changes there will be a limited opportunity between now and June 30 for employees to change their health benefits registration. Some features of the amended law are:

1. Eligible employees who are not enrolled may register to enroll.
2. Employees enrolled for self only may change to family enrollment in the same plan and option.
3. The “Self and Family—Female with non-dependent husband” enrollment plan will be automatically converted to the regular Self and Family plan, effective June 21.
4. Unmarried children to age 21 may be included in family enrollments. This previously was limited to age 19.
5. Foster children living in a normal parent-child relationship may be included in family enrollments. Formerly this plan included only natural or adopted children.

Information about the Limited Open Season and other features of this new law will be made available to all employees. All I/D Personnel Offices will have the brochures and registration forms necessary for enrollment change.

The NIH Library Facility: Bldg. 31, Rm. 6N307, 6N309.

Library Week Scheduled

The Clinical Center Patients’ Library will celebrate National Library Week (April 12-18) with an Open House for all CC patients and staff on Wednesday, April 15. The following day two events are scheduled. Children patients will visit a public library in the community, and adult patients will participate in a “Library Bowl,” a quiz program developed by the staff of the Patients’ Library in collaboration with the staff of the Patient Activities Section.

Promising candidates will be referred to I/D program officials for further consideration. These meetings provide an excellent source of recruitment.

Library Orientation

On March 17, PMB was host to 24 high school counselors from Carroll, Frederick and Howard Counties. Their introduction to NIH included a presentation of the film “The National Institutes of Health” and a tour of NIH facilities. The day’s program concluded with a discussion of employment trends at the NIH.

The NIH Sailing Club Meets Here Thursday, April 16

The next meeting of the NIH Sailing Club will be held Thursday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. in Wilson Hall of Building 1.

The first part of the meeting will feature an educational talk on “Basic Principles of Celestial Navigation and Methods of Finding Location at Sea” by Dr. Howard L. Andrews, Radiation Safety Officer of the Clinical Center. Following Dr. Andrews’ talk, there will be a general meeting at which club business will be discussed, along with a showing of a movie on selected sailing subjects of interest.

The club, sponsored by the R&W Association of NIH, meets every third Thursday of each month. Its meetings are open to all NIH employees interested in sailing.

NIDR Booklet Describes Research Opportunities

The many “Opportunities in Dental Research” today are described in a new brochure issued recently under that title by the National Institute of Dental Research.

“New skills are required for today’s dental research,” Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Institute Director, notes in the preface, “and many of the Public Health Service’s training awards administered by the Institute provide training in these skills.

Scientists trained in computer techniques, crystallography, metalurgy, physical anthropology, biochemistry, biophysics . . . and other basic sciences are as much needed as pedodontists, prosthodontists, orthodontists, and oral surgeons.”

Eligibility Data Provided

The brochure provides information about eligibility for awards, stipends, dates, and application for graduate training grants, fellowships, research career and research career development awards.

It also outlines the new clinical research training grant, a program for coordinated basic research and clinical research training.

The 24-page booklet was designed with a spiral binding with index references on tabs for each page. A question-and-answer page covers problems raised frequently by applicants for various types of awards.

Single copies of “Opportunities in Dental Research” are available on request from the Information Office, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

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Exploring NIH

1,700-Foot Tunnel Servicing The CC Is Traffic Artery

NIH can't boast of babies born on "mules." In fact it's all the warehouse tractors, familiarly known as "mules," in the underground tunnel connecting the Clinical Center B2 level with the supporting services in Buildings 13 and 14.

The tunnel, over 1,700 feet in length, was built to provide an all-weather passageway for transporting the many items supplied by NIH sections that are necessary for the daily operation of the huge hospital-laboratory complex located in the Clinical Center.

One of the prime needs of most research laboratories is animals. Every year over a half-million small animals are loaded on trail- ers drawn by the battery-powered "mules," and transported through this underground passage.

Births on 'Muletrain'

Since pregnant animals are often necessary for research purposes, it is not uncommon for birth to occur on the "muletrain"—especially when there is a traffic jam at the Clinical Center end of the tunnel.

These traffic jams are caused by too many people ignoring the request, "Use the Corridor One Floor Up," printed on the doorway to the tunnel area, just behind the Employee Health Clinic.

According to John Warfield, Assistant Chief of the Animal Production Section, Laboratory Aids Branch, DRG, animal traffic alone averages approximately 35,000 mice, 7,000 rats, 2,000 hamsters, 1,000 guinea pigs and 400 to 500 rabbits traveling through the tunnel to laboratories in the Clinical Center during the course of one month or 22 working days.

Surprisingly, all of these small animals are transported by one driver and one warehouse tractor operated by the Division of Research Services.

The main line of tunnel transportation is the responsibility of the Housekeeping Services Section, Office Services Branch, OD. This unit must organize the hauling of refuse cans, larger animals, laundry, animal food and bedding, and all Clinical Center-bound equipment and supplies from the storage area and the carpenter, electric, mechanical, sheet metal, paint, and plumbing shops located in Building 13.

To accomplish this task, eight warehouse tractors or "mules," and their licensed operators are kept on the "mule trains" that pass through the tunnel often consist of eight trail- ers, each carrying six full refuse cans — a heavy load.

Attendant displays the battery-powered "mules" that pull the trailers carrying supplies and waste materials to and from the Clinical Center by tunnel. At the end of each 8-hour working day the "mules" are recharged. They can attain speeds up to 15 miles per hour and are capable of hauling enormous weights. — Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Hill, DRG, to Direct Studies of Problems of Human Reproduction

Dr. Robert T. Hill, scientist administrator on the NIH Division of Research Grants since January 1957, has been appointed to the Maternal and Child Section of the World Health Organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. He will serve as scientist in charge of studies concerning problems of human reproduction. The appointment is for one to four years.

Dr. Hill joined DRG in early 1957 as Executive Secretary of the Endocrinology Study Section. He was a visiting professor at the College de France in Paris in January 1957, and a member of the visiting staff of the National Institute for Medical Research in London from July to December 1956.

Contributing Author

Dr. Hill, whose major fields of interest are anatomy and endocrinology, was a contributing author to The Ovary, published in mid-1962 by the Academic Press of New York and London. He was also a contributing author to Advances in Neuroendocrinology, published by the University of Illinois Press last August.

Before he joined the DRG staff, Dr. Hill was for 20 years a professor of anatomy at Miami, Indiana, and Yale Universities. From 1952 to 1956 he was Chairman of the Anatomy Department, University of Miami School of Medicine. An alumnus of South Dakota College and Kansas State College, Dr. Hill received his doctorate from the State University of Iowa.
Dr. Young, Authority on Malaria, Retires After 27 Years With PHS

The retirement of Dr. Martin D. Young, Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was announced April 1 by Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Institute Director.

A member of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, Dr. Young retired after a 27-year career distinguished by outstanding achievement in the field of tropical medicine.

For his contributions to research, especially in the field of malaria, Dr. Young has received many honors. In 1963 he was the recipient of the Darryl Foundation Medal and Prize awarded by the World Health Organization. Only 10 other malarialogists have ever been so honored.

Dr. Young

Investigators Note Gratifying Progress But Cold Study Needs More Volunteers

The common cold study currently underway at the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, is yielding "gratifying" results, according to laboratory investigators.

Begun in November 1962, the project is designed to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses through studies of nasal washings and blood specimens.

In its 16-month existence, 22 percent of the 300 volunteers who have participated in the continuing study have had infections identified by the laboratory.

The prime causative agents to date, LID said, appear to be members of the rhinovirus group.

Rhinoviruses are considered the "little ones" of the virus family and are "found making their mischief when the larger members of the family, such as polio and influenza, are quiescent."

The percentage of causative agents as yet unidentified in volunteer specimens provide a "fascinating challenge" in the fight against the common cold, the investigators said, but many more volunteers are needed before definite conclusions can be drawn about the common cold group of infections.

The future success of the study depends upon the willingness of NIH employees to continue to cooperate, the researchers said. Volunteers with colds, preferably within the first three days of infection, are invited to participate in this important project.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Hilda Kennedy or Harvey D. James, Ext. 65811.

Dr. Huebner to Receive Bruce Memorial Award

Dr. Robert J. Huebner of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will receive the Bruce Memorial Award at the Annual Session of the American College of Physicians next Thursday evening (April 9) in Atlantic City.

The award, established by the College of Physicians in 1946 in honor of Dr. James D. Bruce, is presented each year to a physician who has distinguished himself through his accomplishments in and contributions to the field of preventive medicine.

Directs Virus Program

As Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, Dr. Huebner directs a research program recognized as a world center for the identification of viruses.

Himself a recognized world leader in medical research, Dr. Huebner is an important figure in the field of virology. The current research program of the Laboratory places special emphasis on viruses and other organisms responsible for infections of the upper respiratory tract.

In collaboration with scientists of the National Cancer Institute, Dr. Huebner and his associates discovered that certain viruses produce persistent viral antigens in tumors induced in experimental animals. This finding suggests the possibility of a similar virus behavior in human cancer.

In Dr. Huebner's early career, which dates to 1942, he gained recognition for significant contributions to the epidemiology of several rickettsial infections. During the early 1950's he shifted his attention to viruses, and he and his co-workers described (or significantly extended existing knowledge of) several new viral diseases.

As recipient of this year's Bruce Memorial Award, Dr. Huebner will receive a bronze medal and an honorarium of $250. In acceptance of the award he will give a lecture entitled "Viruses, Common Colds and Cancer."

Visiting NIAID Scientist Reviews Common Cold Research in England

Speaking at a recent Immunology Seminar, Dr. David Taylor-Robinson, a Visiting Scientist in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, reviewed the history and some of the work being done at the Common Cold Research Unit in Salisbury, England.

Under the auspices of the Harvard School of Public Health and the American Red Cross, an infectious disease hospital was built in Salisbury and was used by the American Army during World War II.

After the war, the hospital was donated to the Ministry of Health and in 1946 it was established by Dr. C. H. Andrews as a volunteer unit for studying the common cold.

Over 7,000 volunteer participants have been used in studies of the unit. Strenuous efforts to isolate viruses in tissue culture culminated in the isolation of viruses from subjects with colds by Dr. D. A. J. Tyrrell and his colleagues in 1960.

These newly discovered viruses have been named rhinoviruses and many different strains are now known to exist.

Experiments in volunteers have shown that persons with serum antibody to several strains of rhinovirus do not develop colds when inoculated intranasally with these strains whereas persons without antibody do develop colds. Similar results have been obtained by workers in NIAID and indicate that a vaccine is a feasible proposition.

Studies Parasites

Other work of Dr. Young has dealt with studies of intestinal parasites, especially the epidemiology and therapy of parasitic diseases in institutional populations.

Since 1950 Dr. Young has served as a member of the Expert Panel on Malaria of the World Health Organization. In 1957 he was a consultant to the International Cooperation Administration mission to the Government of India where he assisted in evaluation of malaria control in that country.

He was subsequently named an Honorary Fellow of the National Society of India for Malaria and Other Mosquito-borne Diseases. He was also an Honorary Fellow of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, at work in his laboratory.—Photo by Sam Lindberg.
Dr. Herman Joins NCI
As Special Assistant

Dr. Ralph G. Meader, Associate Director for Grants and Training, National Cancer Institute, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Samuel S. Herman to the position of Special Assistant to the Director.

Surgeon General Names
Dr. Andrew P. Sackett
Deputy Chief of BMS

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the appointment of Dr. Andrew P. Sackett as Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS. Dr. Sackett, who took office April 1 and will hold the rank of Assistant Surgeon General, succeeds Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, who recently was appointed Chief of the Bureau.

Leroy C. Reid, Jr., Sanitary Engineer in the DRS Environmental Services Branch, measures water to be added to contents of autoclavable plastic bag, which will be sealed by machine in left foreground after water is added.

New Steam-Sterilizing Technique Using Sealed Plastic Bags Developed by DRS

A new technique for steam-sterilizing materials in plastic bags, developed by the Division of Research Services, will be demonstrated next Tuesday (April 14) at 2 p.m. in Room B2S-239 of the Clinical Center. All interested persons are invited to attend the demonstration.

Devised in response to the need for improving the method of introducing food and bedding into germfree isolators, the new technique uses hermetically sealed plastic bags in which the contents can be sterilized—whether food, bedding, tools or other materials.

This method also permits sterilization of supplies in much larger quantities, and storage on open shelves for much longer periods.

The method presently used in germfree animal production employs small steel cylinders which are loaded with food or bedding, then sealed and sterilized in a big autoclave.

Dr. Herman

For several years he worked with various State health departments on venereal disease control and was Director of Venereal Disease Control for the State of West Virginia.

Trains at PHS Hospital

He returned residency training in dermatology and pathology at the PHS Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y. In 1951 he became Assistant Chief of Medicine and Chief of Outpatient Services with the PHS Hospital, Seattle, Wash.

Herman received a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1948 and 1950, respectively.

Cystic Fibrosis Booklet Published by NIAMD

"Facts About Cystic Fibrosis" is the title of a new pamphlet prepared by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

It is designed to present general background information on cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease of children and adults which affects the exocrine, or externally secreting, glands of the body. The result is serious interference with normal bodily functions such as breathing and digestion.

Single copies of the pamphlet, PHS Publication No. 1077, may be obtained from the Information Office of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. It is also on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at 5 cents each.

Dr. Herman

Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS. He was transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1956, where he served as Assistant Chief of the Division of Hospitals and was later appointed Chief of the Division of Foreign Quarantine.

Dr. Sackett was designated by the Public Health Service for advanced training and was sent to England where he received a diploma in public health administration from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

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Marjorie M. King, Secretary in the Office of the Chief, Library Branch, DRS, receives a certificate and cash award for superior work performance from Chris Hansen, DRS Chief (right) and Jess Martin, Branch Chief. She was cited for "her fine performance which has been consistent, sustained, and of great value to the growth and development of the Library Branch at NIH."—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.
Health Agencies Aid All Nat'l Capital Area Families

Harold Russell visits a crippled boy at an Easter Seal center. A trustee of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Mr. Russell, a handless veteran of World War II, is known for his efforts to promote employment of the handicapped.

The services provided by each of the seven organizations supported by National Health Agencies contributions are summarized here. The activities of the Federal Service Joint Crusade Agencies were reported in the preceding issue of the Record.

The American Cancer Society administers its vital program against cancer in three areas. First, ACS service aids and comforts patients and families, and supports medical services for early diagnosis and treatment. Last year, ACS helped more than 25,000 patients by nursing visits. Second, ACS spends millions of dollars each year in support of research as part of a nation-wide effort, in the form of grants, fellowships, and conferences. The third area is public and professional education.

The American Heart Association provides research, community service programs, and education regarding cardiovascular disease, including coronary thrombosis, stroke, high blood pressure, rheumatic fever, inborn heart defects, and others. The AHA program gives highest priority to research support to find the basic causes of these disorders, and for treatment and prevention. Service programs help cardiac patients regain their economic independence.

Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America is making every attempt to stop the downhill course of muscular dystrophy—a disease of the voluntary muscles occurring mainly in children. The Association supports over 100 research projects in leading medical institutes, and operates the Institute of Muscle Disease for studying MD and allied diseases. Its clinics throughout the country provide diagnostic facilities, medical supervision, and assistance, as well as special recreation and education programs for MD children. MDA helps defray the cost of wheel chairs, lifts, braces.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation hopes to conquer cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease of children and adolescents which affects the externally secreting glands of the body. As the mucous-producing gland discharge abnormally, a chronic lung condition develops. The outlook for the disease is improved when detected before permanent lung damage occurs. Methods of treatment have steadily improved with antibiotics, inhalation and vaporizing equipment. The Foundation now has 30 Care, Research, and Teaching Centers across the country.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society combats the chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system known as multiple sclerosis, which occurs most often in young adults. The Society promotes research and encourages clinical studies of MS for greater ability in diagnosis, management of the disease, and evaluation of therapy. There are 29 clinics for patients supported wholly or in part by MS chapters. Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and rehabilitation services are provided for patients in whom the disease seems to be stabilized.

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults provides services to crippled children and adults designed to meet their special education and rehabilitation needs. Among the four local chapters, the D.C. Society for Crippled Children offers classes, therapy sessions, and clinics for patients with almost every type of birth injury and accident, for whom services are not available elsewhere. The Society provides education for preschool children, adapting this work to the special needs of the handicapped. It hopes to make the crippled child more independent in his activities of daily living, as he grows toward physical, social, and—when possible—economic independence.

United Cerebral Palsy Associations provides advanced care and treatment for patients, as well as special education, job training and placement. Cerebral palsy is a general term for a group of disorders caused by injury to certain cells in the brain, which can happen before, during, or after birth, and results in permanent impairment in muscular control, speech, sight, or hearing. Therapy experts at UCPCA help the patients attain as much correction of disabilities as possible. The National Health Agencies solicit funds in order to serve all patients, adapting this work to the special needs of the handicapped. It hopes to make the crippled child more independent in his activities of daily living, as he grows toward physical, social, and—when possible—economic independence.

2 Units Over Top

Thus far only two reporting units have recorded 100 percent participation in the campaign—the Division of Research Facilities and Resources and the NIH Federal Credit Union.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director and Chairman of the NIH campaign, said, "These results are good news to those of us connected with the drive. More important, of course, is the news it brings to those suffering disease, disability, and chronic illness."

"With overall NIH figures of 56.1 percent for the NHA and 53.9 percent for the FSJC, there is still much to be done by the rest of the Institutes and Divisions. We hope they will expend as much effort as have the leading units."

4-Week Returns From NHA-FSJC Drive Show Promise Despite Lag

The National Health Agencies-Federal Service Joint Crusade recently rounded out the fourth week of its campaign here with some promising figures, but the overall total is lagging.

As of March 27 four more reporting units nearly 100 percent participation. The Division of Research Services led this quartet with 94 percent, followed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 86 percent; the Division of Research Grants, 84.2 percent; and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, 84 percent.

To help publicize the NHA-FSJC campaign, this rear screen projection unit has been set up to show films in the lobbies of Building 31 and the Westwood Building. Pictured with the unit are Junith Van Deusen (rear), publicity chairman for the drive here, and co-worker Betty Cochran, both of NCI.—Photo by Lou Cook.

Sooner or later, at least one member of every family in the National Capital Area will benefit from the services of one or more of the National Health Agencies.
APPOINTMENTS
(Continued from Page 1)

nations has required that we speed and improve the mechanisms for the management and uses of the biomedical literature and enhance NLM’s role in the national complex of information processing.

Dr. Wilson will be responsible for NLM’s extramural programs, including the support of medical library facilities, resources, training, fellowships, and the support of scientific publications.

Miss Corning will direct NLM’s program of support to biomedical publications in this country and abroad.

Background Cited

Dr. Wilson was named Assistant Director to the NIH Associate Director for Training in July 1963, after serving two years as Chief of the Training Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Previously she was with the Veterans Administration as Chief of the Residency and Internship Division, Chief of the Professional Training Division, and finally as Assistant Director of the Education Service.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1924, Dr. Wilson attended Bryn Mawr and received her M.D. from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in 1949. After interning at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Hospitals, she was a resident at Children’s Hospital in Pittsburgh and Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Fla.

NIH to Have 4 Exhibits at Federation Meeting

As a result of a change of plans, NIH will not maintain a conference room at the Chicago meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, April 12-17, as reported in the March 24 issue of the Record.

Instead, three Institutes and one Division will display institutional exhibits in the North Exhibit Hall of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The four NIH exhibitors and their exhibits are: National Institutes of Health; National Institute of General Medical Sciences, “The Basics of Research”; National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, “Opportunities for Research”; National Institute of Dental Research, “Demonstration of Dental Caries as a Transmissible Disease”; and Division of Research Grants, “Developing Health Research Manpower.”

These exhibits will be fully manned and on display from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday, April 13; 8:45 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday, April 14-16; and from 8:45 a.m. to 1 p.m., Friday, April 17.

New Evidence Shows Marked Efficacy Of Drugs in Schizophrenia Treatment

New evidence of marked efficacy of drugs in the treatment of schizophrenia was released recently by Public Health Service and collaborating scientists.

The comprehensive study, supported and directed by the National Institute of Mental Health, shows that 95 percent of drug-treated schizophrenics improved within six weeks.

Seventy-five percent showed marked to moderate improvement, according to results of the two- and-a-half-year study, reported in the current issue of “The Archives of General Psychiatry.”

This is the first large-scale study in which acutely ill patients were treated in varying types of psychiatric hospitals. They ranged from small private hospitals to large State institutions.

9 Hospitals Participate

Altogether, the Institute’s Psychopharmacology Service Center enlisted nine hospitals for this Collaborative Study Group. Earlier studies have been limited to hospitals of a single kind.

These results, coupled with the findings from other Institute research, suggest these drugs will be highly effective tools for treating schizophrenics in comprehensive community mental health centers where the emphasis is on rapid and early treatment near the patient’s home. The researchers believe that many of these patients could thus avoid tragic years in institutions.

The investigators explain that their findings make it “more feasible to treat acute psychoses in a variety of clinical settings rather than (solely) in public mental hospitals.”

Patients Average 28 Yrs.

Patients in the study were young schizophrenics averaging 28 years of age, usually suffering either their first psychotic breakdown or first hospitalization, and whom participating clinicians judged to be “markedly ill.”

More than 400 patients either were given chlorpromazine, two of the newer phenothiazines (fluphenazine or thioridazine) or served as controls and received no drugs.

The phenothiazine family of drugs was chosen because it contains the tranquilizers with the greatest potency. Chlorpromazine is the oldest and most reliable drug of Basel.

Dr. Burgdorfer has been associated with the Rocky Mountain Laboratory since 1952-1953 when he was the recipient of a Public Health Service Research Fellowship. He also served as a Research Associate (1954) and Visiting Scientist (1955-1957) at RML prior to becoming a medical entomologist there in December 1957.
Mrs. de Lemos Named To Help Plan Standards

Maureen B. de Lemos of the Electroencephalography Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was one of 11 EEG technicians recently chosen from around the country to participate in examinations conducted as part of a training conference sponsored by the Public Health Service, American EEG Society, and American Society of EEG Technicians.

Hand-picked with the others because of her high degree of proficiency, Mrs. de Lemos is a native of Leeds, England, with over 16 years experience at her specialty.

She trained at National Hospital, Queen's Square, London, and later worked at the Neurological Institute, Montreal, Canada, for three years.

Mrs. de Lemos came to the U.S. and NIH in 1955. Since that time she has worked in NIND's EEG Branch.

TUNNEL

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busy carrying items varying in value from a nickel to $10,000 or more.

During February 1964, the records of Grover T. Fletcher, Head of Housekeeping Services, showed that these eight mules had traveled a distance of more than 800 miles back and forth through the quarter-mile tunnel hauling almost 34,000 refuse cans, 250 animal cages and about 1,500 larger animals, and 4,000 trailers of animal food and bedding averaging around 600 pounds apiece.

And perhaps most staggering of all, in one month 2,149 laundry carts containing over 325,000 pounds of laundry go through the tunnel. That’s more than seven tons of laundry every day.

Utility Tunnel Also Used

Also a part of tunnel traffic are the services supplied by the pipelines entering the Clinical Center through a utility tunnel which is separated from the mule-train tunnel by a concrete wall on the west side. This section of the tunnel carries the steam system, the chilled water system for air conditioning, the pneumatic mail system, and two pipelines—one for compressed air, one for oxygen—for use in the Clinical Center.

With that much traffic, the tunnel is easily the busiest roadway on the NIH reservation. In fact, with the humidity of the boiler system to keep air-polluting products and odors out of the Clinical Center, the pounding of horns and clattering of "mules" constantly hauling long trailers behind them, the tunnel greatly resembles a New York subway minus the trains.

And it is nearly as busy. In consequence, the men who operate the "mules" and load and unload those refuse cans point out that tunnel traffic could be handled more safely and expeditiously if those who send supplies through it would:

• Carefully separate out all glassware;
• Label garbage cans bearing infectious or otherwise dangerous waste materials, and
• Keep the plastic liners in those cans which require them.

It was also reiterated that tunnel service will be more efficient if NIH employees will remember it was built for mule trains—not pedestrians.

NIAID Report Reveals South Florida to Have High Arbovirus Activity

A National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases report has revealed South Florida as a region of considerable arthropod-borne virus (arbovirus) activity.

Arbovirus infections occurred in a small group of patients in Miami in 1958. Serologic studies done of the five cases indicate that St. Louis encephalitis virus, or a closely related agent, was the probable cause.

These cases occurred at the same time as similar ones in Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Republic of Panama, suggesting an outbreak involving the Caribbean and adjacent areas.

A survey of serum specimens obtained from 64 Miami residents prior to the outbreak revealed that six had neutralizing antibodies to one or more arboviruses. Investigators found serologic evidence of infection with a group B arbovirus other than St. Louis encephalitis.

Large Epidemics Rare

Since large epidemics of St. Louis encephalitis are infrequent and the ratio of apparent to apparent infection in such outbreaks ranges from 16:1 to 500:1, it is likely that undetected cases of St. Louis encephalitis virus infection occurred elsewhere in South Florida and the Caribbean Islands in 1958 and that this outbreak, the first to be recognized in Florida, may have been considerably more extensive than these cases suggest.

The report by Dr. N. Joel Ehrenkranz, Dr. William L. Pond, and Dr. Mary Jo Carter of the University of Miami School of Medicine and The Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, and Robert M. Pennington of the Laboratory of Tropical Virology, NIAID, appeared in The American Journal of Medicine.

Chamber Music Finale To Be Given Friday

The third and final of the chamber music concerts, presented as part of the Fifth Annual Concert Series, will be heard next Friday (April 10) at 8:30 p. m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The regular basic string quartet, composed of Nancy Ellsworth, violin; Eugene Dreyer, violin; Mark Ellsworth, viola; and Jean Robbins, cello, will be joined by Ervin Klinkon, cello.

Admission is by ticket only, on sale at the Film Desks in the Clinical Center, the Westwood Building and the R&W office in Building 31, at $1 for adults. Children under 12 and CC patients will be admitted free but must have tickets. Patients may obtain tickets from the Patient Activities Section.