NHI - USIA Film, 'Heartbeat,' To Be Shown Here, Abroad
By Tony Anastasi

A new international heart research motion picture, "Heartbeat," produced by the National Heart Institute and the U.S. Information Agency, is being shown as a short subject in commercial theaters in this country and was recently entered in the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences competition for an Academy Award. It presents examples of heart research supported by grants from the NIH on research projects carried out in conjunction with NIH scientists.

"Heartbeat" is the second USIA-produced film to be distributed in the United States. The first was Mrs. John F. Kennedy's tour of India. USIA films and other informational materials are normally produced for overseas consumption only.

The new movie is also among the first to be produced jointly by USIA and another government agency.

On TV in 100 Countries
The 35 mm. movie is in black and white, with narration and music, and runs almost 30 minutes. No other film of this kind, portraying international aspects of heart research, has been made to date. It will also be shown on television in this country and in over 100 foreign countries, with sound tracks in 40 languages.

Filmed in Peru, Lebanon, Uganda, Japan, East Pakistan and Washington, D.C. (National Institutes of Health), the movie is designed to help fill a need for dissemination of health and public information.

14-Month-Old Darcy Kropp Is Saved by Surgery and Blood Donations at NIH
By Tony Anastasi

Patients at the Clinical Center are told not to expect "medical miracles," and yet one happens every once in a while to upset this sage advice. That 14-month-old Darcy L. Kropp is alive today is just such a miracle—-a miracle based on the willingness of others to donate blood.

The great zest she now enjoys was almost unthinkable for the frail 10-pound Darcy who came to the CC from her home in Hialeah, Fla., some three months ago.

She had already been hospitalized four times in her young life. Born with extremely serious congenital heart disease—total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage—she was considered hopeless, have been cured.

DNA Is Ultimate In Miniaturization Says Kornberg
By Don Goldthorpe

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Stanford University Nobel laureate, discussing the chemical basis of heredity at an NIH seminar, summed up the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule as the ultimate in miniaturization of information coding.

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Stanford University Nobel laureate, discussing the chemical basis of heredity at an NIH seminar, summed up the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule as the ultimate in miniaturization of information coding. The Stanford scientist's lecture on January 7 was the opening seminar in a series which will examine trends in the biochemical sciences and genetics. The seminars are sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources for their professional staffs.

Miniaturization Compared
Dr. Kornberg offered his observation of the DNA molecule in the form of an analogy. The miniaturization accomplished within a single cell, he said, might be compared to the reduction of the entire Encyclopedia Britannica to the size of a pinhead. In this reduction, the period at the end of a sentence would occupy the space of 1,000 atoms.

This miniaturized chemical language, one of nature’s most spectacular feats, embraces all the specifications for any living organism. In book form these directions would be larger than the Britannica. Yet the chromosomes for the earth’s three billion-plus inhabitants would together occupy the space of a pea.

DNA’s Role Established
Since the 1940’s when DNA was established as the inheritance-transferring factor, new advances in this field have been so impressive that all investigators now accept the essentiality of DNA in determining what a cell is and does. DNA’s primary func-
INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE

Help in filling out your income tax forms is now available in the morning as well as in the afternoon, in the Clinical Center cloakroom just off the main lobby. Robert Burbank is on duty from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m. Leonard Horan is on duty from 1 p.m. until 5:30 p.m.

"OPEN SEASON"

An "Open Season" under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program is scheduled for February 1 through February 15. During this period, if you are registered not to be enrolled you may register to enroll, or if you are already enrolled you may change your plan or option—or from self only to self and family (or reverse)—or any combination of these changes.


Registration Is Feb. 1-6 For Graduate Courses

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., the sponsoring organization, has announced that registration for classes in the Spring 1965 semester of the Graduate Program of NIH will begin in Building 31, Rm. B1838 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, February 1-6. Classes will begin Monday, February 8.

Forty-two classes are offered in Chemistry, Genetics, Medicine and Physiology, Languages and General Studies, Microbiology and Immunology, Biochemistry, Behavioral and Social Sciences, and Mathematics and Physics.

New courses being offered for the first time include Advanced Human Genetics, Histochemistry, Partial Differential Equations and Introduction to Modern Algebra.

Catalogs for the Spring 1965 semester are available at the Graduate Program Office, Rm. B1838, Ext. 66371.

You can always spot a well-informed man. His views are usually the same as yours.—The Washington Post
Dr. Caveness Appointed NINDB Assoc. Director Effective February 1

Dr. William F. Caveness, Associate Professor of Clinical Neurology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been appointed Associate Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. His appointment to this newly established position is effective February 1. Dr. Caveness will be responsible for the institute's programs in biometrics and epidemiology and for a variety of expanding collaborative and field research projects.

These projects include field studies of epilepsy and of head injuries, the development and evaluation of new drugs, and the investigation of viruses as a possible cause of such chronic neurological disorders as multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and certain forms of Parkinson's disease. The Institute's viral study involves established research programs on Guam and New Guinea.

Receives M.D. From McGill

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Caveness received the B.A. degree from the University of North Carolina and the M.D. degree from McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He received additional training in neurophysiology at Harvard Graduate School. After intern and residency training in Montreal, Boston, and New York, he joined the staff of the Neurological Institute at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where he has served for the past 16 years.

Dr. Caveness, a Diplomate of the Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, is a member of the American Neurological Association, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases and the Society of Consultants to the Armed Forces.

Represents the U.S.A.

In 1961 he served as president of the American Epilepsy Society. He also served as a representative of the educational and cultural exchange program of the U.S. State Department at universities and hospitals in Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Dr. Caveness is the author of an Atlas of Electroencephalography in the Macaca Mulata and of numerous articles on central nervous system development, head injuries and convulsive seizures.

Carl Witkop, NIDR, Reports on Effects Of Protein Deficiency in Latin America

By Lee Neilan

A dental scientist visiting Latin America reported that Guatemala and San Salvador children, born healthy and alert, will not grow as well as average North American children because many Latin Americans do not eat enough protein.

Dr. Carl J. Witkop Jr., Chief of the Human Genetics Branch of the National Institute of Dental Research, explained at a recent Institute seminar how sociological factors and general health relate to dental health as seen through his pilot research projects in Guatemala and San Salvador.

"The health of Latin Americans should concern all people of the Western Hemisphere. It affects not only tourists and immigration into this country, but also the political stability and economic well-being of Latin America," Dr. Witkop pointed out.

Attends INCAP Course

With public health officials from many countries, Dr. Witkop attended a special nutrition course offered in Guatemala City by the Institute for Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP), established several years ago by Central American and U.S. scientists.

"INCAP is an organization trying to change the future of Latin Americans," Dr. Witkop said. "Today a great many of the Indians and Ladinos of Guatemala and San Salvador spend 99 percent of their time just obtaining the bare necessities for survival. Life is difficult. The village women frequently must walk two or three miles to bring water to their families.

Dr. Witkop noted that under such conditions more than one-third of young children die. "The objective of initial programs must be to decrease the time required to obtain survival necessities. Thus successful public health programs cannot be started until the population has some time to devote to these problems," he said.

New Food Developed

INCAP's biochemists, clinical nutritionists, and marketing specialists have promoted the manufacture of a food product, Incaparina, which can be produced locally and is low enough in cost for poor Latin American families. It can be prepared much like the low protein high carbohydrate meal of the corn drink "atole." It can also be added to broths and baking goods to bolster nutrition.

Incaparina, made in Guatemala, San Salvador, Brazil, and Colombia from the local grain, with cotton seed meal as a substitute protein, approaches the biological value of good animal protein. Vitamin A is also added because more of this vitamin is required when protein is increased in the diet. Yeast is added for its vitamin content and minerals.

"Although Guatemala, known as the 'Land of Eternal Spring,' is an Eden for tourists," Dr. Witkop said, "it is very poor and difficult for its citizens."

The estates of Guatemala and San Salvador are owned by a very few people. Perhaps 65 percent of the people are Indian, while the rest, of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry, are the more influential Ladinos. The traditional Indian farm, or minifinca, is a plot 20 x 20 feet on which the family lives and raises corn and beans as staples.

Villagers Examined

Santa Maria Caquue, a village near Guatemala City, was the setting for Dr. Witkop's pilot research projects. Since it is a study community for INCAP, the villagers are examined periodically.

After children are weaned, they are fed bean broth and a high carbohydrate corn gruel called "atole." Milk is not used because it is contaminated and causes dysentery. "The children have two to three

(See LATIN AMERICA, Page 8)
Research Branch.

"Does Epidemiological Evidence Support a Viral Etiology for heart disease, especially the type con­tracted by this young boy whose ab­dominal swelling is due to abnormally large amounts of fluid in the body."

HEARTBEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

Mildred Lehman

Heart Health psychologist who is

breathing, clubbed fingers, and

and more to the forces of the Twen­tieth Century and whose people
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increase in heart disease.

Clotting Studied in Tokyo

At Tokyo Medical and Dental
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and his staff use the modern tools
of medical research in their quest.

One of the important questions
they are studying involves the ef­fect of certain substances in pre­venting blood clotting action in the
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International cooperation in the
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make possible such programs as
this, thereby linking the efforts of
medical research around the world.

NIMH Scientist Uses Trailer for Lab, Investigates Behavior of Neonatal Dogs

By Mildred Lehman

Hypothesis: If a scientist is bent on doing research, nothing can stop him. He'll carry out his project regardless of the kind of laboratory and office accommodations available.

Evidence: A National Institute of
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**Tumor-Preventive Activity Attributed to Sea Mollusks’ Antimicrobial Substances**

Paolins, the antimicrobial substances known to be present in sea mollusks, have been found by latest experimental evidence to possess a tumor-preventive activity in addition to their antibacterial and antiviral effects, according to a recent report by NIH scientists.

The discovery that extracts from the common clam prevent or delay virus-induced tumors in hamsters and also inhibit herpes simplex virus in tissue cultures was reported by Dr. C. P. Li of the Division of Biologies Standards, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences in New York City.

**Scientists Listed**

This investigation was made by Dr. Li, Dr. Benjamin Prescott (NAIAD), Dr. Bernice Eddy (DBS), Dr. William Green (NINDB), and G. Caldes (NAIAD), E. C. Martino (DBS), and A. M. Young (DBS).

They prepared the extract from fresh clams purchased in August and September, since clams processed during the summer months have been reported to possess more inhibitory activity.

The clams were shucked, homogenized, and mixed with an equal amount of ammonium sulphate solution. The supernatant was then dialyzed and dried, and the resulting tan-color, water-soluble powder was fractionated by column chromatography. Only the major fractions 1, 2, and 3 were used in the study.

**Hamsters Inoculated**

Fractions 1 and 2 were administered to baby hamsters inoculated with adenovirus type 12. In one typical experiment, the hamsters were inoculated subcutaneously with the virus. Four days later, daily injections of the clam fractions were given to each infected hamster for two days. Infected, untreated hamsters served as controls.

After 90 days, eight of 11 controls developed tumors. Among two groups of infected hamsters that had been treated with the clam extracts, three of 10 and five of 10 developed tumors, with the average appearance of the tumors delayed for 13 days in comparison to the control animals.

**Antiviral Activity Tested**

Experiments for antiviral activity of the clam material against herpes simplex (cold sore) virus were made in primary rabbit kidney cells. The herpes simplex virus was inoculated into cultures immediately after the three clam extract fractions were added.

After three days of incubation, the antiviral effect of the fractions was found to be considerably suppressed with the virus titer reduced by 90 percent as compared to the control tubes.

When the clam fractions were examined for their effect on herpes simplex keratitis in the eyes of rabbits, no appreciable effect on the course of keratitis was noted, although the clam material was found to be free of local toxic effects.

In discussing the study, Dr. Li pointed out that the antiviral substances isolated from shellfish material probably belong to or are derived from the glyco- or mucoproteins.

In this study, all three fractions gave positive protein and carbohydrate reactions. Paolins are apparently widely distributed in nature; they have been found in plants and in certain animal tissues, as well as in sea mollusks.

"It is possible that the intake by man or animals of certain food-stuffs rich in paolins plays an important role in the natural defense against certain viral infections," Dr. Li speculated.

Research has shown that sea mollusks are a rich source of antimicrobial substances known as paolins. Pictured here are four species. From left: Top row—common clam, quahog; Bottom row—queen conch, abalone.

**4th Regional Center for Primate Research Opens**

Dr. Willard H. Eyestone, Chief of the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, was among participants at recent ceremonies dedicating the fourth Regional Primate Research Center, established at the University of Washington.

The new center and the three previously established at Tulane University, the University of Oregon and the University of Wisconsin, are administered by DRFR’s Animal Resources Branch.

Participants in the signing of the agreement to set up a mental retardation outpatient Diagnostic and Study Unit for children of military personnel are shown here. From left, they are Capt. R. O. Canado, MC USN, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital; Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, Director of Laboratories and Clinics, NIH; Rear Adm. C. B. Galloway, MC USN, Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center; and Dr. Donald Harting, Acting Director, NICHD.—Photo by Jerry Hacht.
Most Accidents Here Caused by Falls; Man-Hour Loss Exceeds Prior Years

Jack Leach, Chief, Safety Section, PSB (left), discusses safety measures for Laser equipment with Dr. John P. Minton, Surgery Branch, NCI (center), and Dr. James C. Reid, Laboratory of Physiology, NCI Safety Committee Chairman.

By Julian Morris

What would you judge to be the most common type of accident at NIH? Something connected with laboratory or shop work, you’d probably guess, such as exploding gases, hypodermic syringe punctures, or acid burns. But you’d be wrong.

While these easily identifiable hazards possess a high potential for serious injury, they actually account for a minority of the total injuries. It is the ordinary, taken-for-granted situations which are the most often ignored that lead to most accidents and injuries.

The most common accidents at NIH are ordinary slips and falls. According to reports filed with the Safety Section of the Plant Safety Branch, NIH personnel fell 397 times during 1964. Eighteen of these were disabling.

Safety Programs Developed

Keeping track of NIH accidents is just part of the job of the PFS Safety Section. Its main task, as seen by Jack Leach, Section Chief, is “to assist the Institutes and Divisions in developing the type of safety program that best meets their needs.”

Is safety a hard commodity to sell at NIH? “Not usually,” says Mr. Leach. “If a person is aware that a particular hazard exists, such as those associated with handling infectious agents, unguarded machinery, or toxic or flammable gases, he will usually cooperate fully in establishing and following safety procedures. However, in situations where people lack hazard awareness or knowledge, considerable persuasion may be necessary to establish acceptance of safe practices.”

The success or failure of any safety program is hard to measure, according to Mr. Leach. Severity of accidents is largely a function of luck. Frequency is a more controllable matter. The number of disabling injuries at NIH has remained fairly constant at approximately five per million man-hours over the last 10 years as compared to last year’s frequency of three per million man-hours for the chemical industry.

In contrast, the severity of injuries measured in terms of days lost, has taken a considerable jump in the last three years. A total of 2,658 days were lost last year due to injuries on the job. This averages to 106.9 days per million-man hours compared with the 1963 rate of 83 days per million and the 1962 rate of 25 days per million.

The total of injuries here last year was 1,928 as compared with 1,657 for 1963.

Safety Measures Complex

Safety, in an environment as complex and diversified as NIH, can develop into as much of an involved and technical a science as the very work it seeks to safeguard.

A Clinical Center surgeon, for example, may wish to have his new Laser equipment checked out. Another investigator may need to quickly know the toxicity of a certain gas.

Since no one man could hope to keep up with the vast body of knowledge accumulating on the subject of safety in scientific research, safety programs are to control cell development, function and reproduction.

Assessing the research outlook in basic genetics, Dr. Kornberg characterized nucleic acid chemistry as a “poverty pocket” in today’s science. He said it will continue to be a bottleneck until we have more chemists working in this field.

We know more about obscure alkaloids in otherwise useless plants, Dr. Kornberg observed, than we know about the chemistry of nucleic acids.

Future Needs Noted

The problem of tomorrow’s generation of investigators and physicians will be coping with today’s information. Our great need will continue to be education, Dr. Kornberg said, if the benefits of molecular medicine are to be understood and applied.

The seminar series which the Kornberg lecture launched was planned and organized by Dr. Abraham Dury, Head of the Biochemical Sciences Section, and Dr. David C. Rife, Head of the Biological Sciences Section, Research Grants Branch, NIGMS.

Dr. Kornberg, a former NIAMD scientist, was introduced by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, NIGMS Director and Acting Chief of DRFR.
Arthritis Deaths Higher In Rural Areas Than in Urban, Scientist Reports

Rural county residents had a significantly higher death rate for rheumatoid arthritis than residents of metropolitan areas of the United States in the 1950-1961 period. Recent data from the same period also shows that more residents of the mountain states died of the disease than persons living in any other part of the country.

Dr. Thomas A. Burch of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, in a study of mortality from rheumatoid arthritis in the U.S. during that time, also observed to a lesser degree the same phenomenon when data was tabulated by State of birth rather than State of residence.

Evidence emerging from this study was included in a report pre-

First Woman Architect on DRFR Staff Helps Design Clinical Research Centers

By Beverly Warran

If Mrs. Mary Jack Craigo had not decided upon architecture for a career, the 1960 census statistics would have been less meaningful to her. She would have been among the 764 women architects in the Nation. Moreover—and more important—the Division of Research Facilities and Resources would have been deprived of the capabilities and enthusiasm of a woman who feels "truly fortunate to be serving in this rewarding profession."

The first woman architect to join the DRFR staff, Mrs. Craigo has been with the Division's Office of Architecture and Engineering since last April. She has worked on programs large and small. Among the larger is the Cornell University Medical Science Building in New York City, which has received a grant of almost $3.5 million under the matched funds construction program administered by DRFR.

At the other extreme is the 4-bed general clinical research center for the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, where the challenge lies in fitting the center units efficiently and comfortably into limited space.

Mrs. Craigo's assignments cover many facets of architectural design, but she finds those involving the design of general clinical research centers most interesting. "It is in these centers," she said, "that the transition takes place—that laboratory research becomes meaningful because it is directly related to people."

In all the programs she derives satisfaction from helping the applicant avoid pitfalls and from knowing she is part of a program established to assure both the Government and the applicant the greatest value per dollar.

MRS. CRAIGO EXAMINES A SET OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS IN HER OFFICE.—PHOTO BY BOB PUMPHEY.

Mrs. Craigo would like to see more women architects. She thinks it a profession for which they are ideally suited. "Not only in home designing," she said, "but in other areas such as hospitals, where the nurses' requirement may be more readily appreciated by another woman."

Begins Career in Md.

A native of Hinkley, Minn., Mrs. Craigo was graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture with a Bachelor of Interior Architecture degree. She began her professional career as a designer-draftsman at the Annapolis (Md.) Yacht Yard in 1944.

In 1944 she joined the WAVES, serving as an administrative engineer for patrol craft with the Bureau of Ships, Washington, D.C.

Following the war she divided her time between raising her children and designing and remodeling homes.

In 1956 she joined the Plant Engineering Branch of DRS.

Her oldest son is now studying architecture at the University of Clemson, South Carolina. And Mrs. Craigo is planning, someday when time permits, to take graduate courses in urban redevelopment.
bouts of severe dysentery a year, anyway," Dr. Witkop said.

Kwashiorkor, or severe protein deficiency disease, often sets in after bouts of dysentery. The stunted, listless children are fed even less of the foods that might repair protein deficiencies and promote growth.

As a result of customs and poverty, only about half the children survive to age six, and when these survivors reach age 12 most of them look no larger than North American six-year-olds.

Latin American doctors treat kwashiorkor differently from marasmus (malnutrition) which results from an insufficient but balanced diet. However, early differential diagnosis is a problem.

Simple Test Used
A research project conducted with Dr. Jean Hebacht in Guatemala showed that a simple urine test following small loads of phenylalanine or histidine could distinguish preclinical kwashiorkor.

When children are developing kwashiorkor two enzyme systems involved in the metabolism of phenylalanine and histidine fail to operate. As a result, a specific urine color test is positive in prekwashiorkor and negative in marasmus.

Since children with a hereditary lack of the enzyme histidase present a peculiar kind of mental retardation, an inability to learn and repeat verbal commands, and children with phenyketonuria present signs of retardation, the investigators were interested in finding out about mental retardation in the listless child with kwashiorkor.

ACCIDENTS
(Continued from Page 6)

search and supporting services, the Safety Section maintains a large reference library and subscribes to an index card abstract service of the Center for International Safety at Geneva.

A quick check of the card file will provide direction to the answer of many safety problems. However, there are occasionally original and unique problems on which no specific information has yet been developed. The satisfactory solution of such problems often requires considerable investigation and research on the part of the Safety Section.

Job Safety Is Goal

Much of the efforts of the section are directed toward making safety a part of every operation or job. In this regard, new construction and renovation plans are reviewed from a safety standpoint; training programs of the Institutes and Divisions are coordinated to include safety features; Institute needs are coordinated with the Employee Health Service to establish employee immunization programs; protective equipment, such as safety glasses, are provided at no cost to NIH employees; and clearance programs are developed for purchase of certain equipment or supplies through Supply Management Branch. In fact, accident prevention is a factor in almost every facet of the total NIH operation.

The Safety Section is concerned also with the safety of NIH employees off the job. It is presently assisting the Employee Health Service in the latter's film series on health and off-the-job safety.

In a recent exhibit, which was displayed at various locations here, the section publicized the medical alert identification tags worn by many diabetics, epileptics and others, which have proved invaluable in cases of seizure or accident.

Safety at NIH, as in any research institution, presents a constant challenge to all personnel. Today's precautions and modern safety methods may soon become obsolete as new equipment is brought in, new research techniques are employed, and old facilities remodeled or new ones built.

Through the efforts of the PSB Safety Section and the Institute and Division safety committees, employees and property are being safeguarded for the work of the future.

Nellie McLeish Retires, Served With Personnel

Nellie McLeish, Assistant Chief, Employee Relations and Services Section, Personnel Management Branch, retired December 30 after more than 30 years of Federal service.

Miss McLeish entered Government service in 1933 with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, where she was employed in various phases of personnel activities. She joined the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1942 and served as Chief of its Employee Relations Branch until the agency was abolished in 1955.

She then joined the Public Health Service as a Placement Officer and transferred to the PMB Employee Relations and Services Section at NIH in May 1956. During recent years Miss McLeish has trained personnel management staff employees in personnel procedures and directives, as well as serving as counselor to individual employees.

In addition to her regular duties, she has been Secretary of the R&W Association of NIH. Miss McLeish also was an early member and held several offices with the organization now known as the Federal Conference on Employee-Management Relations.