the NIH Record

FILE COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Scientists Review First Analysis Of Perinatal Study

Approximately 300 scientists participating in a nationwide perinatal research study gathered on June 13 and 14 in Washington, D. C., to review the first extensive analysis of study data.

Tabulations presented at the meeting included data on pregnancy history and outcome of more than 20,000 of the 50,000 women to be enrolled in the Collaborative Study on Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood.

Data Handling Clarified

The meeting, which was held to clarify problems of data analysis appropriate to this extensive study by 15 collaborating medical centers across the country, was sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Thirty-one reports, presented by

(See PERINATAL STUDY, Page 2)

NIH Consolidates Extramural Programs As 1,000 Begin Move to New Building

The long-planned move of nearly 1,000 employees to the Westwood Building, to consolidate extramural programs there and to relieve overcrowding in other NIH buildings, is well underway.

Transfer of personnel and office equipment to the new 9-story building at 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda (between River Road and Massachusetts Avenue Extended) is scheduled for completion July 17.

Relocation of offices now in buildings both on and off the reservation, which will utilize the space provided by the move to Westwood, will not begin until after the Westwood move has been completed.

Building Is Air-Conditioned

The new, air-conditioned building, all of which will be occupied by NIH, contains 172,000 square feet of office space and 3,500 square feet of storage space. The latter is located in the sub-basement.

The move to Westwood includes all of the Division of Research Grants, all of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and all of the NIH Extramural Programs except those of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Supervising the move are two sections of the Office Services Branch, OAM: the Space Management Section, which is taking care of the space assignment phase, and the Transportation Section, which is handling the actual movement of office equipment.

DRG is now in process of being moved to the Westwood Building, after which the various Extramural Programs and NIGMS will be relocated there.

Services Available

Occupants of the Westwood Building will find there most of the services and facilities now available on the NIH reservation.

These include shuttle bus service, an employee health unit, a snack bar operated by the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, four large conference rooms, a supplies store, printing and reproduction services, and computation and data processing services.

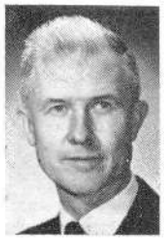
Parking facilities for about 800 cars also will be available at Westwood. In addition, the NIH Federal Credit Union will staff a special room on paydays, from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., to provide banking services for CU members.

(See Picture on Page 4)

Shannon Appoints Eugene Confrey DRG Acting Chief

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, has announced the appointment of Dr. Eugene A. Confrey as Acting Chief of the Division of Research Grants. He succeeds Dr. Dale R. Lindsay who is retiring to accept a position at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Confrey has been Assistant Chief of the Division since last November. He came to that post from the Bureau of State Services, PHS, where he worked with the Surgeon General's Interbureau Advisory Committee on the development of research grant policy and procedures.



Dr. Lindsay

Dr. Confrey

Dr. Confrey joined the Public Health Service staff in 1956 as a public health advisor in the Office of the Surgeon General. While there he participated in studies of health manpower, aging, and medical care administration.

Serves Commission, OSS

He was a staff member of the Hoover Commission's Second Task Force on Federal Medical Services and served with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

Dr. Lindsay has been a PHS career officer since 1943. His first assignment brought him into malaria control in the War Areas Program.

In 1948 he was appointed Chief of the Service's field station in Thomasville, Ga., where he remained until his transfer to DRG in 1953 as Chief of the Program Analysis Section.

In 1955 he became DRG Scientific Director, and in 1957 his position was renamed Assistant Chief.

(See APPOINTMENT, Page 2)

NHI Exhibit Puts Heartbeats on Review For 60,000 Attending Foundation Fair

"Hey, that's cool!" The typically youthful comment came from a small boy as he listened to his heartbeat while visiting the National Heart Institute's exhibit at the recent Kent Medical Foundation Health Fair in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The youth was among an estimated 60,000 persons who heard their hearts during the 6-day fair, at the stethoscope table which is a new unit of the NHI exhibit, "Understanding the Heart and Circulation."

The visitors' almost universal reaction—sober brow changing to a surprised grin—indicated to the NHI exhibit staff that listeners were pleased to hear the sound the heart makes as it pumps blood some 80 times each minute.

In addition to the stethoscope unit, this NHI exhibit contains

(See NHI EXHIBIT, Page 3)

His father and nurse look on as a boy listens to his heartbeat at the stethoscope table of the NHI exhibit at the Kent Medical Foundation Health Fair.—Photo by Linda-Ann Jenks.

NIH Attend FASEB Meeting Nearly 600 Scientists From

Five hundred and ninety-eight scientists from the National Institutes of Health were among the 1,514 scientists from various Federal departments and agencies who attended the April meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City.

Altogether, FASEB headquarters reported recently, 13,180 scientists registered for the meeting. The government scientists, it said, represented 11.5 percent of the total in attendance at the 5-day meeting.

the NIH Record

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

SUMMER AIDE PROGRAM

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, has announced that NIH is participating with other government agencies in a pilot Summer Working Aide Program by offering temporary summer jobs for approximately 34 teenage boys.

This is a part of the Washington Action for Youth Program which has received impressive support from not only Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Attorney General Robert Kennedy but all government and business leaders who are in a position to help.

All Federal Agencies in the Washington area are participating in the program by providing approximately 800 to 1,000 job opportunities.

For Ages 16-18

The objective of the program is to provide summer vacation employment opportunities for youths between 16 and 18 years of age from the Cardozo High School District.

These youths were chosen to participate in this program because of their desire and potential to develop worthwhile personal goals and to motivate them to take advantage of the opportunities available.

They would not have opportunities for gainful activity during the summer months under normal circumstances. This program is a means of helping them to develop worthwhile interests and incentives, to benefit from the discipline of a work environment, and to identify themselves with an economically productive work situation.

The students will be assigned a single job title of Summer Working Aide and receive a pay rate of $1.25 an hour.

Institutes and Divisions are cooperating in this program. Placement of these students is being coordinated by Recruitment and Placement Section of PMB.

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

Educational counseling for the fall terms at area colleges and universities will be available at NIH on September 5 and 11. Further information concerning the location and hours of this service will be announced in this column at a later date.

Anyone desiring counseling before September 5 should call John Kinker, George Washington University Counselor at FE 8-0250, Ext. 439.

Degree candidates are reminded to check with their respective schools in regard to the deadline dates for submitting applications and all supporting credentials, as these dates may vary among different schools.

Quarrels would not last long if the fault was only on one side.—Rochefoucauld.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

5/14—Dr. Jan-Erik Glas, Sweden, Electron Microscopy and Work on Calcified Tissues. Sponsor, Dr. David B. Scott, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 209.

6/1—Dr. Sang won Park, Korea, Host-Induced Modification in Transformation and Transinduction of *Bacillus subtilis*. Sponsor, Dr. Ernst Freese, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10D05.

6/3—Dr. Giancarlo Rabotti, Italy, Metabolic Patterns of DNA and RNA Synthesis in Leukemias. Sponsor, Dr. W. Ray Bryan, NCI, Bldg. 6, Rm. 318.

Repainting of Parking Lines Begins Tomorrow Morning

Starting tomorrow (June 19) and continuing to about July 19, all NIH reservation parking lot lines will be repainted in accordance with a schedule prepared by the Plant Engineering Branch and kept on file in all administrative offices.

Two hundred parking lot lines will be repainted each morning, according to the announcement. Half of the spaces marked by these lines will be available at about 8:30 a.m. each day, and the balance ready for use at about 10:30 a.m.

The Plant Safety Branch requests the cooperation of all NIH personnel while the repainting is in progress. PSB suggests that employees come to work a few minutes earlier to find a parking place, thus avoiding last-minute traffic congestion.

PSB also suggests that employees take advantage of the estimated 250 extra parking spaces that are usually available daily in parking lots 31-C, 31-E, and 16-C (near Stone House Road).

PERINATAL STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

scientists from the collaborating institutions, provided a summary of work in progress. The data presented was collected over a four-year period.

This meeting was the first phase of a planned approach to data analysis. Its objective was to provide the collaborators with a view of their data, identify many of the characteristics worthy of more intensive study, and define areas of particular promise for further investigation.

None of the material is considered final or definitive and was presented to Study scientists for further consideration and eventual publication.

APPOINTMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Lindsay was appointed Chief of the Division in 1960.

Dr. Confrey was graduated *cum laude* from George Washington University in 1948, and received his doctorate in political philosophy from Yale University this year.

He has published articles in the fields of gerontology, epidemiology, and hospital utilization, and is editor of the textbook, Administration of Community Health Services.

2 Grants Support Instrumentation, Radiation Studies

Two new research programs—one to study the effects of radiation at the cellular level and one to increase the application of nuclear instrumentation and chemistry to medicine and public health—will be carried out at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University with grant support from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The two separate grants in amounts of $312,878 and $146,316 were awarded respectively to Dr. Roland F. Beers, Jr., Associate Professor of Radiological Sciences, and Dr. John G. McAfee, Associate Professor of Radiology.

Administered by NIGMS

These grants, each for the first year of work of an anticipated 5-year program, will be administered by NIGMS, which supports research projects and training in the basic biomedical sciences.

"The importance of extending our knowledge about the effects of radiation on human beings cannot be exaggerated," said Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Director of NIGMS. "To understand these effects and the way in which radiation exerts its damage, comprehensive understanding of normal cell processes is imperative."

The radiation research program to be directed by Dr. Beers has a two-fold primary objective—study of the biological effects of radiation, and the application of radiation phenomena as experimental tools for the study of biological processes of systems.

Seeks Cell Characteristics

Working with Dr. Beers, Dr. Paul O. P. T'so, Associate Professor of Biophysical Chemistry, hopes by examination of the properties of nucleic acids to gain new insights into the physical and chemical characteristics of the component parts of the cells of the body. Dr. T'so's studies are fundamental to the understanding of radiation-produced mutations and genetic aberrations within biological systems.

Another phase of the research, to be directed by Dr. Timothy Merz, will concern itself with human cell responses to many levels of radiation, emphasizing the investigation of chromosome damage produced by X-rays, and the mechanism of radiation sensitivity.

The program under the direction of Dr. McAfee has four main objectives: (1) the design and construction of new nuclear instruments for medical research and di-

(See GRANTS SUPPORT, Page 4)

NHI EXHIBIT

(Continued from Page 1)

panels illustrating the modern concept of blood circulation in contrast to ancient theories, and a display of diagnostic tools and heart prosthetics that play a significant role in modern cardiology.

NHI's exhibit staff at the fair included Evelyn Trowbridge, Special Projects Officer; Hanford Moxley and Linda-Ann Jenks, exhibit specialists; and James Helsing, NIH Information trainee.

Student nurses from the Grand Rapids Butterworth Hospital and Dr. Jack M. Perlman of the Public Health Service Heart Disease Control Program were also on duty at the stethoscope table.

Attendance at the fair totaled 83,000.

Obviously intrigued at the sound of her heartbeat, amplified by stethoscope, is Patricia Wenzel, while a boy awaits his turn.—Photo by Linda-Ann Jenks.

Robert H. Atwell Named NIMH Aide for Planning Mental Health Centers

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Robert H. Atwell, a budget examiner in the Bureau of the Budget, as Program Planning Officer for the Institute to aid in planning new mental health programs.

Mr. Atwell

In this capacity Mr. Atwell will put special emphasis on the community mental health centers recommended by President Kennedy in his special message on mental illness and mental retardation.

He will deal with such features as the administration and financing of the centers, which represent a new concept in mental health programs in this country, and the extension of voluntary health insurance plans to give more complete coverage to mental illness.

Centers Near Home

As described in the President's message, the community mental health center will be close to the patient's home so that problems of mental illness can be more quickly and effectively dealt with.

The center will serve as a base from which existing programs and services may be coordinated and new services developed. Private physicians—including general practitioners, psychiatrists and other medical specialists—will participate directly in the center's operations.

Under legislation introduced in Congress to implement the President's recommendations, Federal aid will be available for construction and staffing of the centers but on a diminishing basis, so that within a few years continuing costs will be borne by fees for service, insurance payments, contributions and State and local aid.

Experience Cited

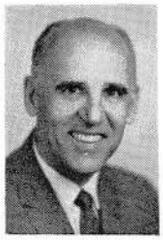
As a budget examiner at the Bureau of the Budget, from 1961 to 1963, Mr. Atwell's principal responsibility was for NIH and other medical research programs.

In 1960 he was associated with the Development Loan Fund, engaged in the review and administration of development loans to Afghanistan and Pakistan. He also served with the Bureau of the Budget from 1957 to 1960.

A 1953 graduate of the College of Wooster in Ohio, Mr. Atwell received an M.A. degree in public administration from the University of Minnesota in 1957 following Army service.

John McDougall Named NICHHD Grants Advisor

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the appointment of John C. McDougall as the Institute's principal advisor on the administration of its grant programs, effective June 6.



Mr. McDougall

Prior to his appointment Mr. McDougall was Chief of the Administrative Methods Branch, Division of Health Services in the Children's Bureau, DHEW.

In his new position, Mr. McDougall will advise the Institute Director and other staff members on the general management of the Institute's grant programs. He will be responsible for administrative and fiscal review of all grant applications by the Institutes and will provide liaison between the Institute and grantees, the Division of Research Grants and others on grants management matters.

Research Support Planned

One of the two new Institutes established by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service last January, NICHHD is expected to begin support of some research programs later this year.

Mr. McDougall came to the Children's Bureau, now part of the welfare administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1947. Following a year in the Kansas City Regional Office, he became Chief of the Administrative Methods Branch.

In that position he was responsible for administrative aspects of Children's Bureau grant programs in maternal and child health, and services for crippled children. These included special training and study projects with institutions of higher learning.

A native of Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. McDougall is a graduate of St. Cloud State College, where he received his B.S. degree in 1932. He also has done advanced work at the University of Minnesota.

He is a member of the American Public Health Association and of the Executive Board of the Association of Management in Public Health.

NIH Fire Department Puts New Decals on Telephones

In accordance with the recent conversion of NIH telephone extensions from 4-digit to 5-digit numbers, the NIH Fire Department staff has been affixing red decals to office phones, giving the new "Fire Emergency" extension number—62222.

Fire Chief Charles K. Keys asks any office or employee overlooked in this operation to call Ext. 62372 for prompt delivery of the new decals.

Dr. Sjoerdsma Concludes Lectures in Switzerland

Dr. Albert Sjoerdsma, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Experimental Therapeutics Branch, is scheduled to return to NIH next Saturday from a lecture tour of five major cities in Switzerland.

The trip was made possible through a grant awarded by the American-Swiss Foundation for Scientific Exchange, Inc.

The tour included 15 lectures at medical schools in Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, Basle and Berne. His talks dealt with the general areas of the biochemical, diagnostic and therapeutic implications of studies on the metabolism of aromatic amines and collagen in man.

Report Indicates Mexico, U.S. Have Potential for C. Immitis Propagation

The climate and soil of Mexican-U. S. border States indicate a high potential for the propagation of the causative fungus, Coccidioides immitis.

This finding was reported in a study presented by Dr. Keith T. Maddy of the Extramural Programs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Dr. James Coccozza of the Pan American Health Organization, at the May meeting of the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Ass'n in Nogales, Ariz.

Primary infections of coccidioidomycosis are quite common in certain arid and semiarid areas of the United States and Mexico.

10 Million Affected

It is estimated that there are 10 million infected persons in the United States. According to the report, Pinal County, Ariz., has the highest incidence of coccidioidomycosis of any presently identified locale in the world.

U. S. and Mexican climatic data, the report said, revealed three factors predictive of the potential for natural propagation of Coccidioides immitis: (1) average temperature of hottest month, 77 degrees F (25 degrees C) or higher; (2) average temperature of the coldest month, 35 degrees F (1.7 degrees C) or higher; and (3) rainfall of 20 inches (508 millimeters) or less.

Of all Mexican states, Sonora probably has the greatest potential for coccidioidomycosis infection.

Soil sampling studies in Arizona indicated C. immitis propagates only in very hot weather, with little or no rainfall. Most human and animal infections seem to occur during the windy, dusty weather following the wet season.

NIAID Scientist Receives Honorary Degree From Emory University

Dr. Martin D. Young, Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Emory University during commencement exercises at Atlanta, Ga., on June 10.

Dr. Young

Emory University President Sidney W. Martin awarded the degree to Dr. Young in recognition of his contributions to world health.

Dr. Young, who received his M.S. degree from Emory in 1931, is one of the world's outstanding authorities on malaria. He received the Darling Foundation Medal and Prize in Geneva on May 9 in recognition of his contributions to research in malaria.

To date only 10 other malariologists have received the Darling award, which is presented intermittently by the World Health Organization.

All Malaria Phases Studied

Most of Dr. Young's research on malaria was conducted at Columbia, S.C., where he was head of the field station of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy before coming to Bethesda in 1961.

His research has been concerned with practically all phases of malaria, with particular emphasis on the use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosyphilis, host-parasite relationships, biology and cytology of the parasites, chemotherapy, and the relative vectoral abilities of mosquitoes.

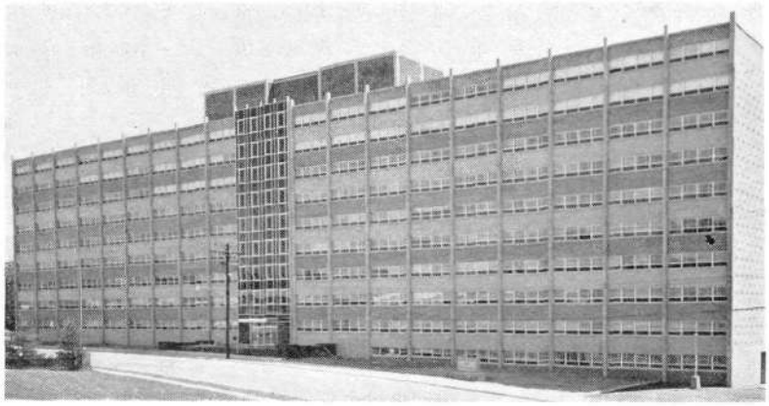
Recently Dr. Young documented cases of resistance of certain strains of malaria parasites to antimalarials chloroquine and amodiaquine, which have been among the most effective drugs to suppress and cure malaria.

Other work in the field of parasitology involved the intestinal parasites with special emphasis on the epidemiology and therapy of parasitic diseases in institutional populations.

A native Georgian, Dr. Young has been an NIH staff member since 1937 and a member of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps since 1944. He received his Sc.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1937.

There's only one difference between learning to drive a car and learning to play golf. When you learn to play golf, you don't hit anything.—The Washington Post.

NEW BUILDING WITHOUT A SOUL IN SIGHT



The new 9-story, air-conditioned Westwood Building, located at 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, soon will house the offices of nearly 1,000 NIH employees, including the Division of Research Grants, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and all extramural programs except those of the NIMH.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey. (See story, Page 1.)

GRANTS SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 2)

agnosis, (2) the radiochemical synthesis of new compounds for medical applications, (3) study of the temporal and spatial distribution of new radioactively labeled materials in animals and in man, and (4) the application of neutron activation analysis to medical problems.

The use of radioactive materials in medicine has been evolving over the past two decades, with the greatest progress having been made in biochemical applications.

However, the use of these techniques in diagnosis and treatment in humans has not kept pace with related developments, due in significant measure to the lack of nuclear instrumentation and radioactively labeled compounds designed especially for medical purposes.

Has Systematic Approach

Dr. McAfee's program, incorporating the related fields of nuclear physics, chemistry, instrumentation and data processing, presents a unified and systematic approach to the problems of adapting for biological use the large number of radioactive elements available.

As Head of the Section of Nuclear Medicine of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dr. McAfee will work closely with the sections of therapy and diagnosis, and with the Department of Radiological Science's sections on radiophysics and radiobiology.

In addition to hospital laboratories, Dr. McAfee will occupy space in a new wing of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, most of which is specially designed for the kinds of radiological research and research training that he and Dr. Beers are undertaking.

Dr. Beers has been a member of the staff of the Department of Radiological Sciences at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health since 1960.

A graduate of Dartmouth College, where he also received the first two years of his medical training, Dr. Beers holds an M. D. degree awarded in 1947 from the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

In 1951 he received a Ph. D. in biochemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was on the MIT staff until 1956 when he became Director of Research at the Johnson Research Laboratory, Children's Hospital, Baltimore.

Dr. McAfee, who has been associated with the Radiology Department of Johns Hopkins University since 1953, received his M. D. degree from the University of Toronto and a Certificate in Diagnostic and Therapeutic Radiology from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, as well as from the American Board of Radiology. He also received training in nuclear physics, instrumentation, and nuclear medicine.

Mrs. Helen Hood Dies; Formerly With NIAMD

Mrs. Helen M. Hood, 38, formerly with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, died of cancer at her home in Clarksburg, Md., on May 5.

Mrs. Hood joined NIAMD in 1944. At the time of her resignation in 1960, she was in charge of the Animal Research Diet Kitchen of the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology.

Mrs. Hood is survived by her husband, Archie O. Hood, and a daughter, Mrs. Norman Garry, of Clarksburg.

West German University Honors di Sant'Agnese As 'Great Pediatrician'

The Justus Liebig University in Giessen, Germany, has conferred an honorary Doctor of Medicine degree upon Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, Chief of the Pediatric Metabolism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. He is the fourth American ever to receive this honor.

Dr. Sant'Agnese

Dr. di Sant'Agnese was cited as a "great pediatrician and — already at an early age—successful scholar and investigator, who, with masterly observation and ingenious research, was able to discover a guiding symptom decisive for cystic fibrosis in children."

The widely used "sweat test" in the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis is a result of his discovery that the perspiration of children suffering from this disease contains abnormally high amounts of salt.

The test made it possible to detect the disease in children with greater ease and accuracy than hitherto possible and demonstrated it to be one of the more common, serious hereditary diseases.

Salt Loss Corrected

The knowledge that patients lose an excessive amount of salt by way of perspiration has also allowed physicians to prevent or treat this deficiency when necessary, which, in turn, has improved the clinical management of the disease.

Considered one of the most eminent investigators in the field, Dr. di Sant'Agnese took significant part in earlier work on immunization of infants against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

Prior to accepting his present position in 1959, Dr. di Sant'Agnese was in charge of clinical research programs in cystic fibrosis at Babies and Presbyterian Hospitals in New York City and was Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Before becoming Chief of the Pediatric Division of the Vanderbilt Clinic in New York, he served as Chief Resident Physician at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

D.C. Division of Cancer Society Elects Hilda Wexler to Board

Hilda Wexler, a biologist in the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute, has been elected for a 3-year term on the Board of Trustees of District of Columbia Division of the American Cancer Society.

Studies Show Melatonin Influences Interaction of Ovary and Pineal Gland

National Institute of Mental Health scientists have found that melatonin, a substance produced only in the pineal gland, exerts an interaction between the ovary and pineal which also is influenced by exposure of the animal to constant light.

The pineal gland of mammals, recently found to contain melatonin (N - acetyl - 5 - methoxytryptamine), is the only organ capable of producing this compound. Melatonin, however, has been found in organs which cannot produce it.

Previous studies have shown an association between certain tumors of the pineal and precocious puberty in boys, suggesting that this organ may be involved in gonad function.

Also, removal of the pineal gland in the maturing rat has resulted in enlargement of the ovary, while injections of pineal gland extracts have produced the opposite effect. In addition, young animals, exposed to continuous light, showed more rapid maturation and a decrease in size of the pineal.

Maturation Delayed

In this study by Drs. Richard J. Wurtman and Julius Axelrod of NIMH's Laboratory of Clinical Science, and Dr. Elizabeth W. Chu, Clinical Center Pathological Anatomy Department, small amounts of melatonin injected into immature rats for four weeks delayed sexual maturation.

After maturation, the investigators reported, the rats receiving melatonin had a reduced incidence of estrus and smaller ovaries. When constant estrus was induced by exposure to continuous light, a single injection of melatonin stopped the estrus in more than half the animals.

Although radioactive melatonin, injected into the blood stream of cats and rats, was found in all tissues examined, the investigators reported that the compound was selectively concentrated in the ovary and the pineal. In addition, the ability of the ovary and pineal to take up circulating melatonin decreased in animals exposed to constant light.

These findings were presented at the 100th Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C. An abstract of the paper appears in Science.

Surely human affairs would be far happier if the power in men to be silent were the same as that to speak. But experience more than sufficiently teaches that men govern nothing with more difficulty than their tongues.—Spinoza.

Surgeon General Announces Appointment Of Entire Child Health Advisory Council

Eight of the twelve members of the new National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council are sworn in by Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Deputy Director of NIH (right). Left to right: Dr. Claude Villee, Mrs. Eunice M. Shriver, Dr. Robert H. Alway, Dr. Roy G. Holly, Dr. Albert I. Lansing, Dr. Wilma Thompson Donahue, Dr. Frederic G. Burke, and Dr. Robert E. Cooke. Council members not present were Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, Dr. Millicent C. McIntosh, Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, and Mrs. Florence S. Mahoney.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Appointment of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council, authorized by the legislation establishing the new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Appointment of the 12 members of the Council marks the first time since 1955 that an entire Institute Advisory Council has been named simultaneously.

Members of the Council will review and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on research and training projects and programs to be supported by the new Institute.

They will also consult with and advise the Surgeon General on matters relating to programs and activities in the areas of child health and human development.

Members of Institute Councils are usually appointed for overlapping terms of four years, and no member is eligible for reappointment to the Council within one year after the end of his preceding term.

Terms Vary

To provide continuity, members of this new Council have been appointed for terms ranging from one to four years in length.

Three new members will be appointed to the Council each succeeding year, to serve terms of four years each.

This Council, like others, has both professional and lay members who are prominent in the fields of fundamental sciences, medical sciences, education, or public affairs.

In addition to the Surgeon General, who acts as ex-officio Chairman of the Council, there will be ex-officio members representing the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Children's Bureau.

Upon recommendation of members of the Council, the Surgeon General awards grants to scientists in hospitals, universities, and other non-federal institutions conducting research in maternal health, child health, and human development.

Under the Public Health Service Act, the Surgeon General cannot award such research grants without the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

Council Members Listed

The members of the new Council are:

Robert H. Alway, M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine, Stanford University; Urie Bronfenbrenner, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Child Development and Family Relations, Cornell University; Frederic G. Burke, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics at Georgetown University, who is also in private practice in Washington; Robert E. Cooke, M.D., Professor and Director of the Department of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine;

Also Wilma Thompson Donahue, Ph.D., Chairman and Research Psychologist, Division of Gerontology, Institute of Human Adjustment, University of Michigan; Nicholas Hobbs, Ph.D., Chairman, Division of Human Development and Guidance, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; Roy G. Holly, M.D., Vice Chancellor and Dean of the Graduate School, University of Nebraska; Albert I. Lansing, Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy and Chairman, Department of Anatomy, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine;

Also Millicent C. McIntosh, Ph.D., Mountainbrook Farm, Tyringham, Mass., former President of Barnard College; Mrs. Florence S. Mahoney, 3600 Prospect Street, Washington, D.C., widely known for her participation in local and national activities in the mental health field; Mrs. Eunice M. Shriver (Mrs. Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.), Edson Lane, Rockville, Md., who has been actively engaged in the development of plans to meet the national problem of mental retardation, serving as consultant to the President's Panel on Mental Retardation in 1961 and as Executive Vice President of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation since 1956; and Claude Villee, Ph.D., Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard Medical School.

WHO Names Dr. Bunim To Five Year Term on Chronic Diseases Panel

Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed to the Expert Advisory Panel on Chronic Degenerative Diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO). Dr. Bunim will serve a 5-year period.

Dr. Bunim

The appointment was made by Dr. M. G. Candau, Director - General of WHO, after consultation with the United States Government.

Members of this panel advise the World Health Organization concerning policy and the formulation of research programs in those chronic diseases (including arthritis) that constitute important national or international problems. They also keep WHO informed of important developments in their specialties, particularly in countries in which they are working.

To Report Developments

As a panel member, Dr. Bunim will contribute technical information and reports on developments in the field of arthritis and other rheumatic diseases in this country.

One of the Nation's outstanding authorities on arthritis and connective tissue diseases, Dr. Bunim has served in his present position since joining the NIAMD staff in 1952.

He came to NIH from New York University School of Medicine where he was Associate Professor of Medicine and Chief of Clinical Investigations of the Study Group on Rheumatic Diseases.

Dr. Bunim has been actively associated with the American Rheumatism Association for many years and was its President, 1958-1959.

He is the author of more than 100 scientific papers dealing primarily with clinical and laboratory research on rheumatic diseases, and founder and Editor of the Bulletin on Rheumatic Diseases.

Yale, Baylor Universities, Ohio Hospital Awarded Grants for Research Centers

Grants totaling $1,280,700 for the establishment of three new General Clinical Research Centers were announced recently by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service. The amounts are subject to staff negotiation.

The awards were made to two universities and one hospital research foundation and bring to 67 the total number of such centers administered through the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

The NIH General Clinical Research Center program is aimed at enlargement and intensification of clinical research over a broad spectrum of diseases. Under this program, medical schools and other research institutions are provided a research facility permitting intensive, controlled investigations of patients with various types of illness.

Award Permits Expansion

One award totaling $366,419 goes to Yale University School of Medicine for a 6-bed General Clinical Research Center for children in the Grace-New Haven Hospital. Dr. Nelson W. Ordway, Professor of Pediatrics, will be the principal investigator. An 8-bed adult Clinical Research Center was opened there two years ago and has operated at almost full capacity.

However, limitations of space, facilities and personnel for infant and child care have hitherto restricted the use of the unit to such an extent that only rare admissions of older pediatric patients have been possible.

The new center, specifically for children, is expected to enable the various clinical and preclinical departments in the School of Medicine to strengthen their total clinical research efforts significantly.

New Center Planned

A grant of $320,356 to Baylor University School of Medicine provides for establishment of a 6-bed General Clinical Research Center for Chronic Illness at Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research (TIRR) in Houston.

Principal investigator will be Dr. Stanley W. Olson. TIRR is a 55-bed research hospital whose professional staff is composed of full-time members of the Baylor faculty.

The request for funds with which to establish the new discrete unit within the Texas Institute focuses on the expressed need to improve the quality and depth of research projects through the availability of special resources for clinical research in chronic illness.

Research studies planned or partially under way have common requirements for patient accessibility, patient types needed for research studies, modern instrumentation, laboratory analysis, experimental design, statistical analysis and data processing.

Children's Hospital Research Foundation of Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive an award of $593,925 for an 8-bed General Clinical Research Center for Children (at the Children's Hospital). The principal investigator will be Dr. Edward L. Pratt, Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics and Director of the Foundation.

The hospital has 215 beds and admits patients up to age 16. It is closely affiliated with the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine.

The new unit will be established on the first floor of one of the hospital wings with three "core" laboratories, a nursing station and other ancillary facilities on the same floor, and one laboratory on the floor above.

Clinical research work in the Center will be undertaken by the departments of pediatrics, medicine, surgery, neurosurgery, radiology, biostatistics, anesthesiology, and anatomy.

First of Four Programs On Dental Problems Telecast Last Sunday

The first of four television programs on dental problems scheduled to be shown on the TV series "The Doctor Reports," was telecast last Sunday over WRC-TV, Channel 4, Washington.

This is the weekly series in which Dr. James Watts, Director of the Division of International Health, PHS, discusses public health and medical research.

The first of these programs was devoted to the contributions to dental health resulting from the fluoridation of drinking water. It commemorated the 15th anniversary of establishment of the National Institute of Dental Research.

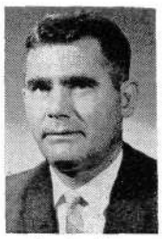
The late Dr. H. Trendley Dean, the first Director of NIDR and the first dental researcher in the Public Health Service, pioneered in the discovery of the role of fluoride in protecting teeth from decay.

Future programs in the dental series, all scheduled for 3 p. m., will survey peridontal disease, the major cause of loss of teeth in people over 40 (June 23); tooth decay, which affects virtually the entire population (June 30); and the electron microscope and its use in dental research (not yet scheduled).

The four programs will be televised later over educational television channels.

Preston Holden of DRS Transfers to CDC Post

Dr. Preston Holden, Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services, will transfer to the CDC Encephalitis Field Station, Greeley, Colo., on June 23.



Dr. Holden

Dr. Holden joined the DRS staff in 1958 as Assistant Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, and was promoted to the position of Branch Chief in 1959. He has been with the Public Health Service since July 1950.

Before coming to NIH he was Assistant Chief of the CDC Encephalitis Field Station. He has also had assignments with CDC Fly Control in Charlestown, W. Va., and with the CDC Midwest Service in Kansas City, Mo. He has done extensive research and writing on equine encephalomyelitis.

War-Time Pilot

A native of West Virginia, Dr. Holden received a D.V.M. degree from Ohio State University in 1949 and a doctorate in Public Health from the University of Pittsburgh in 1954.

Dr. Holden served in the Air Force from 1941 to 1945. He was a C-47 pilot in the Asiatic Pacific Theater and was actively engaged in the Northern Solomons, Papua, and New Guinea campaigns.

2 Branches Involved in Cancer Reorganization

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has approved the reorganization of two activities of the National Cancer Institute.

The public information function has been reconstituted as the Research Information Branch in the Office of the Director. The Institute's Information Officer, James F. Kieley, has been designated Chief of the new Branch which includes the Research and Program Reports Section, the Information and Education Section, and the Reference and Distribution Section.

The information staff, located in the North Bethesda Office Center since January, is scheduled to return to Building 31.

In the second phase of the reorganization, the Operations Branch of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center has been transferred to the Office of the Director and renamed the Research Contracts Operations Branch.

This Branch, which has no sectional structure, is headed by George A. Brandner as Chief.

Initial Support Granted For Long-Range Study Of Human Virology

PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the award of a grant giving initial support to a proposed long-range program of research in human virology at Baylor University College of Medicine in Houston, Tex.

The grantee, Dr. Joseph L. Melnick, Chairman of the Department of Virology and Epidemiology at Baylor, currently directs a productive research program that was organized at Baylor in 1958.

The new grant will provide funds for basic and applied studies. Scientists in the Baylor center will study the fine structure of viruses by physical and chemical methods and will conduct research to characterize the biochemical events leading to virus replication.

Virus Ills to Be Studied

In addition to studying viral infection at the cellular level, the investigators will undertake epidemiologic and immunologic studies in the hope of advancing measures for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases caused by viruses.

To be administered by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the grant was awarded upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council, which is comprised of leaders in science and public affairs.

The Council, which recommended approval of the grant totaling $73,139 providing support for a 5-month period of this year, has recommended continuing support at a level of $150,000 annually for five additional years.

Dr. Terry Comments

Commenting on the award, Surgeon General Terry said, "Long-term support of scientists in different disciplines working now as a team supplies continuity and creates a productive environment."

Dr. Melnick said, "With the financial support we have had previously (from NIAID, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Foundation), we have built a solid research program in virology. In view of the continuing need for new knowledge in the field of virology in this country as well as abroad, we would like to keep our group of scientists together and move forward with our program."

In addition to Dr. Melnick, scientists who will be working on this project at the Baylor center include Dr. Fred Rapp, associate professor; Dr. Heather Mayor, assistant professor; Dr. Kendall Smith, assistant professor; Dr. Bettylee Hampil, research associate; and Dr. Craig Wallis, research instructor.

Dr. G. R. Coatney Gets Honorary Degree From University of Nebraska

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska during spring commencement exercises at Lincoln on Saturday, June 8.

Dr. Coatney

One of the world's outstanding authorities on malaria, Dr. Coatney received his master's degree from the University of Nebraska in 1926.

The honorary degree was conferred by University President Dr. Clifford Hardin in recognition of Dr. Coatney's outstanding contributions to world health.

Studies Malaria Cycle

Since joining the NIH staff in 1938, Dr. Coatney has been actively engaged in research in malaria. Some of his recent work has been concerned with the investigation of the possible existence of a monkey-mosquito-man cycle of malaria in nature, and treatment of malaria with experimental drugs.

He and two of his colleagues at NIH discovered, through an accidental laboratory infection, that a monkey-mosquito-man cycle can exist in the laboratory.

Dr. Coatney also figured prominently in the testing of the experimental anti-malarial drug CI501.

At the annual meeting of American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Atlanta last November, Dr. Coatney reported that a single injection of CI501 given volunteers nearly a year before continued to protect them from malaria induced by heavily infected mosquitoes which had been allowed to bite the volunteers at monthly intervals.

Drug Gives Protection

Volunteers not given the drug invariably came down with malaria after being bitten by the mosquitoes.

In 1954 Dr. Coatney became one of a list of malariologists, now numbering 10, to receive the Darling Foundation Medal and Prize which is awarded intermittently by the World Health Organization to scientists making outstanding contributions to research in malaria.

He received his doctorate in zoology from Iowa State University in 1932 and holds an honorary Sc.D. degree from Bowling Green State University.

Dr. Maxine Singer Wins National Prize For Outstanding Work in Biochemistry

Dr. Maxine F. Singer of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, recently received the Iota Sigma Pi Research Award for her outstanding work in biochemistry.

A national honorary society for women in chemistry, Iota Sigma Pi makes the award every three years in recognition of an outstanding achievement in the field of chemistry by a woman under 40 years of age.

Dr. Singer

Dr. Singer accepted the award, which includes a $300 honorarium, and presented a paper on her latest work at the society's triennial convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 12.

Chosen from among 14 candidates named from all parts of the country, Dr. Singer was specifically cited for her significant contributions on the mechanism of action of the enzyme polynucleotide phosphorylase.

This enzyme, found capable of making a nucleic acid-like material, won a Nobel Prize for its discoverer, Dr. Severo Ochoa.

The original enzyme preparations, however, contained nucleic acid contamination, making it impossible to examine precisely enzyme and nucleotide substrate interaction.

Obtains Purified Enzyme

Dr. Singer was able to obtain a highly purified enzyme, free of nucleic acids, from *M. lysodeikticus*, a bacterium. With this preparation she was able to show how the important enzyme polynucleotide phosphorylase works.

Other contributions by Dr. Singer include her demonstration that phosphorolysis of polynucleotides proceeds in a stepwise fashion from one end of the molecule. She also proved that this phosphorolysis does not go to completion but stops when the chain has been degraded to the dinucleotide stage.

Dr. Singer received her B.A. degree from Swarthmore College in 1952. She was a predoctoral Fellow of the National Science Foundation at Yale University, where she received her Ph.D. in 1957. She then came to NIAMD as a postdoctoral Fellow and in 1958 became a permanent member of the NIAMD staff.

She is married to Daniel M. Singer, an attorney. They have three children.

NIH Employees May Donate Journals to Library Here

If your collection of journals is increasing and threatening to crowd you out of your office, you may send those not wanted to the NIH Library.

The Library indicates that in this way it may discover a missing and hard-to-replace issue needed to complete a volume for binding.

The remainder will be deposited with the United States Book Exchange as future contributions to new libraries in underdeveloped countries.

Personnel are requested to send or bring old journals to the Acquisitions Section of the NIH Library, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5N119.

Increased Cardiac Output In Severe Anemia Due in Part to Blood Viscosity

Studies at the National Heart Institute indicate that increased heart output in severe anemia is due not only to stimulation of the heart by the autonomic nervous system but also to a drop in blood viscosity which lowers the resistance against which the heart must pump. Thus, the heart can pump more blood without added effort.

Cardiac output appears to be controlled by three factors: the sympathetic nervous system, which sets the pace and vigor with which the heart beats; the viscosity of the blood, which affects the resistance against which the heart must pump; and the oxygen content of the blood, which affects the diameter of the blood vessels which, in turn, also affects the pumping resistance.

By substituting the biologically inactive plasma expander, dextran, for equal volumes of blood, NHI scientists reduced the formed elements of the blood and thereby reduced the blood viscosity. This also lowered blood oxygen content.

By cutting the autonomic nerves which set the pace at which the heart must work, the investigators curtailed the ability of the heart to change its rate of performance characteristics to meet oxygen deficit or carbon dioxide surplus.

Comparison of cardiac output and stroke volume in two groups, one severed from autonomic nervous control and the other normal, showed that the dog, when subjected to acute anemia, can increase his cardiac output despite the absence of autonomic innervation of the heart by increasing his heart stroke volume.

This work was reported by Drs. Gerald Glick, William Plauth, and Eugene Braunwald of NHI's Cardiology Branch, at the 47th Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

DeWitt Stetten Honored At Farewell Reception By Former Colleagues

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., former Director of Intramural Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was honored at a farewell reception in Wilson Hall, Friday, May 24.

Dr. Stetten became Dean of the new Rutgers University Medical School last November. Since then he has continued in close association with NIAMD on a consultant basis.

At the reception Dr. Stetten's successor, Dr. J. Edward Rall, gave a brief farewell speech and presented to Dr. Stetten a National Geographic globe with a plaque inscribed "In grateful appreciation from your colleagues at NIH."

Expresses Appreciation

Dr. Stetten expressed his appreciation and spoke briefly about his present work at Rutgers.

Guests at the reception included Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, and his immediate staff.

Among the guests from out of town were Drs. Efraim Racker, A. B. Gutman and Henry G. Kunkel, all members of the Board of Scientific Counselors; and Dr. Harris Isbell, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, PHS Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., former Director of Intramural Research, NIAMD (left) examines a globe presented to him at a farewell reception as his successor, Dr. J. Edward Rall, looks on.—Photo by John Rust.

Antigenic Properties of Individual's HSV Strains Not Always Identical

National Institute of Dental Research scientists have demonstrated that strains of herpes simplex virus (HSV) isolated from the same individual are not always antigenically identical.

In previous work, Warren K. Ashe of the Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR, and Dr. Henry W. Scherp, Chief of that Laboratory, serologically differentiated 15 strains of HSV and categorized these into five sero-groups by comparing the kinetics of their neutralization in the presence of homologous and heterologous antisera.

Two of the 15 strains—isolated from one individual during episodes of herpes labialis occurring two years apart—did not have identical antigenic properties.

Subsequently, a total of 13 strains have been isolated from four individuals with a known history of recurrent herpes labialis.

Prepares Antisera

Specific antisera against the recurrent strains were prepared in rabbits, and preliminary neutralization rate constants (K values) were determined for each serum and its homologous virus.

A comparison of K values from the reactions showed that all strains isolated from one individual during recurrent episodes of herpes labialis were not antigenically identical.

Successive lesions in this patient, even at the same site in a period of two to four months, yielded serologically different virus strains.

In another individual, five strains were isolated over a period of three and a half years. Three of the strains isolated were found to be antigenically different from each other.

These findings were reported by Mr. Ashe and Dr. Scherp at the recent meeting of the International Association for Dental Research.

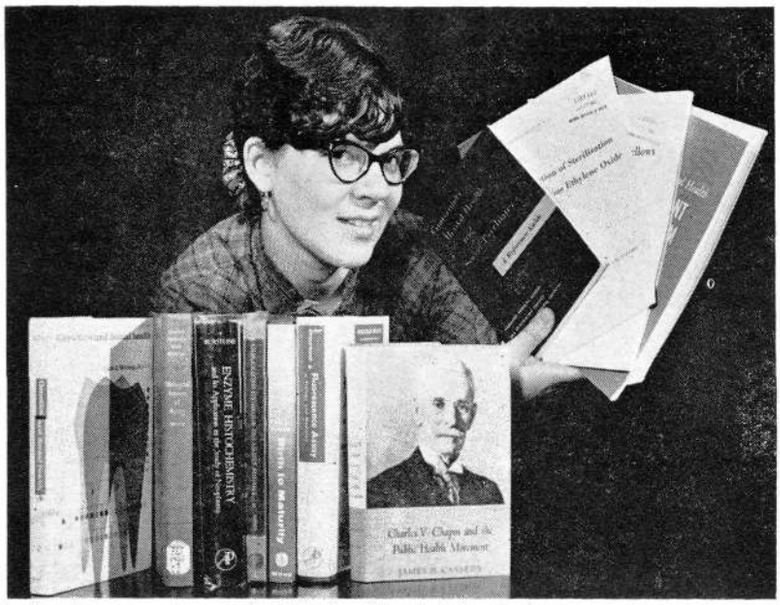
Dr. Udenfriend Delivers London Univ. Lectures

Dr. Sidney Udenfriend, Chief of the Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry of the National Heart Institute, delivered the Special University Lectures in Biochemistry last month at the University of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Udenfriend was accorded this honor in recognition of his important contributions to research on the metabolism of amino acids and amines. His studies have established him as an international authority in this field.

Topics on which Dr. Udenfriend lectured were "The Biosynthesis of Hydroxyproline and Its Relationship to Collagen Metabolism," and "Studies on the Biosynthesis of Noradrenaline."

A graduate of New York University, Dr. Udenfriend joined the NHI staff in 1951 and has headed the Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry since 1956.



Patricia Pothier, a reference librarian, shows some of the books and other publications by NIH staff members which are currently on display in the NIH library. This is the first of a series of such exhibits to be presented in the Library from time to time.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. David C. Rife Joins NIGMS Grants Branch

Dr. David C. Rife, Director of International Relations of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, has been appointed Scientist Administrator in the Research Grants Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In his new position Dr. Rife will analyze and review research grant applications and assist in the development of research grant-supported programs in the biological sciences, particularly in the area of human genetics, in which he is a recognized authority.

Prior to his service with the AIBS, Dr. Rife was for two and one-half years Deputy Science Attache with the Department of State at the American Embassy in New Delhi, India.

Dr. Rife was a faculty member of the Department of Genetics at Ohio State University from 1934 to 1957, attaining a full professorship in that department in 1942.

The author of more than 80 scientific articles and two books in the area of human genetics, Dr. Rife received his M. A. (Biology) and Ph. D. (Genetics) degrees from Ohio State University in 1931 and 1933, respectively.

Rapid Detection Method Developed for PPLO in Continuous Cell Cultures

A rapid method for detection of pleuropneumonia-like organisms (PPLO) in continuous cell cultures has been developed by Dr. Michael Barile, Laboratory of Bacterial Products, Division of Biologics Standards, and Dr. Robert Schimke, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Recent studies have shown that most continuous cell cultures are infected with an unusual microorganism—the PPLO Mycoplasma. Neither a bacterium nor a virus, it has properties of both.

PPLO Detection Difficult

The need to detect all extraneous agents in cell cultures is evident, but the exacting nutritional requirements and slow growth properties of PPLO make its detection difficult and time-consuming.

Arginine is rapidly degraded to ornithine by PPLO-contaminated cell cultures and by PPLO growing in broth cultures. This degradation has been found in all cell cultures containing PPLO, but not in PPLO-free cultures.

The presence of arginine deiminase, which converts arginine to citruline, has been found to be a reliable indicator of PPLO contamination in cell cultures. This enzyme is not present in normal animal tissue.

Using this metabolic property peculiar to pleuropneumonia-like organisms, the investigators achieved quick detection of PPLO. This chemical test takes two to three hours as compared with seven to fourteen days required for PPLO detection by standard culture procedures.

A total of 73 cell cultures obtained from commercial suppliers and a number of investigators have been examined for PPLO contamination by the enzyme assay method and by standard culture methods. The results have been in complete agreement.

This work was reported recently at the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology.

Rose Ernsberger, DRG, Retires, Served With PHS for 22 Years

Rose G. Ernsberger, research information specialist in the Office of the Chief, Division of Research Grants, will retire June 30 after 22 years in the Public Health Service.

Mrs. Ernsberger

Commissioned in 1941, Mrs. Ernsberger served with the Division of Nursing in Alaska and throughout the United States before she joined the staff of the Clinical Center here as Head Nurse of the Admissions and Follow-up Department in 1954.

In 1958 she was appointed Nursing Supervisor of the Indian Health Service in Wind River, Wyo., but returned to NIH in 1959 as a program analyst on the staff of the Russian Scientific Translation Program.

Wins Recognition

While she was associated with the Russian translation program, Mrs. Ernsberger received the U.S. Information Agency's Distinguished Service Award with merit emblem, and a letter of commendation from then Vice President Richard Nixon for her work as head of the Public Health and Medical Research exhibit at the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959.

Mrs. Ernsberger joined the DRG staff in 1961 and has since been a staff member of the Division's Information Office where she has organized the DRG Reference Room for scientific and technical staff.

She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Idaho Academy of Sciences, the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, the Commissioned Officer's Association, PHS; the Association of Military Surgeons U.S.A., and a Fellow of the American Public Health Association.

A resident of Bethesda since 1953, Mrs. Ernsberger will make her home in Martinez, Calif.