Virologists Attend Int'l. Conference On Measles Here

More than 75 virologists from the United States, Europe, Africa, South America, and the Far East were expected to attend a 3-day International Conference on Measles Immunization, beginning here this morning and continuing through Thursday afternoon.

The conference, which is being held in the Clinical Center auditorium, is sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Division of Biologies Standards, and the University of Colorado Medical School.

Sessions Listed

The meeting is divided into six sessions covering the world-wide epidemiological aspects of the disease. The session topics are the World-Wide Importance of Measles, Measles Virus, Immunization of Man Against Measles (two sessions), Problems of Production and Biologic Control of Measles Vaccine, and the Future of Measles Vaccine. The session topics are the World-Wide Importance of Measles, Measles Virus, Immunization of Man Against Measles (two sessions), Problems of Production and Biologic Control of Measles Vaccine, and the Future of Measles Vaccine.

PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry was to deliver the welcoming address, and Dr. Terry replied on behalf of the Public Health Service and introduced the special guests who were seated under the portico to the right of the main entrance, which fronts on Center Drive.

Several hundred NIH employees witnessed the ceremonies from the building's entrance driveway.

The new building, Dr. Shannon said, "represents a challenge ... to utilize to the fullest" the facilities it offers "for the further improvement not only of administration of our grant-supported programs both here and abroad but also for our direct operations in Bethesda as well."

Quotes Plaque

"In recognition of that challenge and its implied responsibility, and as a means of identifying the purposes that will be served here," Dr. Shannon continued, "we shall install a plaque in the lobby. The plaque will carry the following inscription, taken from the Public Health Service Act:

"The Surgeon General shall conduct in the Service, and encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to other appropriate...

Building 31 Officially Opened At Cornerstone Ceremonies

Boisefeuillet Jones, Special Assistant to the DHEW Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, addresses assembled guests prior to laying the cornerstone (behind him) of Building 31. Front row, left to right: Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director; Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General; Wilbur J. Cohen, DHEW Assistant Secretary for Legislation; and James V. Lowry, Chief, Bureau of Medical Services.

NIH-UGF Drive Lags at End Of 4th Week

Returns at the end of the fourth week of the current NIH-UGF campaign showed that contributions had reached 71 percent of the $82,750 goal, with 76 percent of NIH employees contributing.

Commenting on these returns, Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief and NIH Campaign Chairman, expressed concern.

"Following the fine start we had made by the end of the second week of the drive," he said, "this report is disappointing. In fact, it indicates that we are faced with a serious threat to the success of our drive."

Action Urged

Mr. Hansen pointed out that although DGMS and Program Direction have gone over the top with 101 percent and 117 percent of their respective quotas, "several Institutes and Divisions will have to take immediate steps to improve their standing if we are to meet our responsibilities to help support the UGF agencies which provide vitally needed service."

"Because of the nature of our work at NIH," he added, "we can...

Record 7,018 Visitors Attend Annual NIH Instrument Symposium and Exhibit

With a registration total of 7,018, the 11th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit and Instrument Symposium, held here Oct. 9-13, continued its long-established record of increasing attendance.

The exhibits and equipment demonstrations attracted 5,470 visitors. The symposium sessions in the Clinical Center auditorium, featuring nationally known scientists who presented papers of current interest in their specialties, were attended by 1,548 visitors.

Last year the combined exhibit and symposium drew 6,237 guests. Of that number, 5,165 viewed the exhibits and demonstrations, and 1,072 attended the symposium sessions.

Scientific equipment valued at $1,250,000 was displayed this year by 134 manufacturers in Building 22 and in 22 trailers on the adjoining parking lot.

The exhibits and symposium sessions were attended by representatives of 69 hospitals, 70 universities and colleges, 21 research institutions, 38 Federal agencies, 19 journals, and other publications, and other organizations interested in public health and medical research.

Included were 52 visitors from 24 countries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle and Far East, and Australia.

In recognition of that challenge and its implied responsibility, and as a means of identifying the purposes that will be served here," Dr. Shannon continued, "we shall install a plaque in the lobby. The plaque will carry the following inscription, taken from the Public Health Service Act:

"The Surgeon General shall conduct in the Service, and encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to other appropriate...

(See BUILDING 31, Page 5)

 quotes Plaque

Mildred the Muppet gets a brief- ing from Jim Henson, creator of the popular TV show, prior to an appearance at the NIH-UGF rally in the CC auditorium.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.
The Medical Record Department processes information vital to clinical research.

By Carole Spearin

Within 24 hours of Bob’s admission, the Transcribing Section, headed by Elizabeth Cavanaugh, receives the dictation of Bob’s medical history and physical examination, recorded by his NIH physician on dictaphone discs. This report, the first of several transcribed reports, will be typed and included in his folder with other records of treatments and operations as they accumulate.

8,000 Discs Transcribed

During 1960 Mrs. Cavanaugh’s staff of 24 typists transcribed almost 8,000 of these discs over 28,000 reports. She said that her staff “does not have much trouble with medical terminology because the doctors compensate by enumerating more carefully when using difficult technical terms, but sometimes ordinary prepositions and adverbs are unrolled and can present transcription problems.”

Mrs. Cavanaugh finds transcribing work personally valuable. “It gives us a liberal education in medical terminology. It’s remarkable how the girls increase their vocabularies.”

Another section of the Medical Record Department also plays an important role in Bob Davis’s stay at the Clinical Center. This is the Medico-Legal Section, headed by Mrs. Rowe who cross-indexes reports and records of treatments and operations. She finds her work extremely interesting. “It is important to make sure that everything is accurate and complete.”

To illustrate, let us assume that Bob Davis, a young watch repairman from Chicago, is suffering from arthritis in his hands. His living depends upon expert handling of the tools of his trade. Because of his arthritic hands, his business has steadily dwindled.

CC Medical Record Dept. Processes Information Vital to Clinical Research

Meets Requirements

Dr. Miller, Bob’s physician, knows NIH offers special facilities for the study of arthritis and feels that admission to the Clinical Center will benefit his patient, so he refers the case for possible admission. Because Bob’s condition meets the rather specific requirements of a current clinical study, he is admitted as a patient.

From the time he registers at the Clinical Center, all four sections of the Medical Record Department are involved in compiling and completing information relating to Bob’s condition for use by the NIH scientists who will study his case as part of the larger search for an arthritis cure.

To Study Regulations

Another committee will investigate the regulations and procedures governing the granting of consultancy privileges to NIH scientists. Dr. Roy Repasske, of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases is its chairman.

A committee will also investigate the efficiency of research services and the efficiency of administrative services at NIH. Dr. Wallace P. Rowe was named chairman.

Exploratory talks are planned to discuss with NIMH-NINDB Assembly members the possibility of joint action in these areas. Scientists who have joined NIAID since its Assembly was formed are invited to apply for membership. All scientists working in the laboratories of NIAID grades GS-11 (Civil Service) or Assistant Grade (Commissioned Corps) or higher, in positions up to and including Laboratory Director, are eligible for membership in the Assembly. Applications may be made through the Assembly Secretary, Miss Jane L. Showalter, Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, Ext. 5550.
Distinguished Scientist Is NIAMD Visitor

Dr. Arne Fredga, member of the Nobel Committee of Chemistry and Director of the Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Uppsala, Sweden, visited the Nutrition and Endocrinology Section of the NIH in October 1961 as the guest of Dr. Klaus Schwarz, Chief of the Section on Experimental Liver Diseases, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology.

Dr. Fredga discussed with Dr. Schwarz and his collaborators the results of their joint studies on Factor 3 active organoselenium compounds. The latter prevent Factor 3 deficiency diseases, such as dietary liver necrosis, heart muscle necrosis, and muscular dystrophy in rats, mice, and other animals.

Heads Royal Academy

Dr. Fredga, who is President of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Uppsala and an international authority on organoselenium chemistry, was accompanied here by Dr. Goeran Bergson, also of the University of Uppsala. An expert in quantum chemistry, Dr. Bergson is associated with Dr. Fredga in studies on selenium compounds.

Both visitors were guest lecturers at NIH during their brief stay here. Dr. Fredga's subject was "Organoselenium Chemistry Analogies and Differences to Sulphur Derivatives." Dr. Bergson spoke on "Some Recent Advances in the Study of Organic Diselenides and Thioselenelenates."

Dr. Helen M. Dyer, NCI, Winner of Garvan Medal

Dr. Helen M. Dyer of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Cancer Institute, has been named winner of the Garvan Medal by the American Chemical Society. This award is presented annually to an American woman in recognition of distinguished service to chemistry.

Dr. Dyer's award of $1,000, an inscribed gold medal, and a bronze replica of the medal, will be presented at the 1962 meeting of the Society to be held in Washington, D.C.

A graduate of Goucher College and George Washington University, Dr. Dyer joined the staff of the PHS National Hygienic Laboratory in 1920. From 1925 until 1942 she held a teaching Fellowship and later an Assistant Professorship at George Washington University. She has been with NCI since 1942 and has made many contributions to fundamental research in the chemistry of chemical agents that cause and destroy cancer.

Patients' Welfare Fund Is $43 Richer From Proceeds of NIH Children's Fair

Photo by Jerry Hocht.

As a result of the annual NIH Children's Fair, planned and conducted recently by children of PHS Commissioned Officers at NIH, the NIH Patients' Welfare Fund is richer by $43—nearly four times as much as last year's contribution.

The 16 children who participated in the one-day outdoor event on the NIH reservation made all the arrangements for the fair and manned all the booths. They received parental assistance only with the refreshments.

Revenue-producing activities of the fair included a spook house, fortune teller, dart game, wheel of fortune, and refreshments—hot dogs, lemonade, popcorn, and cookies.

Fair workers were Louise and Mark Holliday, Lillian and Barbara Sober, Richard Zipkin, Richard, Marilyn, and Stanley Tabor; Mary, Susan, and Janet Pratt; Carl, Jean, Douglas, and Louise Millican; and Douglas Kreshover.

President Recognizes International CU Day

Raymond Baker Retires; At NIH over 30 Years

Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, receives the proceeds from the annual NIH Children's Fair from Louise Holliday, 10, white Richard Zipkin, 14 (second from right), and Douglas Kreshover, 11, look on. The money, raised by the children for the NIH Patients' Welfare Fund, amounted to $43, nearly four times as much as the amount raised last year.—Photo by Jerry Hocht.

October 19 marked the fourteenth annual observance of International Credit Union Day, established to bring to the attention of people everywhere the value and usefulness of credit unions.

Credit unions are organizations of people saving together and lending to each other at a low rate of interest. They are chartered by government and operate under law and government supervision.

President Kennedy, in a letter circulated prior to this year's observance, stated that credit unions are "furnishing an example of democratic control through their principle that each member has one vote regardless of his share in or his debt to the credit union."

The annual observance commemorates the founding of the first credit union in Germany in 1849, and introduced to North America in 1900.

Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, receives the proceeds from the annual NIH Children's Fair from Louise Holliday, 10, white Richard Zipkin, 14 (second from right), and Douglas Kreshover, 11, look on. The money, raised by the children for the NIH Patients' Welfare Fund, amounted to $43, nearly four times as much as the amount raised last year.—Photo by Jerry Hocht.

Dr. Roy Hertz, Of NCI, Gives NIH Lecture

The award of $5,022,803 in grants to eight institutions for comprehensive cancer research programs has been announced by the Public Health Service. These program-project grants will help institutions support teams of scientists engaging in long-term study of a range of problems on the nature and control of malignant disease. The investigators, representing many scientific fields, will coordinate laboratory, clinical, and auxiliary services in the search for more effective treatment of cancer patients.

Awards were made by Surgeon General L. Terry on the advice of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Raymond Baker Retires; At NIH over 30 Years

Dr. Frank J. McClure, Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NIDR, was awarded honorary membership in the American Dental Association during its annual convention in Philadelphia last month. He is one of the few nondentists to have so honored by the ADA.

An international authority in the field of fluoride metabolism, Dr. McClure was cited for his "outstanding contributions to the science of dentistry."

He has been associated with dental research at NIH since 1936 and has held his present position with the Dental Institute since 1948.

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He has been associated with dental research at NIH since 1936 and has held his present position with the Dental Institute since 1948.
Although schistosomiasis has never previously been reported in Lebanon, a field study conducted by a National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases scientist and his associates from the American University of Beirut following discovery of a single case, produced clinical evidence of the parasitic disease in 14.6 percent of the individuals tested.

The investigation of this first focus of schistosomiasis in Lebanon was reported in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene by Drs. J. E. Azar, G. W. Luttermoser, and J. F. Schacher, Department of Tropical Health, American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

Toaches in Beirut

Dr. Luttermoser, on leave from the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, is currently teaching and doing research at Beirut.

The investigators collected urinal specimens at random from 591 residents in the area in which the first case was discovered.

One hundred and seventy-one specimens were collected from children in schools, and the remainder from children and adults interviewed during house-to-house visits. All of these individuals were natives of the area who, with one exception, had never lived outside their birthplace or traveled elsewhere.

Schistosomiasis, a disease highly prevalent in many countries of this region, results from infection by blood flukes which are acquired by penetration of aquatic larval forms through the skin. Intermediate hosts of these small worms exist before, and new irrigation projects have favored the spread of the disease by creating favorable habitats and vehicles for the snail intermediate host.

In the light of present and prospective irrigation plans in Lebanon, the investigators believe that the finding of schistosomiasis is of public health importance.

Although their study is geographically limited, the scientists feel that it is possible that schistosomiasis exists throughout the wide area of irrigation.
Grounds Upkeep Complicated By Wide Range of Problems

By Mike Maroney
NIH Information Trainee

The typical suburban homeowner, men’s lawn-moving efforts, is now of the leaf-raking season.

There are times when Milford Myers, Chief of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, would like to capitalize his work to domestic scale. But the GM and L Section is responsible for the maintenance of 306 acres here, with approximately 25,000 trees and plants, six miles of roads, 53,000 feet of sidewalks, and 25 acres of parking lots, not to mention the 500 acres that comprise the NIH animal farm.

Hazards Involved

And the job is, of course, complicated by the natural hazards of snowstorms, heavy rains, insects, and plant diseases.

In addition, the Section occasionally takes on such jobs as the safe moving of delicate, expensive special equipment such as mass spectrometers. These require 1,000 pounds, and the installation of special equipment such as mass spectrometers. These require the use of special rigging equipment.

Under Mr. Myers, the GM and L Section is staffed by Thomas J. Cook, in charge of planning; Charles H. Dove, General Foreman; and 48 fulltime maintenance men.

Are Landscape Architects

Both Mr. Myers and Mr. Cook are landscape architects. They are primarily responsible for maintaining the general appearance of the grounds and the serviceability of the roads and walks; and for development and updating of a master landscaping plan, enabling the GM and L Section to keep pace with the problems accompanying growth and expansion.

As General Foreman, Mr. Dove has charge of the five grounds mainenance units that insure the NIH reservation’s well-groomed look. These units employ tractors, king-size lawn mowers, trucks, and jeeps in their large-scale methods of operation.

The duties of the landscaping crews do not follow a humdrum daily routine, as do similar chores around the home. The work is carefully and scientifically planned from known, anticipated factors. Careful records of seasonal weather are kept, and this information is applied to useful advantage in planning.

The staff recalls last winter’s crippling snowfalls with little en-
Dr. Shock Sees Preventive Medicine As Best Approach to Care for Aged

Preventive medicine is the most effective approach to medical care of the aged, according to Dr. Nathan W. Shock, Chief of the Gerontology Branch of the National Heart Institute.

Speaking at a symposium on "Health Care for the Senior Citizen," at the recent annual meeting of the American Association of Medical Clinics in New York, Dr. Shock defined effective health care for the elderly as "a continuing service throughout life, practiced by physicians with an awareness of the nature of age changes and a recognition that elderly people can respond to therapy."

Early Diagnosis Stressed

"Most of the handicaps of extreme old age," he pointed out, "may be traced back to early beginnings in middle age. In many instances early diagnosis and the application of present knowledge might well have prevented the final stages of incapacity."

Gerontological studies of individuals between the ages of 70 and 95 have shown that where decreases of function due to age occur they represent primarily a reduction in reserve capacities. From both physiological and psychological research, it is now apparent that a part of the loss of reserve capacities in many organ systems is due to the gradual dropping out of functioning cells and units.

It is clear, therefore, that maintenance of physical function in advanced age will depend, at least in part, on methods of preventing tissue losses and that these measures must be introduced in middle age or earlier.

Physician Is Keystone

Dr. Shock cited the practicing physician as the keystone of health care for the elderly, stating: "It is he who must bring the results of research to their ultimate fruition in the treatment of the patient. The complaints and infirmities of the elderly must not be considered as the natural concomitance of aging for which nothing can be done."

"Although there is still much to be learned about the nature of aging, laboratory research," he said, "has already shown that older people retain many physiological capacities which will respond to treatment as well as to therapeutic measures."

In the light of wide individual differences in the effects of aging on various body functions, Dr. Shock stressed the need for physicians to recognize that chronological age, in itself, is a poor index of capability and that each individual requires special study and assessment to determine both his strengths and his weaknesses. He also emphasized the importance—for middle-aged and elderly persons—of periodic physical examinations and ready access to health maintenance clinics. He added a word of warning about a system of nursing homes and home care with free mobility of patients in and out of hospitals. Coordination of medical, hospital, and nursing services, he said, would greatly improve the medical care of the aged and would minimize costs.

NHI Papers, Speeches And Exhibits Presented At Fla. AHA Meeting

Extensive participation by the National Heart Institute in the American Heart Association's 34th Scientific Sessions and Annual Meeting included a speech by Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NHI Director; the presentation of five scientific papers, one of which was a conference, and the showing of two exhibits. The sessions and meeting were held October 18-24 at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Dr. Knutti's subject was "The Relation of Research Programs of Federal Government to AHA and Other Voluntary Agencies." PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry spoke on "Heart Disease Control—A Joint Responsibility," and Dr. James Watt, Chief of the PHS Division of International Health and former Director of the Heart Institute, addressed a staff conference.

A field staff conference conducted by the NHI Heart Disease Control Program was held October 16-18 as an adjunct to the meeting.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Cardiology Branch, and Dr. Arthur E. Rikli, Chief of the Heart Disease Control Program, were participants in two conferences.

Authors of NHI papers presented at the meeting were Drs. Braunwald, Dr. James O. Davis, Dr. Joseph T. Doyle, Dr. Thomas R. Dawber, Dr. William B. Santee, and Dr. Maurice M. Aygen.

Also, Drs. James W. Feeley, Dr. Thomas E. Lee, Dr. William R. Custer, Dr. Donald Polasek, and Dr. Maurice M. Aygen.

The exhibits were "Directions of Research: Present-Day Research in Gerontology" and a special exhibit, "Group A Streptococci Identification," sponsored by the Heart Disease Control Program.
NIH-UGF DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

not be indifferent to the work of
these agencies. As part of an or-
organization dedicated to further-
the health and well-being of
other people, we share their day-
to-day interests. The quality and
scope of the services UGF agen-
cies can render depends upon the
kind of response we make to their
yearly appeal for help."

Mr. Hansen said he hopes no one
will fail to answer that appeal.

A breakdown of contributions at
the end of the fourth week of the
campaign follows:

CC Patient Studied

A study directed toward an un-
derstanding of this association,
was undertaken when a patient
with recurrent cerebellar hemi-
globlastoma and polycythemia was
admitted to the Clinical Center
under NCI sponsorship.

A review of the patient's history
showed that previous resection
der cerebellar tumors was followed by
return of the red-cell volume to
normal.

Studies with radioactive isotopes
showed that the patient had a high
red-cell volume and normal plasma
volume.

His plasma iron turnover and
red-cell iron turnover were also
accelerated, indicating increased
red-cell synthesis. (However, the
presence of the disease, polycy-
themia vera, was ruled out by the
normal white-cell and platelet
counts and splenic size.)

Finding Is Significant

Body-surface scanning over the
rumor and other extramullary sites
showed an absence of incorpo-
ration and release of radioactive
eron, characteristic of red-cell syn-
thesis. This finding showed that
the tumor was not producing red
cells.

A marked stimulation of red-cell
production was observed in fasted
rats injected with fluid aspirated
from the tumor. This effect was
not observed with the patient's
concentrated urine, plasma, ventri-
cular or spinal fluids, or with
normal plasma or spinal fluid.

The investigators suggest that
the best hypothesis to explain the
observed association of hemangio-
blastoma and polycythemia is that
the tumor produces a substance
that stimulates the production of

Mice Experiments Show

Drug-Induced Tolerance

To Tumor Homografts

Delta Uphoff, of the National
Cancer Institute's Laboratory of
Biological, has reported in the Plastic
Reconstructive Surgery and Trans-
plantation Bulletin preliminary re-
results of investigations of drug-
induced immunological "tolerance"
in mice to tumor homografts.

The study originated in Miss
Uphoff's earlier observations that
the drug, methotrexate, protects
mice from the lethal effect of a
homograft reaction following total-
body irradiation and the inocu-
lation of genetically incompatible
bone marrow.

Methotrexate Inhibits Reaction

Since the methotrexate inhibited a
graft-vs-host reaction, it was
reasoned that "tolerance" to homo-
transplanted could be produced by
pretreatment with a combination of
drug and a viable cell sus-
pension from an appropriate for-
ereign strain.

In the present study, mice were
rendered "tolerant" to tumor transplants from mice of an un-
related strain by pretreatment with methotrexate and a tissue brei
of spleen and thymus of the donor
strain.

Progressive tumor growth was
not observed in mice pre-
treated with drug or tissue brei
alone.

Induction of "tolerance" was ac-
complished in three different strain
combinations which varied in their
genetic incompatibility. It was
found that to induce the "tolerant"
state, pretreatment over a pro-
longed period of time was neces-
sary.

Simple Tests Stressed

In her report, Miss Uphoff
stressed the need for comparat-
ively simple test systems for de-
termining the optimum pretreat-
ment method for inducing "toler-
ance."

She noted that marrow
transplantation in the lethally ir-
radiated mouse was too compi-
cated a test system, and that
transplantation, although
less critical than skin transplan-
tation, made possible the trial of
more types of treatment schedules
than would otherwise have been
possible.

Knowledge of factors that con-
trol susceptibility to cancer trans-
plantation is important both to an
individual to accept a genetically
incompatible transplant.

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* Result of increase in number of employees since establishment of the campaign quotas.

Coatney Elected Society President At D.C. Meeting

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID, is the newly
elected President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Dr. Coatney succeeds Dr. William W. Frye, Dean of the School of Medicine of Louisville State University, who is to

The meeting was attended by more than 400 specialists in tropical disease research from this
country and abroad.

Dr. Coatney, well known for his
contributions to malaria research, was chosen President-elect of the Society at last year.
A Scientist Administrator in the NIH Commissioned Corps and an NIH staff member for more
than 20 years, Dr. Coatney has been Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy since its
establishment in 1956.

He is the recipient of a number of awards in the field of malaria research, has served as a special
consultant with the World Health Organization, and is presently a
member of its Expert Committee on Malaria.

First Meeting in D.C.

Last week's annual meeting of the Society was the first in its
57-year history to be held in the Nation's Capital. Scientists of six
of NIAID's laboratories presented papers at the meeting. The lab-
atories thus represented were the Parasitic Diseases, Parasite
Chemotherapy, Tropical Virology, Clinical Investigation, Infectious
Diseases, and Rocky Mountain Leprosy.

Dr. Frye, who is a member of the National Advisory Allergy and
Infectious Diseases Council, presided at the opening session, at
which Dr. Richard M. Taylor of the California State Department of
Public Health delivered the 26th Annual Charles Franklin Craig
Lecture. He was introduced by Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of
NIAID. The lecture was on the subject of insect-borne diseases.

Approximately 100 papers were presented during the 4-day meet-

NIH-UGF'61

Katherine A. Eckloff, Office Serv-
ices Branch, CD, tossed the coin
in the UGF Wishing Well. Designed
by the Medical Arts Section and
built by the Carpenter Shop, it is
located near the Clinical Center
cafeteria entrance.

NIH UGF*61

NIH-UGF DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)
BUILDING 31
(Continued from Page 1)
public authorities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of research relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man. ... Dr. Shannon said he was sorry that members of the Congress could not attend. He conveyed regrets from Senators Lister Hill of Alabama, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, and Congressman Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, and read a message from Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island.

Shares Gratification
Dr. Shannon said he shared Dr. Shannon's gratification in seeing the building finished and occupied. He also acknowledged heavy responsibilities and said to Dr. Shannon, "You and I know that neither we nor anyone else could carry out these responsibilities without the support, of the staff and personnel at every level of NIH and the entire Public Health Service."

Following his introduction of guests, Dr. Terry presented Mr. Jones, recalling that as Chairman of the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research, he "increased his already extensive knowledge of the National Institutes of Health and its programs, and contributed greatly to the blueprint of its future."

In applying mortar to the cornerstone, just to the right of the main entrance, Mr. Jones employed the trowel used by former President Harry S. Truman at cornerstone ceremonies of the Clinical Center on June 22, 1951, and by Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, at the cornerstone laying of the Public Health Service Building 19th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., occupied by the Service until World War II.

Lists Cornerstone Contents
Mr. Jones pointed to the significance of the NIH programs and expressed a hope for "the broad purpose of medical research fully backed by the will of the American people."

He listed the items deposited in a specially constructed and sealed plastic box behind the cornerstone: the NIH Brochure, the NIH Scientific Directory and Bibliography 1960; the PHS Grants and Awards by NIH, FY 1960; a master plot plan, an aerial photograph of NIH; a photograph of Top Cottage with the new building in the background; a roster of PHS Advisory Groups; and one copy each of the NIH and DHEW telephone directories.

Also included is a copy of the NIH Record of September 26, 1961, carrying a story and picture of the new building; a copy of the NIH Calendar of Events of October 30-November 3, 1961; a program of the ceremonies with the names of the participants and invited guests; and a photograph of the ceremonies, taken, developed, and printed by means of an automatic camera.

The ceremonies were preceded by a luncheon for the special guests, prepared by Government Services, Inc., which will operate the building's cafeteria, designed to accommodate 450 persons.

Guests Tour Building
Following the luncheon the guests were conducted on a tour of the first and ground floors of the building.

They also visited the ninth floor, occupied by extramural program units of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, to see a typical utilization of floor space.

Designed in the shape of an "H" and located at the north end of the NIH reservation, the new structure will house approximately 1,800 employees. The larger of the two wings, Wing A, is 11 stories high, while Wing B rises five stories above ground.

The building is modern in architectural concept and features large glass areas. White cast stone facing and antique lorraine brick form the exterior finish of the poured concrete structure.

Located in the building will be the offices of the Institute Directors and their Extramural Program branches, together with the Division of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Research Grants.

Moves to the new building began October 23 with the arrival of several units from rented space in Bethesda office buildings. The first scheduled major move is that of personnel and equipment from Building T-6, expected to be completed about the end of November. Virtually every NIH office will be affected by the moves, with other personnel being shifted to vacated space both on the reservation and in five Bethesda buildings and the Robin Building in Silver Spring.

The North Engineering Corporation of Washington, D.C., was the contractor for Building 31 and the architects were two firms: Keyes, Lethbridge and Cendon, and Richard Collins and Associates.

Selective Regeneration Of Sympathetic Fibers Seen in Adult Mammals

Although regenerating peripheral nerve fibers may establish connections with foreign nerve cells, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness scientists have shown that, if given a choice, regenerating sympathetic fibers of adult mammals connect selectively with their appropriate nerve cells. Thus, specificity of nerve fiber and nerve ending which has been demonstrated previously in lower animals and embryos, can also be assumed to occur in adult mammals.

These conclusions resulted from studies conducted by Drs. Lloyd Guth and Jerald L. Barnstein of the Laboratory of Neuromamotological Sciences, NINDS.

In initial experiments, the cervical sympathetic trunk of the cat was severed and allowed to regenerate. In normal cats, certain of the fibers connect with ganglion cells that control the dilation of the pupil of the eye; others connect with ganglion cells that control blood vessels in the ear.

After regeneration was complete, the investigators stimulated the nerve fibers controlling these functions. They found that the original relationships had been established, indicating that regeneration had indeed been selective.

In additional experiments, they interrupted only those fibers controlling pupillary function. Before complete regeneration, the function of these nerves is taken over by the other fibers via collateral connections. After completion of regeneration the investigators found that the collateral fibers became inactive and the regenerated fibers again established appropriate connection with their original ganglion cells.

These findings were reported in Experimental Neurology.