200 See Equipment, Methods Of Blood Bank on Donor Day

Approximately 200 persons visited the new, expanded quarters of the Clinical Center Blood Bank on the first floor of the circular Surgical Wing during the first NIH Blood Donor Day, December 12.

The visitors, welcomed by Dr. Paul J. Schmid, Chief of the Blood Bank, and members of his staff, were conducted on tours of the Blood Bank area with its improved facilities and modern equipment. They saw the blood donor program in action, observed the processing of blood and blood products, and learned how physicians are able to use blood to save or prolong lives formerly considered beyond help.

In the laboratory area they witnessed the plasmapheresis process, in which whole blood collected from a donor is transferred to a container and placed in a centrifuge which spins off the platelets or white cells, leaving the vital red cells undamaged.

Following centrifugation, a plasma extractor makes the final separation of the platelet-rich plasma, which is packaged and ready for prompt delivery and transfusion to leukemia patients.

Blood Returned to Donor

The blood, minus its platelets but containing all the red cells, is then returned to the donor. This enables him to give blood more often, since his supply of red cells is not depleted.

The visitors inspected the Blood Bank's refrigeration area where whole blood is stored immediately and maintained at a constant temperature of five degrees Centigrade until used. The refrigeration unit has a storage capacity of 2,000 units of whole blood.

Three larger inner chambers, with temperatures varying from —20 to —60 degrees Centigrade,

2 Professors Named to NIGMS Advisory Council

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, has announced the appointment of Dr. Max A. Lauffer, Andrew Mellon Professor of Biophysics, University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Morgan Harris, Professor of Zoology, University of California, to the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council for 4-year and 2-year terms, respectively.
The NIH Record

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

NEWS from PERSONNEL

INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE

Income Tax Forms are now available in Institute/Division Personnel Offices. Assistance in computing income tax may be obtained by contacting the following persons:

D. D. Gerachis, who will be in the Westwood Building, Rm. 10, Ext. 67540, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Richard P. Burdette, who will be in the Clinical Center, Clnkroom, Ext. 62852, from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

It is suggested that appointments be made by employees wanting assistance.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Recruitment and Placement Section, P8M, would like to call the attention of NIH employees to two areas in which the recruitment problem is acute.

The Clinical Center is in critical need of male nursing assistants. These positions are subject to rotating tours of duty. No experience or training is required. Interested parties should call Damian Crane, Building 10, Rm. 1N102, phone 49-62164.

An all-out effort also is being made to recruit clerks and clerks-stenos for positions at Westwood. Anyone wanting additional information should contact the Recruitment and Placement Section, Building 31, Rm. B1B25, phone 49-62403.

Emmons Named Fellow

Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Chief of the Medical Mycology Section of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Employees Reminded to Join DBS Panel of Typed Donors

The Division of Biological Standards reminds NIH employees to complete and return their applications for membership in the DBS Panel of Typed Donors (see NIH Record of Dec. 17, P. 2).

The small samples of blood donated by Panel members are used as reagent cells to test blood grouping and Rh typing sera by the DBS Laboratory of Blood and Blood Products.

The remaining two dates on which employees may participate in this program are January 17 and 24. For additional information and application blanks, call Ext. 62767.

NIH Orchestra Presents First Concert of 1964

The NIH Orchestra, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will present its first concert of the year Tuesday, January 21, in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The orchestra is in its fifth year under the direction of Mark Ellsworth, Concertmaster of the National Gallery Orchestra. Admissions are free. All NIH staff personnel, their families and guests are invited to attend.

The program, beginning at 8:30 p.m., includes Bach's "Little" Fugue in G minor, Haydn's Symphony No. 101 in D minor ("The Clock"); Strauss' Blue Danube Waltz, and von Weber's Overture to "Oberon."

They call it take-home pay because there is no other place you can afford to go with it. —The Washington Post.

NIAMD Chemist Receives Cash Award For Designing Freeze-Drying Cabinet

One hundred and seventy dollars was awarded to a chemist in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, at a brief ceremony on December 20.

The cash award was presented to Mr. Brown, a chemist in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, at a brief ceremony on December 20.

The equipment previously needed to carry out necessary procedures including homogenization of specimens by mechanical and ultrasonic methods, freezing them at a temperature of about -60° Fahrenheit, and drying them in a vacuum—was bulky and required a considerable amount of space.

Condensed Equipment

Mr. Brown succeeded in condensing the equipment into a compact unit about three feet square and 14 inches deep. His cabinet provides enough working area to complete the procedures but requires a minimum amount of space.

The cabinet contains an internally wired electrical system with switches and controls so that only one connection to an ordinary 117-volt AC outlet is necessary to power the unit.

Rugged enough to be shipped in a small crate during field operations, the unit contributed greatly to the efficiency and productivity of a recent study of gopher in Kentucky.

Mr. Brown has also been involved in the development of methods for the quantitative analysis of air samples for iodine content, in connection with the branch's studies on iodine metabolism and goiter.

Mr. Brown received a B.S. degree in 1964 from Allen University, Columbia, S.C. He was a technician at the National Bureau of Standards before joining NIH in September 1962.

NIH Library Issues Call for Overdue Books and Journals

The Library is requesting that borrowers return all overdue books and journals to its Circulation Desk. Reports indicate that material borrowed from the Library has not been returned when due. Many of these overdue books and journals has been requested by other library users.

PHS Film to Premiere On Local TV Jan. 25

"The Hidden Hazards," a new motion picture which will have its television premiere over Station WTTG, Washington Channel 5, at 8 a.m., Saturday, January 25, tells the story of man's battle against the sometimes mysterious and always present, danger of occupational illness.

The 26-minute film, produced by the Division of Occupational Health, Bureau of State Services, PHS, shows how man has progressed through his skill in altering and putting to use the materials provided by Nature. Man's triumphs and the challenge he faces today in understanding and protecting himself against the welcome by-products of his own technology are an enthralling chapter in the history of civilization, told with dramatic intensity in "The Hidden Hazards."

The film may be borrowed from the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta 22, Ga. State health departments will soon have the film available for loan. It is in 16 mm., black and white, with sound, and is suitable for both professional and public exhibition.

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Dr. Gilbert L. Woodside
Appointed Assistant to
Child Health Director

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the appointment of Dr. Gilbert L. Woodside as Assistant to the Director for Scientific Program Planning and Development. Dr. Woodside’s appointment became effective December 30.

Dr. Woodside will serve as the Director’s representative for Institute Scientific program planning and development. He will review programs and advise the Director on research program areas and personnel actions, conduct special studies regarding program development, and act as liaison officer between the Institute and other agencies, organizations and institutions.

Experience Cited

An experienced scientist-administrator, Dr. Woodside has taught biology at the University of Massachusetts since 1936. He was Head of that university’s Zoology Department (1948-51), and Dean of the Graduate School (1950-52). He became university Provost in 1961.

A native of Curwensville, Pa., he earned the A.B. degree from DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1922, an M.A. in 1923, and Ph.D., in 1936 from Harvard University. At Harvard, Dr. Woodside was an Edward Rector Fellow and Austin Teaching Fellow.

His research interests include the effect of hormones on development; embryonic mortality as influenced by nutrition; and chemotherapy of mouse tumors.

Receives NCI Fellowship

In 1957, he was awarded a National Cancer Institute Special Research Fellowship to conduct electron microscope studies of mouse lung tissue.

Dr. Woodside also has published several papers on the effect of S-azaguanine on mouse tumors and on other physiological studies of animals.

A charter member of the Society for the Study of Growth and Development, Dr. Woodside is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Zoologists, the Electron Microscope Society of America, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Phi Eta Sigma.

Study Shows Life Patterns Of Infants Well Established

Dr. Roger Black Named Assistant to Dr. Mider
Effective January 1

Dr. Roger L. Black, Assistant Chief of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, since 1956, was appointed Assistant to Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics, effective January 1.

In his new position, Dr. Black will assist Dr. Mider with his duties as the principal NIH policy advisor on intramural programs, including research activities at certain NIH field installations.

Since coming to NIH in 1955, Dr. Black has been engaged in clinical research in the rheumatic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and scleroderma.

15 Years With PHS

A medical director in the PHS Commissioned Officers Corps, Dr. Black brings to his new position over 15 years of experience in the Public Health Service. His assignments have included appointments as Medical Officer at the USPHS Hospital at Port Stanton, N. Mex., in 1950, and as Medical Officer at the U. S. Coast Guard Weather Station ALPHAS in Iceland in 1952.

Most of his early career, however, was spent at the USPHS Hospital in Boston. Here he served as rotating intern in 1946-47, and later spent three years in residency training. He completed this training in 1954 as Senior Medical Resident.

Before coming to NIH, Dr. Black received a year of training in rheumatic diseases at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Graduates With Honors

A native of Fulton and Syracuse, N.Y., Dr. Black received his M.D. degree magna cum laude from Syracuse University College of Medicine in 1946.

He presently is Co-Director of the Rheumatology Service at the Georgetown Division of D.C. General Hospital. His university appointments include a 3-year term as Assistant in Medicine at Johns Hopkins University from 1954-1957, and an appointment as Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at Georgetown University since 1958.

Dr. Black has published extensively in his field and is a member of the American Rheumatism Association, American Medical Association, and Alpha Omega Alpha.
PAY INCREASE  
(Continued from Page 1)

rate range which is equivalent to the 8th rate of the regular range.

To determine his new salary, first convert his salary to the 8th rate of the regular range for GS-5 under Schedule II, $5,810; then adjust his pay to the lowest rate on the new special range which is equal to or not lower than that rate, in this case, $5,810. This is the 3rd rate of the new special range, the same as his former numerical rank.

B. A professional engineer, GS-9, immediately prior to the effective date of Schedule II, is receiving $7,950. This is the 4th rate of the regular range for GS-9 under Schedule II, $7,950; then adjust his pay to the lowest rate on the new special range, the same as his former numerical rank.

Some special rate ranges have been discontinued. At NIH, pharmacologist GS-15 positions will be affected. In these cases, salaries will be converted to Compensation Schedule II on a step for step basis as described in the above examples and then will become salaries on the regular schedule without further conversion.

The existing rate will be retained in those situations where it is above the maximum rate of the range for the grade on Compensation Schedule II.

Payroll deductions for such items as income taxes, retirement and insurance will be adjusted in accordance with the new salaries. Overseas allowances which are based on a percentage of advanced salary will likewise be subject to change.

Inquiries regarding the new salaries should be directed to the Institute/Division personnel offices.

Some rate tables will not be published in the Record. However, copies of these tables are being distributed to the Institutes and Divisions and will appear on official bulletin boards throughout NIH.

Compensation Schedule II is shown above.

NIH Graduate Program Begins Spring Semester

Catalogs announcing the schedule of evening courses to be offered by the Graduate Program of NIH beginning in February have been issued by the sponsoring organization. The catalogs for the Public Health Service's Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc.

Copies of the Spring 1964 Semester catalog are available from the Graduate Program Registrar, Building 31, Room 1B100. The phone number is 49-66871. The courses are open to the public.

Fourty-two courses are offered. New courses include Currents in Molecular Biology, Topics in Numerical Analysis, Advanced Topics in Microbiology, Population Genetics, and Methods of Particle Separation.

Courses begin on Monday, February 3. Registration will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (except Sunday) during the period January 24 through February 1 in Building 31, Room 1B100.

The number of master's and doctor's degrees granted by American universities reached an all-time high of 100,000 during the 1962-63 academic year ended last June, according to the U.S. Office of Education.

NIH Record  
January 15, 1964

THE NIH RECORD

Two NIH Scientists Win Awards for Outstanding Medical Achievements

Two NIH scientists are among 10 medical men recently honored by the editors of Modern Medicine, international medical journal.

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, and Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, have been selected to receive Distinguished Achievement Awards for their outstanding scientific accomplishments.

Dr. Brodie has headed the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology since 1950. He is cited by Modern Medicine for "creative contributions in basic research of how drugs act in the body."

Dr. Nirenberg, youngest of the award winners at 36, was cited as a leader in the young field of molecular biology.

Leads in Developing Drugs

Since he has been at the National Heart Institute, Dr. Brodie's group has led in developing a variety of drugs and in understanding how drugs cross body membranes, how they enter the brain, how they are absorbed and distributed in tissues, and their mechanism of action.

Internationally renowned in the field of chemical pharmacology, Dr. Brodie received the Sollmann Award in Pharmacology in August 1963. The award is given for "significant contemporary contributions to the advancement and extension of knowledge in the field of pharmacology."

Dr. Nirenberg, youngest of the award winners at 36, was cited as a leader in the young field of molecular biology.

Helps Translate Genetic Code

He has studied the role of messenger RNA in protein synthesis. By demonstrating that both synthetic and natural messenger RNA are cell-free, he has translated the genetic code.

Dr. Nirenberg has previously been awarded the 1963 Paul-Lewis Award of the American Chemical Society, the National Academy of Sciences Awards for Molecular Biology, and the 1962 American Chemical Society Award for Scientific Achievement in the Biological Sciences from the Washington Academy of Sciences.
In response to requests from the World Health Organization, the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the Egyptian Control Area, Dr. E. G. Berry, of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, reviewed the area last September to visit the controlled zone. It had been visited by Dr. William C. Hupert of DBS, Section Chief, of the Division of Biologics Standards, in November 1959. Since then, the snail host of bilharziasis in the Egyptian Control Area has remained free of schistosome infection.

In a further report, Dr. Berry observed that the Egyptian Ministry of Health has declared the area free of schistosomiasis. He also noted that the area has been declared free of schistosomiasis by the World Health Organization. The area has been visited by Dr. William C. Hupert of DBS, Section Chief, of the Division of Biologics Standards, in November 1959. Since then, the snail host of bilharziasis in the Egyptian Control Area has remained free of schistosome infection.

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DONOR DAY
(Continued from Page 1)

are used for storing other whole
blood products.

Dr. N. John Pappas of the Blood Bank staff explained that research is
continuing in the field of blood
preservation to permit extension
of the present 21-day limit for storage of whole blood.

Many of the visitors stopped at
the Blood Bank's reception desk,
some to sign up for future dona-
tions, others to register for imme-
diate donations.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, who got the Blood Donor Day off to a good start with his open-
ing remarks, also presented
blood donor certificates to 14 per-
sons who had given blood regularly
during the 10-year period since es-
ablishment of the CC Blood Bank.

The first certificate went to Rob-
ert D. Murrill of the Health Re-
search Facilities Branch, DRFR, who
was the first to donate blood to
the bank, in September of 1962.
Since then he has contributed 28
pints, largely on a standby basis.

Turnout Pleases Staff

Dr. Schmidt and members of his
staff expressed satisfaction at the
turnout and the amount of interest
exhibited by NIH personnel. They
indicated that Blood Donor Day
may become an annual event here.

It was held this year to show
NIH employees how their donations
to the new blood donor program,
recently inaugurated under terms
of an agreement with the Ameri-
can Red Cross, are processed and
used.

The Red Cross bloodmobiles
will no longer make scheduled trips
to NIH. Instead, employees will be
able to make donations at the
Blood Bank at any time.

In return, they, their dependents,
parents, and parents-in-law are en-
titled to receive blood or blood pla-
smo free of charge in any U.S. hospi-
tal that accepts Red Cross blood,
as the vast majority do.

To uphold their end of the agree-
ment, NIH employees, however,
must contribute at least 2,600 pints
of blood per year. This amount is
needed to help meet the blood needs
of the approximately 4,000 patients
admitted to the Clinical Center an-
ually.

Dr. N. John Pappas of the Blood Bank staff conducts visitors on a tour of the
bank's new quarters in the Clinical Center's Surgical Wing.

HEW Issues Bibliography on Mental Retardation

The Department of Health, Educa-
tion, and Welfare recently an-
nounced the publication of an ex-
tensive “Bibliography of World
Literature on Mental Retardation.”

Designed to aid students, scienti-
fists, and other professional per-
sons working in this field, the book
lists over 16,000 scientific and tech-
nical articles on mental retardation.
Its contents include nearly every
authoritative piece published on
this subject from January 1940
through March 1963.

The bibliography is divided into
two sections, the first listing pub-
lications alphabetically, by author.
The second is a joint author-sub-
ject index.

Entries are arranged in cate-
gories considered most functional
for the majority of users. The book
is available to the public from the
Superintendent of Documents, U. S.
Government Printing Office, Wash-
ington, D. C., at 84 per copy.

Basic work on the bibliography
was begun in 1969 by the American
Association on Mental Deficiency.
It was later turned over to the
President's Panel on Mental Re-
tardation. Final completion of the
book, and its publication, has been
supported by the National Institute
of Neurological Diseases and Blind-
ness.

Rat Experiments Show Hormonal Influence on Liver Carcinogenesis

National Cancer Institute sci-
tenists have demonstrated a tech-
nique for rapid induction of liver
tumors in rats based on evidence
that hormonal factors play a role in
enhancing the carcinogenic ef-
fet of chemicals.

Though the liver is not usually
considered a target of hormonal factors, some researchers have ob-
served sex differences in the occur-
rence of liver tumors in rats given
carcinogenic chemicals, and others
have shown that removal of the
adrenals or the pituitary delays or
prevents chemical carcinogenesis in
some instances.

For the experiments now re-
ported, four-week-old rats were
randomized into four groups, one
of which consisted of untreated
controls.

Diet Contains Carcinoagen

A second group was fed a diet
containing small amounts of a car-
cinogenic fluorene derivative (N-
hydroxy-2-acetamidofluorene).

A pituitary tumor known to pro-
duce ACTH, growth hormone, and
prolactin was implanted in the rats
in the other two groups as a con-
tinuing source of these hormones;
one of these groups was also given
the carcinogen in its diet.

At the end of 13 weeks, precan-
cerous lesions were found in the
livers of most of the rats given the
carcinogen, and liver hypertrophy
was seen in all the rats given the
pituitary tumor implants but no
carcinogen. Carcinomas were seen only in rats implanted with the tumor and
given the carcinogen; they oc-
curred in almost all the animals
in this group, regardless of sex.

Pituitary Factor Noted

The results demonstrate for the
first time the participation of pitui-
tary factors in liver carcinogenesis.
The nature of these principles and
their exact mode of action remain
to be elucidated.

The occurrence of tumors within
13 weeks would make the technique
useful in screening compounds for
carcinogenic activity, and the re-
sults suggest that it may be suffi-
ciently sensitive to identify com-
pounds with only weak carcinoge-
nic activity.

A report of the work, by Dr. S. R.
Pai, a visiting associate on leave of absence from the Indian Cancer Research Centre in Bom-
bay, and Drs. R. S. Yamamoto and
John H. Wogan, Head, Carci-
ogenesis Screening Section, Carci-
ogenesis Studies Branch, NCI, ap-
peared in Nature.

Keep an open mind. Something
will drop into it.—The Washn Post.

Drs. Francis, Lennette
Named to NIAID Board

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy
and Infectious Diseases, recently
announced the appointment of Drs.
Thomas Francis, Jr., and Edwin H.
Lennette to the Institute's Board
for Vaccine Development.

Dr. Francis is Professor and
Chairman of the Department of
Epidemiology of the University of
Michigan School of Public Health.
Dr. Lennette is Chief of the Viral
Rickettsial Disease Laboratory of the California State Department of Health.
Interrelated Problems of Narcotics Are Reported

A history of narcotic drug use and control and the legal, medical and social complexities created by drug abuse in the United States is contained in a new book titled Narcotic Drug Addiction Problems, which records a National Mental Health Institute symposium on the subject.

Many pioneers in each of the major fields of addiction met here in 1958 in the first full discussion by all the professions concerned with addiction.

The review of narcotics addiction in this country and comparisons with drug use abroad was designed to lend perspective to the issues involved.

Problem Is Many-Faceted

Because the problem has a number of facets, each is usually viewed from the separate experience of narcotics control agents, lawyers, judges, prison authorities, psychiatrists, sociologists and physicians.

The meeting suggested useful points of departure for a more comprehensive approach to the problems of narcotic drug addiction.

Although it was held five years ago, "nothing essential is out of date" that concerns these problems, and histopathology. They will complement rather than replace present laboratory facilities, including routine diagnostic laboratories, that are already being used for research projects.

Until now, Dr. Terry pointed out, many clinical phenomena have been investigated only with great difficulty, or inadequately, because of the limitations of modern means and scientific manpower. "With this new research facility," he said, "investigators will be able to capitalize on clinical research opportunities whenever they arise."
both in the way they behave and in physiologic functions. The reaction of any given baby to a particular stimulus, be it a loud noise or a gentle rocking, may be just the opposite to that of another. But whatever the infant’s response, such as a sharp rise in heart rate or increased irritability, it appears to be typical and constant for that baby at the start."

“It seems likely,” he added, “that the so-called basic temperamental differences may be important in the ultimate results of various child-rearing practices. In order to allow for individuality, these might best be adjusted in each instance to meet the needs of the particular child.

“Differences in organismic characteristics may also help explain why certain environmental stresses produce severe personality deviations in some individuals and not in others.

“We wonder, for instance, whether it is the baby whose heart rate speeds up excessively in response to physical stress who may be destined in later life to develop circulatory disorders.”

Baby’s Role Important

There has also been a lack of sufficient attention to the role the infant’s responses may play in moulding the mother-child relationship, the New York team emphasizes.

“We have come to realize,” Dr. Bridger said, “that it may no longer be a question of just the mother’s influence on the baby. Instead, it is equally important to view the matter the other way around. The kind of mother a woman will be is also determined by the type of baby she has. It is obvious that a woman cannot be expected to respond in exactly the same way to an irritable, crying infant as she does to one that is placid and easily manageable.”

In general, there has been a tendency to overlook the fact that a child has definite attributes prior to birth and to overemphasize the importance of postnatal factors—even to the exclusion of genetic and intrauterine influences, Dr. Bridger maintains.

The Einstein study was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

**INFANTS**

*(Continued from Page 4)*

**DR. KIDD**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

volving other countries represents one of the major national commitments to the training and exchange of scientists and to the support of research abroad.

Dr. Kidd, long interested in international biomedical research activities, was detailed in 1958 and 1959 to the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, to develop an expanded research program at the international level.

Before coming here in 1949, he served as staff economist with the President’s Council of Economic Advisors.

**Receives Rockefeller Award**

In 1954 Dr. Kidd received a Rockefeller Public Service Award for a year of study and travel in the United States and Europe to review the effects of governmental research funds on universities.

He also has served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation on science development in Latin America, and to other foundations and universities.

Dr. Kidd is the author of numerous articles relating to national science policy, government-university relationships, and the volume, American Universities and Federal Research, published in 1959 by Harvard University Press.

He received his A.B. in 1935 and his M.A. in 1937, both from Princeton University, and his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1941.

**15 From DRS Complete NIH Supervisory Course**

John M. Sangster, Chief of the Personnel Management Branch, presented certificates on December 12 to 15 supervisors and working leaders of the Animal Production Section, Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services, following their successful completion of the NIH Supervisory Course.

The course was conducted by Charles B. Mitchell of the Employee Development Section, PMB. Training, human relations, leadership, safety, communications, and general administration were among the subjects presented.

The Animal Production Section’s primary mission is the production and distribution of small laboratory animals for research.

The animals produced for research must be of highest quality and in most instances disease free, uniform in size and reliable in genetic makeup.

**Stolen Seat Belt Is Unsafe, Plant Safety Branch Warns**

If the person who purloined the seat belt from the seat belt display in the main lobby of Building 31 reads this, it may save his life.

Plant Safety Branch would like him to know that the fabric of the belt he took was so