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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Kidd Appointed Associate Director For Int'l Activities

The appointment of Dr. Charles V. Kidd to the newly established position of NIH Associate Director for International Activities was announced recently by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

Dr. Kidd has served in a number of positions in the Office of the Director during the past 15 years. His most recent assignment was as NIH Associate Director for Training.

Dr. Kidd will be responsible for those aspects of the NIH international activities that are centrally administered, for the development of general NIH policy relating to international activities, and for the necessary degree of coordination of Institute activities involving other countries.

The totality of NIH programs in—
(See DR. KIDD, Page 8)



Dr. Kidd

PHS Awards Grant for Studies of Infectious, Immunologic Diseases

A leading university and hospital will be the home of a new center for special studies of infectious and immunologic diseases in man, it was announced Friday by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The new research center, a component of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, has received grant support from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. The grant of approximately \$286,000 is for the first 15 months of a projected five years of support.

Neglected Problems Studied

Under its terms, a team of 10 medical investigators, representing several scientific disciplines, will begin in-depth studies of hitherto neglected clinical problems.

These problems include respiratory and other illnesses peculiar to individuals with reduced natural resistance. Of equal interest are disorders resulting from basic abnormalities which affect the body's

(See GRANT, Page 7)

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. Schmidt, 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 pro-

gram 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,

(See DONOR DAY, Page 6)



Robert D. Murrill, the first blood donor here 10 years ago, chats with Wanda Chappell, Chief Nurse of the CC Blood Bank, after giving his 28th pint on Blood Donor Day. Mrs. Chappell was the nurse attending Mr. Murrill when he gave the first pint in 1953.—
Photo by Sam Silverman.

Brazilian Boy Sends Regrets Over U.S. President's Death

The following letter, received by Joel Vernick of the Clinical Center Social Work Department, was handwritten in legible English by a 12-year-old boy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who was a patient in the Clinical Center early last year:

Dear Joel

I wish you to know that I and all Brazilian children are very sorry about the death of President Kennedy.

Please receive in my name and in the name of my parents our deepest grief extending same to nurses and personnel of N.I.H.

Sincerely yours
Roberto Lutz
Da Cunha Menezes

Second Stage of Federal Pay Increase To Appear on January 28 Paychecks

Compensation Schedule II, the second of two salary schedules authorized by the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, became effective at NIH on January 5. The new rates will first appear on paychecks on January 28.

Classification Act employees, except those in special rate categories, will receive the new rates on a step for step basis.

For example, an employee receiving basic compensation at GS-9, step 5 under the current schedule will receive the rate for GS-9, step 5 under the new schedule.

Concurrent with the implementation of Compensation Schedule II, the Civil Service Commission has authorized the adjustment of salaries of employees in positions for which special minimum rates and rate ranges have been established.

This includes certain engineers, chemists, pharmacologists, industrial hygienists and other categories. In general, these adjust-

ments will provide employees affected with an amount equal to the statutory pay increases provided by Compensation Schedule II.

Where the employee's salary rate is now an amount above the maximum of the present statutory range, however, a smaller increase will result.

The CSC has provided specific instructions for converting present special rates to the new special rates. The following examples will illustrate the methods to be used in most cases.

A. A professional engineer, GS-5, immediately prior to the effective date of Schedule II, is receiving \$5,685, the 2nd rate of the special

(See PAY INCREASE, Page 4)

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 paper and 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, Cloakroom, 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, PMB, 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 clerk-typists and clerk-stenos for positions at Westwood. Anyone wanting additional information should contact the Recruitment and Placement Section, Building 31, Rm. B1B23, 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 Biologics 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 serums 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.

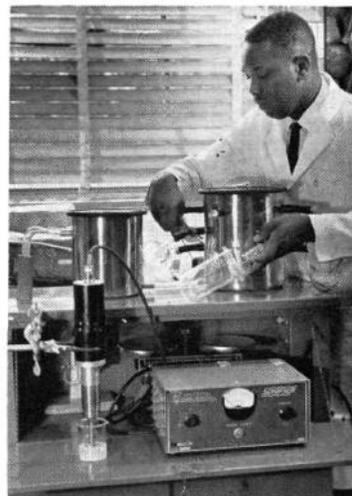
The orchestra is in its fifth year under the direction of Mark Ellsworth, Concertmaster of the National Gallery Orchestra. Admission is free. All NIH staff personnel, their families and guests are invited to attend.

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 Freddie A. Brown's reward for designing, on his own initiative, a freeze-drying cabinet to ease the processing of biological specimens during field studies.



Freddie A. Brown operates a Virtis Macro Freeze-Dryer, one of the units housed in a cabinet he designed to facilitate processing of specimens during field studies. The metal unit at left is a condenser; the central shelf below contains a Branson Sonifier and generator. The lower part of the cabinet (not visible) has drawers for storage of the equipment, a vacuum pump and a McLeod vacuum gauge. —Photo by Ed Hubbard.

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.

One of Mr. Brown's responsibilities as a member of NIAMD's Epidemiology and Biometry Branch is to participate in hospital and field studies of iodine metabolism and goiter.

These studies entail collecting and processing specimens of feces, urine, saliva and blood samples, under conditions where full laboratory facilities are not available.

The equipment previously needed to carry out necessary procedures—including homogenization of specimens by mechanical and ultrasound 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.

Condenses 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 single crate to sites of field operations, the unit contributed greatly to the efficiency and productivity of a recent study of goiter 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 1954 from Allen University, Columbia, S. C. He was a technician at the National Bureau of Standards before joining NIH in September 1962.

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 28½-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 unwelcome 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.

NIH Library Issues Call for Overdue Books and Journals

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

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

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-educator, Dr. Woodside has taught biology at the University of Massachusetts since 1936. He was Head of that university's Zoology Department (1948-61), and Dean of the Graduate School (1950-62). He became university Provost in 1961.

A native of Curwensville, Pa., he earned the A.B. degree from DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1932, an M.A. in 1933, 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 8-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



Einstein College of Medicine investigators observe newborn infant's behavioral reaction to puff-of-air stimulus, while polygraph (not visible) records physiologic responses.—Photo by Guy Gillette.

Researchers at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York have come up with some intriguing leads in answer to one of man's oldest and most basic questions:

Are we all distinct individuals from the day we are born, or are we primarily the product of our early environment? Or both?

Bone Cancer Pamphlet Issued, 4th in Series

"Cancer of the Bone," an informational pamphlet designed to give the general public a clearer understanding of primary and secondary bone malignancies, has been issued by the Public Health Service.

While bone cancer is a relatively rare disease, it is one of the more common types of cancer in children and young adults.

The pamphlet is the fourth in a revised series of 10 dealing with cancer of different body sites. Already published are "Cancer of the Breast," "Cancer of the Skin" and "Cancer of the Uterus."

Prepared by the National Cancer Institute, the publications explore the nature, cause and prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of malignant disease.

Benign Tumors Discussed

In addition to primary bone malignancies, originating in the skeletal tissues, and secondary bone malignancies arising from primary tumors elsewhere in the body, "Cancer of the Bone" discusses related benign bone tumors.

"Cancer of the Bone" (PHS Publication No. 1070) is available in single copies from the Research Information Branch, National Cancer Institute, Rm. 10A16, Building 31, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

It may be purchased in quantity from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at five cents per copy, or \$2.75 per 100 copies.

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 1959, was appointed Assistant to Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics, effective January 1.



Dr. Black

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 Fort Stanton, N. Mex., in 1950, and as Medical Officer at the U. S. Coast Guard Weather Station ALPHA in Iceland in 1952.

Most of his early career, however, was spent at the USPHS Hospital in Baltimore where he first served a rotating internship 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.

"One thing is sure," he said. "Babies are very different at birth, (See INFANTS, Page 8)

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 2nd rate of the new special rate 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 \$7,575, the 3rd rate of the special rate range which is equivalent to the 5th rate of the regular range.

Rank Rises 1 Rate

To determine his new salary, first convert his salary to the 5th 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 which is equal to or not lower than that rate, in this case, \$7,950. This is the 4th rate of the new special rate range, one rate above his former numerical rank.

C. A chemist, GS-11, immediately prior to the effective date of Schedule II is receiving \$10,430, the 8th rate of the special rate range which is above the maximum of the regular range.

To determine his new salary, first

COMPENSATION SCHEDULE II

Grade	Per annum rates and steps									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$3,305	\$3,410	\$3,515	\$3,620	\$3,725	\$3,830	\$3,935	\$4,040	\$4,145	\$4,250
GS-2	3,620	3,725	3,830	3,935	4,040	4,145	4,250	4,355	4,460	4,565
GS-3	3,880	3,985	4,090	4,195	4,300	4,405	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900
GS-4	4,215	4,355	4,495	4,635	4,775	4,915	5,055	5,195	5,335	5,475
GS-5	4,690	4,850	5,010	5,170	5,330	5,490	5,650	5,810	5,970	6,130
GS-6	5,235	5,410	5,585	5,760	5,935	6,110	6,285	6,460	6,635	6,810
GS-7	5,795	5,990	6,185	6,380	6,575	6,770	6,965	7,160	7,355	7,550
GS-8	6,390	6,600	6,810	7,020	7,230	7,440	7,650	7,860	8,070	8,280
GS-9	7,030	7,260	7,490	7,720	7,950	8,180	8,410	8,640	8,870	9,100
GS-10	7,690	7,945	8,200	8,455	8,710	8,965	9,220	9,475	9,730	9,985
GS-11	8,410	8,690	8,970	9,250	9,530	9,810	10,090	10,370	10,650	10,930
GS-12	9,980	10,310	10,640	10,970	11,300	11,630	11,960	12,290	12,620	12,950
GS-13	11,725	12,110	12,495	12,880	13,265	13,650	14,035	14,420	14,805	15,190
GS-14	13,615	14,065	14,515	14,965	15,415	15,865	16,315	16,765	17,215	17,665
GS-15	15,665	16,180	16,695	17,210	17,725	18,240	18,755	19,270	19,785	20,300
GS-16	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500
GS-17	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500
GS-18	20,000	20,500	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500	23,000	23,500	24,000	24,500

convert his salary to the maximum (9th) rate of the regular range for GS-11 under Schedule II, \$10,650; 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, \$10,650. This is the 8th rate of 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 salary will likewise be subject to change.

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

Due to space limitations, special 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.

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 Section on Biochemical Genetics in NHI's Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, have been selected to receive Distinguished Achievement Awards for their out-



Dr. Nirenberg



Dr. Brodie

standing scientific accomplishments.

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

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 tissue, and their mechanism of action.

Internationally renowned in the field of chemical pharmacology, Dr. Brodie received the Torald 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 direct cell-free protein synthesis he has helped translate the genetic code.

Dr. Nirenberg has previously been awarded the 1963 Paul-Lewis Award of the American Chemical Society, the National Academy of Sciences Award for Molecular Biology for 1962, and the 1962 Award for Scientific Achievement from the Biological Sciences from the Washington Academy of Sciences.



The five women in this picture, members of the Research Grants Processing Unit of the Grants Operations Section, Operations Branch, Grants and Training, NCI, received a group cash award recently for "extraordinary teamwork in maintaining a remarkable degree of quality in performance of assignments in the face of extra demands and increased workloads." They are, l. to r., seated: Kay Painter, Irene Wool, Unit Supervisor; and Lillian Kayson. Standing: Phyllis Kasnett and Kathryn Kelly. The men are, from left: Dr. James F. Haggerty, Chief, Research Grants Branch; Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director, NCI; Maurice Arnold, Chief, Operations Branch; and Dr. Ralph G. Meader, Associate Director for Grants and Training. Mrs. Wool also received an individual award for "unusual dedication to duty and high standards of performance in the many facets of the processing of post-council actions on cancer grants."—Photo by Sam Silverman.

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 Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc.

Copies of the Spring 1964 Semester catalog are available from the Graduate Program Registrar, Building 31, Rm. B1B42. The phone number is 49-66371. The courses are open to the public.

Forty-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.

Classes 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, Rm. B1B38.

The number of master's and doctor's degrees granted by American universities reached an all-time high of 100,300 during the 1962-63 academic year ended last June, according to the U.S. Office of Education.

CU Elects Officers at Annual Meeting Jan. 16

Election of new members to the Board of Directors and the Credit Committee will be the first order of business at the 24th annual meeting of the NIH Federal Credit Union tomorrow (Thursday) at 12 noon in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Other items of business on the agenda include reports from the Board of Directors and committees, and a discussion on interest refunds.

An interest refund is the refunding to the borrowing member of a percentage of all interest paid on all loans during 1963. To be eligible for it, however, the member's account must still be open as of last December 31.

Highest Dividend Reported

O. J. Wood, CU Manager, in announcing the annual meeting, also reported that the Board of Directors at their December meeting declared a 4.6 percent per annum dividend for 1963, the highest dividend ever paid by the Credit Union.

The Board also voted to continue dividend payments on an annual basis. Dividends will be credited to members' accounts this month.

To obtain election ballots and tickets for door prizes to be awarded at the meeting, members must present their passbooks.

R&W Association Elects Richard Henschel, NHI, President for 1964

Richard H. Henschel, Executive Officer of the National Heart Institute, was elected President of the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH for 1964 by mail ballot following the annual R&W meeting held in Wilson Hall on December 11.

Mr. Henschel succeeds Evelyn L. Attix, Administrative Officer for Research, NHI, who presided over the annual meeting.

Others elected to office for this year were Robert L. Schultheis, Assistant Chief, PMB, 1st Vice President; Richard Snyder, Administrative Officer for Extramural Programs, NHI, 2nd Vice President; Nellie McLeish, Employee Relations Officer, PMB, Secretary; and Justin A. Shook, until recently a Budget Analyst, NICHD, and now enrolled in the NIH Management Training Program, Treasurer.

For the 12-month period ending September 30, 1963, R&W reported a gross income of \$38,025.43, and disbursements of \$33,250.23. Following deduction of \$576.97 for depreciation of equipment, the Association realized a net profit of \$4,198.23 for the year.

Egyptian Control Area Found Clear of Snail Host of Bilharziasis Since 1954



Dr. Berry observes snails in aquariums in the "snail room" of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. The installation closely duplicates the natural habitat of snails which are carriers of parasites such as the worm which causes schistosomiasis in humans. In this laboratory, the worm's natural life cycle is studied by researchers seeking medicines to prevent or treat the disease still prevalent in many tropical regions.—Photo by Vern Taylor.

By Betty Erickson

At a recent NIAID Grand Rounds, Dr. E. G. Berry, of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, reported on the results of an NIAID project initiated 10 years ago near Cairo, Egypt.

The pilot project, known as Warraq El Arab, was sponsored by the Egyptian Ministry of Health and the International Cooperation Administration.

Its aim was to determine the feasibility of controlling Egypt's most serious health problem, bilharziasis, by eliminating the snail which serves as the intermediate host.

Revisits Area

Dr. Berry, who was in charge of the project from 1953 to 1956, revisited the area last September at the request of the World Health Organization.

No living specimens of the snail host of intestinal bilharziasis, *Schistosoma mansoni*, have been found within the controlled area since 1954, Dr. Berry reported, and the disease is no longer found in the school children.

Three molluscicidal treatments per year have kept the canals free of snails which serve as intermediate hosts for *S. haematobium*, the urinary bilharziasis.

Annual stool and urinary surveys which were conducted among the 3,000 school children between the ages of six to 10 revealed a marked reduction in prevalence of bilharziasis in 1958, he noted, when compared with the date of 1954.

Since 1959 no surveys of the

children have been conducted although the snail control program continues exactly as established 10 years ago.

Following the Egyptian investigation Dr. Berry made a survey of the intermediate hosts of bilharziasis found in Libya and in the Senegal. The trip proved highly rewarding in the discovery of species from the oases in the Fezzan which have not yet been described.

Some of the specimens collected from the High Casamance in Senegal, Dr. Berry said, are still shedding schistosome cercariae, a particularly important strain of *S. haematobium* which infects goats, sheep, and cows as well as the human population.



Jesse Zimmerman of the Environmental Cancer Section, NCI, received a cash award recently for "his initiative in designing a water bottle holder (shown here) for general purpose cages which has proven to be very effective." The award was presented by Dr. William C. Hueper, Section Chief.

Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, Jr., Ass't Director of DBS, Retires December 31

Dr. Thomas H. Tomlinson, Jr., Assistant Director of the Division of Biologics Standards, retired on December 31 after 30 years as a Public Health Service Officer. His wide experience in medical research administration and tropical medicine has been recognized as invaluable during the six years he has been with DBS.



Dr. Tomlinson

Dr. Tomlinson first came to NIH in 1937 as a Medical Officer in the Division of Pathology, after serving in various posts in the Public Health Service throughout the U.S.

In 1941 he left NIH to serve as Executive Officer to the Medical Commission to Yunnan-Burma Railroad, Lashio, Burma. During World War II he was Staff Medical Officer in the Air Force in the China-Burma-India area.

Returns to NIH

In 1948 he was assigned to the post of Officer-in-Charge at the Malaria Investigation Laboratory in Memphis, Tenn., following a year at the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was in charge of malaria investigation.

Dr. Tomlinson returned to NIH in 1950 as Assistant Chief of the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, National Microbiology Institute, and four years later became the Assistant Director of NIAID. In 1957 he transferred to DBS as Assistant Director.

A native of Thomasville, N.C., Dr. Tomlinson attended the University of North Carolina and received his M.D. from the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1932. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Tomlinson and his family will make their home in Sante Fe, N. Mex.

R&W Sponsors Showing Of 'Giant' Jan. 25-26

The first attraction in the winter film series sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH will be "Giant," based on the Edna Ferber novel.

Starring Rock Hudson, Elizabeth Taylor, and the late James Dean, the film will be shown Saturday and Sunday evenings, January 25 and 26, at 8 p. m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. Admission is free.

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 donations, others to register for immediate donations.

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

The first certificate went to Robert D. Murrill of the Health Research Facilities Branch, DRFR, who was the first to donate blood to the bank, in September of 1953. 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 American 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 entitled to receive blood or blood plasma free of charge in any U. S. hospital that accepts Red Cross blood, as the vast majority do.

To uphold their end of the agreement, NIH employees, however, must contribute at least 2,000 pints of blood per year. This amount is



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.



Ten of the 14 who have donated blood regularly for the past 10 years are pictured following receipt of special certificates presented by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH. Left to right, seated: Dr. Herbert A. Sober, NCI; Helen Anderson Johnson, PHS-DAP, formerly with NIDR; Patricia Michael Murphy, formerly of NIAMD; and Dr. William Tullner, NCI. Standing: Dr. Howard W. Bond, NCI; Dr. John L. Fahey, NCI; Samuel H. Takahashi, NCI; William C. White, NCI; David E. Anderson, DRS; and Robert D. Murrill, DRFR. Not present for the picture: Dr. Leila Deasy, formerly of NIMH; Dr. George M. Briggs, formerly of NIAMD; Dr. Donald B. Riggs, DBS; and Dr. Earle S. Schaeffer, NIMH.—Photos by Sam Silverman.

needed to help meet the blood needs of the approximately 4,000 patients admitted to the Clinical Center annually.

The CC Blood Bank is in Bldg. 10A, Rm. 1E33. The extension to call for a donor appointment is 64509.

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.

HEW Issues Bibliography on Mental Retardation

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently announced the publication of an extensive "Bibliography of World Literature on Mental Retardation."

Designed to aid students, scientists, and other professional persons working in this field, the book lists over 16,000 scientific and technical 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 publications alphabetically, by author. The second is a joint author-sub-

ject index.

Entries are arranged in categories 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, Washington, D. C., at \$4 per copy.

Basic work on the bibliography was begun in 1959 by the American Association on Mental Deficiency. It was later turned over to the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. Final completion of the book, and its publication, has been supported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Rat Experiments Show Hormonal Influence on Liver Carcinogenesis

National Cancer Institute scientists have demonstrated a technique for rapid induction of liver tumors in rats based on evidence that hormonal factors play a role in enhancing the carcinogenic effect of chemicals.

Though the liver is not usually considered a target of hormonal factors, some researchers have observed sex differences in the occurrence 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 reported, four-week-old rats were divided into four groups, one of which consisted of untreated controls.

Diet Contains Carcinogen

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

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

At the end of 13 weeks, precancerous 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 occurred in almost all the animals in this group, regardless of sex.

Pituitary Factor Noted

The results demonstrate for the first time the participation of pituitary 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 results suggest that it may be sufficiently sensitive to identify compounds with only weak carcinogenicity.

A report of the work, by Dr. S. R. Pai, a visiting associate on leave of absence from the Indian Cancer Research Centre in Bombay, and Drs. R. S. Yamamoto and John H. Weisburger, Head, Carcinogen Screening Section, Carcinogenesis Studies Branch, NCI, appeared in *Nature*.

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



Howard E. Kettl, NIH Assistant Executive Officer (right), confers with James B. Davis, Chief of the Supply Management Branch, prior to inaugurating a training course in supply procedures, sponsored by SMB. Eighty employees enrolled in the course, consisting of six 2-hour sessions.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Rosenberg Wins AAAS Prize for Paper, 'Society and the Adolescent Self-Image'

A study of more than 5,000 high school students to learn what adolescents think of themselves and their social status has won for its investigator the Socio-Psychological Prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Morris Rosenberg, social science analyst for the Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies of the National Institute of Mental Health, won the award for his paper, "Society and the Adolescent Self-Image."

He was one of two winners of the prize announced in Cleveland by the AAAS. The other winner was Dr. William J. McGuire of

Columbia University. Each received a check for \$1,000.

Dr. Rosenberg's data were obtained from detailed questionnaires administered to 5,024 juniors and seniors in 10 public high schools in New York State.

They indicate that while boys in a higher social class tend to have higher self-esteem than do boys in lower classes, the parallel is not so direct among girls.

Dr. Rosenberg ascribes this largely to the youth's relationship with his or her father, since there are substantial class differences in the closeness of father-son relationships, but only minor class differences in the closeness of father-daughter relationships.

The adolescent's religious affiliation, nationality background, and father's occupation were also found to be associated with self-esteem.

Broken Marriage Has Impact

Examining the psychological consequences of the broken family, Dr. Rosenberg found that the broken marriage has a serious impact on self-esteem if the child is Roman Catholic or Jewish, if the mother was young when the marriage was dissolved, or if the mother remarried.

If, on the other hand, the child is Protestant, if the mother was older when the marriage failed, or if the mother did not remarry, then self-esteem is relatively unaffected.

In studying sibling structure—that of brothers and sisters—Dr. Rosenberg found that "only" children have higher self-esteem than others and that this is particularly true of only boys.

In families of three or more siblings, boys who are surrounded mostly by sisters have higher self-esteem than do boys who are surrounded mostly by brothers; the highest self-esteem was found among younger boys with mostly older sisters.

Parental Interest Important

Although great or moderate amounts of parental interest were found not to be associated with substantial differences in self-esteem, extreme parental indifference is clearly related to low self-esteem. Dr. Rosenberg found evidence to suggest that such extreme parental indifference may even be more closely associated with low self-esteem than negative reactions on the part of the parents.

Adolescents varying in self-esteem were also found to differ characteristically in their interpersonal attitudes and behavior.

Subjects with low self-esteem were found to show more interpersonal vulnerability and awkwardness, present a facade to others,

Dr. Harry D. Baernstein, NIAID, Retires After 25 Years of Service

Dr. Harry D. Baernstein, a research chemist in the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, retired December 31, after 25 years of service with NIH.



Dr. Baernstein

Dr. Baernstein joined the staff of NIH as a biochemist in the Division of Industrial Hygiene in 1938. At that time NIH was still a component of the now defunct Federal Security Agency under the Treasury Department.

His long and continuous service permitted him to participate in the expansion and development of NIH into a vast and diversified medical research center.

In a letter to Dr. Baernstein, Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Institute Director, praised his initiative and imagination as a scientist. "You have contributed your biochemical knowledge to problems remote from the mainstream of biochemistry," he said, "and thus have helped to bring a number of investigations to final success."

Teaches at Alma Mater

Before coming to NIH, Dr. Baernstein taught physiological chemistry at his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin. He received his B.S. there in 1921, and by the time he was awarded his M.S. degree in 1926 he was a member of the faculty. He received his Ph.D. in Biochemistry in 1929, and remained a member of the university faculty until joining NIH.

As a physiological chemist Dr. Baernstein's principle work and interests have been proteolysis, sulfur distribution in proteins, nutrition, lead poisoning, benzene metabolism, protozoa requirements and enzymes. He is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists.

Dr. Baernstein and his wife, Laura, who practices psychiatry, live at 4611 Highland Ave., Bethesda, Md.

have lower faith in people, and be more detached and isolated. In addition, they are seen by others as more submissive and less assertive.

Dr. Rosenberg, a native of New York City, received his B.A. degree from Brooklyn College and Ph.D. from Columbia University. He was at Cornell University much of the time between 1951 and 1957, when he joined the NIMH staff. He was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1956-57,

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,

the preface states.

As revealed in the 14 papers and remarks by the participants, the interrelated problems of narcotics addiction have long been entangled around two poles of concern.

On the one hand, illicit traffic in drugs is a crime, and on the other hand, addiction may create physical and psychological changes requiring medical care.

Subjects Listed

Among the subjects discussed were: How to lower the high rate of relapse among addicts after withdrawal treatment. What psychological and social forces combine to initiate addiction? Should the addict have a legal means of procuring drugs?

The talks, like the large-scale *White House Conference on Narcotic and Drug Abuse* held last year, suggested various areas for study, such as the potential usefulness of rehabilitation clinics for addicts.

The book, *Public Health Service Publication No. 1050*, is for sale (\$1.75) by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

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 limited technical means and scientific manpower. "With this new research facility," he said, "investigators will be able to capitalize on clinical research opportunities whenever they arise."

GRANT

(Continued from Page 1)

mechanisms for combating infection.

Heading the program will be Dr. Leighton E. Cluff, Project Director, and his Co-Director, Dr. Donald N. Medearis, Jr.

Dr. Cluff is Associate Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Dr. Medearis is Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Microbiology.

The study center will comprise five special laboratories equipped for research on bacteriology, serology, diagnostic virology, immunologic and protein abnormalities,

INFANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

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 present at 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



Members of the Animal Production Section, Laboratory Aids Branch, DRS, are pictured with their instructor on completion of the NIH Supervisory Course. Left to right, top row: Gilmer R. Reedy, Maynard L. Turner, Samuel Wright, Claude W. Tibbs, Guy P. Linthicum, Leonard T. Fitzwater, and Charles B. Mitchell, Instructor. Bottom row: Kathleen I. Snowden, Francis A. Hood, Annie V. Foster, Lassie M. Sexton, Beulah I. Whipp, Edna V. Wright, and Anthony Chloce. Not in the picture: Blanche Boxall and William T. Kessler.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

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

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

Dr. Alexander G. Gilliam, Former NCI Scientist, Dies of Cancer Dec. 12

Dr. Alexander G. Gilliam, 58, Professor of Epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and Public Health and former Head of the Epidemiology Section of the National Cancer Institute, died of cancer December 12 at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Dr. Gilliam came to NCI in September 1948 as Head of the Epidemiology Section, and in 1956 became Assistant Chief of the Field Investigations and Demonstrations Branch.

He brought sound epidemiologic principles learned in the infectious diseases field to bear upon the study of cancer in man, and contributed to the knowledge of leukemia and cancer of the lung, breast, and uterus. He was especially concerned with the problem of smoking and lung cancer.

In October 1960 he retired from the Public Health Service to become Associate Professor and later Professor of Epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Joins USPHS in 1934

Dr. Gilliam entered the Commissioned Corps of the USPHS in 1934. His posts included the USPHS Relief Station at Los Angeles, the U. S. Marine Hospital in Seattle, the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, and the Division of Infectious Diseases at NIH.

During this time, Dr. Gilliam's field duties took him to many areas where he assisted in combating epidemic disease, including epidemic and scrub typhus in Egypt, Tripoli, India, China, and Burma during 1943 and 1944.

He held the medal of the U.S. Typhus Commission and also received awards from the American Epidemiological Society and the Southern Medical Association. He had been President of the American Epidemiological Society, and a diplomate and charter member of the American Board of Preventive Medicine.



Dr. Gilliam