Louise Anderson
Is New Chief of CC Nursing Dep’t

Appointment of Mrs. Louise Carlson Anderson as Chief of the Nursing Department of the Clinical Center was announced April 18 by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH. She succeeds Miss Ruth L. Johnson who transferred May 1 to the Public Health Service’s Division of Nursing in the Bureau of State Services. Mrs. Anderson is nationally known in the field of nursing. She joined the Public Health Service in 1955 and was appointed Assistant Chief of the Department she now directs. She achieved her present rank of Nurse Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1958.

Has Administrative Experience
Prior to coming to NIH Mrs. Anderson had held a number of teaching and administrative posts in universities and hospitals in the East. After completing one year as Assistant Director of Nursing at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh, she was Director of Nursing there from 1944-1954.

(See MRS. ANDERSON, Page 5)

Lung Cancer Death Rate Per 100,000
Of Women Smokers Is 101; Men, 393

A Public Health Service study of 683 women has shown a lung cancer death rate of 101.4 per 100,000 population for female smokers. Earlier data for male smokers have established a lung cancer death rate of 392.8.

The present study also reveals that for female non-smokers, the lung cancer death rate of 683 women has shown a lung cancer death rate of 9.4, compared to 12.5 for male non-smokers. This difference by sex is in line with that for most causes of death.

These and other findings were obtained in a survey of lung cancer mortality as related to residence and smoking histories conducted by PHS scientists, and reported as Part II in the April issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. Part I of the study, on white males, was published in the April 1962 issue of the same journal.

In the latest investigations, William M. Haenszel of the National Cancer Institute, and his colleague, Karl E. Taubert, now of the University of California, collected residence and smoking histories from relatives of a 10 percent sample of white females who died of lung cancer.

(See LUNG CANCER, Page 5)

MALE COMMENT GIVES THE GIRLS A LAUGH

In the Patients’ Library during an open house April 15 in observance of National Library Week, these children patronizing the Library received Mother Goose and Jack and the Beanstalk. At left, William (“Boo”) Rockwell of Bedford Village, N. Y., gains the ear of Brinda Farnow of Williamsport, Md., with a choice literary comment. This, says Brenda, is too good to keep, and passes it on to her friend Diana McMillan of East Lansing, Mich., who leaves her reading long enough for a good laugh. “Boo,” meanwhile, bask in the ego’s glow.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

29 NIH Employees to Receive $3,899 At Annual Awards Ceremony May 19

Awards winners’ pictures will appear in the next issue of the Record.

Twenty-nine employees will receive cash awards totaling $3,899 in recognition of meritorious service at the Thirteenth Annual NIH Awards Ceremony to be held Tuesday, May 19, at 3 p. m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

In observance of this tenth anniversary year of the Incentive Awards Act, the guest speaker at the NIH ceremony will be John D. Roth, Director of the Federal Incentive Awards Program of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Master of Ceremonies will be Dr. Roger L. Black, Assistant to the Director of Laboratories and Clinics and Chairman of the NIH Board on Employee Awards, who will deliver the welcoming address.

The awards will be presented by Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

26 Get Cash Awards

Twenty-six of this year’s 29 cash awards go to individuals. The remaining three will be recipients of a Special Merit Award provided by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The awards will be presented by Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

(See AWARDS CEREMONY, Page 8)

Dr. Rubin Tells of Viral Approach to Cancer Research

The unique properties of an animal cancer virus are yielding powerful clues toward understanding how cancer transforms living cells.

Some advantages for this viral approach to basic cancer questions were suggested by Dr. Harry Rubin, Professor of Virology of the University of California at Berkeley, who delivered the 19th R. E. Dyer Lecture here last Wednesday.

RSV Isolated in 1910

In his lecture, titled “The Malignant Transformation of Cells by Viruses,” Dr. Rubin told of recent research with the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV), the first to be isolated (in 1910) among the animal tumor viruses and well known as the experimental cause of internal, cancerous growths in chickens and certain other birds.

This virus is almost invariably carcinogenic when it infects cells.

New and highly unusual facts about RSV have come to light only recently, Dr. Rubin said.

Interest centers on the fact that the virus is “defective” and needs a “helper” virus in order to reproduce—a discovery announced last year by Dr. Rubin and co-workers.

Most recently, a scientist at the Sloan-Kettering Institute showed that RSV can induce cancer in infant monkeys, thus becoming the first known viral agent in primate animals.

Dr. Rubin noted that RSV stands alone among viruses in having only one known action: the malignant
Dr. Weiger Directs Program Designed To Discover Science Administrators

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director, NIH, to undertake a program that will identify scientists with potential executive abilities and talents.

In announcing Dr. Weiger's assignment, Dr. Shannon said: "The successes of NIH—our success in utilizing the public funds entrusted to us—is going to be determined by our ability to attract and identify scientists who have progressed in their careers to the point where they are equally interested in and concerned with the generalities of science as they are in its specifics.

Dr. Weiger's activities will complement the formal activities of the Personnel Management Branch. "They will, in effect, aid and supplement ongoing personnel functions," he said, "by helping to overcome the present shortages in this professional area."

Dr. Weiger, 35, joined NIH in 1966 as a Clinical Associate with NCI, then completed his training in Internal Medicine, and was named Assistant Director of the Institute in 1962. He received his M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1955.

Virginia Ballet Performs

The Virginia Ballet Company will give a performance in the Clinical Center auditorium next Tuesday, May 12, at 7:30 p.m. for Clinical Center patients. NIH personnel are cordially invited to attend.

66 Percent Participate in NHA-FSJC Campaign

Dr. Robert W. Weiger (right), recently named a Special Assistant to Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, confers with him on problems involved in the area of science administration.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Only two Institutes finished with less than 50 percent participation: NIAID, then completed its training in Internal Medicine, and was named Assistant Director of the Institute in 1962. He received his M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1955.

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NIAMD Scientist Shows Propane Gas ‘Unsicks’ Sickled Red Blood Cells

A National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases scientist has shown that propane gas “unsicks” the red blood cells characteristic of sickle-cell anemia.

This phenomenon, which occurs because of an alteration of an intra-molecular bond, illustrates the sub-molecular mechanisms involved in sickling and unsickling.

In sickle-cell anemia—an inborn error of metabolism—red blood cells, after releasing oxygen, are distorted to a rigid, crescent-like shape. They then often accumulate, thus obstructing blood capillaries and causing the tiny infarctions, the periodic hemolytic crises and anemia characteristic of the disease.

These cells contain a genetically altered, abnormal type of hemoglobin. It is known that the only chemical difference between normal hemoglobin (Hb-A) and the sickle-cell hemoglobin (Hb-S) is in the substitution of the amino acid valine for the normally present glutamine in the two beta chains of the molecule.

Mechanism Proposed

Two years ago the investigator proposed a sub-molecular mechanism for sickling based on the fact that within the Hb-S molecule, two beta chains appear to form a hydrophobic bond at the location of the two abnormal valines.

This introduces a distorting structural alteration, and the sickle-cell hemoglobin molecules stack up along their long axis causing the cell to twist into its sickle shape.

The investigator has now succeeded in showing that, following in vitro exposure to propane, red blood cells of sickle-cell patients fail to form the sickle shape. In addition, propane treatment will unsickle cells already sickled.

The scientist chose propane because of its structural similarity to valine. Propane treatment transfers the abnormal intramolecular valine-valine bonding to propane, altering the distorted Hb-S structure, crumbling the vertically stacked Hb-S molecules, thus unsickling the cell.

A report of this work by Dr. Makio Murayama of NIAMD’s Laboratory of Physical Biology was presented in a paper at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Chicago last month.

Although clinical use of propane gas is not conceivable in the treatment of sickle-cell anemia, the work of Dr. Murayama has further clarified the fundamental mechanism underlying this disease.

Needy, Lonely Patients Here Benefit From Welfare Fund

The 11-year-old boy, a victim of the Clinical Center a great deal of the time. He was always a “good” patient. But the hospital staff knew that his parents, who lived at a distance, had been unable to visit building in a strange city, home and familiar faces seemed thousands of miles and ages away.

What could cheer up such a lonely child? Toys might help, briefly. Perhaps even more, a phone call home would do it, bringing loved voices into his new hospital world.

That call was made—with assistance from the Patients’ Welfare Fund. Later, the boy was given an allowance of $3 each week to spend as he pleased. The greater part of this money went for telephone calls home, and the boy’s life became more normal. The once overwhelmingly large, unfamiliar hospital seemed smaller and friendlier.

Fund Aids Families

It is heartwarming to learn from members of the Social Work Department, which administers the Clinical Center’s Patients’ Welfare Fund, how much of human value is accomplished with so little in monetary value.

“The Fund,” established 10 years ago to assist Clinical Center patients and their families who are under serious financial and emotional stress, is maintained entirely by voluntary support.

The greater share is provided by contributions from the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association. But a significant part of the balance comes from NIH employees, individually and in groups, and from former patients and their grateful relatives and friends. The Fund helps in many ways to provide for patient needs that regular appropriations cannot cover.

High Morale Important

High morale and mental well-being are important to hospital treatment and thus to the success of research studies. Therefore, visits by friends and relatives of patients well enough to receive them are always encouraged, particularly for children patients. For this reason the Fund is often used to provide transportation and local room and board for relatives not financially able to visit patients.

For example, a 3-year-old girl who had spent most of her short life in a convalescent home was admitted to the Clinical Center for treatment of a heart defect. Doctors had little hope for the success of even a temporary corrective operation on one so young, but they also knew the child could not live long if an operation was not attempted.

The little girl was sad and lonely and cried at night for her parents. But with seven other children at home, her parents could not afford to make the trip to Bethesda.

(See WELFARE FUND, Page 6)
transformation of cells.

Other so-called tumor viruses more often kill cells; or they may exist harmlessly in cells except for a rare malignant change.

The importance of RSV’s invariable carcinogenic effect lies in the potential value it may have to researchers interested in many aspects of basic cancer processes.

Dr. Rubin pointed out that a big barrier to progress in understanding cancer has been the lack of an adequate experimental system to study malignant changes in cells.

Studies conducted in living animals, for example, are complicated by the complexity of the animal’s own body.

On the other hand, the researcher can now grow many generations of chick embryo cells in a culture solution outside the body and under strictly controlled conditions.

RSV Transforms Cells

And by adding RSV he can cause the malignant transformation of almost all the cultured cells within two days—a procedure that is so far not possible with any other carcinogenic agent. In this way the carcinogenic change can be continually observed and recorded.

The “defectiveness” of RSV is also unique among animal viruses, Dr. Rubin said, and it shows itself in a surprising way.

In effect, RSV is a viral wolf in sheep’s clothing.

Like most other viruses, it has a core of genetic material (the “genome” made up of nucleic acid) and an outer coating of protein.

But unlike most other viruses, RSV has no distinctive protein coat of its own, Dr. Rubin said. Instead, it borrows the coat from its “helper” virus—one of the avian leukemia viruses (which are also known as chicken leukemia viruses).

Wears Protein Coat

Thus it appears that each RSV particle approaches a cell wrapped in the protein coat of a “harmless” leukemia virus.

But once the virus is attached to the cell wall, the RSV genome begins its work and the cell becomes malignant.

And as the cell divides to form a malignant “daughter” cell, the RSV genome can also divide and be passed on to the daughter cells.

However, it cannot make a complete virus particle which includes the coat, unless an avian leukemia virus is present in the same cell.

Therefore, it cannot be identified as a virus in the electron microscope, nor can it infect another animal until it gets its coat.

It is possible to infect cells which are normally resistant to RSV by merely giving the virus a different coat.

This indicates that resistance of an animal to this virus is determined by whether the virus can attach to and penetrate within the cells of the animal.

It must now be determined whether the newly acquired property of some RSV strains to cause cancer in mammals is due to a change in its coat.

There is some suggestion that the defectiveness of RSV is related to its inevitable carcinogenic effect. This question is presently under intensive investigation.

New Insights Expected

If suggestion is confirmed, it can be expected to yield some completely new insights about the way in which a virus causes a cell to become cancerous.

In closing, Dr. Rubin cautioned against falling prey to the sun­guine view fostered by some groups, that a complete understanding as well as a cure of cancer lies near at hand.

“It is sometimes assumed that if we know how the genetic material of the cell functions,” he said, “we will also know how cancer is caused, and since we are learning much about the former we are also learning an equal amount about the latter.

“This is merely wishful thinking. The systems for studying the carcinogenic process are only now reaching the same level of precision that those used in studying genetic processes attained over twenty years ago.

“It may require years of manipulation and study of these systems before we achieve a secure understanding, to say nothing of a cure, of cancer. We must be satisfied, not with miracles, but with the steady and sure progress which is reality.”

Britons Survey Use of Audio-Visual Aids Here For Teaching, Research

A group of distinguished educators and scientists from Great Britain recently toured the Medical Arts and Photography Branch as part of an international survey of the use of audio-visual aids in teaching and research.

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Among the noted speakers were several Nobel Prize winners.

Prof. R. R. Porter, leading British immunologist, presented the Office of Naval Research Lecture at the official opening session Sunday evening.

Dr. Porter, who heads the Department of Immunology at the Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology, St. Mary’s Hospital Medical School, in London, discussed “The Chemical Structure and Biological Activities of Antibodies.”

Headquarters Dedicated

Immediately preceding the ASM meeting, the American Type Culture Collection marked the dedication of its new headquarters building at 13301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Md., with a 2-day symposium at the Shoreham Hotel on May 1 and 2.

Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Director of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President, gave the principal address.

Parkes, of the Mechanical Engineering faculty at the University of Leicester; Prof. Humphrey Davies, of the Electrical Engineering faculty at the University of London; A. Barclay, Vice Principal of Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh; and A. J. Mee, of the Scottish Education Department.

While in Washington, the group also visited Walter Reed Hospital, the National Education Association, the Naval Medical Center, and the Federal Communications Commission.
MRS. ANDERSON

(Continued from Page 1)

During that period she also served as Special Instructor in Nursing Service Administration at Duquesne University.

She held the position of Instructor in Nursing at St. Lukes Hospital in Cleveland from 1942-1943, at Allegheny General Hospital from 1943-1945, and at Simmons College in Boston in 1937.

In her present assignment Mrs. Anderson will direct a broad program of nursing service for the seven National Institutes of Health that conduct clinical investigations in the 516-bed Clinical Center.

The Nursing Department she will head includes 10 nursing sections, with a staff of over 500, which provide the highest standards of care for a wide variety of research patients.

Conducts Training Programs

The Department also conducts pre-service and in-service training programs for all categories of nursing personnel as well as a program of research in nursing.

Mrs. Anderson received a B.Sc. in Nursing Education from Simmons College in 1936, and earned her M.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1948. She is a graduate of Massachussets General Hospital Training School for Nurses and is a native of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Anderson is active in the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, and the Massachusetts General Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association. She is the author of a number of articles on nursing administration and the nurse in research which have appeared in various professional journals.

Cardiac Symposium Here

May 21 to Draw 300

"New Methods in Cardiac Evaluation" will be the theme of the Fifth Annual Cardiac Symposium, to be held in the NIH Clinical Center auditorium May 21.

More than 300 physicians from the Montgomery County area are expected to attend the meeting, sponsored by the Medical Advisory Committee of the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association.

Dr. Louis Gillespie, Jr., of the National Heart Institute, will speak on "Effect of Tobacco in the Cardiovascular System."

Ruth Johnson Transfers to BSS, Wins Honor for Direction of Nursing Here

Miss Ruth L. Johnson, Chief of the Nursing Department of the Clinical Center, was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal of the Public Health Service at a farewell reception in the Clinical Center April 17, marking her transfer to the Bureau of State Services, PHS, as a Nursing Consultant. The presentation was made by Deputy Surgeon General David E. Price.

The Meritorious Service Medal was awarded to Miss Johnson, Nurse Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps, for her "superior quality work performance throughout her career in the Public Health Service" and for her outstanding achievements on the planning, organizing, and administering of the nursing program of the Clinical Center, the Service's first hospital for clinical research.

Maintenance of the highest standards of patient care, the development of pre-service and in-service education programs for nursing personnel, and a program of research in nursing methods of care and observation of patients were cited as examples of Miss Johnson's many accomplishments at the Clinical Center.

Serves as Consultant

Miss Johnson has been in the Public Health Service since 1944. She began as an associate consultant to assist the Service with the development and administration of the Cadet Nurse Corps and later became a full consultant of this program at the PHS Regional Office in Chicago.

As Director of Nursing at the PHS Hospital in Boston, she reorganized the nursing service there, and then took leave to earn a Master's degree in Nursing Service Administration from the University of Chicago.

In 1950 she became Director of Nursing at the PHS Hospital in San Francisco but was reassigned in 1952 to become Assistant Chief and then Chief of the Nursing Section of the National Institutes of Health Research Facilities Planning Branch which later became the Clinical Center Nursing Department.

LUNG CANCER

(Continued from Page 1)


In general, findings for females agree with the earlier ones for males. For example, the more women smoke, the greater their chance of developing lung cancer; and the risk is greatest for heavy smokers who most frequently and for the four-year settling in large cities. However, place of residence does not seem to play as important a role in determining lung cancer risk for women as for men smokers.

There is no evidence that in females the effects of urban residence and excessive smoking enhance one another. In men, the combined effect of excessive smoking and urban residence is greater than expected.

Future investigations are planned in which detailed information will be collected on such aspects of cigarette smoking as brand preference and age at which the habit was established.

Dr. Haenszel and Mr. Taube believe that such information will make it possible to measure more precisely the degree of smoking exposure for each person studied.

Committee Is Established
to Review Applications
For Construction Grants

A Scientific Review Committee composed of nationally known scientists has been established by the Public Health Service to review applications for research construction grants to make recommendations to the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities. The council, in turn, makes recommendations to the Surgeon General for action on these grant applications for matching funds for research construction.

Announcing the appointment of the committee, Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Chief of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, said:

"Today, most research facility applications are for large-scale construction, often designed to house hundreds of scientists and supporting staff. Another development has been the request for specialized types of research facilities, such as radiation centers, biotrons, and high altitude chambers. "These factors have vastly complicated the review of health research facility applications and have limited the ability of the council to give consideration to pressing policy matters of national interest in the Public Health Service's research construction program. "With the appointment of the new committee, the council will be able to give more attention to considerations such as the impact of the 8-year-old research construction program on institutions and regions."

Committee Members Listed

Chairman of the new Scientific Review Committee is Dr. Louis B. Flexner, Chairman, Department of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Other members are Dr. Frank J. Dixon, Head, Experimental Pathology, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation; Dr. Klaus Hofman, Chairman, Department of Biochemistry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Dr. William D. Holden, Chairman, Department of Surgery, Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

Also Dr. Carl L. Larson, Director, Stella Dncan Memorial Institute, Montana State University; Dr. Ernest W. Page, Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of California Medical Center; Dr. Edmund D. Patterson, Chairman, Department of Medicine, University of Kentucky Medical Center; and Dr. D. C. Tosteson, Chairman, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University Medical Center. Additional appointments to the committee will be made in the next six months.
Dr. Shannon to Receive Swedish Honor May 29

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, will be the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Medicine degree on May 29 from the famed Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, Sweden.

In his letter to Dr. Shannon, Dr. Sten Friberg, Rector of the Institute, said, "The degree is a modest expression of our deeply felt appreciation of the generous support, given through years to Swedish medical research."

Dr. Shannon plans to fly to Stockholm to accept the honorary degree which will be presented at ceremonies to be held in Stockholm's Town Hall.

WELFARE FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

With help from the Patients' Welfare Fund, the parents made the trip and stayed with the child before and after surgery. The operation, happily, was successful, and this younger will return to NIH for more permanent open-heart surgery when she is older, she has been home now for six months, the longest period of time she has ever spent with her family.

Visits President's Grove

Other activities supported by the Fund recently included a visit to the grave of President Kennedy by an 18-year-old Eskimo girl patient who wanted this above all other things. In another instance, a woman who had been admitted for study of a fungal infection gave birth to the only child ever born at the Clinical Center. The Fund supplied a layette and other baby-care items.

At Christmas the Fund often helps parents faced with financial problems in purchasing gifts for their children patients, and throughout the year it helps provide special toys needed in play therapy.

These are a few examples of the many and varied uses of the Patients' Welfare Fund. But not only the financially needy receive attention. Tokens may be given to any patient any time of the year to boost the morale of the lonely or despondent.

Gifts Boost Morale

One woman was cheered immeasurably by a box of personalized stationery; others have assumed a new look on life after an hour in the Clinical Center Beauty Salon.

According to Miss Ellen Walsh, Clinical Center Social Work Department Chief, over 25 percent of Clinical Center patients receive help each year from the Fund, but the increasing number of activities and areas of service, plus increased costs, have made it necessary to spread the money thin.

NIH employees have contributed generously to the Fund in the past and Miss Walsh knows they will continue to do so. They have often used novel and interesting ways to make donations.

Some volunteer their services for certain laboratory research studies and donate their compensation to the Fund. Professional staff members often give honorariums received from lectures or donate royalties from books they have written.

Christmas Donations Cited

Others make joint contributions to the Fund instead of exchanging gifts and cards during the Christmas season. In this way employees of O&M's Supply Management Branch, the Division of Biologies Standards, and the National Cancer Institute contributed substantial amounts last Christmas.

Some NIH personnel have adopted the "birthday-in-reverse" idea, making donations to the Fund each year on their birthdays.

All of these contributions are deeply appreciated and carefully used. But a large amount of money is needed to continue the many services now provided. Recently it has been necessary to curtail some of the services for lack of funds.

Employees who are interested in making a contribution to the Patients' Welfare Fund may do so at any time. It is recommended that checks be sent in sealed envelopes by inter-office mail to Rm. 1N250, Bldg. 10. However, cash may be sent from areas served by the pneumatic tube system to Tube Station AU-1.

Scientists Report That Substance Found In Shellfish Possesses Antiviral Activity

Scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Division of Biologies Standards recently reported that a substance found in shellfish possesses definite antiviral activity.

Treatment with a substance isolated from oysters, the scientists said, reduced the death rates of mice infected with poliovirus type I and influenza B virus. They also revealed that this same substance inhibited the growth of herpes simplex virus in rabbit monolayer tissue culture.

These findings were reported at the April meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Chicago by Dr. Benjamin Prescott and George Caille of the Division of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, and Dr. C. P. Li and E. C. Martino of the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, DBS.

Both antiviral and antibacterial in action, the substance was first observed in 1960 by Dr. Li when mice fed with canned abalone juice exhibited a remarkable resistance to experimental poliomyelitis.

Recent findings show that these substances, termed "paolins" by the researchers, seem to be a normal constituent of water or acetate acid extracts of all the mollusk species thus far studied.

Found in Other Mollusks

Paolins have been isolated from the clam, sea snail, conch and squid, in addition to the abalone and oyster.

The successful isolation of a paolin from oysters as a pure homogeneous substance was effected by precipitation of acetic acid extracts with alcohol, thereby concentrating active paolin into a single fraction. The product is a white powder, water-soluble, non-dialyzable, and heat stable.

Although inhibitory viruses are not of common occurrence and most of those previously reported, for various reasons, are not in use for the treatment of disease in man.

Since shellfish are readily available, laboratories studies to expand the present observations seem warranted and will be carried on at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Division of Biologies Standards.

R&W Sponsors Showing Of Movie on May 9, 10

"Escape from East Berlin," starring Don Murray, will be next in the cinema series sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH. As an extra added attraction, a cartoon featurette, "Adventures of a Road Runner," is also on the program.

Screenings are scheduled for this Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. NIH employees, patients, and friends are invited to attend. Admission is free.

Dr. James E. Birren
Is Named Director of NICHD Aging Program

The appointment of Dr. James E. Birren as Director of the Aging Program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was announced recently by Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the Institute.

Dr. Aldrich said that Dr. Birren, a pioneer investigator in the field of aging, will be responsible for all research and training activities conducted and supported by NICHD for the study and understanding of the processes of aging, including both the intramural and extramural activities.

"These efforts," he pointed out, "will be directed at all aspects of aging, from research and training, including cellular and comparative biology, human physiology, behavioral sciences, and social gerontology."

The overall objective of the NICHD Aging Program is a comprehensive national effort in gerontology aimed at understanding the biological, behavioral, and social changes that take place in a cell, a tissue, an organ system, a total individual or group of individuals with the passage of time.

Serves With NIH

William recognized as one of the leading scientists in the aging research field, Dr. Birren has served in the Public Health Service since 1944. For the past 11 years he has been Chief of the Section on Aging, Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health.

He was editor of the Handbook of Aging and the Individual: Psychological and Biological Aspects, published in 1950, and was an editor of Human Aging: A Biological and Behavioral Study, published last year. His most recent volume, The Psychology of Aging, is a textbook. He is co-editor of behavior, Aging, and the Nervous System, as well as editor of Relations of Development and Aging, now in press.

Prior to becoming Chief of the NIMH Section on Aging, Dr. Birren was a research psychologist with that Institute from 1951 to 1953, and served in a similar capacity with the National Heart Institute's Gerontology Branch from 1947 to 1951. He was also a research fellow at NIH in 1946 and 1947.

Dr. Birren, a native of Chicago, earned his B.Ed. degree from Chicago Teachers College in 1941. He received his M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University.
Three High School Students Observe Library Week Here

For the third year three Montgomery County high school students were assigned to the NIH Library on Friday, April 17, as part of the County's programs for National Library Week.

This year the participants were Mary Ann Levant, Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School; Caroline Miller, Walt Whitman High School; and John Sloan, Montgomery Blair High School.

The students, who are library assistants in their respective schools, participated in a program in the NIH Library as "Librarian for a Day."

They were briefed on the mission of NIH and the role of the Library, and toured the Library and other areas of the Clinical Center. The day closed with a panel discussion.

Dr. Sheldon Dray Named Secretary-Treasurer of Immunology Association

Dr. Sheldon Dray of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has been named Secretary-Treasurer of the American Association of Immunologists, which met in Chicago last month. The association is a component of the six scientific bodies that form the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Dr. Dray, Head of the Immunobiology Section, Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID, is particularly interested in the chemistry, genetics and immunology of serum proteins.

J o i n s P H S i n 1 9 4 7

A commissioned officer in the Public Health Service, Dr. Dray holds the rank of Medical Director. Before joining the PHS in 1947 he held an internship at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospitals.

He received his B.S. from the University of Chicago in 1941 and graduated from the University of Illinois Medical School in 1946. He also holds an M.S. degree in biochemistry from the University of Illinois, and a Ph.D. in physical biochemistry from the University of Minnesota, which he received in 1954.

Overheard: "I didn't say you were built like a truck. I merely observed that people were afraid to pass you on the right."—Hot Shoppes Table Talk.
Long-Time PHS Advisor Wins High ACP Award

Dr. A. Baird Hastings, advisor to the PHS Service for nearly 30 years and a current member of the National Advisory Heart Council, has recently been awarded one of the highest honors of the American College of Physicians, the Award for 1964 for "distinguished contributions in science as related to medicine."

Dr. Hastings, Head of the Laboratory for Metabolic Research, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif., is retired from Harvard University where he was Hamilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry and head of the Department of Biological Chemistry for almost 25 years.

Trains Postdoctoral Fellows

He is now engaged at the Scripps Clinic in research on factors that affect the metabolism of tissues, and in the training of postdoctoral fellows.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Hastings obtained his B.S. degree from the University of Michigan in 1917 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1921. He has been awarded honorary Sc.D. degrees by the University of Michigan, Harvard University, Oxford University, and Boston University.

During World War II, Dr. Hastings was a member of the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and was awarded the Presidential Medal for Merit.

AWARDS CEREMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

ance Rating (the second ever granted at NIH); two will receive letters of commendation for completion of 40 years of service, and 17 will receive 30-year service pins and certificates. Twenty-year service pins and certificates will be presented to 222 employees at ceremonies to be held later in their respective Institutes and Divisions.

In announcing a special awards ceremony to be held November 30 of this year—the tenth anniversary of implementation of the Incentive Awards Program—General John W. Macy, Jr., of the Civil Service Commission, said:

"The special tenth anniversary awards will serve to focus national attention on the way in whichalert and ingenious Federal employees are making substantial on-the-job contributions to economy and greater efficiency in the Federal Government."

Music for the NIH awards ceremony will be by the United States Army Band. All employees are invited to attend.

Speed reading is a necessity these days—or you will never get off the free-way.—Reader's Digest

U.S.-Japanese Scientists Take 1st Step Toward Cooperative Study of Primates

A first step toward collaboration between Japanese and American scientists in the study of primates was taken at a meeting held recently in Japan. Attended by five representatives from this country and ten from Japan, the meeting pointed up the importance of primateology in modern biomedical research and the need for increased international cooperation on studies and exchange of information.

Carmichael Heads Delegation

The American delegation was headed by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary (Ret.) of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Kinji Imanishi, Chairman of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Kyoto University; and Dr. Willard H. Eyste, Chief of the Animal Resources Branch, DRFR.

Four of the 15 participants in a meeting of Japanese and American scientists held recently in Japan to promote collaboration in the study of primates are pictured in front of their meeting place. They are, left to right: Dr. Denzaburo Miyadi, Director of the Japan Monkey Center; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary (Ret.) of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Kinji Imanishi, Chairman of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Kyoto University; and Dr. Willard H. Eyste, Chief of the Animal Resources Branch, DRFR.

A primate information center similar to the one that is part of the University of Washington's Regional Primate Research Center program was urged for Japan. The information centers, besides serving the scientists of their own countries, would exchange bibliographic information, books, research papers, films and photographs.

It was also recommended that the two countries exchange scientists to study specialized techniques that are developed independently in each country.

The meeting was a result of the cooperative efforts of the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Charles I. Wright, NIAMD Pharmacologist, Dies After Long Illness

Dr. Charles I. Wright, a pharmacologist formerly with the Laboratory of Chemistry at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, died April 16 following a long illness. He was 68.

Retired for disability in 1950, Dr. Wright had been associated with the Public Health Service at NIH since 1936 when he joined the staff of the former Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, a forerunner of NIAMD.

He had previously spent four years as an Instructor in Pharmacology at the University of Michigan, where he pursued research which involved developing techniques for study of the respiratory effects of drugs of the morphine group.

Services on Editorial Board

Dr. Wright continued these studies after coming to NIH and later was assigned to the editorial work and served as Chairman of the NIAMD Editorial Board.

When ill health forced him to discontinue his own activities in the laboratory, he trained his wife in many research techniques so that she was able to aid him extensively.

Dr. Wright was a native of Halifax, England. He was a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont, where he also received his M.S. in 1927. In 1932, he received his Ph.D. in physiology from the University of Rochester Medical School.

Society Affiliations Noted

Affiliated with numerous professional societies, Dr. Wright was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physiological Society, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, and Sigma Xi. He was the author of over 30 papers on studies in his field.

Dr. Wright is survived by his wife, the former Anne Hester Van Horn; a son, Neil Alan Wright; and a daughter, Mrs. Helena Wheel-