

the

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Tangier Disease Offers Scientists Rare Opportunity

A new and rare familial disorder, characterized by enlarged odd-colored tonsils and low-blood cholesterol, is providing scientists from the National Institutes of Health with a unique opportunity to study previously inaccessible factors affecting the transport and storage of cholesterol and other lipids (fat-like substances) in the human body.

Called Tangier disease because it was first discovered in two children on Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay, the disease involves the accumulation of extremely large amounts of cholesterol esters in the tonsils and certain other tissues of the body.

Lipoproteins Absent

The most striking biochemical feature of Tangier disease is the almost complete absence from the serum of high-density lipoproteins, the large molecules normally comprising one of the two major classes of fat-protein complexes that serve as carrier vehicles for all of the fats transported in blood.

These lipoproteins have heretofore always been found in relatively stable amounts in blood in man and all animals, and their specific function is unknown. They

(See TANGIER DISEASE, Page 4)

New Snow Emergency Plans Ready for Use This Winter

Emergency Plan No. 5 To Govern Dismissals

Personnel Management Branch recently announced certain changes in policy concerning the dismissal of NIH employees in event of hazardous weather conditions.

The new statement, distributed as NIH Personnel Guide Sheet No. 9, supersedes the information contained in NIH Personnel Manual Circular No. 3, dated January 26, 1961.

Policy Explained

The new policy statement follows:

"The Director, NIH, has determined that the National Institutes of Health will follow the procedure of the Metropolitan Area for excusing employees from work because of hazardous weather. Therefore, when there is a public announcement that Snow Emergency Plan No. 5 is in effect, this announcement will apply to NIH employees.

"Snow Emergency Plan No. 5 states that 'most Federal and District Offices in the Washington area will remain closed today, and their employees excused from duty without charge to annual leave.' . . . 'This announcement does not apply to those employees and those

(See SNOW POLICY, Page 6)

Staggered Dismissals, Traffic Posts Planned

Two plans for expediting the flow of traffic from the reservation during snow emergencies are ready for use if needed this winter, according to announcements from the Personnel Management Branch and the Plant Safety Branch.

The PMB plan provides a staggered system for dismissal of employees by buildings listed within four zones. Notification of dismissal time, at 15-minute intervals, will be phoned to the various buildings according to zone, in the following priority order:

Dismissals by Zones

Zone I—Buildings 2, 4, 6, and 31.

Zone II—Clinical Center.

Zone III—Buildings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 21.

Zone IV—All other buildings on the reservation.

Car pool members will be dismissed according to the zone of the driver.

The PSB plan is aimed at preventing traffic tie-ups and congestion from stalled cars. It establishes six mobile radio observation units, manned by members of the NIH Fire Department, at strategic points throughout the reservation.

From these vantage points the

(See SNOW PLANS, Page 6)

Dubos to Lecture On Psychiatry of 19th Century

Dr. Rene J. Dubos, noted microbiologist and medical historian, will be the guest speaker at the Washington Society for the History of Medicine's January meeting Thursday (Jan. 18) at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. The public is invited to attend.



Dr. Dubos

Dr. Dubos is a Member and Professor of Experimental Pathology at the Rockefeller Institute in New York City. He is also a member of the History of Medicine Study Section, NIMH, and a former Advisory Council member at NIAID.

Dr. Dubos' topic Thursday will be "French Psychiatry in the 19th Century and Gericault's Portraits of the Insane." His lecture will include special references to post-impressionist painters of the period such as van Gogh and physicians Gericault and Charcot who were interested in these painters. The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides.

Native of France

Born in France in 1901, Dr. Dubos received his B.S. from the Institute Nationale Agronomique in Paris in 1921. He came to the United States in 1924 and received his Ph.D. in Soil Microbiology at Rutgers University under Dr. Selman Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin, in 1927.

He became a Fellow of the Rockefeller Institute the same year and served that Institute subsequently as Assistant (1927-30), Associate (1930-38), and Associate Member (1938-41). He became George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology at Harvard in 1942 but returned to Rockefeller as a Member in 1944.

While at Rockefeller Institute he discovered tyrothricin and

(See DR. DUBOS, Page 4)

D.C. Transit Announces Slight Change in NIH Bus Route

D.C. Transit has announced a slight change in the route of the morning and evening rush-hour bus between Silver Spring and NIH via Bethesda, to become effective on Monday, January 29.

Beginning that morning, the present bus stop at the intersection of Colesville Road and 16th Street, now serving as a transfer point for D.C. passengers using the 16th Street bus, will be abandoned. The new transfer point, at which the 16th Street bus will then make connection, will be the designated stop on East-West Highway at the entrance to the

Summit Hills apartments, a short distance west of 16th Street.

As a result of this change, the NIH bus will enter East-West Highway at the Colesville Road intersection, one block east of 16th Street.

Contrary to expectations, D.C. Transit reports that more passengers are using the evening bus from NIH (about 28) than the morning bus from Silver Spring (12 to 13 passengers). To cover the cost of operation, the route needs an average of about 30 passengers on each trip, according to the transit company.

The NIH Plant Safety Branch

points out that the bus service was inaugurated December 18 on a 90-day trial basis, and urges all employees who can use it to advantage to do so.

The morning bus leaves the Silver Spring terminal at 7:55, arrives at the Woodmont Triangle, Bethesda, at 8:15, and at NIH at 8:20.

The evening bus leaves NIH from the Memorial Road stop, just east of Building 4, at 5:10, arrives at the Woodmont Triangle at 5:15, and at the Silver Spring terminal at 5:35. It picks up and discharges passengers at all designated bus stops en route.

the NIH Record

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'PERSONNEL' TO PERSON

Tax Assistance

Federal, Maryland, and District of Columbia income tax forms are now available from the Employee Relations and Services Section, PMB, in Bldg. 1, Rm. 21.

As in the past, assistance in the preparation of these forms will be available to NIH employees until April 13.

Tax consultants are Mr. D. Gerachis, who will be in Rm. 1N240A, behind the reception desk in the Clinical Center, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Ext. 3141; and Mrs. Dorothy Wipf, who will be in Rm. 21, Bldg. 1, from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Ext. 4853.

A schedule will be arranged to make assistance available on specific days in off-reservation buildings. Employees in these buildings will be informed directly and through this column.

* * *

Counseling Service

William L. Fournier, Educational Counselor, George Washington University, will again be available to counsel NIH employees on their immediate academic interests as well as their long-term educational plans and programs.

This is Mr. Fournier's fifth visit to NIH for this purpose and the response each time has been excellent.

As before, assistance will not be limited to any particular field. Mr. Fournier will have curricular information from the many colleges and universities in the Washington area.

The counseling service will be available, by appointment, on January 16 and 19, in Bldg. 1, Rm. 114, between 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Those interested may schedule an appointment by calling the Employee Development Section, Ext. 2147.

NIH Orchestra to Give Concert January 23

The NIH Orchestra will present its first concert of the 1961-62 season at 8:30 p.m. next Tuesday in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The ensemble, now in its third season, consists of about 50 amateur musicians who are drawn from nearly every part of NIH.

Mark Ellsworth, well-known violinist and director of the Bethesda Music and Arts Center, is the conductor.

Selections will include Beethoven's Coriolanus Overture, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and the Emperor Waltz of Johann Strauss.

Pianist Featured

Miriam Appleman Adelstein, wife of Dr. Robert Adelstein, NHL, will be featured in the Mozart Concerto in G major for piano and orchestra.

Mrs. Adelstein is a graduate of the Israeli Academy of Music and the Juilliard School, and is presently studying under Irwin Freundlich. She has had concert experience with the Israeli Radio Orchestra and has played at International House in New York.

The NIH Orchestra has presented previous symphonic programs and a spirited rendition of Richard Bales' Military Suite at the annual awards ceremony here last June.

'The Barefoot Contessa' Is Second R&W Movie

"The Barefoot Contessa," starring Humphrey Bogart, Ava Gardner, and Edmund O'Brien, will be the second in the series of free movies presented here by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

Screenings are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, January 27 and 28, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Employees, guests, and patients are invited to attend.

NIH Guard Force Dispenses Service, Safety, and Security

By Mary-Helen Emmons

Service, Safety, and Security might well be the watchwords of the NIH Guard Force, for these three essentials are freely dispensed around-the-clock by the men who make up the Guard Section of the Plant Safety Branch.

If a scientist is working on a laboratory project that requires hourly readings, a call to the Guard Section, will insure him a good night's sleep, for he knows that his experiment will be carefully checked by one of the night-duty guards and that in the morning he will receive a report on its progress.

Another scientist may be expecting an after-hours shipment of

perishable serum. When he arrives at his laboratory in the morning the serum will be safely refrigerated, thanks to the guard who accepted it late at night.

A Bunsen burner left burning, a leaking chemical container, a burned-out light bulb in a stair well, a dead animal, a suspicious odor, a blocked partition-wall escape hatch—all these and many other hazards to safety or sanitation are action signals to the NIH guard as he makes his rounds throughout the reservation.

Familiar Sight

Of all the services that the ubiquitous guards perform, probably the one most familiar to NIH employees is that of directing rush-hour traffic. Every weekday morning and evening various key intersections on the reservation are manned by white-gloved guards who deftly direct the more than 4,000 cars that enter and leave the grounds at peak traffic hours.

This operation is not as simple as it looks, for the problem of keeping traffic moving through the grounds and onto the arterial highways in an even flow is one that calls for the utmost skill in coordination.

To learn this difficult procedure the guards study and restudy a Federal Bureau of Investigation training film depicting traffic pat-

(See *GUARD FORCE*, Page 6)



Cpl. Carl Despartt transmits a report on road conditions to NIH emergency vehicles from Guard Section headquarters in Building 31. Note the two shortwave radios at right behind Cpl. Despartt. Not shown are two other shortwave radios and a monitor to Montgomery County Police and Fire Departments.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

NIAMD Study Suggests Molecular Orientation, Photosynthesis Relation

NIAMD scientists studying energy transfer mechanisms and allied metabolic steps have demonstrated the marked orientation of a species of chlorophyll molecules within a chloroplast (plant intracellular bodies containing the major photosynthetic pigment, chlorophyll).

This finding, obtained by examining microscopically the fluorescence emission of chloroplasts may shed light on the essential process of photosynthesis—how light energy is trapped and converted to chemical energy needed for the synthesis of sugar and other substances.

Radiation Is Polarized

The investigators, Drs. Rodney A. Olson and William H. Jennings of NIAMD's Laboratory of Physical Biology, and Warren L. Butler of the Department of Agriculture, found that the fluorescent infrared radiation emitted by a single chloroplast was highly polarized.

This means that for one species of chlorophyll, nearly all the molecules are aligned in the same direction, and seem ideally situated to serve as the active centers of photosynthetic activity. Other species of chlorophyll do not show this emission and appear not to be oriented.

This finding, reported in *Biochemica Et Biophysica Acta*, suggests that the oriented form of chlorophyll may be involved in the transition from a physical mechanism of energy transfer to a chemical one. This study may also lead to a better interpretation of such mechanisms in all living cells.

Dr. Lazarow Appointed To NIAMD Council

Dr. Arnold Lazarow, Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council. His appointment, announced by Dr. Luther E. Terry, PHS Surgeon General, is effective through September 1965.

As a member of the Council, Dr. Lazarow will advise and make recommendations to the Surgeon General and to the Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases concerning the extramural activities of this Institute.

Dr. Lazarow, who is well known in the fields of endocrinology and anatomy, was Associate Professor of Anatomy at Western Reserve University from 1948-1954 and has held his present position at the University of Minnesota since 1954.

Infant Disorder Clues Sought In Pregnancy Blood Tests



Blood samples from expectant mothers are tested in NINDB's Serum Center by Jean Roberts (left) and Anita Ley.—Photos by Sam Silverman.

Blood samples from more than 75,000 expectant mothers may provide the answer to how large a role virus infection plays in mental retardation, Mongolism, cerebral palsy and other neurological disorders with which infants sometimes are born.

In an unprecedented study, these blood samples are being tested for evidence of infection by scientists at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The study is part of an NINDB collaborative project in which 15 medical centers throughout the Nation will conduct periodic examinations and keep records on pregnant women and their babies over a period of at least 10 years. The project is an attempt to understand the processes of conception, pregnancy, labor, and delivery in relationship to the growth and development of the newborn child.

Other Information Collected

It is also conceived as a large-scale effort to collect information on many factors which might be related to disorders of infancy and childhood, and to provide this information before, rather than after, such disorders develop.

The blood-sampling phase of the project makes use of antigens—substances which stimulate a chemical defense mechanism in the blood—to test the patient's serum for evidence of exposure to certain viruses. If a patient has been exposed to infections, this will be indicated by a greater number of antibodies in the blood.

At each of the 15 collaborating medical centers, blood samples are obtained from the patients during pregnancy and are sent to NINDB

for testing. The serum is stored at minus ten degrees Fahrenheit in two huge, walk-in freezers—1,390 square feet in total size—in NINDB's Serum Center.

Specific information concerning the patient's pregnancy is kept along with data concerning the sample of serum, both of which are readily available for checking and rechecking for many years.

To test the serum, NINDB's Section of Virology, under the direction of Dr. John L. Sever, and NIAID's Laboratory of In-

(See *DISORDER CLUES*, Page 5)



Two huge walk-in freezers in the NINDB Serum Center are used to store samples of blood for testing in the current study. Jean Roberts and Douglas Crockett are pictured placing a shipment of samples on the shelves of one of the freezers.

NIMH Scientists Throw New Light on Thyroxine As Regulator of Energy

Research on protein synthesis by National Institute of Mental Health investigators has thrown new light on the role of thyroxine as a regulator of utilization of energy.

The thyroid gland and its hormonal secretion have long been known to affect growth and development. Deficiency of thyroid hormone leads to retarded growth in immature animals and mental retardation in man.

Previous theories of action of this hormone have emphasized the effects on the oxidation of food-stuffs, and the efficiency of deriving biologically useful energy from these oxidations.

Regulates Energy Utilization

Several considerations led Dr. Louis Sokoloff, of NIMH's Laboratory of Clinical Science, to suspect that the role of thyroid hormone was more involved in regulation of energy utilization than in generation of energy. Growth and development are processes that require energy and appear to be dependent on thyroxine. He therefore studied the effects of thyroxine on protein synthesis which is probably the major chemical process involved in growth and development.

The studies disclosed that thyroxine stimulates synthesis of protein in liver preparation obtained from both young and old adult rats. They also revealed that thyroxine had a similar effect on protein synthesis in immature brain and in freshly weaned rats.

On the other hand, in adult brain in which protein synthesis is a much slower process than in the developing brain, the thyroxine does not seem to have any notable effect.

The findings were reported at the Third International Neurological Symposium.

DGMS Section Receives Group Superior Award

Members of the Grants Administration Section, Research Grants Branch, DGMS, received a group award for sustained superior performance at the DGMS quarterly luncheon for birthday celebrants, held recently in Bethesda.

Dr. Carl R. Brewer, Branch Chief, presented checks to the Section members. They are: Ethel Wills, Section Chief; Nancy Hall, Kathryn Warner, Dona McNish, Virginia Hitz, Dorothy Davidson, Lucille Taft, Katherine Leibold, Audrey Hess, Virginia McKenzie, Fuller Ming, and Natalie Kerdock.

Simple System Accurately Evaluates Survival Rate in Laryngeal Cancer

Results of a test of a system for classifying laryngeal cancers based on the anatomical extent of the disease have been reported by a group of scientists headed by Dr. Robert R. Smith, Chief of National Cancer Institute's Surgery Branch. Uniform classification of cancers is basic to accurate evaluation of end results of treatment.

The report is one of a series on stage classification of various types of cancer contemplated by a joint committee studying this problem in the United States. Committee members are appointed by the American College of Surgeons, American College of Radiology, American College of Physicians, College of American Pathologists, the American Cancer Society, and the National Cancer Institute.

Authors Named

Authors of the report are members of the Subcommittee on the Larynx. This group includes, in addition to Dr. Smith, Drs. Ralph M. Caulk of the Washington Hospital Center, William O. Russell of the University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute; and the late Chevalier L. Jackson, formerly of Temple University. The report was published in a recent issue of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*.

The classification system devised by the Subcommittee defines the extent of disease in terms of three components: size and position of primary tumor, presence or absence of metastatic tumor in regional lymph nodes, and presence or absence of distant metastasis. Anatomic limits of the larynx are defined and the organ is divided into regions and sites. Combinations of the various components from the three regions allow over 30 groupings of cases. These may be recombined and simplified into four large groupings representing four stages of disease.

Seven Institutions Cooperate

Seven different institutions engaged in the treatment of laryngeal cancer cooperated with the Subcommittee by applying the staging method in a group of 600 patients. No difficulty was encountered in understanding or applying the method.

The proposed system showed clearly the relation between prognosis and the stage of disease at diagnosis. Patients classified as stage one had a 5-year survival rate of 90 percent. For stage two the rate was 70 percent; stage three, 40 percent; and stage four, 20 percent.

An unexpected result of the test was its revelation of the effectiveness of present day therapy. In

the absence of lymph node metastasis, the 5-year survival rate, even for patients with extensive and bulky tumors was 60 percent.

The presence or absence of a clinically palpable cervical lymph node metastasis was crucial in prognosis. When present, the rate dropped to about 35 percent.

Radiation and surgery were equally effective in arresting laryngeal cancer in its early stages. When the disease extended beyond the larynx or to regional nodes radiation was less effective.

In addition to its simplicity the method has two other advantages: factors in the biologic behavior for laryngeal cancer are clearly demonstrated, and stage groupings may be broken down into as few as four, or as many as 30 or more, depending on the volume of material to be studied.

TANGIER DISEASE

(Continued from Page 1)

have received much less attention than the low-density or beta lipoprotein class, frequently linked to development of atherosclerosis.

The findings in Tangier disease suggest that high-density lipoproteins may be essential to normal handling of cholesterol, possibly including an important role in its normal esterification with fatty acids.

When correlated with similar studies conducted elsewhere on the few recently discovered patients who completely lack low-density lipoproteins, the Tangier studies should help to clarify the specific functions of each lipoprotein class.

The 900 or so Tangier Islanders have gone out of their way to cooperate with the NIH investigators who have been gathering data there for nearly a year. Fishermen, who make up almost all of the male population of the island, have often donated blood samples while on their boats, and have also provided ferry service for the NIH team to aid collections from inhabitants of nearby islands.

Studies of Tangier disease were first reported in March at the New York Conference on Sphingolipoidoses by Drs. Donald S. Frederickson of the National Heart Institute, and Paul H. Altrochi, of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Also cooperating in the study has been Dr. Howard C. Goodman of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Their findings are scheduled to appear in the conference proceedings published by the Academic Press and also in the December *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Cancer Surgery Chief To Head Emory Clinic

Dr. Robert R. Smith, Chief of the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute, will retire January 31 after 24 years in the Public Health Service. He will become Director of the Robert Winship Cancer Clinic of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., in February.



Dr. Smith

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham has been appointed to serve as Acting Chief of the Surgery Branch.

Dr. Smith was appointed an NCI Fellow in 1947 and served as Assistant Resident in Surgery, Memorial Hospital, New York. He was named Chief of the Institute's Surgery Branch in 1952.

A leader in the field of head, neck, and pelvic surgery, Dr. Smith is well known for his significant contributions to knowledge of the mechanisms of metastasis.

Prior to his association with NCI, Dr. Smith served as a surgeon at the U. S. Marine Hospitals at Staten Island and Baltimore, and at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. During World War II he was a Ships Physician and Medical Officer in the U. S. Coast Guard.

A native of Mansfield, Ohio, Dr. Smith received a B.S. degree in 1933 from Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, and an M.D. degree from Western Reserve University School of Medicine in 1937. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

DR. DUBOS

(Continued from Page 1)

gramicidin, antibiotic substances which along with the discovery of penicillin by Sir Alexander Fleming served to usher in the antibiotic era in medicine.

Dr. Dubos is well known at NIH. He gave the third Dyer Lecture, "The Gold-Headed Cane in the Laboratory," in 1953. He is the author of a definitive biography of Pasteur, a history of tuberculosis, and editor of a standard reference work on bacteriology. His most recent book, *Dreams of Reason; Science and Utopias*, was published by the Columbia University Press in 1961.

Dr. Dubos is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He is a winner of the Lasker Award, the Trudeau Medal, and numerous other awards and honorary decorations.

Tryptamine Derivatives Produce Hallucinations In Experimental Animals

Findings from studies on experimental animals indicating that compounds which occur normally in the body can be converted to substances that induce hallucinations and other perceptual and emotional disturbances associated with schizophrenia have been substantiated by research conducted during the past year at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

National Institute of Mental Health scientists have found that several simple derivatives of tryptamine, an intermediate substance in certain metabolic processes in the body, produce hallucinations and other mental disturbances and autonomic symptoms when given orally or by injection.

The symptoms appear rapidly but last only one to three hours compared to from six to ten hours for similar reactions produced by lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) or mescaline. This indicates a more rapid metabolism for the tryptamine derivatives and a more direct action on the central nervous system.

Unexpected Discovery Made

In following the fate of these derivatives in the body, it was found that the first change took place in the liver. It was unexpectedly discovered that the liver, considered to be the most important organ in detoxifying foreign substances, transforms these tryptamine compounds by enzyme action into derivatives that are psychologically more active than the parent compound.

These metabolites, reaching the brain by the blood stream, produce psychological phenomena before they are detoxified in the liver and eliminated through the kidneys.

Another important observation was the striking difference in individual reaction to one of these derivatives, N,N-diethyltryptamine (DET), both in the symptoms and their intensity, when similar doses were given.

Suspecting that the rate of the enzymatic hydroxylation was responsible for these individual differences, the researchers conducted tests that showed a direct relation between the intensity of reaction and the amount of the metabolite excreted in the urine.

As tryptamine, one of many amines normally occurring in the body, can serve as a substrate for the hydroxylation reaction, it is suggested that the reaction may play a role in the biochemical mechanism leading to mental changes.

These findings were reported by Dr. Stephen Szara in the *Federation Proceedings*.

DISORDER CLUES

(Continued from Page 3)

fectious Diseases, under the direction of Dr. Robert J. Huebner, supervised the production of an extensive panel of more than 100 viral antigens.

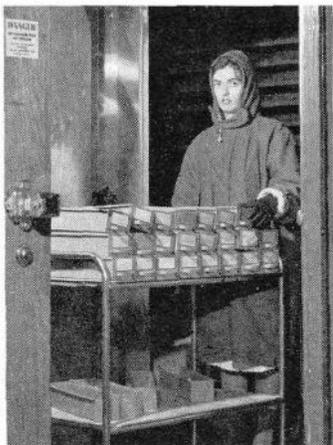
Among these are 28 ECHO viruses, 30 Coxsackie viruses, 28 adenoviruses, nine myxoviruses, and three polio viruses. These range in severity from common cold viruses to those that cause paralysis and death. As new viruses appear among the patients at the collaborating institutions, antigen production must be developed.

Development of the antigens has required extensive work in bringing together specific viral materials, performing many complicated tests, developing new tests, and in many instances developing suitable conditions to grow the virus for antigen production.

Institutions Named

Collaborating institutions are Boston Lying-In Hospital and Children's Medical Center, both in Boston; Brown University and Associated Hospitals, Providence; Charity Hospital of Louisiana, New Orleans; Pennsylvania Hospital and Children's Hospital, both in Philadelphia; Columbia University and New York Medical College, New York City; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Oregon Medical School, Portland; Yale University, New Haven; Children's Hospital, University of Buffalo School of Medicine, Buffalo; and University of Tennessee School of Medicine, Memphis.

In addition to these medical centers, blood samples also are being obtained from the Cooperative Child Development Study at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Oakland, Calif.



Jean Roberts rolls a cart of blood samples through the double doors of one of the Serum Center freezers.

Junior Village Pneumonia Outbreak Linked to Newly Recognized Virus

An outbreak of pneumonia in Junior Village, a facility for homeless children operated by the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare, has provided mounting evidence linking a newly recognized virus with pneumonia in young children.

When National Institutes of Health scientists and physicians at Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., reported last June that they had been able to isolate the virus from children and to associate it with respiratory illnesses, interest in this agent in relation to children's diseases was stimulated.

NIAID Reports Study Of Infections in Babies At Junior Village

Findings of a "comprehensive, long-term, clinical epidemiologic and laboratory study of acute infections and illnesses as they occurred naturally in nursery babies at Junior Village," have been reported in the American Journal of Hygiene by a group of National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases investigators.

Dr. Joseph A. Bell of the Laboratory of Infectious Disease, NIAID, is senior author of the report which states that the study has been "fruitful" and is still under way.

Turnover Aids Study

It is also reported that "the intensity of study observations and the continual flow of new children into the nursery group have contributed to finding a surprisingly large number of illnesses and infections."

A total of 587 children resided in the nursery group during the first three years of the study, which was initiated in 1955. This population was continually changing.

The report points out that the children involved in the study are normal except for their family situations. The investigators also note that the institution, which is operated by the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare, utilizes city water, sewage and other public health services.

Findings Listed

Among the findings during the first three years of the study are: "On the average, each child had one new febrile illness every three weeks and a new bacterial or virus infection every two to four weeks. "To date, nearly 60 immunologically different viruses have been isolated, many of which were heretofore unrecognized or unclassified. "At least 10 virus serotypes have been associated with illness in such a manner that their etiologic role is highly probable."

Studies on the preventive value of new vaccines and penicillin have not been completed. Other reports on this study describe in more detail observations on specific microbial agents, their role as the cause of disease, the clinical nature of such disease, and

the effectiveness of efforts directed toward disease control.

Significant Role Cited

Involvement of the respiratory syncytial virus in an outbreak of pneumonia affecting 36 to 90 children, ranging in age from eight months to about four years, supplies further evidence that the virus plays a significant role in causing pneumonia in the very young. In the early months of life, infections of the lower respiratory tract are a leading cause of death.

A striking feature of this outbreak was the extremely high proportion of children it affected. During a 4-week period, 25 percent of 65 children residing in Eisenhower Cottage, a separate building provided for this group, and 80 percent of 25 children residing in the Infirmary, developed pneumonia.

Serves Special Purpose

The Infirmary was a separate building which housed the acutely ill during periods of illness and, in addition, because of overcrowding in the Cottage, provided permanent residence for children who were in need of greater individual attention because of infancy, special psychological need, malnutrition, and debilitation. Seventy-three percent of 80 children showed evidence of RS virus infection when blood samples were tested before and after the outbreak.

(See JUNIOR VILLAGE, Page 8)

the effectiveness of efforts directed toward disease control.

The reports include the description of four previously unrecognized adenoviruses, as well as ECHO viruses, myxoviruses and parainfluenza viruses. A number of bacterial agents were also associated with respiratory disease by the study.

Associated with Dr. Bell in the study were Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Dr. Leon Rosen, Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, Dr. Roger M. Cole, Dr. Robert M. Chanock, and Ruth

Dr. Lloyd Named Dental Chief Of PHS

Dr. Ralph S. Lloyd, Chief of the Dental Department of the Clinical Center since 1953, has been appointed Chief Dental Officer of the Public Health Service by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry. Dr. Lloyd succeeds Dr. John W. Knutson who retired from active duty October 1, 1961.



Dr. Lloyd

Chief Professional Officers of the Public Health Service are the Surgeon General's special representatives in the respective fields of dentistry, nursing, and sanitary engineering. These officers, acting on behalf of the Surgeon General, provide staff assistance in their particular professional areas to the programs and operations of the Service. They also represent the Surgeon General in developing and maintaining close and effective relations between the Service and outside health organizations.

Commissioned in 1936

Dr. Lloyd has been a member of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service since June 27, 1936. A native of Niles, Ohio, he is a graduate of Mt. Union College and Western Reserve University School of Dentistry, Cleveland, Ohio, and has done graduate work in Memorial Hospital, New York City, and in the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

He served his dental internship in the Public Health Service Hospital in Baltimore, and his professional career has included assignments to Service hospitals in Baltimore and Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D.C. He was assigned to sea duty in the Pacific Theater during 1943-44, and in 1949 was sent to Europe on a special assignment.

Dr. Lloyd is a member of the American Prosthodontics Society, the American Society of Cleft-Palate Rehabilitation, the American Academy of Maxillo-Facial Prosthetics, the American Dental Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of Omicron Kappa Epsilon Honorary Fraternity.

Shvedoff, all of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID; Dr. Thomas M. Floyd of the National Naval Medical Center; and Dr. Francis M. Mastrota, formerly of the National Institutes of Health.

GUARD FORCE

(Continued from Page 2)

terns all over the United States. That they learn their lesson well is attested by the fact that the reservation can be virtually cleared within 15 minutes.

By Act of Congress, all members of the Guard Section are veterans of service in the Nation's Armed Forces. Head of the Guard Section, Capt. Jacob L. Craumer, who came to NIH in November 1955, is a veteran of 20 years in the Marine Corps with a final rank of sergeant major. His staff includes four lieutenants, nine sergeants, and 13 corporals in addition to first class privates and privates.

The full force, presently incomplete, consists of 108 men, and this month 10 more are expected to be added to the Section to take over the security of the recently dedicated National Library of Medicine, located on the southeast corner of the NIH reservation.

Radio Room Impressive

The radio room of the Guard Section headquarters, located in the basement of the A-wing of Building 31, contains an impressive array of shortwave equipment and direct-line telephones.

One of the phones is connected with the NIH Fire Department, another to the Employee Health Service, and a third to the Commissioned Officers quarters. The guards also have two special phones for emergency use and one business phone.

The shortwave radios enable them to be in instant contact with other service units on the reservation, such as the NIH Fire Department and the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, and with the DHEW emergency system and Civil Defense headquarters. In addition, all Montgomery County Police and Fire Department broadcasts are monitored for word of any emergency that might involve NIH property or personnel.

Aid in Firefighting

All of the members of the Guard Section are trained auxiliaries to the NIH Fire Department. They not only assist the firemen in fighting fires but aid in confining fires by clearing and sealing off areas of danger.

An adjunct to the fire-fighting equipment in the Clinical Center is a special cart located in Stairwell 7 and maintained by the guards. This cart, containing extra hose and gas masks, can meet the firefighters at any place in the building if needed.

A listing of the many services provided by the Guard Section would be too voluminous to include here. They escort ambulances to

Biochemical Abnormality in Hereditary Disease Discussed at Combined Clinical Staff Meeting

The Biochemical Abnormalities in Hereditary Diseases were discussed at a combined clinical staff meeting January 11 in the Clinical Center auditorium. Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, moderated the discussion.

Five papers were presented by NIH scientists working with hereditary diseases. Dr. Robert S. Krooth, formerly of the Laboratory of Cell Biology of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and presently with Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., spoke on the Use of Human Cell Lines for Study of Genetic Diseases, a summary of the use of cell cultures in studying metabolic disorders.

Dr. Arnold Weinberg of NIAMD's Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, presently at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, discussed the role of defective tissue cells in his study, Inability of Cell Lines Developed From Skin of Galactosemic Patients to Metabolize Galactose.

In his paper, Demonstration of Varying Levels of Catalase in Cell Lines From Skin of Normal Subjects, Heterozygotes, and Homozygotes for Acatalasia, Dr. R. Rodney Howell of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch pointed out that carriers of acatalasia exhibit partial defects because of their low level of catalase.

Dr. Bert N. La Du of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, presented Phenylketonuria — Genetic Control of Synthesis and Regulation of Enzymes Concerned with Phenylalanine Metabolism, which described a modified method of measuring phenylalanine. Small amounts of blood obtained by pricking the finger or foot permit earlier diagnosis in babies, helping to prevent mental retardation as a result of the disorder.

Polygenic Etiology of Hyperuricemia in Primary Gout, presented by Dr. J. E. Seegmiller of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, provided evidence that although primary gouty arthritis is generally regarded as a single clinical entity, there are a variety of underlying biochemical and physiological disorders that can give rise to the elevated serum urate level necessary for the development of clinical gouty arthritis.

Dr. La Du summarized the meeting, pointing out that scientists are now using many new approaches to study hereditary diseases. He suggested that the biochemical basis for hereditary diseases may be a missing enzyme or something more complicated, such as abnormalities of the factors which regulate the activity of enzymes. Even though a "cure" may not be possible, Dr. La Du stressed that corrective measures frequently allow patients with hereditary diseases to lead normal lives.

Howard Spence Named Chief of CC Section On Hospital Sanitation

Howard W. Spence, Sanitary Engineering Consultant for Nursing Homes, Division of Chronic Diseases, PHS, has been appointed Chief of the Hospital Sanitation Section of the Clinical Center. His appointment was effective January 1.

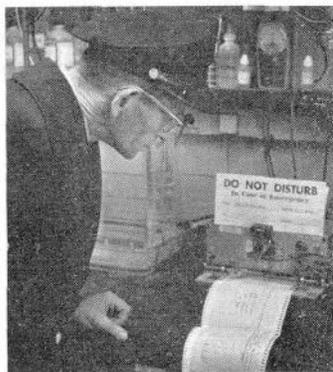


Mr. Spence

A Sanitary Engineer Director in the Commissioned Officer Corps, Mr. Spence has been associated with the Public Health Service since 1946. He has served as an engineer in the Division of Water Supply, as Assistant Executive Officer of the Communicable Disease Center, as an Area Sanitary Engineer in the Division of Indian Health, and as Assistant Chief of the Environmental Sanitation Branch.

During World War II, he served in India as a member of the Sanitary Corps, assigned to the Army Air Corps.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Spence received a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1940, and a M.P.H. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1950. He was also awarded a Certificate in Meteorology at the University of Chicago in 1943.



Cpl. Henry B. Blankenship of the NIH Guard Section takes a reading on a laboratory experiment during his nighttime rounds of the Clinical Center.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

and from National Airport and at times even double as ambulance drivers; they take over the duties of the Transportation Section at night; they call taxis for patients and their visitors, and even aid in the location of the occasional patient who strays from his home base in the Clinical Center.

SNOW POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

activities engaged in work which cannot be suspended without risk to the security of the United States, or danger to persons and property, or for other special public reasons. Such personnel have been previously designated by their Department or Agencies. . . .

"The Director, NIH, will determine the need for early dismissals due to hazardous weather conditions. Information concerning early dismissals will be released to the Institutes and Divisions through the Telephone Unit. All employees who can be spared will be released from duty by their supervisors without charge to leave.

"Tardiness due to hazardous weather and/or transportation difficulties may be excused by supervisors without charge to leave.

"Institute Directors and Division Chiefs are requested to designate personnel who are employed in activities that must continue regardless of the weather. These employees should be informed that they are expected to report for

SNOW PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

firemen will be able to survey extensive road areas. If congestion develops or cars become stalled, the information will be transmitted to the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section which will come to the motorists' aid with appropriate equipment.

Milford D. Myers, Chief of the GM and L Section, reminds motorists that the task of removing snow from the reservation roads is greatly hindered if stalled cars are abandoned. He urges that anyone unable to move his vehicle remain with it until help arrives.

duty or to remain at work in spite of weather conditions so that there will be continuation of essential services without confusion.

"If an employee who has been designated to report for duty regardless of the weather is unable to report, his supervisor will determine, depending upon the circumstances, the type of leave charge to be made."

PHS Research Training For Scientists, Students Described in Brochure

Nearly 6,000 scientists and students are receiving research training under Public Health Service research training programs described in a new brochure published by the Division of General Medical Sciences.

The 30-page publication describes the purposes and activities of the programs under which the Division provides fellowships and grant support for graduate research training in the nation's medical schools and other educational institutions.

The basic medical and biological fields involved include anatomical sciences, behavioral sciences, biochemistry, biomedical engineering, biometry, biophysical sciences, developmental biology, endocrinology, epidemiology, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, pathology, pharmacology and anesthesiology, and physiology.

Describes Programs

The pamphlet also describes the Special Grant Program, which is concerned with the problems of specialized research manpower shortages; the Medical Student Research Training Program, which assists medical schools in the early identification, selection, and research training of medical students who show promise for productive careers in academic medicine; and the Research Fellowships program.

The latter program covers the regular research fellowships, including the predoctoral, postdoctoral and special fellowships, and the Research Career Award Program, the purpose of which is to provide increased numbers of stable career opportunities for qualified candidates of superior potential and capability in the health-related sciences.

120 Institutions Involved

Currently, these DGMS activities are supporting 500 research training programs involving 120 institutions and approximately 4,500 research trainees. In addition, the Division is supporting nearly 1,000 research fellowships and 300 research career development awards.

Individual copies of this pamphlet, Research Training Programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences, PHS Publication No. 865, are available from the Information Office, Division of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Price Devises Coffee "Drop Stop"; Stone House Hostesses Are Happy

Everyone fussed but no one did anything about the drippy spouts of the coffee urns at Stone House. No one, that is, until Dr. David Price, Deputy Director of NIH, devised an ingenious and effective gadget which has come to be known as the "drop stop."

The two urns at Stone House are mounted on hostess carts and provide coffee for members of the National Advisory Committees and Study Sections meeting there.

But each time a cup was filled from one of the urns, a few drops of coffee would cling to the spout, later to drop on the floor, rugs, or even the hose and shoes of the conference assistants who serve as hostesses.

Dr. Price noticed the hostesses sidestepping the drops of hot coffee and announced he was "going to fix something to stop that." A day or two later he came back with the two wooden gadgets made in his home workshop.

The device fits under the top shelf of the cart and extends beneath the overhanging spout. A slot in its protruding end accommodates the handle of a cup-holder which is held securely in place by the insertion of a wooden peg



Conference Assistant Margaret Brown demonstrates simplicity of the coffee urn "drop stop." Wooden pin, inserted through holes, secures cuphandle firmly in slot to catch drops from spout. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

which serves as a cotter pin. A paper cup placed in the holder catches the drops of coffee.

It works like a charm. The conference assistants at Stone House are happy again.

CCNSC Exhibit Wins Certificate of Merit

The American Veterinary Medical Association has awarded a certificate of merit to NIH for a scientific exhibit on inbred laboratory animals. The exhibit, prepared by the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, was presented at the 98th Annual Meeting of the AVMA in Detroit.

The certificate was presented to Samuel M. Pooley, Head of the Mammalian Genetics and Animal Production Section, Drug Evaluation Branch, NCI, by Dr. H. E. Kingman, Jr., Executive Secretary of the AVMA, who expressed appreciation to NCI for its contributions to the Association's convention program.

The 6-panel exhibit describes the methods used to produce a genetically uniform animal and genetic and biologic uniformity in tumors. It also explains the methods used to control the quality of both the tumor and the animal, and their eventual application in the drug evaluation laboratories.

NCI pamphlets on genetics and breeding standards were distributed to AVMA members viewing the exhibit.

TB is not inherited. It is an infectious disease. Family members can catch it from one another.

DGMS Awards Grants For Research Centers

PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry last week announced that the Division of General Medical Sciences has awarded nine grants, totaling \$2,904,281, for the establishment of General Clinical Research Centers in private medical research institutions.

The grants are part of a continuing program to help improve the Nation's activities in medical and biological research at the clinical level, Dr. Terry said.

The grant awards, to eight universities and one medical center in eight states and Puerto Rico, were made by the Surgeon General on recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

Since the program was initiated in the fall of 1959, grants have been made for the establishment of 40 centers. A total of \$11 million was appropriated for Fiscal Years 1960 and 1961, and \$27.5 million was appropriated for the current Fiscal Year.

Included in the grants awarded today are two for the establishment of centers for the study of young children's diseases and the investigation of the problems of prematurity and metabolic defects in small infants. One of these grants is in the form of a supple-

NIAID Supported Study Links Croup Syndrome To Parainfluenza Virus

Findings constituting the first evidence from controlled epidemiologic studies that parainfluenza 2 virus is etiologically related to the croup syndrome have been reported in Pediatrics.

The studies, supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, were conducted at Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., by Dr. Hyun Wha Kim, a U.S. Public Health Service Fellow. Investigators at the hospital, as well as from Georgetown University and NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, collaborated in this work.

Virus Found in Seven

During the 3-month period of the study, parainfluenza 2 virus was recovered from seven of 28 patients with croup. Serologic tests indicated that three other patients were infected with this agent.

In contrast, this virus was isolated from only three of 470 patients with respiratory illness other than croup or with no respiratory illness.

The parts played by parainfluenza 1 and 3 viruses in respiratory diseases of children have been emphasized in previous NIAID studies. Dr. Kim states that on the basis of the current study parainfluenza 2 can properly assume a place with parainfluenza 1 and 3 viruses as important agents in these diseases.

71 Percent Infected

He also notes that 71 percent of the patients with croup in this study were infected with one of the parainfluenza viruses.

This finding alone, the investigator states, "would probably warrant inclusion of the parainfluenza viruses in a vaccine intended for immune prophylaxis against respiratory tract infections in young children. Although there is accumulating evidence that reinfection with these viruses is possible, initial infection occurs early in life and is often accompanied by relatively severe infection of the lower respiratory tract. Thus the major value of such a vaccine would probably be the prevention of such serious syndromes as croup and viral bronchopneumonia in infants and young children."

mental award to Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and the other is to the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver.

JUNIOR VILLAGE

(Continued from Page 5)

The virus itself was isolated from 24 children and was shown to be significantly associated with the onset of an episode of fever with temperatures of 100.6°F. or greater. An association between the onset of pneumonia and the presence of RS virus suggests further a causal relationship between the RS virus and pneumonia in this study, the authors state.

The average highest fever among the 36 patients with pneumonia was 103°F., with a 4-day mean duration of fever of 100.6°F. or greater. Coryza and cough were predominant symptoms during the illness and fine or medium rales could be heard in circumscribed areas of the chest.

Although the mean age of Infirmary residents was lower than the Cottage children, age did not appear to be an explanation of the difference in incidence of pneumonia in the two groups as 13 of 14 Infirmary children between 12 and 23 months of age but only one of 18 Cottage children in the same age group developed pneumonia.

Possibilities Evaluated

The residents of the Infirmary were in general a less robust group, which may explain their greater tendency to develop severe illness from infection with RS virus. Another possibility to explain the greater incidence of severe illness in the Infirmary is the factor of virus dosage. The Cottage pneumonia cases were transferred to the Infirmary almost at their onset, so that the amount of virus present in the Infirmary was probably much greater than in the Cottage.

The presence or absence of pre-illness neutralizing antibody to RS virus did not appear to influence the occurrence of pneumonia. Forty-five percent of the children without detectable neutralizing antibodies and 39 percent with detectable antibodies developed the same illness. This finding is at variance with other virus infections. For example, in illness due to parainfluenza type 3, severe disease is prevented when children have neutralizing antibody against that virus.

The investigators discuss several possible explanations for the seeming difference in behavior of respiratory syncytial virus in this study. It is known that in adults reinfection with RS virus can occur even when neutralizing antibodies are present. In children this may also be true.

Another possibility is that a still-undiscovered virus with properties similar to RS virus may account for the previously measured antibody. A third possibil-

Production of Antibody Found Unnecessary to Viral Infection Recovery

In recent Division of Biologics Standards studies on the role of antibody in recovery from infection with vaccinia virus, irradiated animals, in which no detectable neutralizing antibody could be demonstrated, recovered from vaccinia infection as rapidly as non-irradiated animals. The results suggest that production of neutralizing antibody was not necessary for recovery. These studies were reported in the *Journal of Immunology*.

In the studies, conducted by Drs. Robert M. Friedman and Samuel Baron, DBS Laboratory of Viral Immunology, vaccinia virus was used to infect Hartley strain guinea pigs. The factors of virus growth, local antibody, circulating antibody, gross pathology, histopathology, and skin sensitivity were examined during the infection and recovery periods.

Previous studies had shown that 300r x-radiation to guinea pigs inhibited the antibody response but not the development of delayed sensitivity to nonliving antigens. With this in mind, the investigators subjected the guinea pigs to 300r x-radiation 24 hours before infection with vaccinia virus.

The sequence of events following infection was essentially the same as in nonirradiated animals with the major exception that antibody was not detected in serum as late as 28 days after infection, nor was it detected in the lesion at the time of elimination of virus.

In contrast to the inability to produce antibody, the animals were found to develop delayed skin reactions to vaccinia antigen on the fourth day. These results indicate that guinea pigs recover from vaccinia infection in the absence of antibody production, but in the presence of delayed hypersensitivity. The present results do not permit final evaluation of the role of delayed sensitivity in recovery from virus infection.

It is that some of the pneumonia in this study was due to yet another unknown virus. Further study of the viral experience of the children hopefully will provide new information on these and related questions.

The results of the present study appear in the current issue of the *American Journal of Hygiene*. The authors are Drs. A. Z. Kapikian, J. A. Bell, K. M. Johnson, R. J. Huebner, R. M. Chanock of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, and Dr. F. M. Mastrotta, formerly with the National Institutes of Health.

NHI Has 5 Branches In Extramural Area

The Surgeon General approved the reorganization of the National Heart Institute Extramural Area into five branches, effective December 6, 1961. As a result, the old Grants and Training Branch has been abolished.

In anticipation of this reorganization, Dr. J. Franklin Yeager, formerly Chief of Grants and Training Branch, was last year named Associate Director of the National Heart Institute for Extramural Programs.

Chiefs of four of the five new branches have been appointed so far. The reorganization is as follows:

Research Grants Branch, Dr. Robert P. Akers, Chief; Regional Primate Research Centers Branch, Dr. Williard H. Eyestone, Chief; Operations Branch, Donald B. Spencer, Chief; and Training Grants and Awards Branch, Dr. James M. Stengle, Chief. The fifth branch is the Program Projects Branch.

46 Grants Awarded For Research Facilities

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, recently announced the award of 46 health research facilities grants, totaling \$16,587,135, to 37 institutions in 22 States.

The Health Research Facilities Program awards funds on a matching basis to non-profit hospitals, medical and dental schools, schools of public health, and other institutions to build and equip health research facilities.

The program was established for a period of three years in 1956, continued for three more years through Fiscal Year 1961, and was extended by the eighty-seventh Congress for an additional year.

The new awards complete the distribution of both the current appropriation of \$30 million allocated for Fiscal Year 1962 and the total amount of approximately \$180 million allocated thus far under this program as the Federal share for health-related projects in the Nation.

NIH 'Junior' Is Winner of Football Trophy

Jim LeCompte, 21-year-old football-playing son of two NIH employees, was awarded the Jacobs Blocking Trophy, emblematic of top lineman in the Atlantic Coast Conference in Greenville, S.C., on January 9.

His father, George E. LeCompte of Plant Engineering, DRS, was in the banquet audience as his 227-pound son, a bonus draft choice of the Buffalo Bills of the professional American Football League, received the trophy and his certificate as a member of the All-

Lura S. Jackson Named Head of Mental Health Information Section

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Lura Street Jackson as Chief of the Institute's Publications and Reports Section. In this



Mrs. Jackson

capacity she will direct the NIMH information program.

Prior to coming to NIMH, where she has recently served in a consultant capacity, Mrs. Jackson was for six years a partner in PR Associates, Washington, D. C., a firm specializing in public and professional information programs for scientific, medical and educational organizations.

While there she served as public relations counsel for Hazleton Biological Laboratories, the American Association of Blood Banks, the National Committee for Careers in Medical Technology, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the College of American Pathologists, and the Adult Education Association of the U. S. A.

Has Wide Experience

Mrs. Jackson was a member of the staff of Life magazine in New York from 1938-44, and spent a year on the foreign staff of the New York Herald Tribune. From 1952-54 she was educational director of the Public Affairs Pamphlets series dealing with family relations, health, science, and social problems.

Born in Manila, P.I., Mrs. Jackson graduated from Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., and received her Master's degree in Journalism from Columbia University.

She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the National Association of Science Writers, and the Women's National Press Club.

Conference team.

"Big Jim," a physical education major with a "B" average at the University of North Carolina, is a first-string guard on the All-Conference team. On December 30 he played in the traditional Blue-Gray All-Star game in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. LeCompte senior has been at NIH for 19 years. He is a member of the Contract Inspection Unit of PEB. Mrs. LeCompte is a member of the Clinical Investigations staff, NIMH.