Charles C. Shinn New Chief of Medical Arts And Photography Branch

Mr. Shinn will direct visual communications services at NIH.

Charles C. Shinn has been named new chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services. Announcement was made by Chris A. Hansen, Division Director.

Mr. Shinn succeeds Malcolm S. Ferguson, Ph.D., who served as MAPB Chief for 6 years and is now in charge of special projects in the Public Information Office, National Library of Medicine.

Formerly director of the Division of Visual Arts, Department of Housing and Urban Development and its predecessor, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Mr. Shinn will now be responsible for (See MR. SHINN, Page 6)

EHS Panel Discussion Set for Jan. 16 at CC

A new approach to health education will be introduced here this month by the Employee Health Service.

As a substitute for the noon movie on a timely health or safety subject which has been sponsored by EHS in the past, a panel discussion on "Job Satisfaction and Mental Health" will be held in the Clinical Center auditorium, January 16 at 12:15 p.m.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of EHS, will be the moderator of the (See DISCUSSION, Page 6)

NIAID Lab. of Parasite Chemotherapy Studies Problems of Malaria in Ethiopia

By Jane Shure
NIH Information Intern

Ethiopians are a rugged people and great walkers. However, according to Dr. William Collins of NIAID’s Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, who just returned from a month-long assignment in Ethiopia, it may be that these characteristics are in part responsible for the transmission of malaria in that country.

Many of the people make their homes and do much of their farming in the cool mountain plateaus which are normally malaria free. Their stamina enables them to travel down rugged mountainsides to do additional farming in the festerling but fertile marshlands below where they may become infected and bring the malaria parasite back with them to the villages.

Only with the advent of an un-
(See MALARIA, Page 6)

Blood Bank Announces 'Directed Donation' Plan

NIH employees and others can now make "directed donations" of blood at the Clinical Center Blood Bank. This means that they can help friends or relatives who receive blood transfusions at any hospital that cooperates with the American Red Cross blood program.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Blood Bank chief, said this results from a new agreement with the American Red
(See DONATION PLAN, Page 7)

New Year Is Off to Snowy Start at NIH

The New Year's Eve snow was still very much in evidence when NIH employees reported for the first work day in 1968.—Photo by Ralph Bredland.

NIH Employees Share In Federal Pay Increase Retroactive to Oct. 8

The Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 was signed into law by the President on December 16, 1967. Title II of this Act, which deals with Federal salary increases, contains the following basic provisions:

1. A 4.5 percent retroactive pay increase for all regular Federal employees covered by the General Schedule. For NIH employees the increase was retroactive to October 8, 1967.

2. Additional pay increases scheduled for July 1, 1968 and 1969 for all Federal employees receiving the 4.5 percent increase referred to above. The amount of both future increases will depend upon the rise of salaries in private industry for similar positions as determined by the 1967 and 1968 annual surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The 1968 increase will be equivalent to one-half the difference between private enterprise rates and regular Government rates or 3 percent, whichever is greater. The amount of the 1969 increase will then be set in accordance with whatever is needed to (See PAY INCREASE, Page 4)

Personnel Officers Named for OD, OAM

For several years personnel management support for the immediate Office of the Director, NIH, and the Office of Administrative Management, NIH, has been provided by one combined personnel office. A decision has been made to provide separate personnel management support for each of these two central NIH organizational components.

Richard Seggel, NIH Executive Officer, and John Sangster, Chief of Personnel, NIH, have announced the appointment of Justin Shook as personnel officer, OD, and Richard Striker as personnel officer,
Frances M. Daly, Chief Nurse of EHS
And One of Its First Employees, Retires

By Bowen Hosford

Frances M. Daly, chief nurse of the Employee Health Service, agreed in 1952 to help out "temporarily" when employees of the then-new Clinical Center were being given physical examinations. Now, 15 years after her "temporary" period has ended, she retired on December 31.

Mrs. Daly first joined NIH in 1939, when the Bethesda campus had four buildings and 350 employees. She and an on-call physician constituted the entire employee health service, in a facility in Building 1.

N NIH Duty Interrupted

Her NIH duty was interrupted by war (she served in the USPHS Commissioned Corps, as a nurse at D.C. General Hospital), marriage (to John P. Daly, X-ray technician in the CC's Diagnostic Radiology Department), and childbirth (of twin girls, Kathleen and Margaret, now 18). It was after the twins were 3 that she agreed to return "temporarily."

Today, she is known by thousands of NIH employees. She has screened them for employment, taught them health practices, treated their injuries and illnesses, and listened to their troubles.

She has also seen occupational health grow to a full-fledged specialty. The CC's Employee Health Service now has three physicians, 11 nurses, and a clerical staff. Its main facility in the CC is augmented by health units in Buildings 13 and 31 and Westwood. Its focus is on preventive medicine, including such aspects as mass immunizations and a strong health education program. Dr. John M. Lynch heads the service and epitomizes the specialty.

Future Plans Noted

Mrs. Daly says that she plans primarily to take care of husband and home. On snow days, she'll be looking out the window and thinking of CC workers struggling to meet their duties. However, she adds: "Who knows what a person is going to do? Once a nurse, always a nurse."

"Temporary" job ends for Frances M. Daly 15 years later!

So perhaps one of these days she will be unable to resist the lure of another "temporary" offer. Mrs. Daly was honored by the Employee Health Service staff at a farewell reception last week.

New Graduate Program

Catalogs Now Available

Catalogs for the spring 1968 semester of the Graduate Program at NIH are now available and may be obtained in Bldg. 31, Room 3B-05 or by calling Exx. 66371.

Registration for the semester will be held January 26 through February 2 from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m., including Saturday. Classes will begin February 5.

New Courses Offered

New courses to be offered include: Contemporary Social Problems, Psychophysiology of Schizophrenia, Special Topics in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, Mass Spectrometry, Human Biochemical Genetics, Scientific and Technical Writing, Advanced German Grammar, Introduction to Linear Algebra, Theory of Machines, Special Topics in Immunity and Hypersensitivity, Topics in Laboratory Animal Medicine, and Analytical Ultracentrifugation.

Textbooks for the courses are now available in the Foundation Bookstore and may be purchased at the time of registration.

Hours for the bookstore are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., special orders may be placed by calling Exx. 66372.

Employees who wish to make a change to low option under the provisions of this amendment should consult the personnel office within their Institute/Division in order to secure the proper form for this purpose.
GM&LS Loses Sleep Over Employees Stranded, Stuck and Stalled by Snow

By Sandra Silk

NIH Information Intern

You might not lose much sleep over snow, but a certain group of NIH employees does.

In the Division of Research Services, the staff of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, often works through the night to clear snow and ice from 20 miles of streets and walks, and 2 million square feet of parking lots with over 6,000 spaces.

The snow which christened the New Year was indeed hazardous. The snow residue on the streets and walks, slick because of rain and freezing temperatures, could not be removed, only sanded and salted.

Real problems emerge, however, when large accumulations of snow, complicated by rain and severe cold temperatures, must be cleared.

The first major snow storm of the season, in December, left 12 inches of snow on the grounds. Milford Myers, chief of GM&LS, said, “Approximately 100 tons of sand, 15 tons of salt, and over 750 man hours were expended within 24 hours.”

Abandoned Cars Slow Progress

This task was hindered drastically for several reasons, but mainly because of some insurmountable obstacles . . . abandoned cars.

The snowfall began at the worst possible time for the crew, around 7 a.m. By 7:30 a.m., sidewalk crews had been dispatched to sprinkle sand in all areas. Salt was spread on all roads and travel lanes of parking lots, followed immediately by sanding. This process slowed with rush hour traffic.

By 10 a.m., there were approximately 5 inches of snow, with a forecast of heavy snow continuing all afternoon. Sanding and salting continued at 2-hour intervals until the entire reservation had been covered a total of three times.

Employees who had snow tires probably had little trouble; but, oh, those procrastinators who were traveling without them!

Employees began to leave the campus about 11 a.m. The GM&LS staff was busy helping those who couldn’t get their cars off the grounds. Traffic increased steadily until early dismissal at 3 p.m. By then all the streets had been plowed twice and resanded.

The snow crews remained scattered all over the campus to do what they could to help the stranded, stuck, and stalled. Mr. Myers said, “There was so much traffic by then, it was difficult to tell that work release had been staggered.”

All GM&LS employees stayed past their regular quitting time (4 p.m.) and by 5:30 p.m., hundreds of cars had been helped on their way. When the number of people leaving the campus finally dwindled, the GM&LS staff was recalled to plan for the next phase of clearing.

Crews Work Overtime

Sidewalk crews, after plowing, shoveling, and sanding all day, were sent home with instructions to return at 5 a.m. the next day. All available drivers and mechanics remained through the night.

A little food and rest, clearing operation crews began again. For several reasons, this phase moved very slowly.

More than 800 cars had been abandoned and scattered over every lot and street.

As a result, the large plow trucks, normally capable of moving quickly in open areas, were useless. Small jeeps, tractors, and loaders assumed the task of clearing travel lanes, shipping areas, and open areas in parking lots.

The large quantity of snow took longer than usual to move, and trouble began anew around 3 a.m. when the snow began to freeze.

Equipment Hindered

The small light equipment, in use because of abandoned cars, began to ride over the top of the snow instead of cutting through it.

The snow crews were left with only two loaders and one tractor which could operate efficiently under these circumstances. It was virtually impossible to clear all the lots before the onset of the morning rush hour traffic.

Primarily because of the determined all-night efforts of the GM&LS staff, many NIH’ers were able to get to work the next morning.

Problems Many

But problems persist at GM&LS. The timing of the snowfall is critical. If the snow starts Friday afternoon, the weekend is free for clearing. But, if it begins on a workday morning, it is almost impossible to get an effective snow removal operation underway.

Adequate equipment is available for the task. GM&LS has 2 large plow trucks, 2 salt trucks, 1 sand truck, 6 jeeps (1 with a blower), 3 front-end loaders with snow baskets, 1 large blower attachment, 3 sidewalk plows, 6 sidewalk blowers, and as Mr. Myers put it, “assembled shovels, chippers, and shovels.“

Paramount, however, is the car situation. As Mr. Myers stated, “The abandoned car problem is our biggest headache. If people only realized how a few cars in the middle of a lot slow clearing operations, they might be more inclined to move them.”

During a snow emergency at NIH, Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping crews sand and salt roads and parking lots at 2-hour intervals to keep them in usable condition.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Two CC Patients ‘Doing Fine’ Thanks to NIH Blood Donors’ Response

NIH employees responded generously with blood donations recently to help two Clinical Center patients who had unusual requirements. In one case, a patient who underwent extensive surgery received 87 units of blood, roughly seven times the amount of blood that an adult human body contains, during surgery and the intensive care that followed. Most of this was fresh whole blood given by NIH donors who responded to the CC Blood Bank’s call.

The other patient, who underwent heart surgery, had an unusual combination of antibodies. Among thousands of NIH employees who had previously donated blood, only 23 were found with blood that the patient’s body would accept. The patient required all 23 pints of whole blood and 6 pints of fresh frozen plasma.

LWV Calendars Available Here

1968 calendars published by the League of Women Voters of Montgomery County are on sale for $1 each in the NIH Book Store, Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B05.
Assembly of Scientists

The Assembly of Scientists of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has announced the election of officers for 1968: Dr. Edwin D. Becker, President; Dr. Henry Metzger, President-elect; and Dr. William R. Carroll, Secretary.

Ten New Research Associates Selected

Ten new research associates have been selected for the pharmacology and toxicology research associate training program at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Director, made the announcement.

In its third year of operation, the program now has 26 associates being trained in the major disciplines related to pharmacology and in the use of new research techniques and equipment. The research associates are selected by a committee of National Institutes of Health scientists who have made outstanding contributions to research in pharmacology and toxicology.

Necessary Qualifications

To qualify for the NIGMS program, candidates must have a doctoral degree and either a primary interest in pharmacology or a need for intensive research training in pharmacology to advance in their special areas of work. Selected scientists receive training in the laboratories and clinics of the National Institutes of Health.

Purpose of the program is to develop well-trained leaders in pharmacology research who can eventually hold key positions in academic, industrial, and government laboratories.

Each associate works with a preceptor of his choice who guides him through 2 or 3 years of laboratory research training in the biomedical sciences, with no clinical responsibilities.

Formal teaching seminars as well as informal discussion groups are among the methods used for instruction under the following disciplines: biochemistry, genetics, and immunology; neural and behavioral sciences; physical biology and related exact sciences; cell biology and physiology; and pharmacology.

The new pharmacology research associates and their preceptors are:

Dr. James Edward Brown: M.D., Yale University School of Medicine, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, Section on Cerebral Metabolism, National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Geoge A. Clay: Ph.D., Boston University, 1965, Preceptor: Dr. Donald B. Brodie, Chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Jerome Fleisch: Ph.D., Georgetown University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Samuel M. H. Miller: M.D., University of Illinois Medical School, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Herbert Weisbach, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National Heart Institute.

Other Associates

Dr. Vincent Manganiello: Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1965; M.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1967. Preceptor: Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Laboratory of Metabolism, National Heart Institute.

Dr. Larry S. Mitler: M.D., University of Illinois Medical School, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Herbert Weisbach, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National Heart Institute.

Dr. David H. Schroeder: Ph.D., Purdue University, 1968. Preceptor: Dr. James E. Gillette, head, Section on Enzyme Drug Interaction, National Heart Institute.

Dr. David A. Shafritz: M.D., University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Herbert Weisbach, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, National Heart Institute.

General Schedule Annual Salary Rates by Grade

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Benefits

In addition, all Federal employees covered by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program who have the option to purchase $10,000 of additional insurance at regular rates. Information on how to apply for the additional $10,000 coverage will be provided as soon as the details are worked out.

More Insurance Optional

In addition, all Federal employees covered by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program who apply to them. However, the Commission has conducted current surveys of the salary levels in private industry and the Government recruitment and retention difficulties for all positions in this special pay category and, in most cases, has determined it necessary to grant additional pay increases for these employees as well. In some cases the amount of these increases is less than the increase received by employees paid at regular rates, while in a few rare cases the increases are actually greater.

Pension Plan

For employees who occupy positions for GS-11 or equivalent and above.

Pension Plan

Dr. David A. Shafritz: M.D., University of Illinois, 1963. Preceptor: Dr. David P. Ball, Chief, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Daniel S. Zaharko: Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1966. Preceptor: Dr. Louis Sokoloff, Section on Cerebral Metabolism, National Institute of Mental Health.

History of Medicine Society

To Meet at NLM Feb. 20

The next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine will be held February 20 at the National Library of Medicine. Details of the program will be announced in a later issue of the Record.

The program for the January 4 meeting featured an address by Dr. Francis J. Bracebridge, Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., on "The Todd, Forgotten Pioneer in Psychiatry," and one by Dr. Paul F. Cranfield, Rockefeller University, N. Y., on "Difficulties in Studying the History of Mental Retardation."
Dr. Nathan Shock Notes New Interest In Aging Research on Visit to Japan

By Dan Rogers

Are scientists abroad showing an increased interest in conducting research on the processes of aging and on the diseases of older people?

"I would say yes they are, especially in Japan where this growing interest is quite evident," Dr. Nathan W. Shock says. Dr. Shock, who is Chief of the Gerontology Research Center, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently returned from the Far East where he was the only American to speak at the 1967 meeting of the Japan Gerontological Society held in Nagoya, Japan.

Dr. Shock says that when he last attended the Japanese meeting in 1965 there were less than 200 persons in attendance. "This year," he says, "the attendance jumped to between 1,500 and 2,000 people." Accounting for part of the attendance rise this year was a recent reorganization of the Japan Gerontological Society. This reorganization brought into the one organization several previously separate groups of researchers in aging, including biochemists, clinicians and social scientists.

Attendance on Upswing

However, this fact alone probably does not account entirely for the upswing in attendance Dr. Shock noted on his trip. He feels the size of this year's meeting was influenced tremendously by the presence of a large number of young Japanese physicians who are now becoming more actively involved with aging studies in Japan.

"The most interesting thing to me," Dr. Shock reports, "is that these young doctors are not only doing clinical work but are also conducting basic biochemical studies of aging processes that in this country are usually carried out only by biochemists."

Dr. Shock ran into increased enthusiasm for aging research at other stops he made while in Japan, including those he made at the Kanazawa University Medical Faculty in Kanazawa City where he participated in a seminar, and at Tokyo University where he toured the Department of Geriatrics.

As President-elect of the International Association of Gerontology (IAG), Dr. Shock will have a further chance to take soundings on the growth of gerontology research in Japan when he presides over the Eighth International Congress of Gerontology in mid-1969. The Congress is scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Md., August 24-29, 1969.

These Congresses are sponsored by the International Association of Gerontology which is a federation of 34 gerontological societies from 28 countries around the world, including Japan. The Congresses are held every 3 years in either the United States or one of the member countries overseas. Dr. Shock was elected President-elect of the IAG at the last Congress held in Vienna, Austria during 1966.

Area Scientists Urged To Extend Hospitality To Foreign IUPS Guests

The Washington area will be host to the XXIV Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences to be held between August 25-31. During the Congress, the Local Arrangements Committee hopes to have every foreign scientist invited into an American home for a dinner the evening of Wednesday, August 28, which has been set aside for this purpose.

Dr. Frederic C. Bartter, National Heart Institute, is Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee which is attempting to give each physiologist and biochemist in the area an opportunity to take part in this program.

Program Needs Participants

If there are NIH physiologists or biochemists who have not been asked directly and who would like to take part in this program, they are requested to get in touch with Dr. Bartter, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8N214, Ext. 66298.

The International Union of Physiological Sciences is one of the oldest international congresses in the biomedical field and has had meetings every 3 years since 1889 with a few exceptions during the two World Wars.

The only previous meeting of the Congress in the United States was in Boston in 1929.

The National Academy of Sciences is the official adhering body to the IUPS in the United States and is responsible for the invitation to meet in Washington in 1968. This invitation is supported by The American Physiological Society, The Society of General Physiologists and the Comparative Physiology Division of the American Society of Zoologists, with additional representation from the Physiological Psychologists Division of the American Psychological Association, and the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Since The American Physiological Society derives its membership from all of North America, there are many Canadian and some Mexican members who share in responsibility for the Congress and who have contributed generously to its support and to the work of organizing it.

U. S. Savings Bonds are the choice of millions of Americans for building toward economic security for themselves and their country.
Activities of NIAMD's Clinical Field Unit In Arizona Filmed for Television Series

When a television camera crew moved onto the Pima Indian Reservation, Sacaton, Ariz., recently it wasn't to shoot scenes for next season's newest Western.

Instead, CBS spent 4 days at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory, died of pneumonia on December 12 at Daly Memorial Hospital, Hamilton, Mont.

Mr. Smith was a native of Montana, and had been employed at RML since 1941 as a biological laboratory technician.

During World War II, while serving in the armed forces, he worked in the yellow fever and typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine production units. Most recently he had worked for the RML Molecular Biology Section.

Mr. Smith was the recipient of a government award for designing apparatus used in the cleaning of special laboratory glassware. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, Librarian Assistant at RML; a son, Stephen, and four stepchildren.

Zeb Franklin Smith Dies; With RML Since 1941

Zeb Franklin Smith, 51, longtime employee of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory, died of pneumonia on December 12 at Daly Memorial Hospital, Hamilton, Mont.

Mr. Smith was a native of Montana, and had been employed at RML since 1941 as a biological laboratory technician.

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The serum samples and blood films which were collected have been brought back to the NIAMD unit at Chambiee, Ga., for studies to determine malaria antibody and parasite levels. Investigators will make use of fluorescent antibody techniques which allow detection and type determination of antibody to malaria parasite in the blood for as long as one year. Because malaria parasites may be present in the blood at a level too low to produce clinical illness, samples from the apparently healthy populace may also be of great value.

Data to Be Cataloged

The serum samples will be cataloged along with data such as number of parasites in the blood, age, sex, location, and altitude, and will serve as the basis for further epidemiological and etiological surveys.

Sero logical studies should reveal valuable data about the malaria present in the population—the types, and even how many people are likely to contract—or have had the disease.

Before controls can be established, scientists must know which of the some 30 species of the anopheline mosquito is the prime vector, whether they bite indoors or outdoors, what seasonal factors are involved, how population movement affects the transmission, what necessity for its future control, but also present unusual opportunities for adding to knowledge of the disease and its transmission.

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Dr. Driscoll Honored
By Horace Wells Club

Dr. Edward J. Driscoll, a Dental Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps and clinical investigator with the National Institute of Dental Research, has received the 1967 Horace Wells Club award in anesthesiology. The honorary certificate was presented last month at the annual dinner meeting of the club in Hartford, Conn. Formed in 1894 by a group of professional men, the Horace Wells Club is dedicated to commemorating the first demonstration of nitrous oxide as a surgical anesthetic by Dr. Wells in December 1844. The Connecticut dentist conducted his tests before the Harvard Medical School.

With the Dental Institute, Dr. Driscoll has conducted investigations on the physiology of dental patients receiving anesthesia and has initiated surveys that confirm the relative safety of modern anesthetic procedures in dentistry. He is widely recognized as a lecturer on dental anesthesia and has organized seminars to extend knowledge in this field.

His studies provide much-needed physiological data on patients undergoing surgery in outpatient dental status. In many geographic areas almost as many people are given general anesthesia in dental offices as in hospitals.

Cross. For example, if an NIH employee has a friend who receives a pint of blood in some distant city, the employee may give a "directed" pint at the Clinical Center. This automatically replaces the blood received by the friend, who then pays only a processing fee.

Previously it was necessary to go to the Red Cross Regional Blood Center in Washington to contribute at a Red Cross Bloodmobile to make a directed donation.

Dr. Schmidt said the "directed donation" program supplements the NIH-Red Cross blood insurance program, which continues in effect. Under the insurance program, all NIH employees and their relatives receive transfusions free, except for processing fees, at any hospital accepting Red Cross blood. Eligible relatives include the spouse, children under 18 or those over 18 who are unable to donate blood, parents, grandparents, and any relative living in the same household and dependent on the NIH employee.

Eight NIH Staff Members
Join CC 'Gallon Donor' Club
James D. Burns, DRS; Edna L. Candy, Jr., DRS; Donald Farley, DRS; Paul O. Fehnel, Jr., DRS; Betty Fox, CC; Frank D. Nolan and Dr. Paul J. O'Brien, NINDS; Wilford Saul, NHI; and John W. Land, NLM, a regular donor at the CC Blood Bank, reached the "gallon donor" mark.

WOMEN AT NIH

NCI's Dr. Fink Recommends More Women Accept Challenge of Career in Research

By Sheila Jacobs

According to 1960 census statistics, Dr. Mary Alexander Fink is one of 3,776 women in biological sciences in the Nation. More important, she is one of an even smaller number engaged in cancer research focusing on the problem of using the body's natural defense mechanism to fight malignant disease.

Dr. Fink has received national and world-wide recognition from her colleagues for her work in the virus-cancer field and has been invited to present her findings before numerous scientific assemblies in this country and abroad. She is the author or co-author of more than 30 scientific publications.

Dr. Fink came to the National Cancer Institute in 1959 as a research microbiologist and now serves as head of the Immunology Section of the Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

Research Described

In this section the major objectives of her challenging job are to develop new, or adapt current methods of detecting and identifying viruses causally related to cancer in mice and other laboratory animals, and to study the basic immunological response of the host to a leukemia virus. These findings are being applied to the study of the possible role of viruses in causing human cancer, with a view toward the development of a test vaccine or other means for prevention and control.

In addition to its research activities, Dr. Fink's laboratory serves as a training ground for investigators from various parts of the world. It has often provided training in special techniques of immunofluorescence and immunodiffusion as applied to the study of rodent and human leukemia.

Earned Ph.D. or G. W.

Dr. Fink was born in Camden, Tenn., and earned a bachelor of science degree from Oklahoma A. & M. College, a master of science degree from the University of Michigan, and a Ph.D. from George Washington University. She began her professional career as an immunologist at Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., in 1946.

From 1948-1951 Dr. Fink was a research associate at Rosecrance B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me. In 1951 she joined the staff of the University of Colorado as assistant professor in the Department of Microbiology. While in that position she served as a consultant to the Diagnostic Microbiology Laboratory and conducted research under an American Cancer Society grant.

Dr. Fink's research-related activities—other than those inherent in her position as Section Head—include chairman, Testing and Monitoring Segment of the Special Virus-Leukemia Program; chairman, Immunology Sub-Group of the Special Virus-Leukemia Program; and project officer on several contracts for the Special Virus-Leukemia Program. She has also served as a lecturer in Immunology at the National Naval Medical Center, Tissue Bank Division.

Dr. Fink would like to see more women become scientists. She believes that a career in scientific research is a continually challenging and rewarding experience, capable of bringing both intellectual and personal satisfaction to the qualified investigator of either sex.

For relaxation Dr. Fink and her husband, who holds a doctorate in entomology, enjoy the theater, a concert, or an evening at home. "Home" is a colonial house furnished with antiques acquired during their travels.

Dr. Fink is a member of the American Association of Immunologists, American Association of Cancer Research, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Sigma Xi, British Society of Immunology, Transplantation Society, and the New York Academy of Science.
Committee to Advise NINDB on Its Science Information Programs

A new Advisory Committee has been formed by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to advise the Institute on the needs and progress of the NINDB Science Information Programs.

NINDB has established a Neurological Information Network, currently comprising four specialized centers, one of the aegis of the Advisory Committee. Several other information service programs are being developed.

Committee's Role Described

The new Committee, which will meet three to four times a year, will serve as the focal point in advising NINDB on the Science Information Program's objectives, operations, results, and future needs. It will also review the general progress of the Information Network, and evaluate the impact of Institute information programs on the biomedical community.

The Neurological Information Network centers are: Parkinson's Disease Information and Research Center at Columbia University; Brain Information Center at the University of California, Los Angeles; Information Center for Hearing and Speech Disorders of Human Communication at Johns Hopkins University; and Vision Information Center at Harvard University.

These centers identify, evaluate, store, retrieve, and disseminate scientific literature in their respective fields. They also provide related library, bibliographic, and reference services, and sponsor workshops and meetings. As envisioned, information services for all the neurological and sensory disorders will eventually be included in the Network.

Other Programs Listed

Other NINDB scientific information service programs include the Cerebrovascular Disorders Information Service, the Epilepsy Information Services, the publication of scientific monographs, and the sponsorship of workshops, meetings, conferences, and the visiting scientist program. All of these programs will come under the aegis of the Advisory Committee.

Members of the new Committee, who will serve for 4 years, are: Kent Allen, Chairman, director of the Knowledge Availability Systems Centers, University of Pittsburgh; Bernard Fry, director of the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, National Bureau of Standards; and Dr. Henry Heyl, editor of the Journal of Neurosurgery, Dartmouth Medical School.

Also Dr. Joseph Leiter, associate professor of Otalaryngology, University of Iowa; Dr. Joseph F. Caponio, Scientific and Technical Communications Officer, NINDB, is the Committee's executive secretary.

Bessie S. Cole, NIGMS, Gets Suggestion Award

Bessie S. Cole, Grants Technical Assistant in the Research Training Grants Branch, NIGMS, recently received a $75 suggestion award.

Mrs. Cole was presented the award and a certificate "in recognition and appreciation for submission of a suggestion beneficial to the service" by Dr. Robert H. McCauley, Deputy Chief of the Research Training Grants Branch.

The suggestion, a table for computing monthly rates and totals for stipends and dependency allowances for trainees on NIGMS grants, has increased efficiency both in the preparation of statements by grantee institutions and in their review by NIGMS staff. It has reduced considerably the time required to verify computations and the errors on statements.

Civil Defense Warning Siren Test Scheduled for Jan. 10

The warning siren mounted on the roof of the Clinical Center will be sounded tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 a.m., according to Lloyd R. Stewart, Emergency Planning Officer, Plant Safety Branch.

Monthly Civil Defense siren tests in the Washington Metropolitan area are held the second Wednesday of each month at 11 a.m.

The "Attack Warning Signal," a rising and falling or warbling tone, will sound for 90 seconds.

In a real emergency, this signal would operate from 3 to 5 minutes. It would mean an attack is considered imminent, and that all persons should go to a shelter without delay, or take the best cover immediately available.