PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

DR. FREUND JOINS NIAID STAFF AS HEAD OF NEW LAB

Dr. Jules Freund, an internationally known immunologist, was recently appointed Chief of the newly created Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID. Dr. Freund comes to NIH from the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, where he was chief of the division of applied immunology.

The new research program that Dr. Freund will direct has been established as one of the major divisions of NIAID. Plans for the new program were formulated in the past year following a decision to integrate NIAID's existing work in immunology into an organized and expanded research effort on allergic diseases.

Dr. Freund has made many original contributions in research. One of the most important is the demonstration of the capacity of certain fatty and waxy substances to enhance the protective effect of vaccines.

Dr. Freund was born in Budapest, Hungary, and received his M.D. degree and Certificate of Public Health (See Freund, Page 4)

NCI SKIN EXHIBIT WINS GOLD PLAQUE

An NCI exhibit of three-dimensional models showing normal and diseased hair roots won the first prize of a gold plaque at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology held in Chicago recently.

The title of the exhibit was "The Pilosebaceous Unit in Health and Disease Studied by Reconstructions from Histological Preparations." The exhibit consists of balsa wood models of hair follicles and their associated sebaceous glands reproduced and enlarged from serially cut histological sections of skin.

The exhibit was prepared by Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott, Dermatology Service, General Medicine Branch, NCI. It was acclaimed by members of the Academy's teaching session for its educational value. Newly discovered characteristics of hair follicles and their associated sebaceous glands demonstrated in the exhibit are findings resulting from a cooperative study on skin growth in progress between the Dermatology Service and Dr. Ross C. MacCardle, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI.

FIRST 1957 AWARD PRESENTED IN NIDR

The first NIH superior performance award of the new year was presented to Mrs. Ethel S. Stang, Mail and Files Clerk, Office of the Director, NIDR.

Mrs. Stang received an award of $100 for her unusual efficiency, interest, and ingenuity in the operation of a central filing system for NIDR, as well as for her ability to obtain and organize data. The award was presented by Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director, NIDR, at a ceremony in his office on January 3. (See Picture, Page 3)

DR. KELMAN WINS $1,000 AAAS PRIZE

Dr. Herbert Kelman, an NIMH research psychologist, was awarded the $1,000 Socio-Psychological Prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The award was given at the Association's 123d annual meeting in New York City on December 28.

The anonymously donated prize is given annually for an outstanding essay in socio-psychological inquiry which encourages the type of methodology in social investigation that has proved fruitful in the natural sciences.

Dr. Kelman's prize winning essay is entitled "Compliance, Identification and Internalization: A Theoretical and Experimental Approach to the Study of Social Influence." The essay attempts to classify and analyze the changes in attitudes and actions produced in people as a result of social influences.

Dr. Kelman has been with the Section on Personality of the Laboratory (See Prize, Page 4)
Reappraisal of the Curve of Intelligence

No. 178 in a Series

For the past 30 years, intelligence (I.Q.) tests have indicated that intelligence increases to about 21 years of age and then gradually declines throughout adulthood. This concept, however, was recently challenged by Dr. Nancy Bayley, Chief of the Section on Child Development, NIMH.

In support of her thesis, Dr. Bayley has made a survey of former work on intelligence and has analyzed data from her own studies. The traditional curve of intelligence has been built on cross-sectional testing—that is, on the results of a number of studies in which many persons of different ages were tested. In recent years, however, repeated tests given to the same persons retested as they aged, but none of these longitudinal studies covers the entire life span. By splicing together some of these data, however, it should be possible to construct longitudinal age curves of various intellectual factors.

From her own and other studies, Dr. Bayley has been able to construct a 50-year curve of intelligence. While this is a tentative curve based on limited tests and limited samples, a whole new concept of the growth of intelligence is emerging.

Dr. Bayley indicates that there are many factors in the physical and psychological environment that explain the difference between this new "longitudinal" and the old "cross-sectional" curves. For instance, the physical and psychological environment has improved remarkably in the last 20 years. There is better schooling for more persons, more available knowledge with improved communication, and opportunities for broader experience. Because of the changing environmental conditions, persons of different generations should not be used as in the past to construct a curve of intelligence.

If significant improvements continue, and if mental and physical health continue to progress, it may become necessary to evaluate test scores according to norms standardized at appropriate calendar years, rather than for age alone.
EMPLOYEE HEALTH NOTES

Back pain is too often regarded as trivial. It may be the first sign of a serious condition.

A painful back may be due to a variety of causes. Frequently over-strenuous exercise or improper lifting of heavy objects results in strained back muscles. In this case the back may be very sore and tender, and there may be inability to straighten up.

Immediate back pain caused by improper lifting is often an indication of a ruptured disk. This injury is usually characterized by repeated episodes of what is commonly known as "lumbago" or "catches," persisting for months or years until attacks are associated with pain shooting down one of the thighs. Permanent damage may result if this condition is not treated promptly.

Remember, back injuries are more easily prevented than cured. When lifting a heavy object, bend at the knees, keeping the back straight. Do not lift heavy objects higher than the waist.

Less common causes of painful back are gallbladder disease, kidney infections, tumors and abscesses of the spinal cord, arthritis of the spine, and female disorders.
GERM-FREE ANIMALS AID NIAID RESEARCH

NIAID scientists are now working with the first germ-free animals produced at NIH. (Above) Paul C. Shade, Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, NIAID, peeks through window into a germ-free rearing unit of the type developed at the University of Notre Dame. He is feeding young germ-free guinea pigs, using arm-length rubber gloves that are attached to the unit. This is one of several units operating in the equipment testing and germ-free area, located in the basement of the CC and under the supervision of Donald L. Snow, Chief, Sanitary Engineering Branch, DRS. (Below) Germ-free guinea pigs delivered by Caesarean section a few days previously by Dr. Walter L. Newton, Head, Section on Germ-Free Animal Studies, Laboratory of Tropical Diseases. LTD is conducting an experiment on trichomoniasis, utilizing germ-free guinea pigs, and, with the Sanitary Engineering Branch, is training personnel in the production, maintenance, and experimental use of germ-free animals.

PHONES INSTALLED

Telephones that connect directly with the guard office in Building 1 have been installed at the front entrances of Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. These phones will aid personnel to enter these buildings during the normal nonworking hours. When there is no guard on duty in a building, the telephone should be used to request that a guard be dispatched to the building to permit entrance.

Sale of Book To Aid Hungary

A special Life Magazine pictorial report, "Hungary's Fight for Freedom," is on sale at the photo service desk in the CC lobby. The price of the booklet is $0.50 and proceeds will be donated to the International Rescue Committee.

PRIZE Contd.

of Psychology, NIMH, since 1955. He formerly held a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, California. He was a Public Health Service Fellow at Johns Hopkins University and previously held a post-doctoral research training fellowship at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Kelman received his B.A. degree from Brooklyn College and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University. He is currently planning a study of changes in attitudes and values of student nurses during psychiatric training, and of the relation of these changes to psychiatric milieu therapy.

FREUND Contd.

from the Royal University Medical School, Budapest. Before joining the New York City Department of Health, he conducted studies at the Von Ruck Memorial Laboratory at Asheville, North Carolina, and held teaching and research posts at the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University Medical College.

For the last several years Dr. Freund has served as a consultant to the Department of the Army and the Public Health Service. He is chairman of the Board of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and has served as president of the American Association of Immunologists and member of the editorial board of the Journal of Immunology.