Whedon Is Named NIAMD Director, Succeeding Daft

The appointment of Dr. G. Donald Whedon as Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has been announced by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Whedon has been Acting Director of the Institute pending appointment of a successor to Dr. Floyd S. Daft, who retired May 1.

Active in Planning

Dr. Whedon was among those who assisted in the initial planning of program and research facilities for NIAMD's clinical investigations at the NIH Clinical Center. In this connection, he directed construction of NIAMD's Metabolic Chamber for indirect calorimetry of human total energy metabolism, which uses continuous-flow analyzers in studies of obesity and of environmental and exercise physiology.

(See Dr. Whedon, Page 6)

Noted Scientists Participate In 75th Anniversary Program

The 75th Anniversary of infectious disease research in the U. S. Public Health Service was observed here last Thursday with an all-day program in the Clinical Center auditorium, featuring brief talks by leading medical researchers.

Among the participants were a Nobel Prize winner and others whose names are synonymous with the development of this Public Health research center to its present position of world preeminence.

The speakers discussed research accomplishments in microbiology both in retrospect and in prospect. Host for the celebration was the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In the announcement of the anniversary observancy, Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of NIAID, (See ANNIVERSARY, Page 1)

OSB Asks Cooperation In Christmas Mailing

A memorandum from the office of Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, Chief of the Office Services Branch, OD, has requested cooperation of all NIH employees in avoiding delays in the delivery and dispatch of official mail during the coming holiday season.

"National Institutes of Health personnel can help . . . by mailing all greeting cards, packages, and other personal mail through regular Post Office facilities," Mr. Cushing said. He also noted that the Washington, D.C., Postmaster has asked that "we withhold from the mails from December 1 to 28, all bulk mailings of pamphlets, books, forms and other printed matter and supplies which add to the burden imposed upon the Post Office Department during the holiday season."

Additional Subjects

In addition, he will discuss the inhibition of intracellular S. typhosa by antibiotics and present the basic data for immunization procedure against scrub typhus. The possibility that patterns encountered in typhus and typhoid may be applicable to other infections will also be considered.

Dr. Smadel uses the term "intracellular infections" to describe typhus and typhoid because, he (See Dr. SMADEL, Page 5)

Smadel to Deliver The NIH Lecture Next Wednesday

Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, Chief of the Laboratory of Virology and Bacteriology, Division of Biology Standards, will deliver the next in the series of National Institutes of Health Lectures next Wednesday, December 12, at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Smadel's subject will be "Intracellular Infection and the Carrier." He will discuss the mechanism by which the causal agents of epidemic typhus and typhoid fever may survive for years in persons who have recovered from these diseases, and the chemotherapeutic approaches to the elimination of this carrier state.

Russian Scientists Here to Participate In 3-Day Rheumatic Disease Symposium

A delegation of three top-ranking arthritis specialists from the Soviet Union was scheduled to arrive in Washington last Saturday to participate in a 3-day symposium here at NIH, beginning Monday and concluding today.

Dr. Joseph J. Bunin, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is the NIH host. He made travel arrangements and set up the extensive symposium on rheumatic diseases for the Russian team's participation in the scientific exchange.

The Russian delegation is headed by Prof. A. I. Nesterov, Head of the 2nd Moscow Institute, who is a full member of the U. S. R. Academy of Medical Sciences and Vice President of the International League Against Rheumatism.

The others are Prof. A. Strukov, Head of Pathologic Anatomy of the 1st Moscow Medical Institute and an associate member of the U. S. R. Academy of Medical Science.

(See SYMPOSIUM, Page 5)

'Christmas Carol' Next In R&W Movie Series

The British version of Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," starring Alastair Sim, will be the next in the series of free movies sponsored here by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

Screenings are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, December 8 and 9, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

NIH employees, their guests, and CC patients are invited to attend.
**List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists**

- 10/51—Dr. Zdzislaw Fuks, Yugoslavia, Physical Chemistry and Atomic Transport, Sponsor, Dr. Bernard Brodie, NIH, Bidg. 10, Rm. 7N117.
- 1/12—Dr. Giacomo Salvatore, Italy, Thyroid Hormone Studies, Sponsor, Dr. J. E. Boll, NIAMD, Bidg. 10, Rm. 8N315.
- 1/12—Dr. Masami Kimura, Japan, Basic Protein Structure, Sponsor, Dr. Wayne Kielley, NIH, Bidg. 10, Rm. TD13.
- 1/12—Dr. Haruo Sato, Japan, Tumor Metastasis, Sponsor, Dr. Alfred Ketcham, NCI, Bidg. 10, Rm. 10N250.

**Special Job Opportunities**

**Income Tax Assistant, GS-5 or 7, needed to assist NIH employees in the preparation of their Income Tax Forms from January 15 to April 15, 1963.** Preferably with some tax or accounting background.

**Mathematicians, GS-5 to 9:** to work with scientists in programming scientific data. Preferably with a college degree in mathematics.

**Pharmacologists (Administrative), GS-11 to 14:** with status or eligibility on register. Clerk-typists, GS-2 and 3, part-time or full-time, with status or eligibility on register.

Further information is available from the Recruitment and Placement Section, Bidg. 1, Rm. 7, Phone, 496-6696.

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**NIH Reaches 91.5% of Its UGF Quota As Campaign Ends With $80,155 Total**

The 1962 UGF Campaign officially ended here on Monday, November 19, with a total of $80,155 collected, representing 91.5 percent of the NIH quota. This is an increase of more than 4 percent over last year's total, when NIH achieved 87 percent of its objective.

Commenting on the returns, Dr. Clinton C. Powell, NIH Campaign Chairman, said, "This is one of the best showings that NIH has made in UGF Campaigns, and I am sure the outcome is gratifying to those who have contributed their time and effort to make this campaign a success."

**Late Returns Due**

He noted that some institutes and divisions will have late returns which may push the total over 92 percent.

**Dr. SMADEL**

(Continued from Page 1)

says, "the most reasonable explanation that I can give for the continued existence of this pathogen as *Salmonella typhosa* and *Richarditella prowazekii* in the immune person possessing potent serologic and phagocytic cell defense mechanisms is to assume that the offending organisms have taken sanctuary in tissue cells where the host's attacking forces cannot reach them."

**Dr. Smadel's subject is one of public health importance, since both the typhoid carrier and the recovered typhus patient who continues to harbor the agent of epidemic typhus are potential sources of epidemic disease in the community.**

**Shows Antibiotic's Uses**

Dr. Smadel was the first to demonstrate that typhoid fever can be successfully treated, and that the rickettsial diseases—including scrub typhus, epidemic typhus fever, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever—can be cured by the antibiotic, chloramphenicol.

It was in recognition of this work that Dr. Smadel recently received the 1962 Albert Lasker Clinical Research Award, which honors significant contributions to clinical investigation and the application of basic research finding to eliminate the major causes of death and disability.

Before his discovery in 1948 of the use of chloramphenicol for the treatment of typhoid fever, 12 percent of all cases of typhoid fever died of it. Now such fatalities have been cut to about 2 percent. 143 agencies supported by UGF to carry on their important work for another year.

A breakdown of contributions reported at the end of the final week of the campaign follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Collected</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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**15 Complete Supervisory Management Course**

John M. Sangster, Chief of Personnel, PMB, recently presented certificates to graduates of the NIH Management Course for Supervisors. The 5-week course, which ended November 16, afforded participating supervisors an opportunity to discuss and evaluate current management topics as they relate to policies and practices at NIH.

In presenting the certificates, Mr. Sangster emphasized the role of supervisors as managerial personnel. He said the certificates reflected the exposure of the participants to the fundamental principles underlying good supervision. He concluded that the true measure of the value of this training would be their effectiveness in applying these principles to the creation of a meaningful supervisory-employee relationship.

Receiving certificates were Margaret Benson, CC; Eileen Dally and Gregory Lewis, NIAMD; Joseph Forbes and Dorothy Johnson, OAM; Lilian Gluekman, DGMSS; Russell Holland, NIH; Herbert Hunter, John Murphy and Genevieve Vogt, NIH; George McGuire, Alfred Perkins and Richard Pierson, PMB; Anna Marie Perrell, DRG; and Shirley Robinson, NIMH.
Exposure Speed Found Determining Factor In Radiation Dosage

Studies by Dr. John Z. Hearon, Office of Mathematical Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, offer mathematical proof that the rate and method by which radioactive material is administered to the body are more important than the measurable amount of radioactivity within the body when calculating radiation exposure or possible damage due to exposure.

Although Dr. Hearon's general law has immediate application in the determination of permissible levels of radiation exposure for people or animals in a radiation environment or research study, its greatest usefulness to future research may lie in the area of assessment of the effects of drug administration.

Disproves Accepted Belief

Previously, it had been generally accepted that the total radioactive content in the body at a particular time, the so-called body burden, was the most critical factor. It was the radiation received by body tissues. However, earlier studies suggested that this was not true in certain specific cases.

Dr. Hearon extended the earlier work and provided a new formula, which would be true for any rate of excretion or decay and any variable rate of intake. As a result of his studies it is now established that for a given body burden, the rate of administration of the radioactive material determines the dose of radiation received by the body tissues. In essence, the more rapid the rate of administration the greater the dose of radiation received.

The work was reported in Health Physics.

Delegates From Every State To Attend PHS Conference

More than 1,000 persons from every State and major metropolitan area are expected to attend the National Conference on Air Pollution next week, Monday through Wednesday, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

Called by Surgeon General Luther T. Terry of the Public Health Service, the 3-day National Conference is designed to explore present needs and opportunities to combat the growing problem of air pollution, and to evaluate the progress that has been made in air pollution control problems nationally.

Delegations attending the Conference will include physicians, engineers, scientists, legislators, and representatives of business, labor and civic organizations.

Terry Cites Interest

In announcing the Conference program, Surgeon General Terry said, "The interest and enthusiasm demonstrated by the people of this country in helping them plan effective action for air pollution control is demonstrated by the fact that it will perform a valuable service for the people of this country in helping them plan effective action for air pollution control."

"There can be no question that air pollution is a serious health and economic hazard affecting millions of Americans. Similarly, there is no doubt that much can be done now to achieve more effective control of the problem. It is my hope that the Conference will be a long, hard step in that direction."

Nearly 80 speakers, outstanding authorities in the fields of health, education, industry, public administration, and air pollution control, will address the Conference, consisting of four plenary sessions and panel sessions on all aspects of air pollution and its prevention and control. All sessions are open to the press and the public.

Surgeon General Terry will deliver his opening address at the opening session. He will be introduced by Dr. Robert J. Anderson, Chief of the Bureau of State Services, PHS.

Arthur C. Stern, Executive Secretary of the National Conference on Air Pollution, PHS, will deliver the welcoming address. Among the speakers scheduled to address the Conference plenary and panel sessions are:

Speakers Listed

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who will deliver the concluding address.

Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, who will speak on "Statesmanship in Air Pollution Control";

Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama, Chairman of the Health and Safety Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, whose subject will be "The Role To Be Played by the Federal Government";

Rep. Paul F. Schrock of Ohio, author of the legislation under which PHS recently completed a 2-year study of the effects of motor vehicle exhaust pollution on health, who will speak on "Public Policy in Motor Vehicle Pollution Control"; and

Tr. John Kotin, Chief of the Carcinogenesis Studies Branch, National Cancer Institute, who will discuss "Air Pollution and Lung Cancer."

Author to Speak

Other speakers include Arthur S. Fleming, President of the University of DHEW; Rachel Carson, biologist and author; Dr. Barry Conommer, Chairman of the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and John D. Caplan, Chairman of the Vehicle Combustion Products Committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Also Jerry McAfee, Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.; S. Smith Griswold, Air Pollution Control Officer for Los Angeles County, Calif.; and Dr. C. Logan, former Secretary of the Air Pollution Control Association; James Dixon, President of Antioch College and Chairman of the Committee on Air Conservation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and Edward C. Logelin, Vice President, United States Steel Corp.

Dr. Sara Branham Dies; A Noted Bacteriologist, Served PHS 30 Years

Dr. Sara E. Branham, a pioneer in the field of biologic research, died suddenly on November 16 at her home, 2135 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at the age of 74.

An internationally known bacteriologist, Dr. Branham retired from the U. S. Public Health Service in July 1968, after more than 30 years' service. At the time of her retirement she was Chief of the Section on Bacterial Toxins, Division of Biologics Standards.

Dr. Branham's many research achievements include the demonstration of the epidemiological differences in groups of meningococcal meningitis and the classification of this group of bacteria. With the advent of sulphonamides, Dr. Branham did some of the pioneer work on the susceptibility of microorganisms to these drugs.

She also served as a professional lecturer in preventive medicine at George Washington University from 1938 to 1953.

Since retirement she has been actively engaged in the promotion of science education and committee work relating to meningococcal meningitis. At the time of her death, Dr. Branham was a member of the group studying Taxonomic Aspects of the Neisseria under the Bacteriological Nomenclature Sub-committees, International Association for Microbiology.

A native of Oxford, Ga., Dr. Branham received A.B. degrees from both Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., and the University of Colorado, and her M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. She was a trustee at Wesleyan College from 1936 to 1939 and received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Colorado in 1937. She was a member of Zeta Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, and Alpha (See DEBRANHAM, Page 4)
ANNIVERSARY
(Continued from Page 1)
pointed out that the first bacteriological laboratory in the present
Public Health Service was established
in 1887—75 years ago—in a
single attic room at the Staten
Island Marine Hospital, forerun­
er of the PHS Hospital.

"This early Laboratory of Hy­
giene," he said, "was in fact the
nucleus of the present National
Institutes of Health, and most par­
ticularly the progenitor of today's
National Institute of Allergy and
Infectious Diseases."

Among those scheduled to par­
ticipate in the 75th Anniversary
program was the winner of the
1954 Nobel Prize in Medicine and
Physiology, Dr. John F. Enders of
Harvard Medical School and Chil­
dren's Hospital, Boston, who was to
speak on the future of virology.

Other speakers were expected to
include Dr. Victor H. Haas, for­
er Director of NIAID; Dr.
Charles Armstrong, former Chief
of the Division of Infectious Dis­

cases (now NIAID); Dr. R. R.
Spencer, one of the developers of
Rocky Mountain spotted fever vac­
cines; Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, former
Director of the National Institutes
of Health; and Dr. Joseph E. Sma­
del, Chief of the Laboratory of
Virology and Rickettsiology, DBS,
recipient of the 1962 Albert Lasker
Clinical Research Award.

These and other speakers dis­
cussed the major phases of micro­
bial disease research. Dr. Vernon
Knight, Chief of the NIAID Lab­

eratory of Clinical Investigation,


Study Shows Physical Symptom Relief
Basis for Most Psychotropic Drug Use

A recent National Institute of
Mental Health study of the factors
associated with the use of psycho­

tropic drugs indicates that while
they were prescribed in 5.1 percent
of patient-physician visits during
the study period, only 27 percent
of the prescriptions were written
for psychological symptoms.

The study was conducted by Drs.
Seymour H. Baron and Seymour
Fisher of the NIMH Psychophar­
macology Service Center with the
cooperation of Group Health Asso­
ciation of Washington, D. C., a
prepaid medical plan.

Records Reviewed

In a review of the medical rec­
ords of GHA patients for whom
non-psychiatrist physicians pre­
scribed a psychotropic agent dur­
ing July and October 1958 and
January and April 1959, the sci­

entists found that approximately 75
percent of the psychotropic drugs
prescribed were tranquilizers and
two-fourths were anti-depressants.

Of these, only 27 percent were
used in the treatment of psycho­
logical or psychophysiological
symptoms. The remainder were
prescribed for organic indications,
such as psychomelane for respira­
tory infections, and reserpine for
hypertension.

During the four months of study,
chronic illnesses.

In 1887, however, the world was
only beginning to hear of the new
science of bacteriology. Dr. Joseph
J. Kinyoun, just returned from
Europe and talks with Koch, Ehr­
lich and Pasteur, established the
first "research center" for the
Service in a one-room Hygienic
Laboratory in the Service's Staten
Island Marine Hospital.

Achievement Outstanding

This was the modest beginning.
In the years since, PHS scientists
have written a record of outstand­
ing research achievement. They in­
clude Goldberger and his pioneer
work in pellagra; Stiles and hook­
worm disease; Rosenau and the

generalized only in a limited fash­
ion. They point out that the sur­
prisingly low use of psychoactive
agents to treat psychological symp­
toms may reflect a tendency of non­
psychiatric physicians to record
only organic symptoms despite an
awareness of coexisting psycho­
logical difficulties.

Drs. Baron and Fisher have re­
ported their findings in Public
Health Reports.

Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode
Island, one of the leading legisla­

tive spokesmen for medical re­
search, addressed the Anniversary par­
cipants at a dinner meeting at the
National Academy of Sciences.

The United States Public Health
Service was established in the very
carey days of the Nation—1798—
as the Maring Hospital Service to
care for ill and injured merchant
seamen ashore.

As the trade of the new country
increased, ships from overseas
brought more than goods. They
brought cholera, yellow fever and
plague.

Thousands Die

The Service was called upon to
aid stricken cities, set up detention
camps, fumigate, save lives. But
thousands died from diseases not
yet understood.

Not content to offer only defen­
sive activity, PHS began a pro­
gram of Investigations that con­
tributed significantly to bringing
under control some of the infectious
diseases under control in this coun­
try.

From the new defensive position
PHS has been able not only to con­
tinue advances against traditional
infectious diseases, but also to pro­
gress against heart disease, cancer,
mental illness, and other so-called

of Health and retired from active
service in 1933. In 1938 he accepted
from the University of Chicago in
1930. He remained at Chicago
University as research as­
dicate until 1933, when he accepted
a position as research associate at
the University of California in
Berkeley. He joined the Gerontol­

ogy research team at NIH in 1941.

DR. BRANHAM
(Continued from Page 2)

Delta Pi.

Dr. Branham received the Rick­
ette prize for research in pathology
from the University of Chicago in
1924. In 1930, she served as a U. S.
delagate to the 1st International
Congress for Microbiology in Paris;
and in 1936 to the 2nd International
Congress in London.

She was the recipient of the first
Outstanding Achievement Award to be
given by the Wesleyan College
Alumni Association in 1956, and in
1952 received a Distinguished Serv­
vice Award from the University of
Chicago Medical School Alumni As­
sociation. Dr. Branham was chosen
as the 1959 Medical Woman of the
Year by the D. C. Chapter of the
American Medical Women's Asso­
ciation.

She was a Diplomate of the
American Board of Pathology in the
field of clinical microbiology and a
Diplomate of the National Board of
Medical Examiners.

Dr. Branham's closest surviving
relatives are cousins and nieces res­
iding in Georgia, California, Vir­
ginia, and Maryland, one of whom
is Mrs. Thomas Hampton, 4804
Jamestown Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

Funeral services were held at
Gawler's Funeral Home, Washing­
ton, on November 20 at 10 a.m. The
family services were held in Oxford,
Ga., on November 21.
For his prize-winning entry in the NIH Federal Credit Union's contest for an official emblem, Dr. Haskins Kashima of the Research Communication Branch, NCI (second from right), receives a check for $50 from Dr. D. Jane Taylor, President of the Credit Union and Head of the Endocrine-Related Tumor System Section, Endocrine Evaluation Branch, NCI. Dr. Morris Belkin of the Special Programs Review Branch, DRG, and Chairman and Director of the CU Educational Committee (second from left), holds Dr. Kashima's design. At left is O. J. Wood, Credit Union Manager. — Photo by Sam Silverman.

**3 New Brochures Review Aging Research Programs**

Three brochures reviewing different aspects of research programs in aging, conducted and supported by the National Institutes of Health during 1961, have been issued by the Division of General Medical Sciences.

Prepared annually by the Center for Aging Research, the publications are: Research Highlights in Aging; Activities of the National Institutes of Health in the Field of Gerontology; and Research Programs in Aging.

Research Highlights in Aging—PHS Publication No. 921—presents a review of a selected number of important areas of research and studies on aging, ranging from fundamental studies in the biology of aging to those containing the physical, psychological, and social problems of aging people.

Activities of the National Institutes of Health in the Field of Gerontology—PHS Publication No. 935—lists all research and training grants active on January 31, 1962, divided primarily or secondarily related to aging. In each category the grants are classified under general headings and subheadings, with special listings as Physiological and Biochemical Aspects in Aging, Psychological Aspects, Social Aspects, and Disease Processes.

Summarizes Aging Research

The third document, Research Programs in Aging—PHS Publication No. 921—briefly summarizes the research programs at NIH in fields such as programs at other institutions where NIH grants are sponsoring research in the increasing medical, social, economic, physiological, and psychological problems associated with the aging process.


The price for PHS Publication No. 921 is 20 cents; for PHS Publication No. 935, 35 cents; and for PHS Publication No. 939, 15 cents.

**SYMPOSIUM**

(Continued from Page 1)

ences; and Dr. V. I. Sachkov, a noted Russian immunologist.

The meeting is part of the Cultural Exchange Program set up in 1959. Rheumatic Diseases was included in the renewal agreement which was signed in March of this year, and NIAMD is conducting the first exchange under the new agreement.

Dr. Buus invited Prof. Nesterev to participate in the exchange and arranged for him to select a team.

In addition to Institute scientists, specialists from Rochester, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Dallas, Cleveland, Chicago, and New York City are taking part in the symposium.

The primary interest of the delegation is rheumatism research—what is being done and how. Opening sessions were to cover the pathology of rheumatic and collagen diseases, genetics, and epidemiology, and a discussion by members of the U. S. National Health Survey of how they are determining the prevalence of rheu-
A Message From Social Security

This is the fourth in a series of articles prepared by the Silver Spring, Md., office of the Social Security Administration for publication in Government and industrial newspapers.

Maybe some day the meek will inherit the earth, but right at the moment some of them are not even collecting their Social Security benefits.

Take Sam for example. Sam was born in Europe and came to this country with his parents when he was four years old. He went to work when he was 16 and didn't quit until he was close to 70.

Sam Wouldn't Ask

Not that he wanted to, or should have worked that long, but he couldn't retire without Social Security. One day his younger sister brought Sam to our office. “He's overdue for his benefits,” she said, “but he wouldn't ask. He couldn't get his birth certificate from the old country. He was afraid if he came to you without a birth certificate, you'd think he was lying. He told me everybody knows that.”

It's amazing how many things "everybody knows" that we don't know. Proof of age is often necessary, but Social Security Administration officials don't have to be a birth certificate. Many types of documents serve equally well. In Sam's case, an old insurance policy and the proof you need is hard to get when the application is signed the time stops running against you.

One should never delay claiming a benefit until some necessary proof is at hand. The reason? The moment the application is signed time stops running against you. You are fully protected. Even if the proof you need is hard to get and a long time coming, once you do get it, we can pay you from the time you applied.
Hamsters Need Players For Spring Production
Of 'Pajama Game''

Tryouts for the musical comedy, "Pajama Game," the R&W Hamsters Spring production, will be held December 9-11 in the Clinical Center.

Actors, actresses, singers, and dancers are needed for the tuneful signs, make-up artists, prop men and women, stage hands, and electricians. Tryouts will be held in the CC auditorium on December 9 from 2 to 5 p.m.; December 10 from noon to 1 p.m., and from 8 to 10 p.m.; and December 11 from noon to 1 p.m. From 8 to 10 p.m. on December 11, tryouts will be held in the CC gymnasium on the 14th floor.

Melodies Are Sprightly

With book by George Abbott and Richard Bissell, and music and lyrics by Richard Adler and Jerry Ross, "Pajama Game" had a long run on Broadway several years ago and its sprightly melodies are still heard regularly on radio and TV.

Producer and co-producer for the NIH presentation are the husband-and-wife team of Harold and Yvonne Miles, the director is Arnold Sperling, and the choreographer is Jerry Osborne.

Further information on the tryouts may be obtained from the R&W office, Rdg. 31, Rm. 1A18, Ext. 3597.

Heart News Series Has
5 Million Circulation

Newhouse National News Service, which services 14 newspapers with a combined circulation of over 5 million readers, recently featured a 5-part series on heart research. Most of the material and photos used were provided by the National Heart Institute's Information Center.

Charles Schaeffer, Newhouse special correspondent who covered the series, spent several days at NIH interviewing top scientists and administrators.

The series, titled "You and Your Heart," began in early November. The first article, headlined "Avoid Excesses But Live a Full Life, Expert Urges," dealt with emotional stress. With it was a short piece titled, "Dr. Knuttila (NIH Director) Finds Heart Answers."

The second in the series, which continued to examine the facts, fads and fallacies of heart disease, was called, "Cholesterol Role Is Still Debated."

Other articles discussed: "Scientists Probe Smoking Danger," "White Males Have Most Attacks," and "Research Scientists Score a Daily Double." This final article revealed that the drug zoxazolamine could double as a muscle relaxer and as a treatment for gout.

Nine Contracts Awarded For Reagent Production

Nine contracts, totaling approximately $1.5 million, have been awarded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases under the Virus Reagent Program established in October 1961.

This program represents a combining and unification of several NIH activities in this field. It is designed to meet the urgent need in virology for standardized virus reagents (antigens and antisera).

These will provide both reference reagents which investigators may use as reliable standards of comparison to assure uniformity of identification of viruses as they are discovered, and working reagents which can be used to screen viruses being studied in selected epidemiologic and other research.

Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, Chief of the Program, cautions that the materials are not yet generally available, but contracts are now being negotiated for storage and distribution facilities. Notification will be made through professional journals and other media when the reference reagents are available.

NIH Reprints Feature on Aging

A 4-page picture-story, "Focus on Aging," describing the volunteer program of the National Heart Institute's Gerontology Branch, was recently reprinted for distribution by the Heart Information Center, Bldg. 31, Rm. 5A33, Ext. 4236.

The feature was originally prepared by the United States Information Agency for overseas distribution.

"White Males Have Most Attacks," and "Research Scientists Score a Daily Double." This final article revealed that the drug zoxazolamine could double as a muscle relaxer and as a treatment for gout.

Two From NCI Named ASA Honorary Fellows

William M. Haenszel, Chief of the Biochemistry Branch, National Cancer Institute, and Nathan Metzel, Head of the Branch's Experimental Statistics Section, have been named Fellows of the American Statistical Association. Their election to this honorary rank was announced recently at the annual meeting of the Association, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Haenszel was cited for "his original contributions to the epidemiology of cancer and his wise leadership in developing the use of biometric methods in research, clinical investigations, and field studies."

Mr. Mantel received a citation for "his notable analytical acumen and his effective application of statistical methods to laboratory, epidemiological and clinical research."

The American Statistical Association is a professional society of persons interested in the theory and application of statistical methods to all fields of scientific endeavor.

Donald R. Goldthorpe

Appointed as DGMS
Information Officer

Donald R. Goldthorpe has been appointed Information Officer for the Division of General Medical Sciences, Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Division Chief, announced recently.

For the past year Mr. Goldthorpe has been Chief of the Public Information Section, Office of Research Information, The Division of General Medical Sciences, which recently received authorization for Institute status from Congress and the President, administers the NIH programs of grants and awards in support of research and research training in the sciences basic to medicine and biology.

Mr. Goldthorpe joined the National Institutes of Health in 1960 and was assigned to the Scientific Reports Branch. In 1962 he became the first Information Officer for the Microbiological Institute, now the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He held that post until 1961 when he was appointed Chief of the Public Information Section, ORI.

Has Wide Experience

Before coming to NIH, Mr. Goldthorpe worked as a reporter for newspapers in the Midwest and East and as a staff writer for the New England Radio News Service in Boston.

From 1942 to 1946 he served in the U.S. Army in various information programs and as an aerial photo interpreter. He also has had four years experience in the public relations offices of the American National Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

A native of Bismarck, N.D., Mr. Goldthorpe received a B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, and has done graduate work in communications at American University in Washington, D.C.
The Statistical Processing Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG, occupy the third and fourth, and part of the fifth, floors of the Blackwell Building, located at 7758 Wisconsin Avenue.

The Zenith Building, at St. Elmo and Norfolk Avenues in the Bethesda Triangle, is the headquarters for the Biometrics Research Branch of the National Heart Institute.

Labs of the Diagnostic Research and Carcinogenesis Branches, NCI; and of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, the Perinatal Research Branch, and the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, NICHD, are in the Auburn Building, 4915 Auburn Avenue.

NIH Offices in Bethesda

As a result of the Federal Government's increasing support of medical research, new building construction on the NIH reservation is hard-put to keep pace with the mounting work force, presently numbering more than 10,000. To ease overcrowded conditions, approximately 1,200 NIH employees are now located in off-thereservation buildings. The office buildings pictured here are in nearby Bethesda. They provide slightly more than 141,000 square feet of rented space, accommodating some of the operations of four NIH Institutes, three Divisions, and the Office of the Director. One of them, the Auburn Building, consists entirely of laboratories. In addition to rented space in Bethesda, NIH units occupy space in five other off-reservation buildings. The Record will carry pictures of these in a subsequent issue.

Photos by Bob Pumphrey

Components of the Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG; the Program Analysis and Statistics Branch, Office of Program Planning, OD; and the offices of the OAM Grants Auditors are in the Norfolk Building, 7801 Norfolk Avenue.

The Program Analysis and Reporting Section, NCI Operations Branch, leases space in the Perpetual Building at Wisconsin and Montgomery Avenues.

The Nave Building, 7770 Woodmont Avenue, houses the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, the offices of the NCI Associate Director for Field Studies, offices of 3 NCI Branch Chiefs and several of their sections.