DR. ARMSTRONG TO LECTURE FEB. 16

The second in the current series of NIH annual lectures will be given February 16 by Dr. Wallace D. Armstrong, Head of the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Armstrong will speak in Wilson Hall on: "Constitution and Formation of Calcified Tissues." All NIH scientists are invited to attend this lecture as well as others in the series.

The first lecture was given January 21 by Dr. Severo Ochoa, Professor of Biochemistry at New York University College of Medicine. Dr. Ochoa reviewed current knowledge of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, a major biochemical mechanism of energy and one of the processes by which food is transformed into energy.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN RECENT SURVEY OF NIH

Last October, questionnaires were distributed to all employees as part of a human relations study of NIH, conducted by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Dr. Donald C. Pelz, director of the study, reports that 94.4 percent of the questionnaires have been returned by NIH employees at Bethesda. Questionnaires mailed to NIH field stations are also being returned at an equally good rate. Dr. Pelz indicated that this is an unusually good return for this type of survey and reflects the high degree of cooperation displayed by NIH.

About 90 percent of the returned questionnaires have been coded and punched on IBM cards. As soon as this operation is completed, preliminary analysis will begin.

NEW SWITCHBOARD AT NIH NOW IN OPERATION

Now nearing completion are two new NIH buildings--14 and 14A. These brick structures, located south of the Clinical Center, will be used to house and breed small laboratory animals for use in research studies.

Bldg. 14, the larger of the two structures, has facilities for the care and breeding of mice, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits. Bldg. 14A is almost entirely devoted to canine inhabitants, with 39 inside kennels and outside runs.

As far as possible, both buildings will house disease-free animals. Special isolation rooms have been provided where certain animals will be required to pass strict health tests before admission to general quarters. Other special features of the two buildings are separate corridors to be used for transporting soiled cages and wastes, and separate corridors for transporting clean cages and other equipment. Bldg. 14 is air-conditioned, and the outdoor runs are partly radiant heated to melt snow and ice and to

A view of the east side of Bldg. 14.
On October 25, 1952, a report appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on the beneficial results of immune serum globulin used as a prophylactic agent for paralytic poliomyelitis in children. This product at once became the concern of the Laboratory of Biologies Control, NMI, which licenses all immune serum globulin sold in interstate commerce.

Dr. Bernice Eddy, Mrs. Ida Yee, and Mr. Ralph Young of the Laboratory began a study of means of measuring poliomyelitis antibodies in immune serum globulin made in different laboratories by different methods of fractionation. The major objectives were, first, to develop practical, reproducible tests that could be used in commercial laboratories; second, to get the foremost workers on poliomyelitis to agree on these testing methods.

And, finally, to establish standards of potency for globulins licensed as poliomyelitis immune globulin.

Poliomyelitis viruses are difficult to work with because of their small size, their narrow host range, and long incubation period. Moreover, there are three antigenic types of poliomyelitis viruses.

Ralph Young puts poliomyelitis virus-infected tissue cultures into a roller drum for growing viruses.

Dr. Eddy and her associates tried several methods for testing for poliomyelitis antibodies. January 21, 1953, approximately 3 months after the report of the use of immune serum globulin appeared in *JAMA*, the Laboratory of Biologies Control reported to the licensed laboratories the details of a method to be used for the evaluation of type 2 poliomyelitis antibodies in immune serum globulin, using mice as test animals. The manufacturers were also requested to attempt to carry out globulin virus neutralization tests in tissue culture, using the other types of poliomyelitis viruses. These methods were chosen in collaboration with a number of experienced workers on poliomyelitis throughout the country.

Setting up required tests for the licensed laboratories involves more than giving the details of the test. The Laboratory of Biologies Control supplies the strain or strains of virus and a reference control immune globulin to be used in testing each newly prepared lot of the product. The Laboratory also advises and gives help if necessary to any manufacturer having difficulty with the tests.

**Here and There**

**Bloodmobile Visit**

February 25 is the date of the next visit of the Red Cross Bloodmobile to NIH. Donor appointments will be scheduled from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. in Wilson Hall.

Appointments will be made as usual through the Personnel Branch by filling out the forms distributed in the mail.

Your blood is urgently needed for our men wounded in Korea as well as for casualties here at home. Another important need for more blood donors is to increase the supply of pooled blood necessary for the production of gamma globulin, which is showing so much promise in the prevention of poliomyelitis.

**Panel Discussion**

NIAMD was well represented in a recent panel discussion sponsored jointly by the Society for the Advancement of Management and the Management Group of the Institute of Radio Engineers. Subject of the discussion was "How Administration Can Be of Service to the Research Scientists."

Participating in the panel were Dr. Russell M. Wilder, NIAMD Director; Dr. Lyndon F. Small, Chief of the Laboratory of Chemistry; and Gil Baylis, Administrative Officer.

**NINDB Offices Move**

Dr. Pearce Bailey, Director of NINDB, and some of his staff moved recently to new offices in Building 1, Rooms 107-09-11.

Dr. Frederick Stone, Chief of Extramural Programs, and his staff remained in Room 1062, T-6. Dr. Walter J. Friedlander, Chief of the Laboratory of Electroencephalography, and his staff are now located in Room 1056, T-6.

**Holiday**

Since George Washington's Birthday, February 22, comes on Sunday, NIH will observe the legal holiday and be closed for official business on Monday, February 23.

**N. I. H. RECORD**

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With this issue, the NIH Record inaugurates a series of questions and answers about the Clinical Center and some of the changes which will occur here at NIH when the Clinical Center is in operation.

You will, no doubt, have questions which you would like to have answered in the next few months. If you will send them to the NIH Record, Room 216, Building 1, we will get and publish as many answers as possible in this column in coming issues of the Record.

1. When will the Clinical Center actually be completed?
   The building will be completed by January 1954, but many parts of the building will be in use prior to that time.

2. When will the Clinical Center admit its first patients?
   The first patients will enter the Clinical Center in April 1953. They will probably be selected from among a group now at George Washington University Hospital.

3. How will patients be chosen for the Clinical Center?
   Patients will be chosen by the medical staffs of the several Institutes on the basis of the particular medical and other needs peculiar to that study. Many patients probably will be selected from among patients of cooperating hospitals and medical schools.

4. Will NIH employees receive special preference if they seek admission as patients?
   No. NIH employees will not receive special preference. If they meet the special qualifications, they—as anyone else—may be considered eligible for selection as study patients.

5. Will there be an opportunity for NIH employees to tour the Clinical Center before patients are admitted?
   Yes. Guides have been selected and will soon begin their training to conduct the tours.

6. Are plans being made for any sort of "open house - dedication ceremony" to which the community would be invited?
   Plans are now being made for an "open house" for professional groups and for the entire Washington area. Details will be announced at a later date.

A veteran employee of 22 years, George Shepherd has been associated with many NIH scientists. Following seven years of bacteriological research with Dr. Alice Evans and Dr. Elizabeth Verder, George assisted Dr. Dorland Davis in research on trypanosomiasis and Dr. Mark Schultz in rheumatic fever studies. His NIH career was interrupted during World War II while he served in the Navy.

In 1946, after his discharge from the service, George joined the staff of NCI as a general biology technician. He is still working there, assisting Dr. H. B. Andervont, Chief of the Laboratory of Biology, who is engaged in mammory tumor research on several strains of highly inbred mice.

Born in 1902 in Madison County, Indiana, George grew up on a farm. He graduated from Pendleton High School and attended Manchester College, where he majored in theology and history. Several years later, he decided to forsake his Hoosier surroundings to accept an opening at NIH.

The Shepherds have four children and seven grandchildren. Their son is in the Coast Guard, serving on the cutter Lila out of Gloucester, N. J. Two daughters are married and one is a senior at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School.

For the past 20 years, George has enjoyed his large, comfortable home in Cabin John, Md. His yard is equipped with three fish ponds, as well as large flower and vegetable gardens. Nearby on the Potomac River, George keeps his boat moored for frequent fishing trips or visits to his favorite swimming hole.

The Recreation and Welfare Association is still accepting orders for candy for Valentine gift-giving from employees who are association members.

Descriptive leaflets are posted on every bulletin board. Building chairmen can also give you details of the sale items. Assorted chocolates in 1, 1 1/2, and 2 lb. sizes are available in suitable Valentine wrappings. Well-known brands of candy are offered and prices range from $1.25 to $2.90. R & W members will be given a discount of ten cents from the list price of each assortment. Orders will be accepted through Tuesday, February 10.

Discount books for 1953 are now being distributed to all R & W members by building chairmen. Many new firms are on the list of those offering discounts to members.

If you are not a member or have not secured your 1953 membership card, see your building chairman today.

New Buildings Cont’d
provide for the comfort of the animals. Bldg. 14 also has two mechanical cage washers and cage stand washers.

Both buildings are planned so that wings can be added later when additional space is needed.

Gregarious by nature, George welcomes friends and relatives from near and far to sample the Shepherd hospitality. He is also an active member of the County Fire Board, American Legion, and Izaak Walton League.

For many years, George has indulged his favorite pastime of writing poetry. Some of his poems are contained in a recently published anthology. He is a member of the Poet’s Club, the American Writer’s Club, and more recently of ASCAP - the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

In collaboration with a partner, George writes lyrics to music that is sent to him by budding composers throughout the country. Like many another song writer, George hopes some day to have a real hit tune on his hands.
HOW THE CREDIT UNION SERVES NIH EMPLOYEES

The NIH Credit Union was established in 1939 to help NIH employees accumulate savings and to provide an economical source of credit for useful purposes.

The Credit Union is organized much like a club. At the present time, 1,407 NIH employees are members. Anyone who works at NIH is free to join, and all officers are elected by the members at an annual meeting held each January.

There are three elective groups that guide the Credit Union—a Board of Directors to determine policy, a Credit Committee to approve loan applications, and a Supervisory Committee to audit the books. A treasurer appointed by the Board of Directors handles the business details. The present treasurer is Neil K. Wood.

Members of the Credit Union may borrow money at interest rates not exceeding 1 percent per month. Up to $500 may be borrowed on signature alone, while co-signers are required on notes exceeding this amount. Although payments on loans are required at regular intervals, members may repay loans as quickly as they choose. The maximum term of loans runs from 18 months to 3 years, depending upon the type of loan. Loans are made for many purposes. Common reasons for borrowing include home repairs, paying off old bills, education, taxes, and special expenses, such as those incurred at Christmas time.

The Credit Union is also a good place to put savings. All deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Credit Union books are examined periodically by a Federal examiner. Interest rates on savings in the Credit Union are higher than in most banks. For the past few years, members have voted a yearly 4-percent dividend.

The Credit Union is located in Rm. 101-A, Bldg. 1. It is open from 1:00 to 5:00 each weekday except Monday. Later this year, the Credit Union plans to move to permanent quarters in the Clinical Center.

NEED HELP WITH YOUR INCOME TAX FORM?

For help with your income tax return, contact the administrative office of your Institute.

Employees Asked to Participate in NINDB Study

Joe McLoughlin, NINDB, is shown having an E.E.G. recording made. Mrs. Marion Argyll operates the machine.

At the present time, the Electroencephalography Laboratory, NINDB, is making E.E.G. (electroencephalogram or brain wave) recordings of a large number of normal people. These recordings will be used to establish norms for studies to be carried on when the Clinical Center is in operation.

Dr. Walter Friedlander, head of the Laboratory, has asked the help of NIH employees in this project. Some of us may already know how E.E.G. recordings are made, but for those of us who are not familiar with this particular test, Dr. Friedlander has answered below some questions that we might ask.

What is an E.E.G.? An E.E.G. is a written record that is obtained by a special machine which shows the electrical waves that are normally produced by the brain. It can't show what you are thinking. It is much like getting a measurement of how much voltage there is in a battery.

How is an E.E.G. obtained? In order to obtain an E.E.G., you are asked to relax in a comfortable chair or on a bed. An E.E.G. is absolutely harmless and produces no sensation whatsoever. A number of wires are placed on the head and kept in place with a special paste which is readily removed. These wires are connected to the E.E.G. apparatus, which records brain waves.

How long does an E.E.G. take? It usually takes about 10 or 15 minutes to connect the wires and about 30 minutes for the actual recording.

How should I prepare for an E.E.G.? Unlike many tests that you may have taken, no special preparation is necessary for an E.E.G.

What happens to the E.E.G. record? The results of the test, of course, are confidential and become part of the permanent E.E.G. file here at the Clinical Center.

If you are interested in participating in the study, call the E.E.G. Laboratory, Ext. 2576, Rm. 1066, T-6.

CAPTAIN WOOD URGES CAUTION IN DRIVING

Heavy fog and a slippery roadway recently caused an early morning collision on A Road near the new apartment building.

Neil K. Wood, Captain of the Guard, advises that you use driving lights on foggy days and proceed with extra caution, especially in areas where new construction is under way.