It's Parents, Not Changes Causing Adolescent Upset

Is the frequent change of home and school harmful to children in military families?

Dr. Frank A. Pedersen, a psychologist in the Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, set out to answer this question which has worried military parents since the frontiers.

Information Collected
First he collected information on a group of 27 emotionally disturbed boys who had been referred to the Child Psychiatry Service of Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

The boys, averaging 13 years of age, mainly were the sons of Regular Army officers. They were receiving treatment for a wide range of emotional and behavior problems: Difficulty with studies and with teachers, truancy, brushes with the law for property damage, and neuroses including an assortment of sera in research on the role of infectious agents in the perinatal.

Prior Costs Cited
For the storing of blood sera, NIH scientists are now using a new lightweight but sturdy tray that is more effective and much less expensive than the wooden tray customarily used for this purpose.

Made of polystyrene blocks, the new tray, capable of holding up to 800 tubes of blood sera, was developed at the request of Dr. John L. Sever of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Dr. Sever needed additional trays to hold tubes of sera being shipped in from hospitals collaborating in the Perinatal Research Project. But the regular wooden trays which hold only 60 tubes are heavy and cumbersome.

Light and Inexpensive Trays for Storing Blood Sera Developed for Use at NIH

For the storing of blood sera, NIH scientists are now using a new lightweight but sturdy tray that is more effective and much less expensive than the wooden tray customarily used for this purpose.

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The NIH Federal Credit Union now occupies the west end of the A1 level of Building 31. This picture shows a large portion of the Banking Department.

The NIH Federal Credit Union has come a long way in 24 years—from a dingy 5 x 6 ft. space in Building 1 to its present light and commodious quarters on the A1 level of Building 31; from an original membership of nine and a capital investment of $45 to a present membership of nearly 8,000 and assets of just under $8 million.

CU Adds 7,913 Members in 24 Years Through Service

The NIH Federal Credit Union, now occupying the west end of the A1 level of Building 31, this picture shows a large portion of the Banking Department.

Dr. Gehrig Named Chief of BMS, Succeeds Lowry

Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS, since 1962, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau, effective April 1.

Dr. Gehrig succeeds Dr. James V. Lowry who is retiring from the Service and has accepted an appointment as Director of the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Administers 295 Programs

The Bureau of Medical Services administers medical programs in 295 stations in this country and around the world, including hospitals, clinics, health centers, and quarantine stations.

Persons receiving care under these programs include American Indians and Alaska natives, merchant seamen, members of the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal prisoners.

Prior to being named Deputy Chief of the BMS, Dr. Gehrig was the first Medical Director of the U.S. Peace Corps. He is a career officer in the PHS and was commissioned in 1945.

A native of Duluth, Minn., Dr. Gehrig received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. After receiving special training in tuberculosis, he became Acting Director of Tuberculosis Control in Alaska.

Comes to D.C.

Later he served in the PHS hospitals in Seattle, Wash., and Staten Island, N.Y., as Chief of Chest Surgery and Deputy Chief of General Surgery. In 1957 he was transferred to Washington, D.C., where he was Deputy Chief of the Divi-
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

LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

A compilation of names of persons eligible to receive 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50-year length of service awards is now being prepared for the 13th Annual NIH Awards Ceremony, to be held this spring.

In order to qualify for a length of service award at this ceremony, an employee must have performed the service prior to the cut-off date of December 31, 1963.

Employees who are uncertain of their eligibility for these awards or have been overlooked in past ceremonies, may call Ext. 61481, Employee Relations and Services Section, for verification of service computation date.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS

The Employee Relations and Services Section points out that the annual performance ratings for NIH employees are due March 31.

Again this year, the reporting and recording of performance ratings will be simplified by relieving supervisors of the necessity for submitting separate rating reports for each employee.

Supervisors will complete a form certifying the performance level of the entire group. Employees will be notified of the rating. Only individual Outstanding and Unsatisfactory ratings will require special reports.

Further details are available from your Personnel Officer or Personnel Representative.

PERSONNEL COUNCIL

On February 12, John M. Sungster, Chief of the NIH Personnel Management Branch, was host to the newly established PHS Personnel Council.

The Council, composed of members of the Office of Personnel staff, Townley, of the entire group.

by pooling its personnel experi-

tion of Hospitals.

Dr. Gehrig is a member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society, and a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Thoracic Surgery.

Dr. Lowry has been with the Public Health Service for 27 years and has been associated with its major programs of mental health. In his new position in Sacramento, he will direct California's comprehensive mental health services, social services, day treatment centers, clinics, hospitals, and neuropsychiatric institutes. He will take over his new position April 1.

Memberships Listed

A native of Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Lowry received his M.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin Medical School. He is a member of the Council of the American Psychiatric Association, a Diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry, a certified medical hospital administrator, Past President of the Kentucky Psychiatric Association, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Washington Psychiatry Society and of the Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Sigma honorary medical societies.

OSG, and personnel officers of the component PHS Bureaus, was established to coordinate Service-wide policy matters, disseminate information of mutual interest and co-ordinae areas which have presented problems to individual Bureaus and the Public Health Service as a whole.

By pooling its personnel experi-

Noted Russian Scientists

Dr. A. A. Smorodintsev, Director of the Academy of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., spent several weeks recently visiting laboratories in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Division of Biologics Standards.

Internationally known as an expert on virus diseases, particularly influenza, Dr. Smorodintsev discussed “Live Influenza Vaccination in the Soviet Union” and “Vaccination with Live Para-influenza and Adenovirus in the Soviet Union” with NIAID scientists.

General of PHS

Dr. Smorodintsev was visiting NIH at the invitation of the PHS Office of International Health, under an arrangement with the State Department for exchange of Russian scientists.

He has visited NIH on a number of prior occasions, the first in 1944. After touring several other research institutions in the United States, he asked to return to NIAID for another visit during the latter part of this month.

PRAC, Celebrating Second Anniversary, Lets CC Patients Organize Recreation

This month the Patient Recreation Activity Committee, known throughout the NIH Clinical Center as PRAC (pronounced prak), celebrates its second anniversary.

Organized in March of 1962 by Arnold Sperling, Chief of the Patient Activities Section, with the cooperation of nine patients, PRAC has come to play an important part in the lives of Clinical Center patients.

Its original purpose was to give the patients an opportunity to participate, through selected leaders, in the planning of their own activities. In addition, the committee has become an important channel of communication between the recreation staff and the patient population. It lets the patients know of policies and programs and serves to stimulate patient attendance at planned activities.

Mr. Sperling says the committee serves as “my eyes and ears” in determining the reaction of the patients to program activities. Its members, he said, are able to give him direct evaluation and constructive criticism.

A third purpose of PRAC is to organize activities. Every Sunday a program—a record hop, card party, evening of a child’s play—is planned, executed, and evaluated by PRAC members.

PRAC is composed of two bodies: the governing board of four to six leaders which meets once a week to discuss policy and solve major problems, and the general membership (averaging 20), which also meets once a week and is open to all patients.

PROBLEMS MENTIONED

The biggest problem, Mr. Sperling says, is to maintain the interest of the patients. For this purpose, the committee now uses identification pins, calling cards, black and yellow arm bands, descriptive leaflets, and PRAC bulletin boards in all nursing units.

To increase attendance at meetings, a trophy is awarded at the nursing unit with the largest representation at each meeting. The unit receiving the trophy at four consecutive meetings wins permanent possession of a miniature trophy. Wards 13 West and 7 East are presently the sole possessors of this trophy.

Noted Russian Scientists Visit NIH Laboratories

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development hosted a group of Russian scientists from the Academy of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., as part of a recent visit to NIH.

The visit was arranged through the Office of International Health, and the scientists were welcomed by Dr. John C. Townley, Director of NIH.

During their stay, the Russians had the opportunity to see a wide range of activities at NIH, from basic research to clinical care.

In particular, the group was interested in the work being done in the field of virology, and they were able to visit several laboratories where they could observe firsthand the latest techniques and methods being used.

The Russians were also able to meet with NIH scientists and share their knowledge and experiences.

Overall, the visit was a success, and both sides benefited from the exchange of ideas and information.

In addition to their work at NIH, the Russians also visited other research institutions in the United States, including universities and private laboratories.

Throughout their stay, the Russians were impressed by the level of scientific research and innovation taking place at NIH and the enthusiasm of the NIH scientists.

The visit was seen as a platform for further scientific collaboration between Russia and the United States, and a step towards strengthening the relationship between the two countries in the field of medical research.
Dr. Shear, NCI, Elected Secretary General of Union Against Cancer

Dr. Murray J. Shear of the National Cancer Institute has been elected Secretary General of the International Union Against Cancer. He succeeds Dr. Harold F. Dom of the National Heart Institute, who died May 9 of last year. The choice was made by the Union's Executive Committee at an Interim Meeting in Mexico City.

Dr. Shear will serve as Secretary General of the International Union until the convening of the Ninth International Cancer Congress in Tokyo in October 1966.

A prominent cancer research scientist for many years, Dr. Shear has been active in the work of the International Union since 1945. In 1965 he was appointed Chairman of the Union's Medical Research Committee and was Chairman of the Finance Committee from 1958 to 1962.

Dr. Shear is presently Special Adviser to the National Cancer Institute's Director of Intramural Research. He was appointed principal biochemist on the Institute staff in 1940 after having been a member of the Office of Cancer Research of the Public Health Service at the Harvard Medical School since 1931.

From 1946 to 1963 he directed research on cancer chemotherapy as Chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. 

Holds Columbia Doctorate

Born in New York City in 1899, Dr. Shear earned the B.S. degree at the City College of New York and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University.

Dr. Shear has been a Fellow in the Harvard Medical School and Consultant in Biochemistry at the Children's Medical Center, Boston. He has been a Director and President of the American Association for Cancer Research, Organizer and Chairman of the Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners at NIH, and Chairman of the Bioassy Panel, Committee on Group P, of the National Research Council.

Among the scientific and other professional organizations of which he is a member are the American Society of Biological Chemists, Roentgen Ray Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Critics of TV should remember its medical benefits. It's the greatest aid to sleep since darkness—Changing Times.
Animal, Plant Viruses of Double-Helical RNA Is Topic of Dr. Gomatos

Animal and plant viruses with double-helical RNA were the subject of a discussion by Dr. Peter J. Gomatos of the Rockefeller Institute at a recent seminar of the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Various similarities between wound tumor virus and reovirus are more widely distributed among animal species, including man, and virus known—aroused speculation concerning the relationship of the two viruses.

Dr. Gomatos reported that one of the questions concerning reovirus is whether they—either alone or in conjunction with physical or chemical agents—cause tumors in man and animals.

Mental Health Planning By States Subject of Interim PHS Report

Comprehensive mental health planning is progressing in a majority of the States from organizational activity to the preparation of specific plans, according to an interim report recently completed by the Public Health Service.

The program, authorized by Congress last year when $42.2 million was appropriated as grant-in-aid funds to enable States to develop comprehensive, long-range inter-agency mental health plans, is administered by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Obstacles Cited

The major obstacles to planning are recruitment of personnel and individual State administrative traditions which cannot be quickly changed. The interim report, however, indicates satisfactory planning progress in all but nine States and Territories.

By last January, 47 planning directors had been appointed. Of that number, 26 percent are psychiatrists, 23 percent are psychologists, 21 percent are social workers, and 30 percent represent other professions or backgrounds. Of the 271 full-time and part-time staff members were on duty in January, including 174 planning and field staff members, 39 research and data collection staff, and 88 clerical workers.

In January four States and Territories had no staff members assigned to planning activities, and for the 49 States which have planning staffs, the median number is four. Thirteen States have but one or two staff members assigned to this function, while seven States have recruited 11 or 12 members.

Task Forces Planned

The interim report shows that most States plan to establish task forces or special study groups to investigate planning in specific subject areas, and that 12 States have already activated such groups.

The States have indicated that they will organize task forces to study 22 subject areas, including: adult mental health; juvenile mental health; agency roles and cooperation; aging; alcoholism and drug addiction; children and youth; clinics and community services; corrections and law enforcement; epidemiology; financing; general practice hospital facilities and services; other study areas are: industrial mental health; insurance; legislation and legal problems; manpower; mental retardation; prevention; private and voluntary services; public information; public education; rehabilitation; research and evaluation; training and recruitment.

In compiling the interim report, the PHS pointed out that the first large scale field trials of the drug are underway in Pakistan under the direction of Dr. Contacos.

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction

As of late November 1963, 12 of the 49 volunteer states developed voluntary projects in the treatment of mental illness. The implications of the report bring into focus the realities of the Nation's need to improve the scope of its treatment of the mentally ill, said Dr. Robert H. Felix, NIMH Director.

"Although the number of patients resident in mental hospitals at any one time is steadily decreasing," Dr. Felix noted, "there are still more than a half million patients being treated today in mental hospitals.

"It was because of this that the late President John F. Kennedy asked the Congress in 1963 to embark on 'a bold new approach' to the treatment of mental illness.

"The 88th Congress responded," he pointed out, "by passing the Community Mental Health Centers Act, through which Federal funds will be available July 1964 to aid States in the construction of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers within the next three years.

"When this care is provided in a familiar home setting, experience has shown that fewer patients require 24-hour hospital treatment, the time of treatment is shorter, and the tragic disruption of a human life is lessened." Dr. Felix added that regulations under the new Community Mental Health Centers may apply for Federal construction grants will be issued July 1964.
Hector B. Ragas Named
NIMH Adm. Officer for
Intramural Research

Hector B. Ragas, Administrative Officer for Program Development, National Institute of Mental Health, has been appointed as the Institute's Administrative Officer for Intramural Research.

Mr. Ragas is one of the senior members of the NIMH staff in point of service. He joined the Institute's predecessor organization, the Division of Mental Hygiene, in 1938.

At that time the division consisted of only 16 employees and was primarily oriented to the clinical aspects of narcotic addiction, with facilities at Lexington, Ky., although research has always been an integral part of the program at Lexington.

Through his long association with NIMH as Administrative Officer, Mr. Ragas has played an important role in the management of Institute affairs and in the development of the Institute to its present stature.

Background Given

A native of New Orleans, La., Mr. Ragas received a Bachelor of Commercial Science degree from Southeastern University in Washington, D.C., in 1935.

He began his career in the Public Health Service in 1931 when he was assigned to the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Surgeon General's Office. He later joined the Division of Prevention.

In 1938 he was appointed Administrative Assistant within the Division of Mental Hygiene and continued in that capacity until 1942, when he was commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Army, in which he served three-and-a-half years.

Medical Magazine Series Features NIH Research

The second in a series of three articles on NIH research scheduled for publication in the American Medical Association's popular magazine, Today's Health, appeared in the February issue.

Titled "Far Worse Than an Aching Tooth," the article by Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director of NIDR, deals with periodontal disease.

"Tracking Down the Enemies of Vision," by Dr. Richard L. Masland, NINDS Director, was published in the November issue.

Next to appear will be an article by Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the Heart Institute, tentatively titled "The Youthful Science of Aging."
CREDIT UNION
(Continued from Page 1)

five feet wide and six feet long, just outside of the entrance to the freight elevator. When the office was in use, the elevator entrance was closed off.

“This space,” he said, “was occupied by a desk, two chairs, and a small safe. In addition to the Credit Union worker on duty, there was room for only one CU member at one time. As a result the members frequently had to queue up in the corridor.

Despite these operating handicaps, the Credit Union’s appeal to NIH employees was evident at the end of that first year. The 1940 annual report revealed 338 members, $7,400 in assets, $7,600 in shares, and 127 loans amounting to $6,400.

Comparison Noted

For comparison, the 1963 annual report revealed 988 members, $2,958,000 in assets, $2,876,000 in shares, and 4,429 loans totaling $2,271,000.

Although it continued to grow, the NIH Credit Union remained in its cramped cubby-hole quarters during its first decade of existence. It then moved across the hall to Room 100A, Mr. Wood recalls.

The CU did not hire any paid employees until about 1952, when Mrs. Effie Murray was engaged on a part-time basis. Now long retired, Mrs. Murray still retains her Credit Union account. It is possible for her to do this because her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Haller, Chief of the Preadmissions Unit of the Clinical Center, is an NIH employee.

A year later, in 1953, the Credit Union hired its first full-time employee, Mrs. Zella B. Boteler. Mrs. Boteler is now CU’s Assistant Manager.

Hos Staff of 22

Today the Credit Union has 22 paid employees. Its officers and its Board of Directors and Supervisory and Credit Committee members are all NIH employees. All of them receives any compensation except the treasurer, who is paid a percentage of all business.

Henry Taub Is Appointed To DRF Committee

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has announced the appointment of Henry N. J. Taub, a business executive of Houston, Tex., to the newly established National Advisory Research Resources Committee for a term ending September 30, 1966.

The National Advisory Research Resources Committee was established in December 1962 to advise the Division of Research Facilities and Resources on applications for grants-in-aid relating to research and training received by the Division, recommending approval to the Surgeon General of those applications which merit support.

TRAYS
(Continued from Page 1)

period. This virology research is being conducted in cooperation with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Sever took his problem to the Supply Management Branch of the O.A.M. There, in collaboration with Joseph G. Forbes and Robert R. Kan of the Purchase Standards Unit, Procurement Section, specifications were drawn up for trays made of poly styrene blocks.

The trays were then developed by the Pennsylvania Corporation, which holds the mold-costing $900—for use by NIH. It is not yet available commercially.

New Trays Cost Less

According to Dr. Sever there is no comparison between the two types of trays. The polystyrene trays, which insulate better than wood, can be made in sizes capable of holding 360, 400, and 200 vials, respectively, in carbohydrate chemistry.

Dr. Bernier is also serving as Acting Chief of the Institute’s Technical Communications Branch.

Dr. Bernier served as Director of the Defense Documentation Center in Alexandria, Va., from 1962-63.

Previously he acted as Technical Advisor to the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (now DDC) for two years.

Dr. Bernier attended Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., where he received the B.S. degree in chemical engineering in 1942. Since 1962-63, he has been a member of Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Documentation Institute, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Bernier is the author of a number of articles on documentation, information science, scientific abstracting, indexing, and chemical abstracting. He is a member of Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Documentation Institute, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

services we are able to offer them.”

By way of illustration he mentioned the additional services provided by CU during the past year: Furniture loans, sale of traveler checks, reduced traffic rate on used car loans, loans by phone, payday collections, the Wood and North Bethesda Office Buildings, level payment plans, and extended hours of service.

Pointing to a letter on his desk awaiting signature, he said, “as we are in people and the

CREDIT UNION
(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Charles L. Bernier
Nominated to NICHD Post

Henry Taub is nominated to the National Institutes of Health (NICHD) as a Member of the Advisory Research Resources Committee.

Mr. Taub has more than 30 years of experience in the field of business management and is currently serving as President of the Tauber Management Company, a national business management firm.

Mr. Taub received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland and his Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Virginia. He is a member of numerous national and professional organizations, including the National Association of Business Management and the American Management Association.

Mr. Taub is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Business Journal and is a past President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Dr. Bernier

Dr. Bernier attended Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., where he received the B.S. degree in chemical engineering in 1942. Since 1962-63, he has been a member of Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Documentation Institute, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Bernier is the author of a number of articles on documentation, information science, scientific abstracting, indexing, and chemical abstracting. He is a member of Lambda Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Institute of Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Documentation Institute, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The organism is believed to be transmitted by a variety of arthropod vectors, which are most likely to be ticks and mites. It is also transmitted biologically by a number of species of ticks.

Dr. Lancaster’s purpose at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory is to become familiar with the techniques that are useful in determining the nature of vector transmission of causal agents.

Anaplasmosis is caused by the agent, Anaplasma marginale. It produces severe anaemia in cattle by destruction of the red corpuscles and mortality among mature cattle is sometimes high.

Transmission Described

The organism is believed to be transmitted by a variety of arthropod vectors, which are most likely to be ticks and mites. It is also transmitted biologically by a number of species of ticks.

Dr. Lancaster’s purpose at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory is to become familiar with the techniques that are useful in determining the nature of vector transmission of causal agents.

Of particular interest is the fluorescent antibody technique which permits identification of the organism in the arthropod vector.

James H. Parker Dies,
Was NIH Projectionist

James H. Parker, 67, retired NIH film projectionist, died in George Washington University Hospital February 27, after a long illness.

Mr. Parker, a native of Haverstraw, N.Y., joined the Office Services Branch, O.A.M., as a film projectionist in January 1955 and retired from NIH November 5, 1962. He handled the projection of motion pictures for Clinical Center patients, training films, slides, and other films for the various conferences and meetings on the reservation.

Mr. Parker leaves his wife, Frances R., of the home address, 214 Lawrence Drive, Falls Church, Va., and two children, James H., Jr., of Bowie, Md., and Margaret Parker of Miami, Fla.; and two sisters,
William Windle Resigns To Accept NYU Post; NINDB Career Cited

Dr. William F. Windle, who has headed the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness since 1961, has resigned. He had directed the Laboratory of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center, New York.

There, under Director Howard A. Rusk, M.D., he will resume an earlier interest, regeneration of the nervous system, in order to maintain an interest in perinatal physiology and primate studies.

The Indiana-born scientist played a major role in development of the NINDB's Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, a facility in Puerto Rico acquired during 1957.

It now includes more than 900 Rhesus monkeys, most of them free-ranging on three off-shore islands and the remainder located in a caged colony at San Juan.

Dr. Windle's group subjected infant monkeys to controlled asphyxia and resuscitation. These experiments produced clinical syndromes resembling cerebral palsy, mental retardation, epilepsy, and deafness, in these primates.

The researches established that much of the brain damage from anoxia occurred over a period of several days following the period of asphyxia itself.

A further finding, that certain changes in the blood caused by oxygen deprivation could be minimized and damage lessened by intravenous injections of glucose and alkalii, offers much hope for interrupting post-asphyxiation damage.

Puerto Rican Animals Used

Animals from the Puerto Rican colony are playing a role in studying the effect of uterine constriction on an infant's head, and in studies of the effects of German measles during pregnancy.

Work at this laboratory is designed to contribute to eventual prevention of certain forms of neurosensory disorders in children.

Dr. Windle served as Chief of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences and Assistant Director of NINDB before taking charge of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology. His career traces back over 40 years, to graduation from Northwestern University.

Eleven Science Talent Search Finalists Lunch at NIH, Confer With Scientists

Two of the student-scientist visitors were among the five winners of scholarships awarded this year. They are Lee Snyder of Huron, S. Dak., who won 3rd place and a $5,000 scholarship, and Joseph Locker of Pittsburgh, Pa., winner of the 4th place $4,000 scholarship.

Dr. Stanley Korenman of the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute, welcomed the group to NIH. Dr. Korenman was a national finalist in the 1950 Science Talent Search.

Miss Skillman

Miss Skillman of Victor, Mont., spent last summer at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

Youthful Westinghouse Contestant Serves as RML Summer Aide

A high school junior who worked at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases was among 314 high school seniors from whom the 40 finalists were chosen in the 23rd Annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

One of two exceptional high school students to receive such scholarships from the Montana branch of the ACS, Miss Skillman learned the techniques that helped her write her prize-winning essay in the Westinghouse science awards at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

Miss Skillman

In Washington, D. C., a 5-day, all-expenses-paid session, February 20-March 2, during which $34,250 in Westinghouse Science scholarships and awards was divided among the winners.

The annual scientific competition is conducted by the Science Clubs of America and administered by Science Service, Washington, D. C.
Oncogenesis Inhibited in Hamsters Infected With SV-40 When Newborn

A method for prolonging the latent period of tumor development in hamsters infected neonatally with SV-40 was reported recently by Dr. Bernice E. Eddy, Chief of the Section on Experimental Virology, Division of Biologies Standards, at the Gustav Stern Symposium on SV-40 Infection in Virology, in New York City.

In an earlier study (Fed. Proc. 21: 930-935, 1962) Dr. Eddy found that hamsters infected with SV-40 when newborn appeared to be normal for as long as 100 days; after that, almost every animal developed tumors, if sufficient virus had been given.

With minute amounts of virus, the incubation period for tumor development may be as long as 600 days, but even with concentrated virus dosage, the time of development was never less than 90 days. In one experiment, Dr. Eddy reported that a method for prolonging the latency period by repeated injections of large doses of homologous virus was at hand. In one experiment, a litter of 12 newborn hamsters was injected with 0.2 ml. of SV-40. After weaning, half of the animals were set adrift as controls.

Others Injected Bi-Weekly

Those remaining were injected twice weekly with 0.5 ml. of the same lot of SV-40. Treatment was continued until each animal had received a total of 6.5 ml. of virus. By the 161st day, the control animals all had tumors and all were dead by the 215th day. The treated animals were all alive on the 310th day, including one hamster which developed a tumor on the 259th day.

The time at which the additional virus was administered appeared to be important. When administration was delayed until 47 to 94 days after infection, little or no effect on the latent period was noted.

Thus far, administration after 25 to 27 days seems to produce the greatest effect.

The development of tumors in hamsters infected neonatally with adenovirus type 12 was found to be similarly influenced by repeated doses of homologous virus.

Since some of the oncogenic viruses have properties that are similar to those of non-oncogenic viruses, the results obtained in this study suggest that the disease process can be altered in some way, without what the same manner as rabies infection in man.

That is, prevention of the disease process, when chemotherapy by the virus occurs if immunization can be accomplished before symptoms appear.

Reporting Unit Chairman Named, Joint Campaign Enters 2nd Week Here

Yesterday marked the beginning of the second week of the National Health Agencies and Federal Joint Crusade Campaign at the National Institutes of Health and in the Washington area. Mrs. Annette Mollit, of the Internal Operations Branch, DRG, was the chairman to report 100 percent participation.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endiccott, Chairman of the campaign and Director of the National Cancer Institute, observed, "Each year contributors in our area have shown more and more concern for the plight of people in need by continuing progress toward the goal of 100 percent participation."

"We hope our people at NIH will do their part in reaching the goal this year."

Chairmen Named

Chairmen for the reporting units are as follows: OD and OAM, Richard L. Segel; DDS, Bertram Baughman; DRFR, Dr. J. H. U. Brown; DRG, Charles A. Lauer; DRS, Robert S. Walters; CC, Gloria S. Burch; NCI, Walter H. Magnus; NIH, Betty Wheelie.

Also NIAID, Dr. Randall L. Thompson; NIAMD, Frank L. Mills; NICHD, Paul W. Gaugaman; NIDR, John E. Flaggard; NIGMS, Owen W. Bridges; NIMH, Doris J. Ernst; NICID, Walter H. J., Magnus; NIMH, Betty Wheelie.

Last year three reporting units reached the goal of 100 percent participation: the NIH Federal Credit Union, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

The reason why drive-in banks are popular with women is that they can withdraw money from the bank seat while their husbands make deposits from the front seat.

- The Washington Post

Dr. Bernice E. Eddy, Chief of the Section on Experimental Virology, and her co-workers, Ralph B. Young (left) and George E. Grubbs, in their DBS laboratory. — Photo by Sam Silverman.

ADOLESCENT

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The development of tumors in young animals was one of the critical control of the disease process, and wanted to get out of the service, and hoped their son would not join the uniform.

Husbands Critical Also

Their husbands as a rule did not object to moving. But they agreed with their wives on the desirability of military life. They criticized military routine, felt they were not sufficiently rewarded for their work, and wanted to get out of the service.

Parents of the normal children didn’t mind packing up and moving. They enjoyed travel and change and thought an assortment of schools enriched their children. The men said such things as, “If I had it to do over again, I would choose a military career... I would like my son to join the service some day.” Some admired the military so much that they regretted their own fathers had not been in the service.

Dr. Pedersen concluded that “In families which are happily adjusted to military living, the children who move with their fathers in the service. Emotional disturbances are more likely to turn up in the children of families who don’t believe in what they are doing.”

In a further analysis of his data, Dr. Pedersen has discovered some interesting facts. In the families of both the normal and the disturbed boys, the fathers have been separated from the families for an average of 18 months since the sons’ births.

Within the disturbed group, the longer the father was away, the more disturbed the child appeared to be. In the normal group, the father’s absence did not affect the child.

Dr. Pedersen found one exception to this rule. In the cases where the father was particularly harsh and difficult, the boys seemed to benefit from his absence.