

the NIH Record

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

September 11, 1963
Vol. XV, No. 18

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Plans Underway For Early 1963 UGF Drive Here

Planning for the 1963 United Givers Fund Campaign is off to an early start at NIH this year to meet its assigned goal in contributions for support for 143 UGF member agencies.

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Chief of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, has been appointed NIH Chairman. Dr. Eugene Confrey, Chief of the Division of Research Grants, is Vice Chairman.

Dr. Stone has expressed his confidence in the desire and ability of NIH personnel to "go over the top and pledge or give early this year."

"No one knows any better than we, what a tremendous need there is in our communities in the Greater Washington Area, to help those who are ill in body or spirit," Dr. Stone told Institute and Division Chairmen and Vice Chairmen at his first meeting with them.

Dr. Stone has appointed two committees to aid him in achieving 100

(See UGF, Page 4)

Instrument Symposium And Equipment Exhibit To Be Held Oct. 7-10

Plans have been completed for the 13th Annual Instrument Symposium and Research Equipment Exhibit, sponsored by NIH, to be held here October 7-10.

More than 35 scientists of national and international repute will discuss recent developments in research methods and instrumentation in the symposium. The concurrent exhibit will display the latest products of 76 of the Nation's leading manufacturers of research equipment.

George A. Bradfute of the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services, will serve as chairman of the opening session on the research application of lasers.

Primary topics of discussion for subsequent sessions include atomic absorption spectroscopy, automation in biochemical analysis, methods of molecular structure analysis, new methods in immunology and immunochemistry, high resolution microscopy, radiation biology, ad-

(See SYMPOSIUM, Page 7)

2-Day 'Mental Retardation' Conference Scheduled at Airlee House Sept. 19-20

Delegates appointed by Governors of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia will convene at Airlee House in Warrenton, Va., for a State-Federal Conference on Mental Retardation September 19 and 20.

The State-Federal Conference has been arranged by Dr. Stafford L. Warren, Special Assistant to the President for Mental Retardation, to explain Federal mental retardation programs, stimulate state-wide planning for mental retardation programs, and encourage inter-agency cooperation.

Over 200 to Attend

"For the first time," Dr. Warren said, "over 200 officials from every State will come together to share and discuss plans and programs designed to alleviate and prevent mental retardation."

One of the main conference objectives will be to learn from state representatives what the Federal Government can do to assist State and local mental retardation programs.

State responses to conference invitations have been unanimous, according to Dr. Warren, and nearly all of the States already have named their official delegations for the 2-day meeting.

The State-Federal Conference agenda will include two days of program activities including remarks, discussions and talks by prominent DHEW, PHS, and NIH officials lead by Anthony J. Celebrezze, DHEW Secretary, who will welcome the delegates on Thursday morning.

Shriver to Speak

Keynote speaker for the Conference will be R. Sargent Shriver, President of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation and Director of the Peace Corps. His subject will be "Mental Retardation: A 20th Century Challenge."

Other program participants include:

Wilbur J. Cohen, DHEW Assistant Secretary, who will chair a panel discussion on "The National Program to Combat Mental Retardation."

Luther W. Stringham, Chairman of the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, who will speak

(See CONFERENCE, Page 3)



President Kennedy and Dr. Warren, Special Assistant to the President for Mental Retardation, discuss various aspects of the mental retardation problem in the United States during a visit at the White House.—Photo by Cecil Stoughton.

17-Year-Old New York Science Winner Summers With NCI Viral Oncology Lab

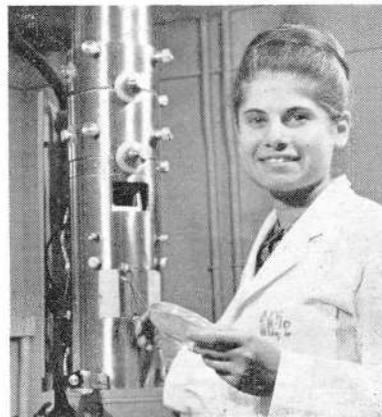
Perhaps the youngest "scientist" at NIH this summer was 17-year-old Deborah Chase, a New York City high school graduate with an avid interest in bacteria, viruses, and interferon. She has won 30 awards for project work in bacterial virology since she was 11.

As a result of her exhibit at a recent National Science Fair, Deborah won a grant given by the U.S. Air Force to pay her expenses while working at the National Cancer Institute.

She spent nine weeks in NCI's Laboratory of Viral Oncology, primarily under Dr. Albert Dalton's direction. She worked in several labs to learn techniques and approaches to problems of animal and human leukemias.

Several years ago Deborah attempted to produce interferon (an anti-viral agent yielded by animal cells infected with animal viruses) using bacterial viruses in bacteria cells, but instead produced another

(See SCIENCE WINNER, Page 7)



Deborah Chase pauses as she prepares to put a specimen holder in the electron microscope in NCI's Viral Oncology Lab.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Scudder Lectures At Research Institute

Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, Chief of the Research Training Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, recently lectured on "Flies and Enteric Disease" at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

The lecture was part of an Advanced Military Preventive Medicine course open to physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, and veterinarians of the armed forces.

Because of their breeding and feeding habits, flies are a worldwide health menace. The common housefly is a carrier of over 30 diseases, including cholera, typhoid, anthrax, and dysentery.

Dr. Scudder served as a medical entomologist in various field stations before coming to NIH in 1956 and developed a standard method of assessing fly population.

the NIH Record

Published bi-weekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Public Information Section, Office of Research Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, principal research center of the Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NIH Record Office..... Bldg. 31, Rm. 4B13. Phone: 49-62125

Editor E. Kenneth Stabler
Assistant Editor George J. Mannina

Staff Correspondents

J. Van Deusen, NCI; Tony Anastasi, NHI; Bryson Fleer, NIAID; Mary Anne Gates, NIAMD; Bob Callahan, NIDR; Ed Long, NIMH; Joseph Harrington, NINDB; Jim Rice, CC; Faye Heil, DBS; Mike Canning, NIGMS; Herbert Nichols, DRFR; Dick Turlington, DRG; Robert Handy, DRS; Marianne Scoville, OAM; Dorothy Jeanne Davis, NICHD.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

NEW TEACHING MACHINE COURSE

The Employee Development Section, PMB, has several copies of Pfizer Laboratories' programmed course, "Allergy and Hypersensitivity." The course, which is a review of the fundamentals of allergy, is the first in Pfizer's projected series of self-instructional, programmed medical review courses for physicians. Instruction will be conducted on an individual basis.

Is 4th Course

This is the fourth course obtained by the Employee Development Section to demonstrate the use of teaching machines and programmed instruction in medical education. Three different educational programming techniques are exemplified by these four courses.

In addition to "Allergy and Hypersensitivity," courses available include: "Routine Epidemiological Investigation of Food-borne Disease," prepared by the PHS Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta; "Diabetes Control" (for physicians); and "Taking Care of Diabetes" (for patients).

The courses on Diabetes were prepared in cooperation with the Arthritis Branch, Division of Chronic Diseases, Bureau of State Services.

For further information, contact the Employee Development Section, Ext. 62147.

MEDICAL OFFICER VACANCIES

As a result of recent discussions with the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS, the Personnel Management Branch is maintaining current information on BMS Medical Officer vacancies.

When no known need exists in a specific organizational area for

Dr. John Lane Appointed To DRG Study Section

Dr. John E. Lane recently was appointed Executive Secretary to the Toxicology Study Section, Division of Research Grants. An officer in the PHS Commissioned Corps, he has worked as a medical entomologist both in the U. S. and abroad.

From 1948 to 1951 Dr. Lane worked at the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga., where he did taxonomic and laboratory research on vectors of plague and typhus. After a 2-year break for graduate study, he returned to CDC as a Training Officer in insect and rodent control.

Sets Up Ethiopian Program

In 1955, Dr. Lane was assigned to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to establish and operate a malaria survey and control program throughout Ethiopia and Eritrea. He went to Djakarta, Indonesia, in 1960 as a malaria eradication advisor for the Province of West Java, and from 1961 to 1962 he served as Special Assistant to the Chief, DRG.

Dr. Lane is the author of two entomological research articles and co-author of four others. He is a member of the Entomological Society of America, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Sigma Xi, Research Scientists of America, and the Entomological Society of Washington.

He is an alumnus of the University of Maryland and Ohio State University.

qualified Medical Officers, they should be referred to the servicing I/D Personnel Office or to John D. Ewan, Recruitment and Placement Section, Building 1, Rm. 5.

Mr. Ewan will arrange interviews with other interested NIH offices or with the Office of Deputy Chief, BMS.

Dr. S. Korchin Assumes Posts at Univ. of Calif.

Dr. Sheldon J. Korchin has resigned as Chief of the Section on Stress in the Adult Psychiatry Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, to become Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychology Clinic at the University of California. He will remain as a consultant, however, to the Adult Psychiatry Branch.

Dr. Korchin joined the NIMH staff in 1959 as a visiting scientist upon invitation by Dr. David Hamburg, formerly of NIMH. Before coming to NIH, he was Director of the Psychological Laboratory at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

Areas of Work Noted

His work at NIH has been in two areas: (1) experimental studies in cognitive functioning relating to stress and anxiety with particular concern for mechanisms involved in development of attention; and (2) field studies of men in natural situations—most notably the astronauts.

In the latter area, his studies involved the evaluation of stress in space flight and the development of improved selection techniques for future projects.

Norman Latker Named NIH Patents Advisor

Norman J. Latker, a Patent Attorney in the Headquarters Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, has been appointed NIH Patents Advisor in the Executive Office, OD, effective today.



Mr. Latker

In this capacity Mr. Latker will be responsible for providing legal advice and assistance on patent problems at NIH.

Persons requiring advice on patent problems in connection with contracts or employee inventions may contact Mr. Latker on Ext. 62848. His office is located in Rm. 5B38, Building 31.

As in the past, Katharine A. Parent, Special Assistant for Extramural Patents, Division of Research Grants, will be responsible for inventions reported from the Extramural Grant and Award Programs.

All matters in this connection should be referred to her and she will be responsible for consulting with Mr. Latker in this invention

(See PATENTS ADVISOR, Page 8)

NIH Library Initiates New Procedures Designed to Improve Service, Security

The NIH Library has announced that several changes in Library procedures, approved by the Scientific Directors and the Library Advisory Committee, recently have been put into effect.

These changes are designed to provide security for the Library's collection when the Library staff is not in attendance and to increase the overall effectiveness of Library services.

New Hours Listed

The Library is now open and staffed Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is not staffed on official holidays.

The changes include the means of access to the Library when the Library staff is not present and the establishment of check points to insure that Library materials have been properly charged.

Previously the Library was open 24 hours a day whether the Library staff was present or not.

Any NIH personnel in need of access to the Library at hours other than those listed above will be admitted at any time by calling the Clinical Center guard office. A call to Ext. 62471 or use of the direct guard phone outside the entrance to the Library in the North corridor

near the central bank of elevators will contact the guard.

After identification as an NIH employee and signing the Library register, admission will be given.

A call on the direct guard phone located inside the entrance to the Library in the North corridor near the central bank of elevators will allow exit from the Library. Departure time is to be entered in the Library register. Persons identified as NIH employees remaining in the Library after closing time will also use this method to leave.

During the hours when the Library is not staffed, entrance can be gained only through the doors in the North corridor near the central bank of elevators.

Check Points Established

A further measure introduced to safeguard the Library's collection is the establishment in the Library of two check points where brief cases and all materials taken from the Library will be inspected.

One check point is located inside the main entrance in the North corridor near the central bank of elevators; the other at the entrance to the monograph stacks in Wing A.

These locations will be manned during the hours the Library is staffed to ensure that all library materials are properly charged.

CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

at and chair a discussion of "Professional Roles in Combatting Mental Retardation."

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, who will chair a discussion on "The Goal of Prevention."

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, NICHD Director, who will discuss "Liquidation of the Problem Through Research and Training."

Dr. Leonard W. Mayo, Chairman of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, will speak on "The Report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation: Its Implications to the States and to the Federal Government."

State Program Discussed

Also scheduled to address the conferees is Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina who will speak on "A State Program in Mental Retardation."

The first afternoon session of the Conference will divide into six groups, based on agency representation, to discuss public health; mental health; education; vocational rehabilitation, labor and employment; welfare; and institutions.

On Friday there will be three group meetings to consider (1) techniques used by Government agencies to secure coordination of effort, (2) State advisory committees and their accomplishments, and (3) the relationships of State activities and community programs. Each group will be moderated by a nationally-known authority.

The Conference will end Friday afternoon with a summation of its activities by Dr. Warren.

NIDR Scientists to Give Papers at ADA Meeting

Capsule courses in dental research will be offered for the first time at an annual meeting of the American Dental Association, to be held October 14-17 at Atlantic City, N. J.

The National Institute of Dental Research will have an important part in two sessions designed to acquaint the practicing dentist with the latest achievements in dental research.

Among six speakers listed will be Dr. Paul H. Keyes of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, Dr. Henry W. Scherp of the Laboratory of Microbiology, and Dr. Carl J. Witkop, Jr., of the Human Genetics Branch, all of NIDR.

Other participants will be Dr. Erling Johansen, University of Rochester, Dr. Finn Brudevold, Forsyth Dental Center, and Colonel George W. Burnett of the U.S. Army.

Renal Physiology Session Chaired by Dr. Ferguson

Dr. Frederick P. Ferguson, Chief of the Research Fellowships Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, chaired a scientific session on Renal Physiology at the 15th Fall Meeting of the American Physiological Society.

The meeting was held at the University of Miami School of Medicine, Coral Gables, Fla., August 27-30.

Ten papers were presented at the session dealing primarily with the circulation of the blood through the kidney.

ORI Produces Fact Sheet Giving Data On What Keeps NIH Running Smoothly

Information on the types of skills, facilities and utilities required to keep NIH operating smoothly appears in a recently completed fact sheet produced by the Office of Research Information.

Serving science and the senior scientists at the National Institutes of Health is a small army of sub-professionals and aides who keep laboratories and administrative offices humming smoothly day after day. Functional facilities and utilities round out the total picture of the NIH family.

As of April 1, 1963, NIH had 10,074 employees, including Civil Service personnel and PHS Commissioned Corps Officers in the Greater Washington Area and in the field.

3,293 on Scientific Staffs

A break-down by occupational groups reveals that 3,293 of the NIH employees are on professional and scientific staffs, including both Civil Service personnel and CO's.

Sub-professional staff members giving active support to these scientists total 1,812.

Supporting these professional and sub-professional workers in turn is a general administrative and clerical staff of 3,494. Employees involved in maintenance, protection, food and laundry services number 1,475.

Relating to complete professional and scientific qualifications, 788 have M.D. degrees, of which 73 have the M.D. and one other doctorate. There are 622 men and women who have Ph.D. degrees, 46 with the D.D.S. degree, 31 with the D.V.M., and there is one D.O. In all, doctoral scientists total 1,528.

Facility Worth \$145 Million

Personal services for these employees in Fiscal Year 1963 amounted to \$66 million. The 306.2 acres comprising the NIH reservation, much of which is land donated for research purposes, contains 48 buildings. The approximate worth of the entire facility is \$145 million.

These existing facilities provide a net or usable floor space of 2,541,187 square feet, with no less than 1,724 scientific laboratories.

The annual utilities' bill for an operation of this scope is sizeable in itself. Electricity alone costs \$900,000 annually. Other utility costs: fuel oil for heating, \$422,700; water, \$204,100; telephone costs (including long distance and equipment charges), \$770,000; and gas (for Bunsen burners, etc.), \$4,000.

By the time the youngest children have learned to keep the house tidy, the oldest grandchildren are on hand to tear it to pieces again.—The Washington Post.

Dr. LaVeck Appointed To Child Health Post

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the appointment of Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck as Program Director for Mental Retardation, effective September 3.



Dr. LaVeck

Dr. LaVeck, former Head of the Crippled Children's Service of the Washington State Health Department, Olympia, Wash., will organize and supervise mental retardation research and training activities of the Institute, and coordinate its programs of scientific investigation of the development of human life in all aspects related to mental retardation.

A pediatrician with broad experience in administration, research, public health, and the medical care of mentally retarded persons, Dr. LaVeck was Medical Director and Clinical Director of Rainier School in Buckley, Wash., for four years before joining the State Health Department.

Dr. LaVeck holds appointment as Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Washington School of Medicine, and is the author or co-author of numerous articles reporting endocrinological, neurological, pharmacologic and genetic research related to mental retardation.

A native of Seattle, Dr. LaVeck was awarded his M.D. degree from the University of Washington in 1951. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Registration Ends Sept. 14 For NIH Graduate Program

Registration for classes in the Graduate Program at NIH will end next Saturday, September 14. Those desiring to register may do so in Building 31, Rm. B1B38 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

Classes begin on September 16. After that date a late fee of \$2 per class will be charged registrants. Textbooks for classes offered in the Graduate Program are available for sale at the time of registration.



Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett (right), Chief of the Career Development Review Branch, DRG, discusses the operation of his Branch in his office with members of the Director's staff during an orientation tour of DRG on August 29. Shown (left to right) are: Dr. James A. Shannon, Director; Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Deputy Director; Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Associate Director for Training; Dr. Marjorie P. Wilson, Assistant to the Associate Director for Training; and Dr. John M. Buchness, Assistant to the Associate Director for Research Grants.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Karl Johnson Tells of Recent Bout With Fever

The appearance of Dr. Karl M. Johnson on the Grand Rounds of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases on August 13 brought out a "standing room only" crowd, forcing the relocation of the lecture to the 14th floor auditorium in the Clinical Center.

Dr. Johnson's "box office" appeal stemmed from his brush with the dread Bolivian hemorrhagic fever which he and two colleagues contracted while conducting field experiments in Bolivia.

The experiments, a joint effort sponsored by the Bolivian government, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Caribbean Command of the U.S. Army, and the Middle America Research Unit (MARU) of NIAID, resulted in the isolation of a virus suspected of being responsible for Bolivian hemorrhagic fever.



Dr. Johnson describes field experiments conducted in Bolivia during which he contracted hemorrhagic fever.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. Ronald B. Mackenzie and Angel Muñoz, the other victims of the disease, also survived and are participating in the project through MARU, of which Dr. Johnson is head of the Virus Diseases Section.

During his lecture Dr. Johnson showed slides of various aspects of his experiments and also of the difficult Bolivian topography that had to be dealt with in the process of the studies.

The disease itself is characterized by a slow onset, fever and chills, aching, headache, intestinal bleeding, nose-bleed, tremor of the tongue, shock and coma.

In the absence of proper treatment, Bolivian hemorrhagic fever may kill about one of three who get it.

Bolivian hemorrhagic fever first

Study Reveals Virus in Some Tumor Cells May Exist in Altered State

Investigators from the Division of Biologics Standards have found that virus in some tumor cells may exist in an altered state and thus escape discovery.

In studies begun more than a year and a half ago, DBS scientists induced ependymomas in hamsters by intracerebral inoculation of simian virus 40 (SV-40) (Kirschstein and Gerber, *Nature*, 1962).

Attempts to detect SV-40 in the tumor extracts were not successful, but when intact tumor cells were seeded directly on to monolayers of virus-sensitive cells (cercopithecus monkey kidney cultures) the characteristic cytopathic changes appeared.

Infectivity Suggests Altered State

This infectivity of the intact tumor cells suggested that the virus persisted in an altered state, and prompted further investigation by Dr. Paul Gerber of the Laboratory of Viral Immunology, DBS.

In his study, SV-40-induced tumor material from two hamsters was grown in tissue culture for over 50 serial passages.

Cells from both lines produced tumors at the injection site in newborn hamsters, but again, infectivity could be demonstrated only by direct transfer of intact tumor cells to a sensitive cell culture system.

Localization of the cytopathogenic effect in close proximity to the tumor cells suggests that cell-to-cell transfer of infectious virus material, presumably viral DNA, took place.

Conducts Additional Experiments

In additional experiments Dr. Gerber showed that no activity comparable to that of interferon could be found in the culture fluids collected at various intervals; prolonged passage of the ependymoma cells in the presence of high-titer SV-40 antiserum did not cure the infection; and the cells were resistant to superinfection with SV-40.

The data suggests that under certain conditions, tumor cells can introduce genetic information to indicator cells, thereby initiating viral synthesis. The tumor cells themselves appear to be unable to synthesize infectious virus.

Dr. Gerber's work was reported in *Science*.

appeared in 1959, frustrating efforts for the economic and agricultural development of fertile areas in the northeastern Bolivian province of Beni.

Dr. Johnson has since returned to MARU to look for the vector—possibly a tick, mite, or louse—of the virus that caused his illness.

Milan University Honors Dr. Arthur L. Schade

Dr. Arthur L. Schade of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently was awarded the Medal of Honor of Milan University for his contributions to biochemistry on the occasion of his lecture at the Istituto di Chimica Biologica dell'Univ. di Milano, Italy.



Dr. Schade

He first learned of the honor as he was being introduced to the assembly at the Istituto Sideroterapico Milanese before delivering his lecture, "Physiological Functioning of Native and 'Purified' Siderophilins in Iron Donation to Erythropoietic and Other Tissues."

Born in New York City, Dr. Schade earned his A.B. and Ph.D. (Biology) at Harvard University.

Did Private Research

Before coming to NIAID in 1952, he served as Microbiologist at the Wallerstein Laboratories and later as Chief Biochemist of the Overly Biochemical Research Foundation.

Through his discoveries of the iron-chelating property of the egg-white protein, conalbumin, and of the iron-binding protein of serum, siderophilin, he has made contributions to the knowledge of the iron metabolism of both the host and microbial pathogens.

Dr. Schade has also investigated the bacteriophage of coliform and dysentery bacteria, respiratory mechanisms in higher plants, photosynthesis, and tumor metabolism.

Barbershop Harmonizers Give Concert Sept. 19

A night of "barbershop harmony" will be presented Thursday evening, September 19, in the 14th floor auditorium of the Clinical Center for patients, NIH employees, their families and friends. The show, for which there is no admission charge, will begin at 7:30 p.m.

The performers come from the District of Columbia chapter of the organization usually identified by its initials—S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. (Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America).

Through arrangements with the NIH Patient Activities Section, this singing group has been performing at NIH each summer since 1956. They have also given three winter concerts here during this period.

On hand will be the "Singing Capital Chorus" (a 60-man chorus), the Precisionists (a 24-man rhythm chorus), and selected quartets.

UGF

(Continued from Page 1)

percent participation and 100 percent or better in fair-share giving toward the goal.

One is an advisory group made up of members of his own staff.

The other is a coordinating committee headed by Herbert Nichols, DRFR Information Officer. Vice Chairman of the coordinating committee is Roy Perry, Chief of the Photographic Section, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, who has had several years of experience in working for the UGF cause at NIH.

Other members of the coordinating committee include Walter Clark, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, in charge of visuals; Fred Caponiti, OD, printing and publications; George T. Bury, OD, fiscal planning; Alexander Adler, DRG, program planning; Anthony Gaetano, DRS, construc-



Dr. Stone



Dr. Confrey

tion; and Daniel McMonagle, DRFR, liaison representative.

Initial plans call for a Keyman's Rally on September 27 at 3:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. It is hoped that some pre-campaign results can be announced at that time.

Newsletter To Be Issued

Weekly progress of the NIH drive will be announced in a newsletter depicting the individual Institute and Division standings.

"NIH is responsible for establishing and administering the most effective health research program in the world today," Dr. Stone pointed out. "Encouragement and support is provided not only in its own extensive laboratories and clinics, but throughout the universities, medical schools, research hospitals, and institutes both here and abroad.

"Once a year we are asked to pull together in a community effort to help others less fortunate than we," he added. "Our money and pledges will go far in helping those who are underprivileged or handicapped, to enjoy some of the good things in life that we all take for granted.

"This is where your contribution and mine can help."

If you wonder which is the stronger sex, men or women, watch which one twists the other around her little finger.—The Washington Post.

NIAID Scientists Discuss Monkey Malaria Studies At Zoology Congress

Scientists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases discussed their latest findings in studies on monkey malaria at the 16th International Congress of Zoology, held in Washington, D.C., August 20-27.

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID, said that renewed interest in monkey parasites was stimulated several years ago by the discovery that two species of malaria from monkeys are transmissible to man.

"Expansion of our knowledge has led to the recognition of six species of malaria in monkeys of the Far East where, three years ago, only three species were recognized," Dr. Coatney said in his address to guests at a specialized Symposium on Recent Advances in Simian Malaria.

Four Present Papers

Drs. Coatney, Peter Contacos, also of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, Don Eyles, and Mc-Wilson Warren presented papers dealing with the species of simian malaria, the vectors of simian malaria, and the experimental adaptation of simian malarias to abnormal hosts.

Dr. Eyles and Dr. Warren are from NIAID's Far East Research Project, located in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

Other speakers at the symposium included Professor P. C. C. Garnham and Dr. R. S. Bray, both of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Dr. R. H. Wharton, formerly of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, and now with the Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization, Australia.

Mary E. Lock, Grants Aide, Dies August 22

Mary E. Lock of the Extramural Programs Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, died of cancer on August 22 at the Washington Hospital Center.

A native of Maryland, Mrs. Lock was a Supervisory Grants Assistant in the Training Grants and Fellowships Section, EPB.

She joined NIH in 1955 as a member of the staff of the Division of Research Grants and transferred to NIAID in 1961.

Mrs. Lock is survived by her husband, Dwight, and three children, Mrs. M. Barbara Campbell, Elizabeth, and David. Mrs. Lock lived at 9520 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, Md.

GUAMANIAN VISITORS TOUR NIH FACILITIES



Dr. Robert M. Farrier, Assistant Director of the Clinical Center (left), explains the facilities of the new Surgical Wing to Governor Manuel F. Guerrero of Guam (second from left) and his party during a recent visit to NIH. Others in the group are Manuel Lujan, Vice Speaker of the Guamanian Legislature, Mrs. Guerrero, and Dr. Leonard T. Kurland, Chief of the Epidemiology Branch, NINDB. The Institute maintains a field station on Guam to study certain neurological diseases which are prevalent in the Western Pacific Islands.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

World War II Hero, Late Col. Johnson, To Be Honored by Dutch Boy Scouts

Mary Johnson, a member of the Acquisitions Unit of the NIH Library, has been requested by Mayor J. P. Schreven of Veghel, Holland to authorize a singular honor in memory of her husband, the late Colonel Howard R. Johnson.

The Boy Scouts of Veghel wish to be named the "Colonel Howard Johnson Group" and to take "the gallant and legendary" Colonel Johnson "as an outstanding example in fostering the sense of honor, loyalty, leadership, self-sacrifice, patriotism on a Christian basis in the fields of social, human and cultural relations, sports, etc."

Lands on D-Day

Colonel Johnson was commander of the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division, U. S. Army. He landed with his men in Normandy on D-Day and parachuted into Holland on September 17, 1944. With headquarters in Veghel, Colonel Johnson helped to liberate Holland.

On September 17, 1959, Mrs. Johnson and her children were guests of honor of the city of Veghel at the dedication of a monument to the 101st Airborne Division. As part of the ceremony Mrs. Johnson unveiled a plaque naming the street on which the monument stands the "Colonel Johnson Straat."

Mayor Schreven also has requested the Secretary of the Army to grant authorization for the ac-

'The Wrong Man' Next In R&W Movie Series

The next movie in the current summer series sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association for Clinical Center patients, NIH employees, and their friends, will be the Alfred Hitchcock thriller, "The Wrong Man," starring Henry Fonda and Vera Miles.

Based on an actual case of mistaken identity, the movie was filmed in New York, locale of the real event.

Showings will be Saturday and Sunday evenings, September 14 and 15, at 8 p.m. in the CC auditorium. Admission is free.

Members of the boy scout organization at Veghel to wear the wartime "Geronimo" badge of the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment on their uniforms.

The Boy Scouts participate in the annual official ceremony during the celebration of Airborne Day, September 17. It is on this occasion this year that Mayor Schreven plans to announce these honors in memory of Colonel Johnson.

Non-Puerperal Lactation Observed in 5 Patients Treated With 'Aldomet'

National Heart Institute scientists have observed non-puerperal lactation in five of 15 hypertensive women undergoing prolonged treatment with the hypotensive agent Alpha Metha-DOPA (Aldomet, Merck).

The five patients in this series, which included one postmenopausal patient, were receiving 2-3.75 g. of Aldomet daily.

When the drug was discontinued in two of the patients, lactation ceased within three weeks, only to recur in one patient subsequently returned to Aldomet therapy.

Secretions Noted in Two Patients

Breast secretions were sparse and were observed spontaneously in only two of the patients. However, one patient complained of breast enlargement and tenderness and reported cessation of menstruation (amenorrhea). These abnormalities cleared up when this patient was switched over to guanethidine therapy.

Non-puerperal lactation has been reported in women treated with reserpine or with certain other tranquilizers.

All of these share with Aldomet the property of depressing sympathetic activity and all readily penetrate the blood-brain barrier.

Evidence from other studies indicates that some measure of control over normal pituitary-ovarian activity is exerted via sympathetic pathways arising in the hypothalamus, and amenorrhea and lactation have resulted from the surgical interruption of these pathways in humans.

Thus, a "chemical sympathectomy" produced centrally by Aldomet may be responsible for the instances of lactation and amenorrhea noted in this study.

Disturbances Vanish

Further evidence that a central action of Aldomet is responsible for these disturbances is provided by the observation that they vanished during treatment with guanethidine.

Like Aldomet, guanethidine depresses sympathetic activity, but differs in that it cannot readily penetrate the blood-brain barrier.

These findings were reported in the British Medical Journal by Drs. William A. Pettinger, David Horwitz, and Albert Sjoerdsma, of the Experimental Therapeutics Branch, NHI.

By the time a boy gets old enough to know how much he owes his parents, some girl usually comes along and gets most of the interest.—The Washington Post.

Dr. N. Richtmyer Receives ACS Hudson Award

Dr. Nelson K. Richtmyer, of the Laboratory of Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is being presented the Claude S. Hudson Award today in New York by the American Chemical Society.



Dr. Richtmyer

The award, being presented by the Society's Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry at the ACS annual meeting, is conferred each year in recognition of outstanding contributions in the field of carbohydrate chemistry.

It is named for Dr. Claude S. Hudson, long considered the dean of American carbohydrate chemists. Dr. Hudson was Chief of NIAMD's Laboratory of Chemistry until 1951.

Achievements Cited

Dr. Richtmyer is receiving the Hudson Award "For his many contributions to the chemistry of the monosaccharides, especially the higher-carbon sugars, altriose and the sugar anhydrides; for the part which he played as co-editor of 'The Collected Papers of C. S. Hudson'; and for his years of faithful service to the Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry in many roles."

Dr. Richtmyer's extensive investigations on the sugars, particularly the heptuloses (7-carbon sugars) and the octuloses (8-carbon sugars) have provided important groundwork for clarifying the role of sugars in nature.

He and Dr. Hudson are credited with having clarified the chemistry of sedoheptulose, a 7-carbon sugar found in sedum, a common garden plant. This fundamental work took on great significance when Dr. Bernard L. Horecker, formerly with NIAMD, discovered that this sugar is a key intermediate in one pathway of sugar metabolism in animals.

Further Discoveries Made

Concurrent with Dr. Horecker's finding was the discovery by Dr. Melvin Calvin, of the University of California, that sedoheptulose is an intermediate in photosynthesis, the most fundamental of all biochemical reactions which alone prevents the rapid disappearance of life from earth. Both of these investigators were able to identify sedoheptulose because of the extensive work done by Dr. Richtmyer and his colleagues.

In 1959, in collaboration with Dr.

(See DR. RICHTMYER, Page 8)

U.S.-Soviet Cardiac Conferees Resume Scientific Exchange in Russia Sept. 23

To continue the growing relationship between cardiovascular scientists of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., seven eminent American medical scientists will visit Moscow and other Russian cities from September 23 through October 20 to attend the fourth annual Joint Scientific Conference on Cardiovascular Disease.

The Conference will be held under terms of the Scientific Exchange Agreement between the two countries.

The Exchange Agreement calls for cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, and cultural fields.

As one part of the exchange program in heart disease, Soviet medical scientists visit the U.S. in one year and in the subsequent year, a group of American scientists return the visit to Soviet medical centers.

Leading the American scientists making the trip will be Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute. Others are: Dr. Paul D. White, cardiologist of Boston; Dr. Champ Lyons, Chairman, Department of Surgery, University of Alabama Medical College; Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, Chairman, Department of Medicine, Boston University Medical School; Dr. Gordon K. Moe, Director of Research, Masonic Medical Research Laboratory, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Stewart G. Wolf, Jr., Head, Department of Medicine, Oklahoma University School of Medicine; and



Dr. Knutti



Dr. Fredrickson

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NHI Clinical Director.

Scientists of the two countries will discuss various areas of the cardiovascular field, including hypertensive disease, atherosclerosis, and myocardial infarction.

Along with the exchange of medical information, the American group will review the progress of cardiovascular research in selected centers in the U.S.S.R. by visiting these sites.

Early results of a collaborative study of atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries and aorta will be discussed and the possibilities for other areas of collaborative studies will be explored.

Cooperative research projects were also discussed at the last meeting between the two groups, the third annual conference which was held at NIH in September 1962. The second was held in Russia in May 1961, and the first took place at NIH in May 1960.

Ethiopian Dental Survey Finds Low Caries Rate, High Periodontal Disease

Three-fourths of Ethiopians surveyed recently by a team from the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense were found free of dental caries, but most of them had periodontal disease.

Dr. Norman W. Littleton of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, observed in dental examinations of 1,085 Ethiopians that 77 percent had no caries.

In the 5-9 year old age group, 99 percent were caries-free. Percentages ranged downward to 47 percent in the over-50 group.

Persons under 40 years of age averaged less than one decayed, missing, or filled tooth, while those over 50 averaged less than three DMF teeth.

The low caries experience could not be attributed to ingestion of fluoride or to nutritional factors other than a restricted ingestion of refined carbohydrates.

The occurrence of periodontal diseases was widespread. Deposits of supragingival calculus and debris were seen in more than 90 percent of the sample. The condition of periodontal tissues was directly related to the relative amounts of supragingival calculus and debris.

Over age 30, periodontal pockets were numerous. In persons over age 50, two-thirds had clinical signs of advanced alveolar bone loss.

The report, "Dental Caries and Periodontal Disease Among Ethiopian Civilians," appeared in the July 1963 issue of Public Health Reports.

In February 1963, plans for two types of collaborative cardiovascular research projects were developed. These were: pathological studies of the severity of atherosclerosis of the aorta and coronary arteries in different age groups in various populations in the U.S.S.R., and studies of the prevalence and incidence of coronary heart disease and hypertension in selected cities and in different occupational groups.

Arrangements also were made for exchanging blood serum specimens with the Framingham Heart Study to compare results of the Soviet and U.S. techniques. More than 10,000 specimens are expected to be collected by the end of 1963.

Johansson Named Chief Of Neurological Institute Research Grants Branch

Dr. Karl R. Johansson has been appointed Chief of the Research Grants Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. In this post, he will supervise the management of the Institute's 1,600 extramural research grants.



Dr. Johansson

Dr. Johansson returned to NIH after serving two years as Associate Professor of Environmental Health at California Institute of Technology. He had been Executive Secretary of the Virology and Rickettsiology Study Section of the Division of Research Grants from 1959 until his appointment to Cal Tech in 1961.

Born in Bay City, Mich., Dr. Johansson received his public education in Wisconsin. He received the B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. (Microbiology) degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

During World War II, Dr. Johansson served in the gunnery department of the light cruiser USS Cleveland and in the safety division of the Camp Detrick program in biological warfare research.

Research Interests Noted

His research interest has been in microbial physiology, where he investigated the nutritional role of the intestinal microflora of animals and the mode of action of antibiotics.

After serving one year as instructor in dairy bacteriology at the University of California at Davis, Dr. Johansson spent 10 years as Assistant and Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at the University of Minnesota before his first appointment at NIH in 1959.

Dr. Johansson is a member of several professional organizations, including the American Society for Microbiology, American Academy of Microbiology, American Institute of Nutrition, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Weekly Rehearsals Scheduled by NIH Orchestra Each Tuesday

Rehearsals for the NIH Orchestra, sponsored by the R&W Association, are scheduled to be held every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. The first rehearsal for the coming season was held yesterday. For additional information call Dr. Marc Lewis, Ext. 62918, or Dr. John Wolff, Ext. 67465.

SYMPOSIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

vanced X-ray and electron technique spectroscopy, molecular separation by size and charge, and physiological monitoring.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, will welcome participants at the opening meeting in the Clinical Center auditorium at 2 p.m. October 7.

Other sessions are scheduled at 8 p.m. that day; at 9:30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m. on October 8 and 9; and at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on October 10.

The research equipment exhibit will be located in Building 22. It will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. October 7-10, and will remain open until 9 p.m. on Tuesday, October 8.

Complementing the exhibit, special instrumentation sessions will be held in Building 16 each morning throughout the meeting. Technically qualified representatives will discuss and demonstrate newly developed items and their applicability to laboratory-clinical research.

Last year nearly 7,000 visitors were registered from the medical and health-related professions, colleges and universities, and industry. Among them were scientific observers from 27 other countries.

All persons with an interest in research instrumentation are invited to attend.

Dr. Cosmides Appointed Executive Secretary of Two NIGMS Programs

Dr. George J. Cosmides has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Pharmacology and the Behavioral Sciences Training Programs of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

As Scientist Administrator of these programs, Dr. Cosmides will be concerned with program initiation, and the review and administration of training grants.

His areas of responsibility will be pharmacology and related disciplines, including toxicology and experimental therapeutics.

He also will be responsible for the behavioral sciences which include areas such as anthropology, mathematical psychology, psychobiology, and human ecology.

Dr. Cosmides comes to NIGMS from the Psychopharmacology Service Center, NIMH, where he served as a Pharmacologist since 1959. He also served as Executive Secretary of the Psychopharmacological Chemistry Panel, Project Officer of pre-clinical research contract programs, and Project Director of the NIMH Pharmacologic Testing Program.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., he received the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in pharmacology from Purdue University in 1954 and 1956.

Study Shows Higher Lung Cancer Death Rate Among Long-Term Uranium Miners

A Public Health Service study has shown that between 1950 and 1962 long-term uranium miners in a 7-state area of the western United States had a significantly higher death rate from cancer of the lung than did the total male population of the same age group in the area.

This finding was reported recently in Vienna, Austria, by Joseph K. Wagoner of the National Cancer Institute's Epidemiology Branch at a Symposium on Radiological Health and Safety in Nuclear Materials Mining and Milling.

Study Includes 5,370

The study, begun in 1950 by NCI and the Division of Occupational Health of the Bureau of State Services, PHS, is part of an effort to define and evaluate health problems in the uranium mining industry principally in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, and to some extent in Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Included in the study are 5,370 uranium miners and millers.

NCI explained in addition that among 768 miners who worked underground for five years or more, 11 died of lung cancer.

The deaths represent 10 times the number expected on the basis of death rates for all white males of comparable age living in the states included in the study. Only one death occurred among 1,732 miners who worked underground less than five years.

From all the data obtained to date, including those on radiation levels in the mines, Mr. Wagoner reported, it appears likely that airborne radiation in the mines was responsible for the excessive number of lung cancer deaths.

The excess could not be attributed to smoking, age, urban residence, non-radioactive ore materials, or any of several other factors that may be related to the occurrence of lung cancer.

In the uranium mines, as in many others, ventilation has been improved and other modifications have been made in recent years to reduce atmospheric health hazards.

Other Death Causes High

Among long-term miners, mortality in the "other causes" category also exceeded that of men living in the area, largely because of silicosis, a lung condition caused by prolonged inhalation of silica dust, which is common in many mining operations but not known to bear any relationship to the development of lung cancer.

Total mortality for mine employees, including both miners and millers, who had not worked underground for long periods did not exceed the area rate.

Co-authors of the presentation by Mr. Wagoner were Dr. Victor

Philbrook H. Knight Dies; Served PHS for 14 Years

Philbrook H. Knight, 45, of Bowie, Md., a pharmacist director in the Personnel Office of the Public Health Service, died August 28 while vacationing at Cape Cod. Mr. Knight had been liaison officer between PHS and NIH for more than three years.

Born in Medford, Mass., Mr. Knight was a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He served in the Air Force during World War II, and had been with PHS for 14 years.

Mr. Knight belonged to several professional organizations, including the American Pharmaceutical Association.

He is survived by his wife, Lillian; a daughter, Patricia A.; a brother Stanley C., of Melrose, Mass.; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Knight, Westport Island, Me.

SCIENCE WINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

type of anti-viral agent.

Aware that NCI was finding particles in mice resembling bacterial viruses, she sought the chance to produce her anti-viral agent with these viruses.

The goal still eludes her, but the summer here has given her valuable experience in tissue culture, electron microscopy, and plaque counting in chick embryo for her future research.

Showed Early Interest

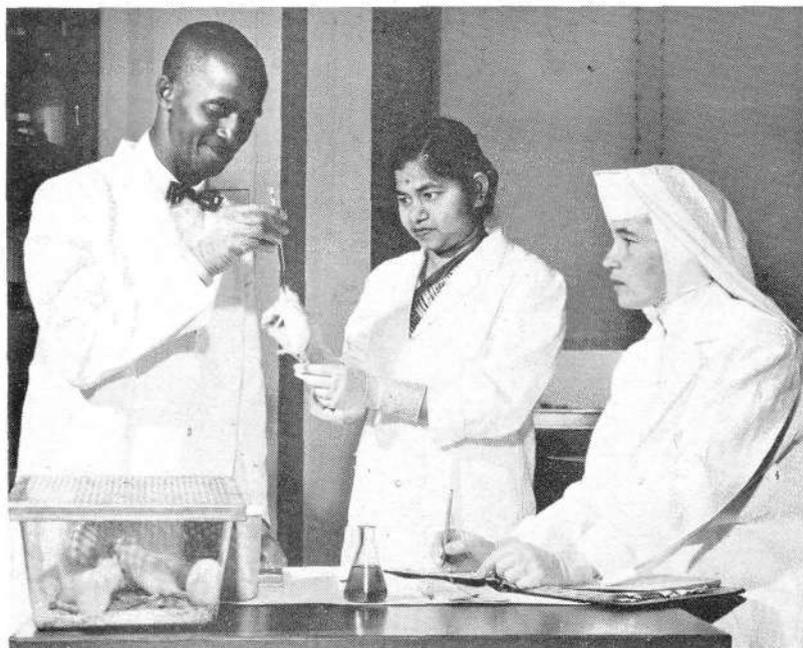
Deborah became interested in science as a child when her writer-father took her to museums and introduced her to his scientist friends.

Her mother, an artist, brought home technical books and biological samples. In her spare time, Deborah enjoys tennis, swimming, and the violin.

Pretty and poised, Deborah declared during her last week here that she thoroughly enjoyed her summer in Washington, and was particularly impressed with NIH.

Among her awards is a prize from the 1963 Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

E. Archer and Duncan A. Holdaday, Division of Occupational Health; Benjamin E. Carroll, Epidemiology Branch, NCI; and Pope A. Lawrence, formerly of the Epidemiology Branch and now with the Office of the Surgeon General.



Scientific teamwork against cancer often brings people of diverse backgrounds together in a common cause. These colleagues in research at the National Cancer Institute are testing the tumor-damaging activity of a drug. The compound is administered by Sidney Yancey, Jr., who in addition to his duties in the laboratory functions as an ordained Baptist minister in Washington. Holding a newborn rat to receive the dosage is Dr. Kumudini N. Gadekar, a visiting Fellow from the Indian Cancer Research Center in Bombay. Information about the experiment is recorded by Sister Michael Bernard, O. P., of the Dominican Sisters, Mount Saint Marys College, Newburgh, N. Y., who is a guest worker at NCI and a doctoral student at Catholic University.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

DR. RICHTMYER

(Continued from Page 6)

Alexander J. Charlson, formerly of NIAMD, Dr. Richtmyer isolated from the avocado and sedum plants the first 8-carbon sugar to be found in nature. Before the discovery of this octulose, as it is called, the heptuloses were thought to be the highest carbon sugars in nature.

More recently Dr. Richtmyer and Dr. Hugo H. Sephton of NIAMD have published on the isolation and proof of structure of a second octulose and also of a 9-carbon sugar (nonulose) that occur in the avocado.

Attends Harvard University

Dr. Richtmyer was born in 1901 in Cocksackie, New York. He attended Harvard University, receiving his A.B. degree in 1923, his A.M. in 1925, and his Ph.D. in 1927.

Prior to taking his present post, Dr. Richtmyer held research positions at Harvard University and the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and taught at Bryn Mawr College.

He has held numerous offices in the Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry, including the chairmanship in 1954.

Dr. Richtmyer is a member of the Washington Professional Chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma, a professional chemical fraternity; has been active in the Chemical Society of Washington; and is a member of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

R&W Sponsors Tour for Steam RR Fans Oct. 5

Want to take a ride on a real, honest-to-goodness narrow gauge steam railroad train? If so, the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH has a solution for you!

They're conducting a tour for NIH employees by bus, but at Orbisonia, Pa., the steam train fans will get in their licks—there they'll get their train ride.

Fare Is \$8

The trip will be Saturday, October 5, by chartered bus, and the \$8.00 fare will include the East Broad Top Railroad train ride. The bus will leave the Greyhound Terminal, 12th Street and New York Avenue, N. W., at 8:30 a.m. and the Bethesda Hot Shoppe at 9 a.m.

Luncheon will be at an Orbisonia restaurant, and dinner at the Tortuga Restaurant, Hagerstown—and the cost for the two meals will be extra.

For additional information, call the tour conductor, Bill Gray, Ext. 65027. Only 38 reservations can be made. Deadline is one week before the tour.

FOUR WIN PERFORMANCE AWARDS AT NCI



Four NCI employees were the recipients recently of Individual Superior Performance Awards. Pictured during the ceremony are (left to right) Dr. Carl G. Baker, Associate Director for Program, who made the presentations, award winners Nancy B. Branzell, Nellie E. Cooper, Georgeanna P. Baker, and Gladys D. Fitzwater, and Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, Director of Intramural Research. Both Dr. Baker and Dr. Zubrod expressed the appreciation of the Institute for the excellent work of each that had resulted in their award recommendations.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Eileen Hasselmeyer, PHS Nurse Consultant, Named to NICHD Staff

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the appointment of Dr. Eileen G. Hasselmeyer as Special Assistant for Prematurity.

Dr. Hasselmeyer, who has been Nurse Consultant to the Division of Nursing of the Public Health Service, will begin her duties as of September 15.

Holder of the rank of Senior Nurse Officer in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, Dr. Hasselmeyer is a graduate of the Bellevue School of Nursing.

Has Broad Experience

She holds B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from New York University, and has broad experience in nursing, administration and research.

Dr. Hasselmeyer will design and direct investigations concerned with the prevention of prematurity and the care of premature babies. She also will serve as consultant on prematurity.

Her specialized studies include projects concerned with causes of blindness in premature infants; metabolic factors in the nutritional deficiency disease kwashiorkor (in Mexico); the amino acid requirements of young infants; and some of the early studies of phenylketonuria, a congenital metabolic disease which results in mental re-

NCI Appoints R. Avery Head of I&E Section in Information Branch

Robert J. Avery, Jr., has been appointed Head of the Information and Education Section, Research Information Branch, National Cancer Institute.

In his new position, Mr. Avery will be responsible for adapting information on progress in cancer research to the needs of public media and organizations of public interest.

Serves With PHA

Prior to joining NCI, Mr. Avery was with the Public Housing Administration, and for eight years with Georgetown University as Director of Public Relations and Director of the News Service.

Early in his career, Mr. Avery was a fiction writer. He has held public relations positions with the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Southern Railway System, and the City College of New York.

A native of Connecticut, Mr. Avery received a B.S. degree from Georgetown University.

tardation.

She has been awarded fellowships by the National League for Nursing and the Public Health Service, and received the first developmental grant awarded by the American Nurses' Foundation to investigate care of premature infants.

NINDB Issues New Film On Behavioral Patterns Among Rhesus Monkeys

A new scientific film, "The Rhesus Monkeys of Santiago Island, Puerto Rico," released by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, had its first showing at the 16th International Congress of Zoology held recently in Washington, D. C.

The 16mm. film, with color and sound, presents some of the important scientific observations carried out by Institute scientists on this unique group of free-ranging rhesus monkeys.

Its purpose also is to bring to the attention of the scientific community the potential of the facility for the study of the complex behavioral activities, whose evaluation comprises one of the most sensitive indices of neural activity.

Available for Showings

The film is available for showings to medical and other science students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Established in 1938 the Santiago colony of Rhesus monkeys has been a facility of the Institute's Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology since 1956.

The film was produced and photographed by Charles W. Schwartz and Elizabeth R. Schwartz, in collaboration with Carl B. Koford, Chief of the Section on Primate Ecology, Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology.

Among the behavior patterns the film explores are dominant-subordinate behavior among individuals and groups, feeding, mother-infant relations, and mating.

The 400 monkeys which comprise the colony are divided into six groups, with a definite ranking of status among and within the groups. These groups range in size from 20 to more than 150.

The film is available on a loan basis through the Information Office, NINDB, Bethesda 14, Md.

PATENTS ADVISOR

(Continued from Page 2)

area. Her office is located in the Westwood Building, Rm. 426, Ext. 67735.

Prior to his experience as Patent Attorney at Andrews AFB, Mr. Latker served as assistant to the Chief Patent Advisor of the Army Ordnance Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Mich., and with the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D. C. as a patent examiner.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Latker received his B.S. degree in Civil Engineering in 1953 from the University of Illinois, and his LL.B. degree in 1956 from the same university.