4-Story Annex to Building 12
To Add Needed Office Space

Construction of a new four-story office building just north of Building 12 is expected to start late this month. The new building, numbered 12A, will be an annex to Building 12 and will be joined to it by a connecting passageway.

The new building will be of reinforced concrete construction with an exterior brick finish similar to Building 12. Construction is scheduled to be completed in June 1965. Building 12A will provide office space for about 450 employees of the Division of Research Services and the Office of Administrative Management who are now housed in areas which will largely be converted to laboratory use.

Parking Changes Noted

During construction, about 120 parking spaces will be eliminated on the north side of the Central Parking Area (Lot 13C). This is the large lot (460 spaces) bounded by South Drive on the north, Center Drive on the east, and Building 15 on the west.

A new parking lot, included in the construction plans, will not be ready for use until about the last of August 1964. Until then, parking can be found in Lots 16C, 14A, and 31C, which are not now being used to capacity.

The Division of Research Services and the Plant Safety Branch

Summaries of Principal Tax Changes Available

Summaries of the principal changes under the Revenue Act of 1964 are now available at local Internal Revenue offices and most banks and postoffices, according to Irving Machiz, District Director of Internal Revenue for the Baltimore District, which comprises Maryland and District of Columbia.

The two-page instruction sheet also contains the new individual income tax rates which will apply to 1964 income. The publication is designed to assist taxpayers in estimating income tax for 1964.

will cooperate to reduce inconvenience during this period.

Building 12, which was part of the Clinical Center construction program, was built in 1950. It now houses the DRS Computation and Data Processing Branch on the ground floor and the Fire Department and Transportation Section, OAM, on the first floor.

The design and construction of this new building is being handled directly by DRS, in contrast to other new buildings which are handled by the General Services Administration.

An infant can hold his head up or even figure out where his candy is hidden, no matter what the brain-power of his father may be. But by the time he is two to three years old, tests indicate, his parents' intelligence will have a direct bearing on his ability to think and to learn.

These conclusions are the result of recent mental and motor tests of infants from one to 15 months of age, and of mental testing of youngsters from birth to 18 years in an earlier project conducted by Dr. Nancy Bayley, Chief of the Section on Early Development, Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health.

Tests described

Dr. Bayley reported her findings at a recent seminar sponsored by the Laboratory at the Clinical Center.

The motor tests of the infants included measuring the ability of the child to hold his head up, to sit up unaided, and to walk. The mental tests included such items as the child's skill in extracting candy from a bottle, finding a hidden toy, and understanding and use of words.

In both sets of tests Dr. Bayley found that the infant's performance showed no relationship to sex, place of birth, nor to the parents' educational level. "These scores are poor

Children Reflect Parents’ Mentality
At Early Age

Policework, Ingenious Safety Device Win
NIH Guard, Fireman Meritorious Awards

A member of the NIH Guard Force who apprehended teenagers siphoning gas from an NIH car, and a member of the NIH Fire Department who developed an ingenious device for removing fumes from windowless rooms recently received meritorious service awards at a ceremony in the office of the Chief of the Plant Safety Branch.

Sgt. Floyd D. Rush of the Guard Force received a special act or service award. He was cited for his "alertness, conscientiousness and quick action in the protection of Government property."

Fireman Charles O. Poole's award, for sustained superior work performance, cited him for "his conscientious attitude toward his duties, his interest in improving Government operations, and his ingenuity."

The presentations were made by

(See AWARDS, Page 8)

Also included in the award ceremony was presentation of a model of the proposed 4-story annex to Building 12, including its artificial trees (left foreground), was photographed by the architect, then carefully superimposed on a photo taken from the Central Parking Area looking south, past parked cars, toward Building 12 (right mid-distance) and the cooling tower (right background) of Building 11 which provides central air-conditioning.

(See CHILDREN, Page 6)
NEWS from PERSONNEL

HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM

The amended Health Benefits Law signed by President Johnson on March 17 makes a number of changes in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. Because of these changes there will be a limited opportunity between now and June 30 for employees to change their health benefits registration. Some features of the amended law are:

1. Eligible employees who are not enrolled may register to enroll.
2. Employees enrolled for self only may change to family enrollment in the same plan and option.
3. The "Self and Family--Female with non-dependent husband" enrollment plan will be automatically converted to the regular Self and Family plan, effective June 31.
4. Unmarried children to age 21 may be included in family enrollments. This previously was limited to age 19.
5. Foster children living in a normal parent-child relationship may be included in family enrollments. Formerly this plan included only natural or adopted children.

Information about the Limited Open Season and other features of this new law will be made available to all employees. All I/D Personnel Offices will have the brochures and registration forms necessary for enrollment change.

FASER MEETING

Jack Ewan, Errett Straley and William Moon of the Personnel Management Branch will interview prospective NIH employees at the annual FASER meeting in Chicago, April 12-17.

Following initial interviews, promising candidates will be referred to I/D program officials for further consideration. These meetings provide an excellent source of recruitment.

EMPLOYMENT ORIENTATION

On March 17, PMB was host to 24 high school counselors from Carroll, Frederick and Howard Counties. Their introduction to NIH included a presentation of the film "The National Institutes of Health" and a tour of NIH facilities. The day's program concluded with a discussion of employment trends at the NIH.

Library Week Scheduled

The Clinical Center Patients' Library will celebrate National Library Week (April 12-18) with an Open House for all CC patients and staff on Wednesday, April 15. The following day two events are scheduled. Children patients will visit a public library in the community, and adult patients will participate in a "Library Bowl," a quiz program developed by the staff of the Patients' Library in collaboration with the staff of the Patient Activities Section.

Library Guide

In 1963 the NIH Record published a guide to NIH Library facilities. A booklet entitled "NIH Library Guide," the first of several booklets to be issued by the Division to familiarize NIH personnel with the services available through DRS.

The Guide is the first of several booklets to be issued by the Division to familiarize NIH personnel with the services available through DRS. Copies of the "Guide" may be obtained in the Library on the 5th floor of the Clinical Center, or by calling Ext. 6244.

NIH Sailing Club Meets

The next meeting of the NIH Sailing Club will be held Thursday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. in Wilson Hall of Building 1. The first part of the meeting will feature an educational talk on "Basic Principles of Celestial Navigation and Methods of Finding Location at Sea" by Dr. Howard L. Andrews, Radiation Safety Officer of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Andrews' talk will be followed by a general meeting at which club business will be discussed, a showing of a movie on selected sailing subjects of interest.

NIDR Booklet Describes Research Opportunities

The many "Opportunities in Dental Research" today are described in a new brochure issued recently under that title by the National Institute of Dental Research.

"New skills are required for today's dental researcher," Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Institute Director, notes in the preface, "and many of the Public Health Service's training awards administered by the Institute provide training in these skills.

"Scientists trained in computer techniques, crystallography, metalurgy, physical anthropology, biochemistry, biophysics...and other basic sciences are as much needed as pedodontists, prosthodontists, orthodontists, and oral surgeons."

Eligibility Data Provided

The brochure provides information about eligibility for awards, stipends, salaries, and application for graduate training grants, fellowships, research career and research career development awards.

It also outlines the new clinical research training grant, a program for coordinated basic research and clinical research training.

The 24-page booklet was designed with a spiral binding with index references on tabs for each page. A question-and-answer page covers problems raised frequently by applicants for various types of awards.

Single copies of "Opportunities in Dental Research" are available on request from the Information Office, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Dr. Hill, DRG, to Direct Studies of Problems of Human Reproduction

Dr. Robert T. Hill, scientist administrator in the Division of Research Grants since January 1957, has been appointed to the Maternal and Child Section of the World Health Organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. He will serve as scientist in charge of studies concerning problems of human reproduction. The appointment is for one to four years.

Dr. Hill joined DRG in early 1957 as Executive Secretary of the Endocrinology Study Section. He was a visiting professor at the Collège de France in Paris in January 1957, and a member of the visiting staff of the National Institute for Medical Research in London from July to December 1956.

Contribution Author

Dr. Hill, whose major fields of interest are anatomy and endocrinology, was a contributing author to The Ovary, published in mid-1952 by the Academic Press of New York and London. He was also a contributing author to Advances in Neuroendocrinology, published by the University of Illinois Press last August.

Before he joined the DRG staff, Dr. Hill was for 20 years a professor of anatomy at Miami, Indiana, and Yale Universities. From 1952 to 1956 he was Chairman of the Anatomy Department, University of Miami School of Medicine.

Dr. Hill received his doctorate from the State University of Iowa.

AWARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

George P. Morse, Branch Chief.

On October 18 last, at 8:40 p.m., Sgt. Rush discovered two teen-agers siphoning gas from an NIH vehicle. He blocked their car with his patrol car, radioed the Guard Office in Building 31, and had the boys in custody when the senior supervisor arrived. They were turned over to County police for appropriate action.

Mr. Poole is credited with developing several effective devices including a flexible, accordion-like hose for attachment to a smoke ejection in removing chemical fumes, odors and smoke from cold boxes, chemical storage rooms and other windowless rooms during emergencies. The device has been pronounced "invaluable." Exploring NIH

1,700-Foot Tunnel Servicing The CC Is Traffic Artery

NHI can't boast of babies born in taxicabs, but it does have mice born on "mules." In fact it's all in a day's work for the men who operate the warehouse tractors, familiarly known as "mules," in the underground tunnel connecting the Clinical Center B2 level with the supporting services in Buildings 13 and 14.

The tunnel, over 1,700 feet in length, was built to provide an all-year passageway for transporting the many items supplied by NIH sections that are necessary for the daily operation of the huge hospital-laboratory complex located in the Clinical Center.

One of the prime needs of most research laboratories is animals. Every year over a half-million small animals are loaded on trailer drawn by the battery-powered "mules," and transported through this underground passage.

Births on 'Muletrain'

Since pregnant animals are often necessary for research purposes, it is not uncommon for birth to occur on the "muletrain"—especially when there is a traffic jam at the Clinical Center end of the tunnel. These traffic jams are caused by too many people ignoring the request, "Use the Corridor One Floor Up," printed on the doorway to the tunnel area, just behind the Employee Health Clinic.

According to John Warfield, Assistant Chief of the Animal Production Section, Laboratory Animal Branch, DRS, animal traffic alone averages approximately 25,000 mice, 7,000 rats, 2,000 hamsters, 1,000 guinea pigs and 400 to 500 rabbits traveling through the tunnel to laboratories in the Clinical Center during the course of one month or 22 working days.

Surprisingly, all of these small animals are transported by one driver and one warehouse tractor operated by the Division of Research Services.

The main line of tunnel transportation is the responsibility of the Housekeeping Services Section, Office Services Branch, OD. This unit must organize the hauling of refuse cans, larger animals, laundry, animal food and bedding, and all Clinical Center-bound equipment and supplies from the storage area and the carpenter, electric, mechanical, sheet metal, paint, and plumbing shops located in Building 13.

To accomplish this task, eight warehouse tractors or "mules," and their licensed operators are kept on site.

The "mule trains" that pass through the tunnel often consist of eight tractors, each carrying six full refuse cans—a heavy load.

At the end of each 8-hour working day the "mules" are recharged. They can attain speeds up to 15 miles per hour and are capable of hauling enormous weights. —Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

Medicine History Ass't Meets Apr. 30-May 2; Sessions at NIH, NLM

Approximately 200 members and guests of the American Association for the History of Medicine are expected to attend sessions of the association's 37th annual meeting to be held April 30-May 2 (Thursday through Saturday) at NIH, the National Library of Medicine, and the Smithson National Museum.

Association headquarters will be in the Sheraton-Park Hotel. All persons interested in medical history and the subjects to be presented are invited to attend sessions of the 3-day meeting.

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, will welcome association members at the Friday morning session, scheduled for 9:30 o'clock in the Clinical Center auditorium.

On the opening day, Thursday, the association's luncheon will be held at 12:45 at the National Library of Medicine. At 10:30 the NIH film will be presented in the CC auditorium.

The afternoon session, following a tour of the NLM and lunch, begins at 1:45 at NLM with a welcome from Dr. Martin C. Cummins, NLM Director. Dr. Lloyd G. Stevenson, President of the association, will speak on "New Diseases" prior to the general session.

Baumgartner Is Speaker

During the Friday afternoon general session in the CC auditorium eight papers will be presented. A cocktail party at the Sheraton-Park that evening at 6:30 will precede the annual dinner at 7:30. Leona Baumgartner, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Human Resources and Social Development, Agency for International Development, will be guest speaker.

The Saturday sessions, beginning at 9:30 a.m., will be held at the Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, ending with a tour of the collections of medical science of the Smithsonian at 3:45 p.m.

The purpose of the 700-member association is "to promote research, study, interest, and writing in the history of medicine, including the history of public health, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and allied arts, sciences, and professions." Annual membership dues are $7.50.

Registration times and places, in addition to those at the Sheraton-Park, will be Thursday, April 30, 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. at the NLM, and Friday, 9:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m. at the NIH Clinical Center. It is not necessary for guests to register.

For further information call Dr. James H. Cassedy of the Division of Research Grants, 49-67771, or write to Dr. John B. Blake, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Dr. Young, Authority on Malaria, Retires After 27 Years With PHS

The retirement of Dr. Martin D. Young, Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was announced April 1 by Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Institute Director.

A member of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, Dr. Young retired after a 27-year career distinguished by outstanding achievement in the field of tropical medicine.

For his contributions to research, especially in the field of malaria, Dr. Young has received many honors. In 1963 he was the recipient of the Darling Foundation Medal and Prize awarded by the World Health Organization. Only 10 other malarialogists have ever been so honored.

Receives Two Awards

Recognition of his outstanding service was also made in 1953 when he received the Rockefeller Public Service Award and again in 1946, 1952, and 1960 when he was co-winner of the Jefferson Award of the South Carolina Academy of Science.

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

His research there was concerned with all phases of malaria, particularly the use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosyphilis. During this period he contributed important knowledge of malaria drug resistance and documented cases that showed parasite resistance to the very drugs which have been among those used most effectively in suppressing and curing malaria.

Studies Parasites

Other work of Dr. Young has dealt with studies of intestinal parasites, especially the epidemiology and therapy of parasitic diseases in institutional populations.

Since 1950 Dr. Young has served as a member of the Expert Panel on Malaria of the World Health Organization. In 1957 he was a consultant to the International Cooperation Administration mission to the Government of India where he assisted in evaluation of malaria control in that country.

He was subsequently named an Honorary Fellow of the National Society of India for Malaria and Other Mosquito-borne Diseases. He has acted as consultant on malaria to WHO and the Pan American Health Organization.

A graduate of Emory University, Dr. Young holds an Sc.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University and an honorary Sc.D. degree awarded him in 1963 by Emory University in recognition of his contributions to science.

A native of Moreland, Ga., Dr. Young is a member of numerous honorary and scientific societies. He was the first President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Currently he is President Elect of the American Society of Parasitologists.

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of NIAID’s Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, at work in his laboratory.—Photo by Sam Lindberg.

Investigators Note Gratifying Progress But Cold Study Needs More Volunteers

The common cold study currently underway at the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, is yielding “gratifying” results, according to laboratory investigators.

Dr. Young in November 1968, the project is designed to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses through studies of nasal washings and blood specimens.

In its 16-month existence, 22 percent of the 300 volunteers who have participated in the continuing study have had infections identified by the laboratory.

The prime causative agents to date, LID said, appear to be members of the rhinovirus group. Rhinoviruses are considered the “little ones” of the virus family and are “found making their mischiefs when the larger members of the family, such as pox and influenza, are quiescent.”

The percentage of causative agents as yet unidentified in volunteer specimens provide a “fascinating challenge” in the fight against the common cold, the investigators said, but many more volunteers are needed before definite conclusions can be drawn about the common cold group of infections.

The future success of the study depends largely upon the willingness of NIH employees to continue to cooperate, the researchers said. Volunteers with colds, preferably within the first three days of infection, are invited to participate in this important project.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Hilkia Kennedy or Harvey D. James, Ext. 65811.

Dr. Huebner to Receive Bruce Memorial Award

Dr. Robert J. Huebner of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will receive the Bruce Memorial Award at the Annual Session of the American College of Physicians next Thursday evening (April 9) in Atlantic City.

The award, established by the College of Physicians in 1946 in honor of Dr. James D. Bruce, is presented each year to a physician who has distinguished himself through his achievements in contributions to the field of preventive medicine.

Directs Virus Program

As Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, Dr. Huebner directs a research program recognized as a world center for the identification of viruses.

Himself a recognized world leader in medical research, Dr. Huebner is an important figure in the field of virology. The current research program of the Laboratory places special emphasis on viruses and other organisms responsible for infections of the upper respiratory tract.

In collaboration with scientists of the National Cancer Institute, Dr. Huebner and his associates discovered that certain viruses produce persistent viral antigens in tumors induced in experimental animals. This finding suggests the possibility of a similar virus behavior in human cancer.

In Dr. Huebner’s early career, which dates to 1942, he gained recognition for significant contributions to the epidemiology of several reeketteal infections. During the early 1950’s he shifted his attention to viruses, and he and his colleagues (or significantly extended existing knowledge of) several new viral diseases.

As recipient of this year’s Bruce Memorial Award, Dr. Huebner will receive a bronze medal and an honorarium of $250. In acceptance of the award he will give a lecture entitled “Viruses, Common Colds and Cancer.”

Visiting NIAID Scientist Reviews Common Cold Research in England

Speaking at a recent Immunology Seminar, Dr. David Taylor-Robinson, a Visiting Scientist in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, reviewed the history and some of the work being done at the Common Cold Research Unit in Salisbury, England.

Zhong after the hospital was donated to the Ministry of Health and Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, by Dr. C. H. Andrews as a volunteer unit for studying the common cold.

7,000 Participate

Over 7,000 adult volunteers have participated in studies of the unit. Strenuous efforts to isolate viruses in tissue culture culminated in the isolation of viruses from subjects with colds by Dr. D. A. J. Tyrrell and his colleagues in 1960.

These newly discovered viruses have been named rhinoviruses and many different strains are now known to exist.

Experiments in volunteers have shown that persons with serum antibody to certain cold viruses do not develop colds when inoculated intranasally with these strains whereas persons without antibody do develop colds. Similar results have been obtained by workers in NIAID and indicate that a vaccine is a feasible proposition.

Viruses Discussed

Apart from rhinoviruses, a number of other viruses cause colds. Thus, parainfluenza virus 2, which causes group A colds, has recently been shown to produce colds in adult volunteers.

Although progress is rapid, only long-term epidemiological studies will reveal which of the many viruses that can produce colds are really important in nature,” Dr. Taylor-Robinson said. “Certainly the solution of the ‘common cold problem’ cannot be envisaged in the near future.”

Dr. Taylor-Robinson, well known for his contributions to research in the field of viral respiratory disease, has been with NIAID since October 1963.

Honeymoon: A vaeation befo1-e going to work for a new boss.—Washington Post.
Surgeon General Names Dr. Andrew P. Sackett Deputy Chief of BMS

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the appointment of Dr. Andrew P. Sackett as Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, PHS. Dr. Sackett, who took office April 1 and will hold the rank of Assistant Surgeon General, succeeds Dr. Leo J. Gehrig who recently was appointed Chief of the Bureau.

Trains at PHS Hospital

He received residency training in dermatology and syphilology at the PHS Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y. In 1951 he became Assistant Chief of Medicine and Chief of Outpatient Services with the PHS Hospital, Seattle, Wash.

He was transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1956, where he served as Assistant Chief of the Division of Hospitals and was later appointed Chief of the Division of Foreign Quarantine.

Dr. Sackett was designated by the Public Health Service for advanced training and was sent to England where he received a diploma in public health administration from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Cystic Fibrosis Booklet Published by NIAMD

"Facts About Cystic Fibrosis" is the title of a new pamphlet prepared by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. It is designed to present general background information on cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease of children and adults which affects the exocrine, or externally secreting, glands of the body. The result is serious interference with normal bodily functions such as breathing and digestion.

Single copies of the pamphlet, PHS Publication No. 1077, may be obtained from the Information Office of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. It is also on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5 cents each.

New Steam-Sterilizing Technique Using Sealed Plastic Bags Developed by DRS

A new technique for steam-sterilizing materials in plastic bags, developed by the Division of Research Services, will be demonstrated next Tuesday (April 14) at 2 p.m. in Room B25-259 of the Clinical Center. All interested persons are invited to attend the demonstration.

Devised in response to the need for improving the method of introducing food and bedding into germfree isolators, the new technique uses hermetically sealed plastic bags in which the contents can be sterilized in low pressure, food and bedding, or other materials.

The method also permits sterilization of supplies in much larger quantities, and storage on open shelves for much longer periods.

The method presently used in germfree isolators uses sterile techniques, and the bedding or food is passed in. This method does not permit advance sterilization in quantity because of the cost of the steel cylinders and the large storage space required. As a result, the time-consuming sterilization procedures are repeated frequently.

In the new technique, following sterilization of materials in a sealed plastic bag, a protective cover is put on the bag. The packages can then be stored under refrigeration. As the material is needed, the outer cover is removed and the bag can be dumped into a germicidal bath and passed into the germfree isolator through a sterile lock or germicidal trap.

Leroy C. Reid, Jr., Sanitary Engineer in the DRS Environmental Services Branch, measures water to be added to contents of autoclavable plastic bag. Morris Johnson, Biological Laboratory Technician, adds plastic bags which will be sealed by machine in left foreground after water is added.

Dr. Herman Joins NCI As Special Assistant

Dr. Ralph G. Meeder, Associate Director for Grants and Training, National Cancer Institute, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Samuel S. Herman to the position of Special Assistant.

Dr. Herman came to this position from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Bureau of Medical Research Activities in the extramural program.

A career officer in the Public Health Service Commissioned Officers Corps, Dr. Herman has served previously at NIH, first in 1958 as Executive Secretary of the Radiation Research Division of Research and then as Director of the Russian Scientific Translation Program. In 1961 he transferred to Office of International Research, O.R.G.H., as Chief of the Foreign Grants and Awards Section.

Dr. Herman has held a variety of PHS positions since 1958, including initial assignment to the Division of Public Health Services, from 1951 to 1954 he was Chief, Resources Planning Branch, Division of Dental Resources.

Heads Medical Services

Following a tour of duty as Special Assistant to Assistant Surgeon General John W. Knutson, 1955-56, Dr. Herman headed the Division of Medical Services and Facilities in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation until 1959.

A native of Boston, Mass., Dr. Herman received a B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1940, a D.D.S. degree from Loyola University in 1944, and M.P.H. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University in 1946 and 1950, respectively.

Dr. Frank Fenner, a member of the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the Australian National University at Canberra, discussed his research on the genetics of poxviruses at a recent seminar conducted by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Fenner, a world renowned virologist, is particularly distinguished as a geneticist of viruses.

His work with viruses began years ago and his present studies are indicative of the high development of his program. In 1960 he and his colleagues first observed the phenomenon of reactivation of poxviruses, a process that involves the intracellular release of virus with an intact genome but defective in an essential protein by virus carrying the protein in the functional form.

Develops System

Several years ago one of the major objectives of Dr. Fenner's work was to develop a system which can be used for a quantitative study of recombination of viruses. Recombinants are hybrids between varieties of one species of poxvirus.

The poxvirus group can be divided into several subgroups, each of which contains one or more species. The variable products of genetic exchange between different species of poxvirus are called hybrids.

All species of the viruses belonging to a subgroup are closely related genetically, and hybridization appears to be much more common with closely related viruses than with distantly related ones. Dr. Fenner reported that it is now possible to define the genetic map of any animal virus.
Health Agencies Aid All Nat'l Capital Area Families

(Continued from Page 1)

predictors of later behavior," she said.

However, she has found that by the time the child reaches his second or third year, his intelligence scores begin to correlate with his parents' intelligence as reflected in their educational attainments.

By his sixth year, the child's scores match even more closely both his parents' abilities and his own later I.Q., making the scores good predictors of his later grades.

Something appears to happen around the second year which brings the youngster's intelligence more in line with that of his parents, Dr. Bayley said. One explanation is that by that time, his central nervous system has begun to talk, and to interact with his environment and cultural background.

In the recent study of infants, there were no differences in mental test scores of white and Negro children, but the Negro babies excelled slightly in motor tests.

Howard Study Cited

Other studies, including one at Howard University in Washington, D.C., also show that Negro children are more advanced in motor development in the second and third year. This advantage may continue throughout childhood, Dr. Bayley said.

The mental and motor test scores of the infants came from a survey of 1,400 children of varied backgrounds in 12 cities across the United States.

Most of the infants were tested at institutions collaborating with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in its Perinatal Research Project.

The mental test scores of these infants have been compared at the same and later ages with children from Dr. Bayley's long-term Berkeley Growth Study, and with other similar projects.

patients, adapting this work to the special needs of the handicapped.

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults supports over 100 research projects in leading medical institutes, and operates the Institute of Muscle Disease for studying MD and allied diseases. Its clinics throughout the country provide diagnostic facilities, medical supervision, and assistance, as well as special recreation and education programs for MD children. MDA helps defray the cost of wheel chairs, lifts, braces.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation hopes to conquer cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease of children and adolescents which affects the externally secreting glands of the body. As the mucus-producing glands discharge abnormally, a chronic lung condition develops. The outlook for the disease is improved when detected before permanent lung damage occurs. Methods of treatment have steadily improved with antibiotics, inhalation and vaporizing equipment. The Foundation now has 30 Care, Research, and Teaching Centers across the country.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society combats the chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system known as multiple sclerosis, which occurs mainly in young adults. The Society promotes research and encourages clinical studies of MS for greater ability in diagnosis, management of the disease, and evaluation of therapy. There are 29 clinics for patients supported wholly or in part by MS chapters. Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and rehabilitation services are provided for patients in whom the disease seems to be stabilized.

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults provides services to crippled children and adults designed to meet their special educational and rehabilitation needs. Among the four local chapters, the D.C. Society for Crippled Children offers classes, therapy sessions, and clinics for patients with almost every type of birth injury and accident, for whom services are not available elsewhere. The Society provides education for preschool to grade school age children. Among the many services now provided to all ages are occupational therapy, speech therapy, hearing aid services, and assistance with daily living.

The American Cancer Society administers a program against cancer in three areas. First, ACS service aids and comforts patients and families, and supports medical services for early diagnosis and treatment. Last year, ACS helped more than 25,000 patients by nursing visits. Second, ACS spends millions of dollars each year in support of research as part of a national-wide effort, in the form of grants, fellowships, and conferences. The third area is public and professional education.

The American Heart Association administers its vital program against heart disease and stroke, high blood pressure, rheumatic fever, labored heart defects, and others. The AHA program gives highest priority to research support to find the basic causes of these disorders, and for treatment and prevention. Service programs help cardiac patients regain their economic independence.

Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America is making every attempt to stop the downhill course of muscular dystrophy—a disease of the voluntary muscles occurring mainly in children. The Association supports over 100 research projects in leading medical institutes, and operates the Institute of Muscle Disease for studying MD and allied diseases. Its clinics throughout the country provide diagnostic facilities, medical supervision, and assistance, as well as special recreation and education programs for MD children. MDA helps defray the cost of wheel chairs, lifts, braces.

Children

Harold Russell visits a crippled boy at an Easter Seal center. A trustee of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Mr. Russell, a handless veteran of World War II, is known for his efforts to promote employment of the handicapped.

The services provided by each of the seven organizations supported by National Health Agencies contributions are summarized here. The activities of the Federal Service Joint Crusade Agencies were reported in the preceding issue of the Record.

The American Cancer Society administers its vital program against cancer in three areas. First, ACS service aids and comforts patients and families, and supports medical services for early diagnosis and treatment. Last year, ACS helped more than 25,000 patients by nursing visits. Second, ACS spends millions of dollars each year in support of research as part of a national-wide effort, in the form of grants, fellowships, and conferences. The third area is public and professional education.

The American Heart Association administers its vital program against heart disease and stroke, high blood pressure, rheumatic fever, labored heart defects, and others. The AHA program gives highest priority to research support to find the basic causes of these disorders, and for treatment and prevention. Service programs help cardiac patients regain their economic independence.

Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America is making every attempt to stop the downhill course of muscular dystrophy—a disease of the voluntary muscles occurring mainly in children. The Association supports over 100 research projects in leading medical institutes, and operates the Institute of Muscle Disease for studying MD and allied diseases. Its clinics throughout the country provide diagnostic facilities, medical supervision, and assistance, as well as special recreation and education programs for MD children. MDA helps defray the cost of wheel chairs, lifts, braces.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation hopes to conquer cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease of children and adolescents which affects the externally secreting glands of the body. As the mucus-producing glands discharge abnormally, a chronic lung condition develops. The outlook for the disease is improved when detected before permanent lung damage occurs. Methods of treatment have steadily improved with antibiotics, inhalation and vaporizing equipment. The Foundation now has 30 Care, Research, and Teaching Centers across the country.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society combats the chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system known as multiple sclerosis, which occurs mainly in young adults. The Society promotes research and encourages clinical studies of MS for greater ability in diagnosis, management of the disease, and evaluation of therapy. There are 29 clinics for patients supported wholly or in part by MS chapters. Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and rehabilitation services are provided for patients in whom the disease seems to be stabilized.

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults provides services to crippled children and adults designed to meet their special educational and rehabilitation needs. Among the four local chapters, the D.C. Society for Crippled Children offers classes, therapy sessions, and clinics for patients with almost every type of birth injury and accident, for whom services are not available elsewhere. The Society provides education for preschool to grade school age children. Among the many services now provided to all ages are occupational therapy, speech therapy, hearing aid services, and assistance with daily living.

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To help publicize the NHA-FSJC campaign, this rear screen projection unit has been set up to show films in the lobbies of Building 31 and the Westwood Building. Pictured with the unit are Junith Van Deusen (rear), publicity chairman for the drive here, and co-worker Betty Cochran, both of NCI.—Photo by Lou Cook.

Sooner or later, at least one member of every family in the National Capital Area will benefit from the services of one or more of the National Health Agencies.
APPOINTMENTS
(Continued from Page 1)

nifications has required that we speed and improve the mechanisms for the management and use of the biomedical literature, and enlarge NLM's role in the national complex of information processing."

Dr. Wilson will be responsible for NLM's extramural programs, including the support of medical library facilities, resources, training, fellowships, and the support of scientific publications.

Miss Corning will direct NLM's program of support to biomedical publications in this country and abroad.

Background Cited

Dr. Wilson was named Assistant to the NIH Associate Director for Training in July 1963, after serving two years as Chief of the Training Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Previously she was with the Veterans Administration as Chief of the Residency and Internship Division, Chief of the Professional Training Division, and finally as Assistant Director of the Education Service.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1924, Dr. Wilson attended Bryn Mawr and received her M.D. from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in 1949. After interning at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Hospitals, she was a resident at Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh and Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Fla.

NIH to Have 4 Exhibits
At Federation Meeting

As a result of a change of plans, NIH will not maintain a conference room at the Chicago meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, April 12-17, as reported in the March 24 issue of the Record.

Instead, three Institutes and one Division will display institutional exhibits in the North Exhibit Hall of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The four NIH exhibitors and their exhibits are: National Institute of General Medical Sciences, "The Basics of Research"; National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, "Opportunities for Research"; National Institute of Dental Research, "Demonstration of Dental Caries as a Transmissible Disease"; and Division of Research Grants, "Developing Health Research Manpower."

These exhibits will be fully manned and on display from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday, April 13; 8:45 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday, April 14-16; and from 8:45 a.m. to 1 p.m., Friday, April 17.

New Evidence Shows Marked Efficacy
Of Drugs in Schizophrenia Treatment

New evidence of marked efficacy of drugs in the treatment of schizophrenia was released recently by Public Health Service and collaborating scientists.

The comprehensive study, supported and directed by the National Institute of Mental Health, shows that 95 percent of drug-treated schizophrenics improved within six weeks.

Seventy-five percent showed marked to moderate improvement, according to results of the two-and-a-half year study, reported in the current issue of "The Archives of General Psychiatry."

This is the first large-scale study in which acutely ill patients were treated in varying types of psychiatric hospitals. They ranged from small private hospitals to large State and Veterans Administration hospitals.

9 Hospitals Participate

Altogether, the Institute's Psychopharmacology Service Center enlisted nine hospitals for this Collaborative Study Group. Earlier studies of this type were limited to hospitals of a single kind.

These results, coupled with the findings from other Institute research, suggest these drugs will be highly effective tools for treating schizophrenics in comprehensive community mental health centers where the emphasis is on rapid and early treatment near the patient's home. The hope is that many of these patients could thus avoid tragic years in institutions.

The investigators explain that their findings make it "more feasible to treat acute psychoses in a variety of clinical settings rather than (solely) in public mental hospitals."

Patients Average 28 Yrs.

Patients in the study were young schizophrenics averaging 28 years of age, usually suffering either their first hospitalization or first psychosis. Ninety-one percent of the patients were hospitalized and had not received treatment for more than two years. Twenty-three percent of the patients in the control group showed no drug treatment.

The phenothiazine family of drugs was chosen because it contains the most promising members, which are effective against nearly all schizophrenic symptoms. The variety of symptoms affected by the drugs suggests that they have a basic antipsychotic action. They not only help the hostile, over-active patient, but also greatly benefit the apathetic, withdrawn patient.

The drugs alleviated the classic schizophrenic symptoms of hallucinations, thinking or speech disorders, bizarre motor behavior, inappropriate emotion, and disturbance of interpersonal relations. They were less effective against feelings of guilt, delusions of grandeur, and loss of memory.

Study Is Important

The study has important implications for the treatment of mental illness, one of the Nation's major health problems. About half the patients in U.S. hospitals are psychiatric cases, with half of these, schizophrenic.

The authors conclude that "The findings of this study lend strong support to the rising optimism about ... the treatment of acute schizophrenic psychoses. The effects of these drugs are not only quantitative ... they are also qualitative in that a wide range of schizophrenic symptoms and behavior are favorably altered."

The data were analyzed by the Biometric Laboratory, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and by the Psychopharmacology Service Center, NIH.
Mrs. de Lemos Named To Help Plan Standards

Maureen B. de Lemos of the Electroencephalography Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was one of 11 EEG technicians recently chosen from around the country to participate in examinations conducted as part of a training conference sponsored by the Public Health Service, American EEG Society, and American Society of EEG Technicians.

Hand-picked with the others because of her high degree of proficiency, Mrs. de Lemos is a native of Leeds, England, with over 16 years experience at her specialty.

She trained at National Hospital, Queen's Square, London, and later worked at the Neurological Institute, Montreal, Canada, for three years.

Mrs. de Lemos came to the U.S. and NIH in 1955. Since that time she has worked in NINDS's EEG Branch.

TUNNEL

(Continued from Page 2)

busy carrying items varying in value from a nickel to $1,000 or more.

During February 1964, the record of Grover T. Fletcher, Head of Housekeeping Services, showed that these eight miles had traveled a distance of more than 200 miles back and forth through the quarter-mile tunnel hauling almost 34,000 refuse cans, 250 animal cages and about 1,500 larger animals, and 4,000 trailers of animal food and bedding averaging around 600 pounds apiece.

And perhaps most staggering of all, in one month 2,149 laundry carts containing over 328,000 pounds of laundry go through the tunnel. That's more than seven tons of laundry every day.

Utility Tunnel Also Used

Also a part of tunnel traffic are the services supplied by the pipelines entering the Clinical Center through a utility tunnel which is separated from the mule-train tunnel by a concrete wall on the west side. This section of the tunnel carries the steam system, the chilled water system for air conditioning, the pneumatic mail tube, and two pipelines—one for compressed air, one for oxygen—for use in the Clinical Center.

With that much traffic, the tunnel is easily the busiest roadway on the NIH reservation. In fact, with the humming of the blower system to keep air-polluting products and odors out of the Clinical Center, the sounding of horns and clattering of "mules" constantly hauling long trailers behind them, the tunnel greatly resembles a

NIAID Report Reveals South Florida to Have High Arbovirus Activity

A National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases report has revealed South Florida as a region of considerable arthropod-borne virus (arbovirus) activity.

Arbovirus infections occurred in a small group of patients in Miami in 1958. Serologic studies in four of the five cases indicate that St. Louis encephalitis virus, or a closely related agent, was the probable cause.

Those cases occurred at the same time as similar ones in Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Republic of Panama, suggesting an outbreak of the disease in the Caribbean area.

A survey of serum specimens obtained from 64 Miami residents prior to the outbreak revealed that six had neutralizing antibodies to one or more arboviruses. Investigators found serologic evidence of infection with a group B arbovirus other than St. Louis encephalitis.

Large Epidemics Rare

Since large epidemics of St. Louis encephalitis are infrequent and the ratio of inapparent to apparent infection in such outbreaks ranges from 15:1 to 500:1, it is likely that undetected cases of St. Louis encephalitis virus infection occurred elsewhere in South Florida and the Caribbean Islands in 1958 and that this outbreak, the first to be recognized in Florida, may have been considerably more extensive than these cases suggest.

The report by Dr. N. Joel Ehrenkranz, Dr. William L. Pond, and Dr. Mary Jo Carter of the University of Miami School of Medicine and The Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, and Robert M. Pennington of the Laboratory of Tropical Virology, NIAID, appeared in The American Journal of Medicine.

Somerville Duvall, SMB, To Retire April 24th

Somerville Duvall, a Procurement Source Specialist in the Purchasing Standards Unit, Procurement Section, Supply Management Branch, OAM, will retire April 24 after almost 30 years of service with the Public Health Service.

Mr. Duvall, who attended Strayer College in Baltimore, Md., joined the then National Institute of Health in July 1934 as a laboratory attendant. He later served as a junior clerk.

In September 1944 he joined the Supply Management Branch as a property and supply clerk. He later became a purchasing agent and then Procurement Source Specialist, a position he has held since 1957.

A retirement luncheon will be tendered Mr. Duvall by his fellow employees next Friday.

Mr. Duvall resides in Jessup, Md., with his wife and daughter. In retirement, he plans to open his own business.

Chamber Music Finale To Be Given Friday

The third and final of the chamber music concerts, presented as part of the Fifth Annual Concert Series, will be held next Friday (April 10) at 8:00 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The regular basic string quartet, composed of Nancy Ellsworth, violin, Eugene Dreyer, violin; Mark Ellsworth, viola, and Jean Robbins, cello, will be joined by Ervin Klinkon, cello.

Admission is by ticket only, on sale at the Film Desks in the Clinical Center and the R&W office in Building 31, at $1 for adults. Children under 12 are admitted free but must have tickets. Patrons may obtain tickets from the Patient Activities Section.

Members of the cast of "Flower Drum Song" rehearse a scene from the musical to be presented here April 30, May 1, 2 and 3 by the Hamsters, dramatic group of the R&W Association. Mei Li (Janet Sperling) is examined by Dr. Fong (Julian Morris), one of the Chinese elders, to determine whether she is as pretty as stated in the marriage contract. Her wouldn't suitors, Wang Ta (Dr. Richard Srebro), looks on with interest.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Marguerite Entwistle, Personnel Clerk in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, receives a cash award and superior performance certificate from Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Institute Director. Dr. Powell noted that Mrs. Entwistle has demonstrated an intelligent interest in both personnel management and Institute programs and was cited for "her high rate of productivity and her ability in relieving the personnel specialist of many duties."—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

New York subway minus the trains.

And it is nearly as busy. In consequence, the men who operate the "mules" and load and unload those refuse cans point out that tunnel traffic could be handled more safely and expeditiously if those who send supplies through it would:

• Carefully separate all glassware;
• Label garbage cans bearing infectious or otherwise dangerous waste materials, and
• Keep the plastic lines in those cans which require them.

It was also reiterated that tunnel service will be more efficient if NIH employers will remember it was built for mule trains—not pedestrians.

To Help Plan Standards

Mrs. de Lemos Named To Help Plan Standards

This section of the tunnel separates the mule-train traffic from the tunnel service. The blower tunnel carries up to 800 miles of laundry daily.