Six individual awards for superior work performance, two awards for suggestions, and one group award for superior work performance were given to NIH employees at ceremonies in the CC Auditorium on December 21.

Dr. C. J. Van Slyke, Associate Director of NIH, who made the cash awards totaling $2300, praised the recipients for their accomplishments and contributions to NIH progress.

The group award of $800 went to the Payroll Unit for superior performance in meeting problems due to expansion of NIH. The award was divided among Mayme T. French, Audrey L. Milner, Clara S. Dunlap, Dorothea V. Santmyers, Hilda B. Auricchio, Anna May Jones, Anne B. Daukas, Marjory S. Lugenbeel, Coletta M. Schlenk, and Ann B. O'Connel.

Grounds Superintendent Harry J. McGahren received the top individual award of $500 in recognition of his outstanding work of landscaping NIH grounds. This work was done with substantial savings through his efforts.

Mrs. Evelyn Van Steenberg, Publications Writer, NIH, was awarded $300 for superior work performance in planning, developing, and presenting a number of educational exhibits.

Wesley L. Williams, Payroll Supervisor, also received a $300 award for developing an administrative system for preparing the NIH payroll, ensuring the highest standards of accuracy and speed.

An award of $100 went to George H. Cavey, Property and Stock Control Clerk, Supply Management Branch, for accomplishment in distribution of surplus property; and Mrs. Jean Royer, Secretary, NCI, received an award of $50.

DR. LAW RECEIVES ROSENTHAL AWARD

The newly established Anne Frankel Rosenthal Award for Cancer Research was recently awarded to Dr. Lloyd W. Law for his studies in leukemia.

Dr. Law, who joined NCI in 1947 as a geneticist, is head of the Leukemia Studies Section of the NCI Laboratory of Biology. The $1000 cash award, which was established last fall by the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation, will be administered annually by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is given for outstanding cancer research by a scientist who is a resident of the United States.

Dr. Law's work was described as covering extensive investigations of environmental and heritable factors.
A study on how the brain is related to group interaction has been undertaken by NIMH scientists. They are investigating the social behavior of monkeys before and after various types of brain surgery. Two areas of the brain have been studied: the prefrontal lobes and the amygdaloid nucleus. The results suggest a relation between behavior following brain surgery and the social environment of the operated individual.

Dr. H. Enger Rosvold and Allan F. Mirsky, of the NIMH Research Branch, have made findings that may provide background data on how group influence and brain surgery interact to change social behavior. In the experiments involving prefrontal lobotomies, six adult rhesus monkeys, four females and two males, were housed together in a large cage and observed for two hours a day, both during periods of feeding and food deprivation. Records were kept on group behavior, noting dominance, aggression, avoidance, and submission.

It was observed that the hierarchy—social status—underwent definite changes following the operations. After lobotomy the low-status animals showed increased motor activity and increased food-getting attempts. They did, however, exhibit decreased response to threats of other animals. There was also aggressive behavior against animals immediately above them in the dominance hierarchy. This would indicate that after lobotomy the stability of the hierarchy was lost because of marked diminution of learned avoidance responses in operated low-status animals. These studies also showed an increase in upwardly directed aggression.

The eight young rhesus monkeys used in the amygdlectomy studies were observed in the group cage as well as in individual cages, and were ranked according to their aggressiveness and fearlessness. The animals rated most dominant received amygdlectomies and, after a recovery period, were again observed. After amygdlectomy, all animals were more aggressive in the individual-cage situation; but in the group situation, the same animals fell from top to bottom positions in the hierarchy. One animal, however, suffered no loss of dominance.

The differences in behavior changes after amygdlectomy appear to be related not only to the extent of brain damage, but also to the social environment confronting the animals after surgery. These studies indicate that the social colony technique for studying brain function may provide information relevant to the issue of why some individuals show changed behavior following brain surgery and others do not.

Hughes, John R., et al. Post-tetanic potentiation in the visual system of cats.


Liddle, Grant W., et al. Dual mechanism regulating adenocortical function in man.

Light, I. Incorporating cancer information in the secondary school science program.

Lillie, R. D. The periodic acid Schiff reaction in pathology.

Loomis, Ladd, et al. The histogenesis of Rous sarcoma induced by purified virus.


Oyama, Vance L., et al. The measurement of cell growth in tissue culture with a phenol reagent (Folin-Ciocalteau).

Reid, M. E., et al. Nutritional studies with the guinea pig. IV. Folic acid.

Robbins, Jacob. Reverse flow electrophoresis. A modified technique for zone electrophoresis applied to serum hyaluronidase-binding.

Rooney, Herbert L. The mental health center and the community.


Schofield, William B. Effects of streptomycin and fluoride on the repair of an unreduced humeral fracture in the adult rat.


Wettsberger, John H., et al. The monoreduction of 2,5-dinitrofluorene.


Wolff, George L., "Harding-Passey melanoma, slow growth, age, and high environmental temperature as modifiers of the anaerobic glycolytic capacity of mouse kidneys."

Wolff, George L., "Some physiological relationships between the obese (ob) genotype of the mouse and the Harding-Passey melanoma."


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NIH Spotlight

James R. Robinson

A pleasant, friendly disposition and a willingness to help others are the assets that James R. Robinson of the CC Admissions and Follow-Up Department brings to his job. A Government chauffeur of more than five years' experience, he is now the Clinical Center's ambulance driver and patient chauffeur.

Robby's first introduction to the Clinical Center came in June 1951, when he drove Oscar R. Ewing, the Federal Security Administrator, to NIH for the laying of the CC cornerstone. He served Mr. Ewing for two years as chauffeur and then became Secretary Hobby's chauffeur in 1953. Before coming to NIH in November 1954, he also chauffeured Assistant Secretaries Larmion, Mintener, and Perkins.

Robby enjoys his present job very much, because he says, it gives him an opportunity to meet people from all over the country. He calls for patients at private homes, at Washington or Baltimore hospitals, or he may meet them at the airport or railroad station. Most often he uses an official car, but in emergency cases he drives the CC ambulance and accompanied by an attendant. Sometimes he does a little "follow-up" work of his own, visiting patients who have no nearby friends or relatives in his after-work hours. He spent almost all of Christmas Day in the Clinical Center, making holiday calls on his many patient friends.

A native Washingtonian, Robby has lived in the city all his life. He attended Randall Junior High School, and shortly after graduation started work as a driver for the Hecht Company. He began his Government service in 1940 in the Navy Department, and later transferred to the Post Office Department before joining Federal Security in 1950.

Fortunately, Robby "loves to drive" and is able to supplement his income by driving a cab on occasional week nights and weekends. He enjoys baseball and boxing and is a regular attendant at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.
COGGESHALL NAMED ADVISER TO FOLSOM

Dr. Lowell Thelwell Coggeshall, Dean of the University of Chicago's Division of Biological Sciences, has been named by President Eisenhower as Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs of HEW, according to a recent announcement by HEW Secretary Marion B. Folsom.

In this capacity, Dr. Coggeshall will be Secretary Folsom's policy adviser for health and medical affairs. Now on leave from the University of Chicago, he succeeds Dr. Chester S. Keef er, who resigned several months ago.

ASSOCIATION Cont'd

Sierra Madre. Unless otherwise announced, the films will be shown at 8:15 p.m. in the CC Auditorium. An individual ticket to the series costs $2, and a family ticket (admitting two) is $3. For further information, contact Bill Gray on ext. 2877.

A new ten-week series of Modern Dance Classes started January 9 and is now meeting on Mondays from 5:15 to 6:15 p.m. in the CC Gymnasium. Renata Kuh, a well-known instructor in the Washington area, is teaching the course. The fee is $6 for R & W members, and $9 for non-members. Anyone who wishes to join the class may call Jane Toal on ext. 2515. Beginners are welcome!

Tax Forms Available

Federal and State income tax forms are now available in the Personnel Branch, Room 21, Building 1. Income tax assistance will be available after February 1.

AWARDS Cont'd

award of $100 for significant contributions to the efficiency of her office.

An additional $100 went to John W. Claffey, X-ray Technician of the NIH Framingham Heart Program, for technical contributions resulting in savings.

The two suggestion awards were given to Henry L. Patterson and Ray H. Sheets. Mr. Patterson, Laborer, SMB Animal Food and Bedding Unit, received $25 for suggesting an improvement in the nozzle used for unloading bulk sawdust. Mr. Sheets, NCI, Laboratory Animal Caretaker, received $75 for designing an escape-proof lid for glass animal jars.

Dr. Van Slyke also commended the 126 NIH employees who have accumulated 1,000 or more hours of sick leave.

Blood Donors

During the January 3 visit of the Red Cross Bloodmobile, 72 NIH employees donated blood. The next visit of the Bloodmobile will be May 10.