Nirenberg Among Winners of 1964 Science Medal

Dr. Nirenberg

President Johnson recently announced the selection of Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, research chemist and Head of the Section of Biochemical Genetics in the Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National Heart Institute, as one of the 11 recipients of the 1964 National Medal of Science.

The awards will be presented by the President at a ceremony to be held early in 1965, according to the announcement.

Dr. Nirenberg was cited "for studies of the genetic control of protein synthesis and, in particular, for deciphering the chemical code relating nucleic acid structures to protein structures."

Swedish May Exclude Foreign Abortions, Lecturer Says; 56 From U. S. Studied

By Karen Levin

Swedish may soon close the door on the flood of foreign women who come there to apply for abortions, a pitiful psychiatrist recently reported at a Health seminar here in the Clinical Center.

Dr. Judith Rapoport, a former NIMH Research Fellow, said that in a recent group of 56 American applicants, the Swedish National Medical Board granted abortions to only eight.

Applicants Screened

At the request of the Swedish authorities, Dr. Rapoport screened and studied this group of women at the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm. She explained that "this offered a unique opportunity to study a relatively unavailable group in the United States, the abortion-seeking woman."

There are no studies of women with unwanted pregnancies before the abortion, she noted. In addition, it offered a chance to investigate "a major public health problem in this country," she said.

It has been estimated that more than one million Americans secure abortions a year, and almost all are illegal.

Only 31 states permit abortions to save the life of the mother. Of these, seven also permit them to save the mother's health.

According to studies by the University of Indiana Kinsey Institute, one in ten women have premarital pregnancies, of which almost all are terminated by illegal abortion.

34 Are Single

Of the married women, approximately one in four to one in five have illegal abortions. On their wedding day, three percent are pregnant.

Of the 56 women she studied, Dr. Rapoport reported that 34 were single, averaging 23 years of age, and 17 were married, averaging 32 years. The rest were widowed or divorced.

Almost all came from urban areas, were well educated and belonged to the middle or upper income level. They averaged 2.4 years of college. Nine of the women had attended graduate school. On the whole, Dr. Rapoport found them to be "conservative in manner, dress, and reading taste."

Occupations Noted

All but seven of the women had jobs: three were secretaries; two, bookkeepers; seven, grade or high school teachers; four, registered nurses; two, airline hostesses; and one each in the following occupations: chemist, architect, business manager, travel agent, social worker, statistician, foreign service aide, medical technician, journalist, and commercial artist.

The fathers and husbands of the women were almost all professional people.

Wiesner Delivers The NIH Lecture Here Last Night

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, former Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Dean of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was scheduled to deliver the 28th National Institutes of Health Lecture last night in the Clinical Center auditorium. His subject was "Research in Education."

A renowned educator and scientist, Dr. Wiesner is a recognized international leader in the field of electronics, radar, acoustics and theory of communications.

Appointed Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology in 1961 by the late President Kennedy, Dr. Wiesner served in this high-level post until late 1963 when he resigned to rejoin the MIT faculty.

Holds Other Positions

While serving as the President's top science advisor, Dr. Wiesner also was Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Born in Detroit, Mich., Dr. Wiesner received his B.S. degree from the University of Michigan and his M.S. and Ph.D. in engineering from the same institution.

Nearby Areas Join NIH Staff to Bring Spirit of Christmas to Patients Here

The season this week will send religious services, entertainment and again revolve around the Clinical community organizations are planning to remake this renowned research complex into a "home away from home" for the patients there.

The Patients Activities Section has lined up a large array of talent and unlimited goodwill to help ease the absence from loved ones during this holiday season.

Starting with music by the U.S. Navy Band Dance Combo, many will get into the swing of things with a "Holly Hop" this Friday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. in the CC 14th floor assembly hall.

The children patients won't get into the act until Saturday afternoon, when they will be entertained at a special Christmas party to be held in the 14th floor sanctuary at 3 p.m., sponsored by the parents and medical staff.

Santa Claus gives Kristen Peery of the Clinical Center Patients Activities Section a preview of the 6-ft. stocking full of toys which he plans to distribute to children patients.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

(See CHRISTMAS, Page 5)
New Hourly Rates Become Effective for Regular, Laundry Schedules on Dec. 6

New wage schedules for regular and laundry pay rates went into effect at NIH December 6.

On the regular schedule, the average increase for grades WB-1 through WB-10 is 8 cents per hour; for grades WB-11 through WB-31, the average increase is 13 cents per hour.

On the laundry schedule, there is practically no change in rates for grades WB-1 through WB-8. This decrease was used to pay for the wages for these grades were adjusted upwards last year in recognition of the new Federal minimum wage of $1.25 per hour, and the recent survey (on which the new schedule is based) showed that present rates are still current. For grades above WB-8, the average increase is 14 cents per hour.

ANNUITY INCREASES

Under that law, annuities which start by December 31, 1964, will be increased by only two percent, but is willing to come earlier.

To receive the three percent, the prospective annuitant must be separated on or before December 30, 1964. Separation on or before December 30, 1964, will accord a full month’s service credit for December. Accordingly, PMB recommends that retiring personnel consult with their supervisor and I/D personnel officer in arranging the effective date of their separation to obtain the maximum benefits.

RIDE GREATLY NEEDED

PMB has been requested to publish the following appeal for assistance from an NIH employee:

A daily morning ride is needed desperately by wheelchair-bound woman from Rockville (Ritchie Parkway) to NIH, Building 31. She must be at work by 8:30 a.m., but is willing to come earlier. Needs some assistance to get in and out of the car but is willing to pay very nicely for it. Please call Mrs. Dorothy Yellon 762-7316 (evenings after 6:45) or 49-68345 (daytime).

FIND: A package of 68 3x5 index cards containing what appears to be a bibliography on genetics. Most references are of literature published in 1963 and 1964. The cards were found in the Mail Room of Building 31. Owner please call Mrs. Matthews, Ext. 62266.

Fire Marshal Issues Safety Do’s, Don’ts For Holiday Season

Tis the season to be jolly, but before you deck the halls with boughs of holly, check the following safety do’s and don’ts issued by NIH Fire Marshal Kenneth W. Gettings. These regulations apply to all NIH offices, including those in rental buildings.

- No trees or decorations should be displayed before December 21 and all decorations must be removed by 4 p.m. on January 4.
- Trees will not be permitted in any laboratories.
- The base of natural trees should be placed in water or water-soaked sand. Trees must be held securely in place.
- Glass, asbestos, mica or metal ornaments are preferred. If paper or cotton are used, they must be flame-proof.
- No lights are to be placed on aluminum trees.
- Lights must be turned off at the end of the day or whenever the area is not occupied. All light sets should bear the seal of the Underwriter’s Laboratories and be in excellent condition. All other electrical equipment must be cut off before leaving the area.
- All trees and other large arrangements must be placed out of traffic patterns away from room exits and stairways.
- No decorative lights are permitted in Building 10. Lights will be permitted in public and office areas of all other buildings. No candles are to be used in any buildings.
- After the Christmas trees or other arrangements utilizing decorative lights have been erected,

198 Pints of Blood Donated By NIH Employees in Nov.

During November, the Clinical Center Blood Bank reports, 198 pints of blood were received from NIH donors.

Within the same period, 1,652 pints were used by Clinical Center patients.

Under terms of an agreement with the Red Cross, NIH employees are required to give 2,000 pints of blood per year. This amount is needed to help meet the needs of about 4,900 patients admitted to the CC annually.

Please call the NIH Fire Marshal on Ext. 65771 and request that he inspect the area.

Construction to Elevate Center Drive Roadbed

Are you wondering why the new construction on Center Drive is several feet higher than the existing roadbed? According to the Division of Research Services, the new lane of Center Drive is being built to coincide with the future elevation of Old Georgetown Road.

State Road Commission plans for the widening of Old Georgetown Road call for the raising of the road approximately 5½ feet in the vicinity of the intersection of Center Drive.

This work is due to start in the spring of 1965. When the widening of Old Georgetown Road is carried out, the State will raise the roadbed of the remaining portion of Center Drive and taper this work back into the reservation over a distance of 350 feet.

The end result will be a very slight grade that will be negotiated by cars leaving the reservation and entering Old Georgetown Road.
Lamont-Havers Becomes NIAMD Assoc. Dir. for Extramural Programs

Dr. Ronald W. Lamont-Havers, an eminent rheumatologist, recently was appointed Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Before joining NIAMD, Dr. Lamont-Havers had been a National Medical Director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation since 1958. Now called the Arthritis Foundation, it is the principal voluntary health agency in the field of arthritis.

In his new position, Dr. Lamont-Havers will be responsible for directing the NIAMD programs which administer Federal grants-in-aid for research, training, travelship, fellowship and other extramural activities within the province of the Institute's responsibility.

Program Areas Listed

These areas of responsibility include the arthritic and rheumatic diseases, metabolic diseases such as diabetes, endocrinology, gerontiology, hematology, urology, orthopedics, nutrition, and the basic sciences underlying these clinical fields.

Dr. Lamont-Havers is well known for his work in the field of rheumatology and is recognized internationally for his contributions in exposing fraudulent claims in the treatment of arthritis.

He has also played key roles in numerous research conferences and symposia on rheumatic disease which have been held under the aegis of NIAMD and the American Rheumatism Association.

Born in England, Dr. Lamont-Havers received his higher education in Canada. He was graduated with honors from the University of British Columbia in 1942, and received his degree in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1946.

Interns at Vancouver

After interning at the Vancouver General Hospital, Dr. Lamont-Havers served successfully as Acting Medical Director of the University Health Services at the University of British Columbia, and as Assistant in Medicine at Queen Mary's Hospital in Montreal.

In 1954, he served as Medical Director of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, and the following year was appointed Associate Medical Director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

Nation's Largest Aging Research Center To Be Constructed by NHL in Baltimore

A new center for aging research— to be financed by a Federal agency (the National Heart Institute)—will be constructed soon in Baltimore, Md., on the grounds of the Baltimore City Hospitals.

12 NIH Staff Members Attend Conference on Antiviral Substances

Professional staff members of two NIH institutes and one Division were among participants of a Conference on Antiviral Substances, sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, December 9-11.

Those participating from NIH were Dr. William R. Green, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness; and Dr. Bernie E. Eddy, Dr. C. P. Li, and E. C. Martino, all of the Division of Biologics Standards.

NIAMD Members Participate

Also, Dr. Leon Levintow, Dr. Benjamin Prescott, Dr. Norman B. Salzman, Dr. Arthur J. Shatkin, Dr. Kenneth Takemoto, George Caldez, and Edwin D. Sebring, all of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Randall L. Thompson, who helped plan the conference when he was with NIAMD, also participated. Dr. Thompson is scheduled to leave today on his new assignment as Scientific Representative in New Delhi for the Office of International Research.

Other Papers Presented

Papers presented by NIH researchers included:

"The Use of FUDR in Studies of Vaccinia Virus Replication," Dr. Salzman; "Effects of Natural and Synthetic Sulfated Polysaccharides on Viruses and Cells," Dr. Takemoto; and "Antiviral Activities of Paolins from Clams," Dr. Li.

Architects' drawing of the 4-story, $7.6 million Gerontology Building to be constructed next spring on grounds of the Baltimore City Hospitals.

Heart Conference Lists Priorities for Attack on Cardiovascular Diseases

Seven hundred of the country's leading experts in heart and circulatory disease concluded discussions at the Second National Conference on Cardiovascular Diseases, held November 22-24 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., by placing on record a sweeping perspective of priorities to be tackled in the next decade.

The conference met to summarize progress against heart and circulatory diseases since the First National Conference in 1950 and to prepare a status report as of 1964.

The conferences outlined the unmet needs in the fields of research, education and community service and made detailed recommendations on approaches to filling the gaps.

Reports Presented

Summary reports were presented to the conference by Dr. Irvine H. Page, Cleveland, who outlined research needs and opportunities; by Dr. Charles E. Kossmann, New York, speaking on education; and by Dr. J. Gordon Barrow, Atlanta, community service.

The three reports presented at the closing plenary session were prepared following two days of group discussions.

Full proceedings of the conference will be published later, including three volumes of comprehensive reports on progress and the current state of knowledge of heart and circulatory disease prepared in advance of the conference by more than 400 participating scientists.

Like the First National Conference in 1950, the present conference was co-sponsored by the American Heart Association, the Heart Disease Control Program and the National Heart Institute.

Dr. Abel Wolman, Professor Emeritus, Sanitary Engineering, Johns Hopkins University (right), is congratulated after delivering the final remarks at the plenary session of the Second National Conference on Cardiovascular Diseases by Dr. Irvine H. Page, Director of the Cleveland Clinic (left), who presented the summary on research, and Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NIH Director, who was Co-chairman of the conference.
ABORTIONS
(Continued from Page 1)

The fathers of the single girls included one airline pilot, three college professors, three engineers, twelve business managers, one government official, one high school teacher, one insurance salesman, one lawyer, one orthodontist, one research scientist.

The husbands included three doctors, two pharmacists, three lawyers, three college professors, six business managers, two Army officers.

Invariably, the single women were afraid to ask their families for help.

Psychological Tests Given

Dr. Rapoport interviewed the women for one to two hours and gave them psychological tests. She found that most of the single women sought abortions because of the fear of social disgrace.

Five did not want their child because they were in the throes of a divorce; eight said their pregnancies resulted from rape; two said the pregnancies were inconvenient; one said she could not afford the child. Ten asked for abortions for medical reasons.

None of the women admitted to previous abortions.

A number of studies have pointed to a domineering mother, grief over a lost relative, or emotional maladjustment as the basic reason for the woman's predicament.

Dr. Rapoport found, on the other hand, that most of the women she studied were normal, "not neurotic," with unremarkable and conventional childhoods, little or no rejection of their feminine role, and little guilt over seeking an abortion. Most felt it was their right to refuse to have the child.

Male Partner Described

The composite of the male partner showed him to be "a socially ambitious man one to two years older than the woman, in the middle of a long course of professional training, upwardly mobile and not yet able to support a family under present professional plans."

About half of the single women said they had been "jilted." The rest said they had left the man. Five of the men were married to someone else.

Dr. Rapoport emphasized that the Swedish authorities interpret their abortion laws most conservatively and require documented, medical reasons for the abortions. "In Sweden," she said, "an unmarried girl knows she can't just go to the Board and get an abortion."

Of the eight successful American applicants for abortion in the studies, the married ones were based mainly on records of previous psychiatric difficulty, or records of previous children with congenital defects.

Dr. Rapoport believes that many of the unsuccessful applicants received abortions, probably illegal ones, elsewhere. Twelve have already written her that they secured abortions. Only three wrote to say they delivered the child and put him up for adoption.

Scientists Report New Developments in Search for 'Biological Clock' Mechanism

New developments in the search for the controlling mechanism of the "biological clock" have been reported by National Institute of Mental Health scientists.

The clock concept postulates a clock-like mechanism which regulates daily body functions of mammals in the absence of external stimuli. Among these functions are motor activity (caged rats begin to run on their treadmills at the same time every night) and adrenal secretions.

There is significant evidence for such a mechanism but little is known about how it operates. There are indications, however, that light has some effect on the rhythm, since the cycle persists in undisturbed day-night conditions and in continuous darkness, but is suppressed by continuous light.

Cycle Is Repeated

One of the most striking among these circadian (24-hour) rhythms occurs in the serotonin content of the rat pineal gland. The level of serotonin, a compound abundant in the pineal gland, varies from a low at 10 p.m. to a peak of three times as much at noon. This cycle repeats itself regularly every 24 hours.

Scientists at NIMH's Laboratory

At luncheon meeting honoring the five recipients of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards for 1964, held December 3 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., Dr. Robert F. Goheen, President of Princeton University (left), whose Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs administers the awards, presents Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director (right), with his Award. John D. Rockefeller 3rd (center) established the awards, regarded as one of the highest forms of recognition given Federal career employees for outstanding achievements.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Carl R. Brewer Accepts Associate Deanship at University of Texas

Dr. Carl R. Brewer, Chief of the Research Grants Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has accepted an Associate Deanship at the University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston, effective January 1.

In this position, Dr. Brewer will be associated with Dr. Paul Weiss, Dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, in the development of research and training in the biomedical sciences.

In addition to his post as Associate Dean, Dr. Brewer will also serve as Deputy Director of the Institute of Biomedical Sciences and as Professor of Microbiology at the Houston institution.

Dr. Brewer leaves NIH after five years as RGB Chief, where he has piloted the expansion of the research grants program from a $22.8 million budget in 1959 to its current $51.5 million budget.

Formerly With Army

Before joining NIH, he was for four years Chief of the Research Division, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Research and Development Command in Washington, D. C.

A native of Indiana, Iowa, Dr. Brewer received his Ph.D. degree from Iowa State College, Ames, in 1939. He received a War Department Award for Exceptional Civilian Service for World War II research activities.

Poster Parents Needed For Homeless Children

The Child Welfare Division of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare reports that hundreds of homeless children need foster parents who can offer them the kind of loving care all children need in order to grow into well-balanced adulthood.

Although the need is primarily for homes for Negro children, white families who can offer care to two or more white children are encouraged to do so.

The District of Columbia's Child Welfare Foster Care Program pays $70 a month to board children under six months of age and $60 for those over six months of age. Medical and dental services and some clothing are provided.

Interested couples may write to Child Welfare Division, Foster Home Study Unit, 1291 Taylor Street, N.W., Washington 11, D. C.
Dr. Roderick Murray, Director of the Division of Biologies Standards, has announced the appointment of Dr. John T. Tripp and Dr. John C. Wagner as Assistant Directors for the Division.

Dr. Tripp, Chief of the Division’s Laboratory of Blood and Blood Products since 1955, has been named Assistant Director in charge of licensing, inspection and the coordination of enforcement activities, including investigations of violations of the Biologies Act and regulations for biological products.

Dr. Wagner, who has served as assistant to the Director since June 1960, has been appointed Assistant Director in charge of control activities. Dr. Wagner has also served as Acting Chief of the Laboratory of Control Activities, one of the Division’s seven laboritories.

Both appointees are Public Health Service commissioned officers. Dr. Tripp has been with the Service since 1950 and has been actively engaged in the field of biologies products since that time.

He received his Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1931 from Purdue University and an honorary Sc.D. from the State College of South Dakota in 1961.

Dr. Wagner came to NIH from Lima, Peru, where, on loan from PHLS to the International Cooperation Administration’s Division of International Health, he had served as Director of Peru’s National Institute of Public Health for two-and-one-half years.

Dr. Wagner received his Sc.D. in immunology and virology from the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.

CHRISTMAS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Clifton Park Citizens’ Association, Saint Nicholas will be the honored guest.

That evening at 8 o’clock a musical treat will be presented for both adults and children. In an atmosphere of extravagant sets and beautiful costumes the Nutcracker Ballet Company will perform the Nutcracker Suite in the CC auditorium.

In a do-it-yourself venture the patients and their recreation leaders will form the cast of a Patient’s Playhouse presentation next Monday evening, December 21, at 7:30 p.m. Their production will be titled “Holiday Merriment.”

‘Singing Sergeants’ to Entertain

On Tuesday, a week from tonight, the “Singing Sergeants” of the U. S. Air Force will do their part to make everyone feel at home. One of the most highly esteemed armed service chorale groups, the “Singing Sergeants” will present a full concert of Christmas music at 7:30 p. m. in the 14th floor assembly hall.

On Wednesday, December 23, the 14th floor assembly hall will again be turned over to the patients so that they can hold Open House for their doctors, nurses, relatives and friends. And Santa Claus has already accepted an invitation to be there. In fact, he made reservations for two, with the explanation that his 6-foot stocking full of toys will take up at least as much room as another person.

On Thursday, December 31, a children’s party at 6 p.m. and another from 8 to 10 for adult patients will help usher in the New Year.

Other Events Scheduled

Other events on the patients’ holiday agenda include downtown window shopping, a visit to the National Christmas Tree at the Ellipse, groups of carolers making the rounds of all Nursing Units on Christmas Eve, and the opportunity of all faiths to worship in the Clinical Center Chapel.

Regular Protestant services will be held Sunday, December 20, at 10 a.m. Later that evening, at 6 o’clock, there will be a Christmas Carol service.

Members of the Catholic faith will be able to attend a Christmas Carol service on Christmas Eve at 11:30 p.m., followed by Midnight Mass. On Christmas Day, Mass will be observed at 7:15 a.m. and 8:30 a.m.

A special Chanukkah celebration was held for those of Jewish faith on Friday, December 4.

Welfare Fund Needs Help From Others To Bring Home Life to CC Patients

Happiness is helping someone less fortunate, especially at Christmas time.

Many NIH employees are now having this experience. Instead of exchanging Christmas cards with their colleagues, various groups of NIH staff members have made joint gifts to the Clinical Center Patients Welfare Fund this year, thus assuring that something extra can be provided for individuals who will be spending the holidays in the hospital.

This custom was started by Dr. John C. Wagner as Assistant Director, Laboratory of Control Activities, same room number.

Drs. Tripp and Wagner Named Asst Directors Of Biologies Standards

Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, thanks James B. Davis, Chief of Supply Management Branch (left) and Dr. Harold Stanley, Chief of the Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, NIDR, for their branches’ contributions to the CC Patients Welfare Fund, given in lieu of Yuletide parties.—Photo by Jerry Hocht.

OAM’s Supply Management Branch when James B. Davis, Chief, originated the idea several years ago.

“When I figured out how much it was costing me to send cards to 200 people in our own Branch, I realized that the $25 would accomplish a lot in human value if it could be added to the Patients Welfare Fund," Mr. Davis explained.

Recently when he presented a substantial check to Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, he said it represented contributions from the entire Branch.

SMB Fund Traditional

Sending Christmas Fund money rather than Christmas cards has now become as traditional as Christmas itself in the Supply Management Branch, and the practice is spreading through OAM and to other areas of NIH.

Last year, groups in the National Cancer Institute and the Division of Biologies Standards adopted the “Davis Plan.”

This year, for the first time, Dr. Harold Stanley, Chief of NIDR’s Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, presented a check to Dr. Masur for the Fund from all the members of his Branch.

Other offices may have their own plans under way, but only scattered returns were available at this writing.

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

The greater share is provided by contributions from the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH. But a significant part comes from NIH employees, individually and in groups, and from former patients and their grateful relatives and friends.

Others Send Contributions

During 1964, for example, a check for $900 was received from a small community in Ohio. It represented contributions from citizens there who were friends or relatives of a CC patient. Many times contributions are made without explanation, such as weekly checks for $5 from one couple.

Some business firms send group collections from their employees because they want to do something to help medical research. NIH employees, too, find novel ways of helping. Recently the balance of a discontinued Coffee Fund in the Clinical Center was given to the Fund, as was the sizeable balance of a discontinued Sunshine Club in NIMH.

The Welfare Fund helps in many ways to provide for patients’ needs that regular appropriations cannot cover. At Christmas it helps parents faced with financial problems in purchasing gifts for their children.

Gifts Boost Morale

Not only the financially needy receive attention. Token gifts may be given to any patient of any age at any time of the year to boost morale of the lonely or despondent.

One woman was cheered by a visit to the CC Beauty Shop; an elderly man was grateful for a book of postage stamps; a youngster facing surgery needed his parents, so transportation was arranged for them.

Dr. Masur points out that there are no deductions for administrative costs. Every penny of every donation is used directly for the patients, thus providing happiness two ways—for the one who gives and the one who receives.

The National Library of Medicine was established on October 1, 1956, with the transfer of the functions of the Armed Forces Medical Library.

The NIH Record

December 15, 1964

Page 5
Power Squadron Course In 'Piloting' to Be Given Here Beginning Jan. 11

The NIH Sailing Association has announced that it will sponsor a 14-week instructional course in Piloting, to be conducted in the Building 1 cafeteria on consecutive Monday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, beginning January 11.

Dr. Howard L. Andrews, CC Radiation Safety Officer, a member of the Sailing Association and Squadron Educational Officer of the Potomac River Power Squadron, will conduct the instructional course, which is free to Sailing Association members and all NIH employees interested in sailing or power boating.

Course Developed by USPS

The material to be presented during the 14 two-hour classes consists of the regular course in Piloting as developed by the United States Power Squadrons. Course material and instruction will be provided free of charge. Textbooks and certain course materials, however, will have to be provided by those attending the course.

Although the classes will be consecutive, there will be no session on Washington's Birthday, February 22, a legal holiday. At the conclusion of the 14-week period, April 19, a final examination will be held on Monday, April 26.

Additional information regarding the course may be obtained from Elizabeth E. Warner (Ext. 64705), Dr. Ralph G. Adams (Ext. 62889), or William H. Jennings Jr. (Ext. 62052).

In May, 1930, the Hygienic Laboratory became the National Institute of Health under the Randell Act.

NIRENBERG (Continued from Page 1)

further stated, "Dr. Nirenberg's work has made possible direct experimental evaluation of the chemical processes of the genetic code. This work has illuminated the way in which genetic information is coded into the nucleic acids and used to direct the incorporation of specific amino acids into proteins."

Dr. Nirenberg was born in New York City in 1927 and received his undergraduate and early graduate training at the University of Florida. In 1957 he received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan and since that time has been associated with NIH.

The National Medal of Science was established by the 86th Congress to be awarded by the President to individuals "who in his judgment are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to knowledge in the physical, biological, mathematical or engineering sciences."

Other Recipients Listed

The awards are made on the basis of recommendations received from the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science, consisting of 12 members.

Other recipients of the National Medal of Science as announced by the President are Dr. Roger Adams, Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus, University of Illinois; Dr. Othmar Herman Ammann, consulting engineer and partner in the firm of Ammann & Whitney, New York City; Dr. Theodolius Dobzhansky, Professor and member of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City; Dr. Charles Stark Draper, Head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Eleven members of NIAID's Middle Atlantic Research Unit (MARU) were recipients recently of Sustained Superior Accomplishment Awards at separate ceremonies in the Canal Zone and at NIH for work performed during studies on Bolivian hemorrhagic fever. Two of the 11, Gustavo Justines and Angel Munoz—both Panamanian citizens—received certificates and awards of $1,000 each. The remaining nine, in addition to being cited for staff support in the group award, received certificates and shared a $1,000 honorarium. In the picture on the left, Mr. Justines and Mr. Munoz are shown with other members of MARU and dignitaries from the Republic of Panama, Bolivia and the U.S. From left: Dr. Ronald B. MacKenzie, MARU; Mr. Justines; Jaime Bilbao Zubieta, Bolivian Ambassador to Panama; Jack Vaughn, U. S. Ambassador to Panama; Mr. Munoz; Robert J. Fleming, Jr., Governor of the Canal Zone; Dr. James Watt, Director, Office of International Health, PHS, who represented the Surgeon General; and Dr. Karl M. Johnson, MARU Director. At right, Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director, and Dr. Alexis Sholokov, Chief of the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, DBS, congratulate four NIH laboratory workers who were among the nine sharing the group award and honorarium. From left: Dr. Davis, Dr. Sholokov, Durus D. Davis, Dorothy O. Smith, Mary T. Scherer, and Norman H. Smith. The remaining five—Eugenia Litton, Yolanda Reyna, Thomasa Riddell, George Smart, and Wilfred Smith, all Panamanian citizens, were not available for the Canal Zone ceremonies.—Right Photo by Sam Silverman.

Child Health Announces Appointments, Promotion

Four appointments to the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the promotion of one staff member were announced recently by the Institute.

The new staff members and their positions are Dr. Philip A. Corfman, Medical Officer, Reproductive Biology Program; Dr. Philip L. Williams, Orthopedic Consultant, Growth and Development Program; Dr. Sydney Segal, Visiting Scientist, Perinatal Biology and Developmental Pharmacology Programs; and Richard L. Hopkins, Chief of the Extramural Management Branch.

McDougall Promoted

John C. McDougall, formerly EMB Chief, moves into the recently established position of Assistant to the Director for Operations.

Dr. Corfman, who will work on reproduction and population dynamics, is an experienced obstetrician-gynecologist who most recently was a Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation Research Fellow in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Solomon Lefschetz, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, Princeton University.

Also Dr. Neal Elgar Miller, Angell Professor of Psychology at Yale; Dr. Marston Morse, Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; Dr. Julian Schwinger, Professor of Physics at Harvard; Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, Professor-at-Large, University of California (San Diego); and Dr. Robert Burna Woodward, Donner Professor of Science at Harvard.

Dr. Williams will work on research related to functional biology and will be a Guest Scientist at the Naval Medical Research Institute, where he will develop research and conduct clinical studies on bone and cartilage growth.

The Institute's first Visiting Scientist, Dr. Segal, is currently working in the areas of infant and newborn respiratory processes, intrauterine physiology, and adaptation of the newborn to its environment.

As Chief of the Extramural Management Branch, Mr. Hopkins will be responsible for administrative and fiscal review of grant applications, formulation and implementation of grants and contracts management policies, and coordination and maintenance of grants records.

To Aid in Liaison

He will also assist Mr. McDougall in providing liaison with grantees, the DRG, and others on grants management matters.

In his new position Mr. McDougall will be responsible for providing operations support for NICHD's scientific programs, including scientific, administrative, and technical services, such as grants processing, management, contracts, facilities and resources, and epidemiology and biometry.

Prior to his appointment as EMB Chief in June 1963, Mr. McDougall was Chief of the Administrative Methods Branch, Division of Health Services, Children's Bureau, DHEW, where he was responsible for administrative aspects of the Bureau's maternal and child health programs and services for crippled children. 

THE NIH RECORD  December 15, 1964

Page 6
NIAMD Study Evaluates Diagnostic Criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis

By Mary Henley

A mathematical evaluation of the criteria used in diagnosing rheumatoid arthritis shows, among other things, that morning stiffness should persist at least ten minutes to be considered in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

The evaluation of all diagnostic criteria of the American Rheumatism Association (ARA) points up the importance of using each individual criterion for a better or more precise diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

Evidence obtained from analyses of each criterion, measured against all other ARA standards in the group, indicates that although some criteria are more valuable than others, none should be excluded from diagnostic procedures for rheumatoid arthritis.

Present Criteria Weak

Recognized weaknesses in present diagnostic criteria led to this study by Dr. William M. O'Brien, formerly of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; Dr. Thomas A. Burch of NIAMD, and NIAMD's late Clinical Director, Dr. Joseph J. Bunin.

The results of this study were reported in a paper presented by Dr. O'Brien at the opening session, Friday, December 4, of the Eleventh Interim Scientific Session of the American Rheumatism Association at its 2-day meeting.

Dr. O'Brien, now with Yale University, also noted that at least the diagnostic value of present ARA criteria would be strengthened considerably by the adoption of certain revisions.

A committee of the ARA drew up the original criteria for the diagnostic classification of patients with probable, definite, or classical rheumatoid arthritis. Subsequently, these criteria were modified for use as diagnostic standards in population studies. In general, the criteria concern factors such as morning stiffness, pain on motion, tenderness, joint swelling, skeletal changes as detected by X-rays, a blood serum factor, or a combination of such findings.

Indian Tribes Studied

In their mathematical evaluation of these criteria, Dr. O'Brien and associates used data previously acquired in surveys of rheumatoid arthritis in two North American Indian tribes—the Pimas of Arizona and the Blackfeet of Montana. With these population samples, the team made individual evaluations of each criterion against all other criteria in this diagnostic grouping.

From their data, the scientists recommended that the criterion of morning stiffness specifies a duration of at least ten minutes. In their studies, morning stiffness of less than ten minutes duration showed no association with ARA's diagnostic criteria such as a strongly positive blood examination, joint swelling, and structural changes found by X-rays.

Conclusions Emphasized

Commenting on the conclusions reached in this study, Dr. Burch said, "Despite apparent weaknesses in present criteria, it is important to include each and every diagnostic standard in population surveys of rheumatoid arthritis."

He noted that some investigators omit one or more of the criteria from their survey protocols, chiefly because of the added cost in time and money.

Such omissions, Dr. Burch said, make comparisons with the results of surveys that utilize all criteria extremely difficult. Recognition should be given to the importance of everyone using exactly the same diagnostic criteria for rheumatoid arthritis to ensure comparability in their reports, he concluded.

New Sections Organized in NIAMD Laboratory

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has announced the establishment of new sections in its Laboratory of Physical Chemistry.

This laboratory, which evolved from an Office of the Chief and Sections on Macromolecules, Bioenergetics, and Physical Biochemistry, was formally designated a laboratory in April 1964, with Dr. Koloman Laki as Chief.

The laboratory is now composed of an Office of the Chief and Sections on Macromolecules, Bioenergetics, and Physical Biochemistry, Dr. Laki and Dr. Russell notes that Alaskan Eskimos and East Indians develop more dental decay than is in North America, despite the fact that Eskimos do not brush their teeth or eat the so-called protective foods.

Dr. Russell notes that Alaskan Eskimos and East Indians develop more dental decay after examination for arthritis in the survey van used by Dr. Thomas A. Burch in studies of rheumatoid arthritis in Montana.

NIH Researchers Attend Montreal AAAS Meeting

Up to 10,000 scientists and researchers, including 12 from NIH, are expected to attend the 113th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held this year in Montreal, Canada, December 26-31.

Features of the 1964 meeting will include symposia on pest control, primate behavior, differentiation of living cultures, possible influences on weather of meteors and the moon, and effects on health of trace elements in food and water.

Lectures and discussions also are planned on lower animals and their self-regulating populations, the world's nonrenewable mineral resources, and new channels in astronomy.

NIH Researchers Attend Montreal AAAS Meeting

Five scientists from the National Institute of Dental Research will participate in a discussion of the role played by environmental factors in oral health at a symposium on "Environmental Variables in Oral Diseases."

Globe-wide population studies will be discussed by Dr. Albert L. Russell, Chief of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch. His team of researchers is producing a number of unexplained, seemingly inconsistent findings which may influence scientists to reexamine some of their concepts on the causes of oral disease.

For example, in the Far East, dental decay is lower than it is in North America, despite the fact that Far Easterners do not brush their teeth or eat the so-called protective foods.

Dr. Russell notes that Alaskan Eskimos and East Indians develop more dental decay while they are transported from traditional rural cultures to cities where other cultures predominate.

Causative Factors Studied

Apparently, research focused on the role played by a variety of environmental factors such as diet, social culture, and ethnic background needs continued refinement if the precise causative factors and complex interrelationships involved in oral disease are to be determined.

Dr. Rachel H. Larson of NIH's Laborator y of Microbiology will report on experiments which have demonstrated the interrelationship in experimental animals between susceptibility and resistance to dental caries, and genetic constitution as distinct from environment.

Precise mechanisms involved in tissue destruction and their relation to oral decay will be dis-
Traveling NCI Scientist Doubles as Recruiter on Visit to Alma Mater

Each year from among the graduating seniors and candidates for graduate degrees in colleges and universities throughout U. S., the NIH hopes to attract a satisfying percentage of the brightest and most promising to fill a wide variety of professional needs.

Representatives of the Recruitment and Placement Section, Personnel Management Branch, OD, make yearly visits to college campuses where they hope to spark the interest of likely candidates.

Dr. Thomas Aids Recruiters

Recently the College Placement and Recruiting Office received a gratifying assist from an unexpected source. Dr. Louis B. Thomas, Head of the Surgical Pathology and Post Mortem Service, Pathology Anatomic Branch, NCI, invited to read a paper at his alma mater, the College of Idaho, learned he would also be expected to speak briefly at a gathering of honor students there. Recognizing an unusual recruitment opportunity, Dr. Thomas armed himself beforehand with NIH recruitment facts, figures and informational material which he made available to the Idaho students.

Dr. Thomas feels that all NIH scientists are constantly recruiting, in the sense that their interests and enthusiasms, and thus, their conversation, are centered on what we’re doing at NIH. In this instance, however, he had an opportunity to help for a recruiting mission with deliberation and foresight.

Visits Are Limited

The College Placement Office can, of course, visit only a limited number of colleges each year. The inevitable result is that the larger universities east of the Mississippi receive the most attention.

Traveling NIH scientists, on the other hand, may find themselves frequently on or near a college campus. To visit the Personnel Office during the traveling, lecturing scientist presents a potentially powerful supplement to NIH recruitment.

All NIH personnel contemplating visits to the academic world and willing to be deputized for this purpose are invited to follow Dr. Thomas’ example. By visiting Jack Ewan at the College Placement Office they can fortify themselves with information material.

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory became part of the National Institute of Health, and was administratively made part of the Division of Infectious Diseases in February, 1937.

This is the first exhibit prepared by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. It was presented recently at the American Academy of Pediatrics in New York City and is descriptive of the Institute’s mandate.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Overall NICHHD Mandate Described in 1st Exhibit

The overall mandate of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development is described in the first exhibit to be prepared by that Institute.

Presented at a recent meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics in New York City, the exhibit illustrates the eight program areas which give emphasis to its mandate—to foster and support research and training activities that will lead to a more complete understanding of normal development and of complex health problems related to the developmental process.

The exhibit consists of three major sections: two exhibit units consisting of four program-area panels each, and a 3-sided structure called a “trylon.”

Programs Listed

The eight program areas—reproductive biology, perinatal biology, growth and development, aging, mental retardation, congenital malformations, developmental pharmacology, and human communication—are described briefly in the panels above a lighted, transparent photograph. Each photograph, illuminated by a timing device, illustrates some aspect of the program.

The 3-sided structure, or trylon, consists, on one side, of a quotation about the Institute from the late President Kennedy. The other sides contain a listing of the eight program areas and an explanation of research grants.

A New Free-Ranging Colony of Rhesus Monkeys; Dr. James E. Mosimann, Biometrics Branch, NINDB, “Null Models and Their Use in Interpreting Pollen Frequencies”; Dr. Arnold E. Schaefer, Ex-Hdr. to Director, Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, NIH, “The Changing Nutritional Environment and Disease,” and Milton W. Skolasky, Chief, Ph. Div., Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, NINDB, “Social Dynamics in

Scientific Evidence for A ‘False’ Neurochemical Transmitter Reported

Studies by National Institute of Mental Health investigators suggest that a derivative of tyramine may replace some of that substance following monoamine oxidase inhibitors, acting for hypotensive effects of the antidepressants.

Administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors, used as antidepressant drugs, is followed by diminished responsiveness of sympathetic nerves and concurrent hypotensive effects.

The inhibition of certain brain enzymes by the monoamine oxidase inhibitors results in improvement of the emotional state.

Evidence Cited

There is evidence that the hypotensive effects are related to an accumulation of endogenously-formed amines (tyramine) in tissues. Following administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors, these amines, usually destroyed by monoamine oxidase, accumulate in the sympathetic vesicles. It appears that this accumulation impairs the release of norepinephrine which transmits the nerve impulses.

NIHM scientists have found evidence that the amines are converted to hydroxylated derivatives which, in turn, take the place of a portion of the norepinephrine normally contained in the nerve endings.

One of these derivatives, octopamine, appears to act as a “false” transmitter. It resembles the activity of norepinephrine in that it accumulates in the sympathetic nerve endings and is released by nerve stimulation; but it is a less active molecule and, unlike norepinephrine, fails to transmit the impulse.

Nerve Response Decreases

When this substance replaces a portion of the norepinephrine, as is believed, less norepinephrine is released upon stimulation, resulting in decreased sympathetic nerve responsiveness.

This decrease appears responsible for the hypotensive and ameliorating effects of the monoamine oxidase inhibitors. Drs. Irwin Kopin, Josef Fischer, Jose Musacchio, and W. Dale Horst, Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIAMD, reported these results in the September issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

We’ve been unfair to the snail. No doubt it shall move at traffic’s pace.—Changing Times