U. S. Team Visits Soviet, European Research Center

A 5-man team of outstanding American rheumatologists, headed by Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is currently on a one-month tour of rheumatology centers in the U.S.S.R. and the four Scandinavian countries.

The tour, sponsored by NIAMD, was arranged in accordance with a 1958 agreement between Russia and the United States to exchange missions in scientific fields.

A group of three top-ranking Russian arthritis specialists visited American research institutions in 1962 when the exchange program was renewed and amended to include rheumatic diseases. The group also attended a symposium here sponsored by NIAMD.

The U.S. delegation, which left April 28, already has visited rheumatology centers in the Soviet, European States to exchange missions in scientific fields.

The relationship between archaeological findings and the diseases of various continents was one of the aspects of a lecture by Dr. Reinhard J. C. Hoeppli, distinguished medical historian, describing his current work at a recent seminar of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

An NIAMD grantee, Dr. Hoeppli is presently compiling and writing a documented history of parasitic diseases that existed in Africa before the advent of modern medicine. He is attempting to determine the extent to which parasitic diseases were exported and scattered by the slave trade. Dr. Hoeppli pointed out that onchocerciasis, for example, is generally believed to have been brought to Central America by slaves. Yet an early Spanish report on native populations in the Western Hemisphere detailed symptoms of an illness among the natives that must have been onchocerciasis.

To gather data for his book, Dr. Hoeppli will travel in Africa, Europe, Central and South America where he will visit museums, libraries, and other places to study old records, statues, and even pottery. African art objects frequently...

STATISTICIAN'S AIM: To Unravel Uncertainties That Affect Scientific Conclusions

By Tony Anastasi

Atomic particles and people with high blood pressure may have something in common, according to Prof. George A. Barnard, one of the world's foremost statisticians. Prof. Barnard is visiting the National Heart Institute to deliver a series of lectures on "Fundamental Concepts in Statistical Inference."

As Professor of Mathematical Statistics at Imperial College of the University of London since 1954, Prof. Barnard says that the methods of analyzing the disintegration of the atomic particles, and of analyzing the effects of the various factors which contribute to hypertension are somewhat similar.

Explains Goal

Prof. Barnard, whose 10 lectures are being sponsored by the NIH's Biometrics Research Branch, says that the statistical problem of analyzing the two groups is exactly the same. "One helped the other."

His goal in the current lectures, the Professor explains, is "to expand and develop the ideas which originated with Sir Ronald Fisher, whose major contribution was the idea that there are various kinds...

NIH Anticipates 3-Year Period Of Construction

This year will see the beginning of a major period in the development of facilities essential to fulfillment of NIH research missions.

During this period, expected to last about three years, construction activity will be almost constant on the NIH grounds. One building—the extension to Building 12—is now underway, and the extension to the DBS Building (No. 29) will be started in early fall. New Cancer and Neurology-Mental Health buildings will be started late this year.

Other projects to be undertaken during the latter part of this three-year period will be an extension to the General Office Building, and Library and Cafeteria additions to the Clinical Center.

Plans for Future

Planning for these facilities has included not only immediate research needs, but future requirements necessary to keep abreast of expanding research programs.

One project that embodies this concept of future planning more than any of the others is the expansion and updating of all utilities servicing NIH buildings.

These utilities include such services as steam and chilled water for heating and cooling, electricity, street lighting, and a myriad of other services that are supplied or...

Dr. Shannon to Be Host To SEATO Sec't General

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, will be host to Konthi Suphamongkhon, Secretary-General of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and Mrs. Konthi at a luncheon to be held in Conference Room 6 of Building 31 on Tuesday, May 26.

Guests at the luncheon will include representatives from the Office of International Research, the Department of State, Agency for International Development, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and Naval Medical Research Institute.
Medical History Group Elects Officers May 21

Officers for the coming year will be elected at the next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, Thursday, May 21, at 8 p.m. in Wilson Hall.

Following the elections there will be two presentations. Lt. Cmdr. William Monaco, U.S. Naval Hospital, will speak on "Elisha Kent Kane: Arctic Explorer," and Capt. Lawrence C. McHenry, Jr., Walter Reed Army Medical Center, will speak on "The Medical Iconography of Dr. Samuel Johnson." Visitors are welcome.

in his death benefits; otherwise, the beneficiaries will share equally. If a designated beneficiary dies before the employee, his rights to the death benefits end automatically.

President Lauds Service

President Johnson recently underscored the importance of the Federal career service. He said: "Very much of what we are to be as a nation—and what we are to achieve as a people—depends upon the caliber and character of the Federal career service. In no other endeavor can you serve your country’s cause—or the values on which we stand—than in the public service."

His remarks were addressed to college seniors in the Civil Service Commission’s annual Career Outlook Letter.

Interest in Employment

During the 4-month period since new Civil Service examinations and standards for stenographers and typists were announced, the NIH Board of Civil Service Examiners has conducted 2,885 tests for stenographer and typist applicants.

Of this total, 1,115 were found eligible, including those who are available for summer work only, as well as those who are available for career conditional appointment.

Additional applicants in the groups tested may also be found eligible, when certificates of their stenographic and/or typing proficiency are received from their schools. They may also establish eligibility in a retest by the Board.

Carlos Spear, Captain of the Bombing 10 Bombers (left), shakes hands with Jerry Farlow, Captain of the Computers, prior to the season's first game. In the center is Alfred Beamum, umpire. The Bombers won 14-3.

Youth Center to Hold Dance for Building Fund

To raise money for its building fund, the Greater Washington-Maryland Youth Center will hold a cabaret dance in the Silver Spring Armory, adjoining the D.C. Transit terminal, on Friday, May 29, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Music will be by Sammy Woods’ combo. Tickets at $2.50 per person will be purchased from Adrian Lofquist, Bidg. 10, Rm. 2D17, Ext. 65590.

U.S. Savings Bond Drive Offers Chance to Save

The 1964 U. S. Savings Bond Drive at NIH is well underway under the chairmanship of Mrs. Donald F. Powell, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Services, serving as Chairman.

Dr. Powell has pointed out that this is the one drive at NIH in which people are not asked to “give” but are “given” an opportunity to save.

Keymen Appointed

Keymen for all Institutes and Divisions have been appointed and are now contacting employees with savings bond information. The drive will extend through the end of this month.

Bond investments are safe and dependable, and the purchaser can be sure of their earning power. U. S. Savings Bonds are just like cash in the bank. In that they can be redeemed as quickly and easily as a personal check.

Employee participation through the payroll deduction plan insures a regular savings program. Employees can build up a savings with a deduction as low as $3.75 each pay day, and at salary percentages, providing the amount is divisible into the price of the bond with no remaining fraction.

Bonds Not Taxed

Savings bonds are not subject to local or State taxes, and interest derived from them need not be reported as Federal income until they are cashed.

Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division of Research Services, is serving as the 1964 Savings Bond Campaign Chairman for the Public Health Service, including headquarters and field stations.

Dr. Gillespie Heads Alert On Respiratory Diseases

Dr. Louis Gillespie, Jr., of the Experimental Therapeutics Branch, National Heart Institute, has accepted the chairmanship of the Respiratory Disease Symptom Alert, conducted May 1-June 15 by the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association.

The Alert is an educational activity financed by Christmas Seal funds to increase public awareness of respiratory diseases.
Dr. Brody Wins Award For His Research in Muscular Dystrophy

A National Institutes of Health neurologist recently received an award for his work leading to a better understanding of muscular dystrophy and other muscle diseases.

Dr. Irvin Brody, Clinical Associate of the Medical Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was selected by a group in the American Academy of Neurology to receive the S. Weir Mitchell award.

The award and $300 honorarium were presented at the annual meeting of the Academy in Denver, Colo., April 16. Following is a reading of the winning manuscript, "The Significance of Multiple Molecular Forms of Lactated Dehydrogenase in Human Skeletal Muscle."

Describing Staining Technique

In it Dr. Brody described a new staining technique that revealed enzyme changes in the muscle cells of patients with muscular dystrophy and other muscle diseases. The work sheds light on the biochemical abnormalities associated with muscle weakness.

Following completion of his 2-year assignment in July of this year, Dr. Brody plans to return to the neurology staff at Duke University Medical Center, where he received previous training.

Awarded in the name of a famous neurologist and medical historian of the 19th Century, the S. Weir Mitchell award is presented yearly to a junior member of the American Academy of Neurology, a society of physicians specializing in diseases of the brain and nervous system. Another Institute neurologist, Dr. W. King Engel, received the award two years ago.

Employee Cooperation Sought in Radiation Counter Studies

The Clinical Center is requesting the cooperation of a large number of NIH employees in studies involving the use of its whole-body radiation counter.

Requests for the employee tests will help to establish standards for the clinical use of the counter, the first whole-body radiation detector capable of recording separately the amount of radioactivity in 18 different sections of the body (reported in NIH Record of Nov. 6, 1962).

Information will be obtained as to the amount of naturally occurring radioactivity each living person has been accumulating since birth, and also the amount produced by fallout.

"Since each whole-body counter is slightly different," according to Dr. Howard L. Andrews, Clinical Center Radiation Safety Officer, "we must establish our own standards here at NIH."

Measurements Important

Measurement of the radioactivity in the body is an important part of the diagnostic procedures used for many Clinical Center patients. These measurements must be compared with those obtained from normal, healthy people.

Since the amount of radioactivity in a person's body varies with individuals in all age groups are needed.

Dr. Andrews emphasizes that volunteers will not be exposed to harmful radiation of any kind. On the contrary, he said, the counter room is the most radiation-free area of NIH. It is lined with 6½ inches of carefully cleaned steel armor plate, and every precaution has been taken to keep radiation out of the counting area.

No Discomfort Involved

No discomfort is involved for those participating in the tests. The counter room has a pleasant atmosphere, including recorded music.

Volunteers will be required to change into radiation-free hospital clothing to insure an accurate count. The entire counting procedure requires approximately 90 minutes.

Employees who wish to participate in the test should obtain permission from their supervisors and then go to the Employee Health Service, Bidg. 10, Rm. B2A06, to arrange an appointment.

The deadline for applications for the first whole-body radiation counter study is arranged by state.

Copies of the report are available from the Information Office, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Matysewski laboratory, clinics, and rehabilitation centers in Moscow, Kiev, Sochi, and Leningrad.

The delegates also attended the Soviet All-Union Rheumatological Conference in Moscow May 8-12, where three of the American delegates presented papers.

Dr. Bunim's papers dealt with the "Influence of Genetic and Environmental Factors on Occurrence of Rheumatoid Arthritis and Rheumatoid Factor in American Indians," a subject in which Russian scientists have expressed interest.

On May 16 the mission departed from Leningrad to visit centers for rheumatology in Helsinki and Helsinki, Finland; Stockholm, Sweden; Oslo, Norway; and Copenhagen, Denmark.

Other Members Listed

Other members of the American delegation are Dr. Donald W. LaMont-Havers, Medical Director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; Dr. Gene H. Stollerman, Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University School of Medicine; Dr. John H. Vaughan, Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine; and Dr. Morris Ziff, Professor of Medicine, Southwest Medical School, University of Texas.

Arrangements for the visit were made by the Office of International Health with the NIH Office of International Research.

Dr. Laki Named Chief Of Newly Established NIAMD Laboratory

Appointment of Dr. Koloman Laki as Chief of the newly created Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry at NIH has been announced by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Formerly the Section on Physical Biochemistry in the Laboratory of Physical Biology, the new laboratory will be responsible for conducting research on muscle and blood proteins, the physical and enzymatic properties of muscle proteins, and evolutionary aspects of the fibrinogen-thrombin interaction, among other studies.

Dr. Laki had been Chief of the old Division since 1951. A native of Hungary, he attended the University of Szeged where he majored in biochemistry, receiving his Ph.D. in organic chemistry and biochemistry from that institution in 1958.

Prior Work Cited

Dr. Laki taught and did research at Szeged from 1933 to 1944 with a year's absence in 1938-1939 at the University of Manchester, England, as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation.

From 1945 through 1947 he served on the faculty of the Institute of Biochemistry at the University of Budapest. In 1947 he became a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and received the highest Hungarian prize, the Kossuth Prize, for scientific accomplishment.

Dr. Laki spent most of 1948 as a visiting professor at the University of Leeds, England. Later that year he came to NIH as a Special Research Fellow in the Laboratory of Physical Biology, NIAMD.

Health Plan Enrollment Open Until Tomorrow

The deadline for applications for the comprehensive health insurance program for Visiting Scientists and other professional workers who cannot be covered through the Public Health Service has been extended until tomorrow, May 20. Thereafter the policy will not be available until June 1965.

The program, available through Group Hospitalization, Inc., and Medical Service of D.C. (Blue Cross-Blue Shield), will offer coverage beginning June 1.

Further details on the program are available from the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Ext. 66971, Rm. B1B38, Building 31.
CONSTRUCTION
(Continued from Page 1)

Key Traits Set Creative Youth Apart From Peers, Parloff's Study Shows

Key traits which distinguish the potentially creative young scientist from his fellows have been uncovered in a new study by a National Institute of Mental Health scientist.

Dr. Morris B. Parloff, Chief of the Section on Personality of the Institute’s Laboratory of Psychology, described his findings at the meeting of the Academy of PsychanaUysis in Los Angeles, May 2.

He selected 575 top male applicants in the 1963 Westinghouse Science Talent Search for the project. A team of judges divided these high school students into three groups, the potentially more creative (Group One), moderately creative (Group Two), and the least creative (Group Three), on the basis of their science projects.

Three Groups Tested

The boys averaged 17.3 years of age and were of high intelligence; 58 percent were professional men, one-third of whom were scientists.

Each of the three groups of boys was given tests, including the California Psychological Inventory. The groups were compared with each other, and the top group, Group One, was compared with 45 research scientists and 40 architects who were rated by their contemporaries as highly creative.

Dr. Parloff found that Group One rated much higher than Group Three in ambition, independence, the efficient use of intelligence, and in perceptiveness. It also was more rebellious and more original.

Group Two was rated slightly lower than Group One in these traits. The top group enjoyed a greater sense of well-being and greater self-control, while Group Two, which was moderately creative, was more oversensitive.

Men, Boys Compared

When the men were compared with the boys, both showed a high sense of personal worth. A clinical assessment of the boys' personality inventories showed that they had many of the traits which other investigators have found in highly creative men.

These include persistence, independence, assertiveness, skepticism, wide range of interests, stubbornness, impatience with supervision, indifference to convention, an awareness of the feelings of others, and an indifference to them, and little interest in personal relationships.

Next, Dr. Parloff will study the family backgrounds of the three groups of students, hoping to determine what sorts of environment and child raising practices are most stimulating to creative children.

A long term follow-up study will also be carried out to determine how personality, capacity, and environment interact to inhibit or facilitate creative ability in later years.

Francis P. McGrath, Sr., DRG Toxicologist, Dies

Francis P. McGrath, Sr., Executive Secretary of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Study Section, Division of Research Grants, died April 26 at Georgetown University Hospital.

Before coming to NIH in 1956, he was affiliated with the Army Chemical Center, Aberdeen, Md., as Assistant Chief of the Gassing Branch. During his 15 years at the Center he worked extensively on toxicology of nerve gases.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. McGrath received his A.B. degree in science from Georgetown University in 1936, and his M.S. in biochemistry from the same school in 1938. He did additional graduate study at Georgetown and the University of Maryland.

He is survived by his wife, Monica; a son, Francis P., Jr., and a daughter, Eileen, all of the home address, 1806 Acalen Dr., Silver Spring, Md., and his mother Ellen McGrath; a sister, Margaret O'Brien, and a brother, Thomas J., all of 4433 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The greatest art enlightens the conscious mind as well as the subconscious.—Jacques Lipchitz; from Conversations With Artists.
Investigation of Infantile Spinal Muscular Atrophy Aided by Histochemistry

Scientists of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness currently are conducting studies designed to clarify the relationship between muscle fiber alterations in infantile spinal muscular atrophy and histochemical fiber type.

In denervated infantile muscle, the different histochemical types of fibers show a specific pattern of fiber atrophy and hypertrophy.

Two muscle fiber populations of the human skeletal muscle system have been identified by histochemical staining as type I and type II. This is considered to constitute an irrefutable signature of normal muscle fibers.

Under normal conditions muscle fiber typing is derived from inherent and constant characteristics of muscle fibers, as demonstrated by characteristic signatures with the myofibrillar A-band ATPase reaction.

Conclusion Supported

This conclusion was supported by demonstrating histochemical staining characteristics to be uniform throughout the length of the muscle fibers; nonenzymatic morphologic differences to be consistent between type I and type II fibers; size differences occurring between type I and type II to be consistent; and characteristic histochemical and morphological differences between type I and type II to be present even in postmortem material.

Biopsy specimens from quadriceps muscle of seven infants with infantile spinal muscular atrophy (Werdinger-Hoffmann disease) were studied.

The ATPase histochemical signature was found to be unchanged in denervated infantile muscle, it was also found that the proportion of light and dark fibers remains the same in the denervated muscle, and the architectural appearance of the muscle fibers in denervated infantile or adult muscle stained with this reaction appeared relatively unchanged.

Explanation Needed

Two observations from the present study still require explanation. Type I fibers appear to undergo severe atrophy and hypertrophy while type II fibers are altered little or not at all.

One possible answer is that both are denervated at the same time, but one is more susceptible to change.

A second possibility is that each type was originally innervated by different types of anterior horn cells which showed different susceptibility to the disease process.

The second observation, that hypertrophy and atrophy both occur mainly among the fiber type I, is also open to further study.

It is possible that there is some difference among the fibers of type I, and that further histochemical methods may demonstrate basic differences among atrophied and hypertrophied type I fibers which would preclude their being typed together.

These studies by Drs. Gerald M. Penichet and W. King Engel, Medical Neurology Branch, NINDS, were reported in Neurology.
STATISTICIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

of uncertainty, some measurable and some not, and that the job of the mathematical statistician is to unravel the uncertainties that affect conclusions drawn from scientific experiments.”

Enjoying his third visit to the United States, Prof. Barnard was invited here by Jerome Cornfield, Acting Chief of the NIH’s Biometrics Research Branch.

Referring to Prof. Barnard’s lectures, Mr. Cornfield said, “They are stimulating and lucid and his comments on some of our unsolved problems are especially penetrating.”

A graduate of St. John’s College, Cambridge, England, Prof. Barnard was a graduate student at Princeton University from 1957-59.

Develops Test Methods

In England during World War II, he developed sequential methods of testing, whereby the number of trials in analyzing a subject are not fixed in advance but the number depends on the results of earlier trials.

This method led to considerable economy in fuses and a significant savings for the British Government. Prof. Barnard was honored with the Guy Medal of the Royal Statistical Society, partially for his achievement in fuse economy.

He is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, a member of the International Statistical Institute, Chairman of the British Institute of Statisticians and President of the Operational Research Society.

He enjoys viola playing, camping and boating. Despite the fact he once misjudged the tides and his home-made boat dumped his family into the water, he continues to build his own boats.

NIH ORCHESTRA PRESENTS

CONCERT HERE MAY 26

The NIH Orchestra, conducted by Mark Ellsworth, will present the second concert of its fifth season on Tuesday evening, May 26, at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The program will open with Mozart’s overture to Don Giovanni. Featured as soloist in Beethoven’s first piano concerto in C major will be Miss Mary E. Corning, recently appointed Head of the Publications and Translations Division of the National Library of Medicine, who has also been named Executive Secretary of the Public Health Service Advisory Committee for Scientific Publications, Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of NLM, announced May 1.

The 15-member Advisory Committee provides a review mechanism, in coordination with the PHS Division of Research Grants, for applications for grants to support scientific publications in the biomedical field. The committee also advises and makes policy recommendations to the Office of the Surgeon General regarding PHS support of scientific publications.

Prepares Special Studies

The committee was formally established in 1962 under NLM and began operating in 1963.

From 1960 until 1964 Miss Corning prepared special studies for the Federal Council for Science and Technology and for the President’s Science Advisory Committee, and participated in the development of U.S.-Japan Scientific Programs and the development and administration of international cooperative research programs between the U.S. and foreign universities.

From 1950 to 1960 she was Assistant Editor of Journal of the Optical Society of America and Editor-in-Chief of the 40-volume Analytical Subject Index for the Journal.

MEMBERSHIPS CITED

She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a Fellow of the Optical Society of America, a member of the American Chemical Society and of the U.S. National Committee for the International Commission for Optics.

As U.S. National Liaison Officer for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, she prepared a study on The Organization of Scientific Research in the U.S., the first single document covering all aspects of U.S. scientific organization.

Miss Corning was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1925. She received a B.A. from the Connecticut College for Women in 1947 and an M.A. in physical chemistry from Mount Holyoke College in 1949.

A brat is a child who acts like your own but belongs to a neighbor.—The Washington Post.

P H S Publication Lists

Awards in FY 1963

For Advanced Training

Training grants, research fellowships, traineeships, and research career awards totaling $201,078,472 were awarded by the Public Health Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

A detailed accounting, by State and institution, of these awards for advanced training in the medical and biological sciences is contained in a new publication just issued — Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1963 Funds, Part II.

Is 2d of Series

This publication is the second in a series of five. Parts I, III, and IV, published earlier, contain complete listings of grants made by the PHS in support of research projects, construction of research and hospital facilities, and health services, respectively.

Part V, to be published later, will present supplementary summaries of all grant and award programs by type, amount, state, and recipient institution.


The price is $1. Parts I, III, and IV, costing $1.50, 30 cents, and 30 cents, respectively, are available from the same source. Ask for publication No. 1079, Parts I, III, and IV.

Dr. Felix Pays Tribute

To Kennedy Leadership

At N. Y. World’s Fair

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, was the keynote speaker at recent ceremonies at the New York World’s Fair in observance of National Mental Health Week.

The event, held outside the U.S. Pavilion, was sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health as a tribute to the late President John F. Kennedy for his great concern for, and championship of, the mentally disabled.

In speaking of President Kennedy’s leadership which resulted in the new community mental health program, Dr. Felix said, “He made the sum of many dreams come true which heretofore had had little or no unifying influence . . . and thus became the spokesman for a people without a voice.”

Other speakers included officials from the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, and NHM. Frank McGee of the National Broadcast Company was master of ceremonies.

Excerpts from President Kennedy’s Mental Health Message delivered to the Congress on February 5, 1963, were read by actor Hume Cronyn, co-star of “Hamlet.”

Research Grants Index

Published in 2 Volumes

The Public Health Service has published the Fiscal Year 1963 Research Grants Index, a 15,800 PHS research grants and contracts representing nearly a half billion dollars.

This 1,650-page publication is published this year in two volumes. The first volume lists the grants and contracts under 6,391 main subject headings, arranged alphabetically, and 2,017 sub-headings.

Volume II contains three appendices. The first lists the grants by grant number; the second classifies them under approximately 60 general research areas; and the third is an alphabetical list of investigators.

INDEX IS UNIQUE

The Index is unique in that it presents research in progress. This enables the scientist to explore research in a given field before papers can be published by the investigators.

The Research Grants Index is published concurrently with the Research Documentation, Section of Research Grants.


Mary E. Corning of NLM Named Executive Sect

Of Advisory Committee

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A brat is a child who acts like your own but belongs to a neighbor.—The Washington Post.
NIAID Lab Seeks Volunteers For Study of Common Cold

The Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, again is in need of volunteers for its continuing study of the "common cold." Researchers have substituted a new technique in the study, designed to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses, which requires a simple gargle (instead of nasal washings) plus the two blood specimens.

Interested NIH personnel with colds, preferably within the first three days of infection, may contact Mrs. Hilda Kennedy, Ext. 65811, for additional information. Participants are paid $2 for each blood sample.

Robert Carpenter Wins Markle Scholar Award

Dr. Robert R. Carpenter of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named one of the "Scholars in Academic Medicine" by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. The Markle Foundation program is designed to contribute toward the development of faculties of medicine in this country and in Canada. To this end, awards are given to support individual teachers, investigators and administrators in medicine.

The award to Dr. Carpenter is accompanied by a grant to be used over a 5-year period. In July, Dr. Carpenter will go to Houston, Texas, where he will be a Resident Professor of Medicine at Baylor University College of Medicine.

Dr. Carpenter received his B.S. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1954 and his M.D. from the University of Rochester in 1957. He has been with NIAID since 1960 and has been Acting Chief of the Clinical Immunology Section since 1963.

Dr. Conner Joins BSS

Dr. Mark H. Conner has been appointed Associate Chief for Research and Training Grants in the Division of Occupational Health, Bureau of State Services.

Dr. Conner began his Public Health Service career in 1959 as a Special Assistant to the Chief, Division of Research Grants. Subsequently he served as Executive Secretary of the Dental Study Section and Associate Referral Officer, DBS, and recently he has been a Grants Specialist in the National Cancer Institute.

DR. HOEPPLI

(Continued from Page 1)

have designs that represent symptoms of parasitic diseases.

Sculptured portrayals of both men and women have been found with greatly enlarged limbs suggestive of elephantiasis. From the age of the figures and from knowledge of the area where they were found, Dr. Hoeppli hopes to determine the time and place where certain parasitic diseases were present and were recognized by the natives.

Dr. Hoeppli noted that some African figures and masks are strikingly similar to Ecuadorian stone figures with mutilations apparently symbolic of yaws. A comparison of native art, said Dr. Hoeppli, shows the similarities and differences in the representation of parasitic diseases in widely separated countries.

Dr. Hoeppli has found interesting tribal customs related to parasitic diseases. As long ago as several hundred years, certain African tribes recognized a relationship between mosquitoes and the disease modern man knows as malaria.

Swamps Taboo

Designated as taboo for the tribes were certain low, swampy areas where mosquitoes bred. In tribal dialect the words for mosquito and the strange illness associated with it were the same.


Dr. Hoeppli is a consultant on the history of tropical medicine to the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine. He was former Resident Director of the Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicine in West Africa.

Regional Primate Center Opens at Wisconsin U.

Scientists and administrators from all sections of the country attended the official opening of the Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Wisconsin April 27-28.

Representing the NIH Division of Research Facilities and Resources which administers the regional primate research center program were Dr. Willard H. Eyestone, Chief of the Animal Resources Branch, and Dr. Joe R. Hold, also of that branch, who is in charge of the program.

A Public Health Service grant provided $1.2 million for the full cost of construction, and additional awards support the Center's core scientists and all operational costs.

Many Fields Covered

Under the direction of Dr. Harry F. Harlow, internationally renowned behavioral scientist, the Regional Primate Center is a resource for scientists of the University of Wisconsin and other institutions, especially those in the midwest region.

Studies conducted by the Center's scientists are large in the fields of psychology, neurochemistry, psychopharmacology, neuroendocrinology, experimental pathology, and primate medicine which includes clinical support for the research projects being carried out at the Center.

The first center, the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Oregon, was completed in 1962. In various stages of construction or planning are the five other centers at the University of Washington, Emory University, Tulane University, Harvard University, and the University of California at Davis.

The "bold new approach" to mental health problems is described in pamphlet

The "bold new approach" to mental health problems in the United States Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 is described in the pamphlet "Community Mental Health Centers," issued last week by the Public Health Service.

Prepared by the National Institute of Mental Health, the pamphlet gives details not only of the Community Mental Health Centers Act but of other federally aided programs in the mental health field.

These include the Hospital Improvement Program and the Interstate Training Program, both aimed at upgrading the quality of care in State hospitals and institutions for the retarded, and grants-in-aid for State planning of comprehensive mental health services.

Reports of promising community-oriented services throughout the country, some of them supported by NIH grants, are included to inform the increasing number of persons concerned with strengthening community mental health programs about new and interesting developments.

Examples Given

Among the examples cited are the "crisis unit" at Northern State Hospital, Pedro-Wagoner, Washington, which is able to return to the community a high percentage of patients admitted after an average stay of 22 days.

The work of "Teacher-Moms" to educate and treat severely emotionally disturbed children in Elmont, N.Y., is another program which has proved its effectiveness.

Also listed in the pamphlet are sections on recent State legislation relating to mental health, a calendar of events for 1964, and current reading. Of special interest is "Community Mental Health Advances," PHS Publication No. 1141, which may be obtained through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for 20 cents a copy.

New NIAID Appointments

Two new investigators have joined the staff of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Dr. Kendall G. Powers and Dr. Jordon L. Holtzmann are conducting, respectively, a program to screen various compounds for antimalarial activity and a study of the metabolism of malaria parasites.
EMPLOYEES RECEIVE MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS TODAY

TWENTY-NINE employees named to receive cash awards at the Thirteenth Annual NIH Awards Ceremony at 8 p.m. today in the Clinical Center auditorium are pictured on this page, and one who receives an outstanding performance rating. Others receive 40- and 30-year service pins and certificates. All identifications left to right.

Photos by Sam Silverman

Janet E. Modery wins a sustained superior performance award and Hazel Rea an outstanding performance rating. Both are members of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Recipients of special act or service awards are these members of the Laboratory of Blood and Blood Products, Division of Biologics Standards: Donna C. Williams, Rita S. Conray, Ann L. Dayton and Eleanor G. Morrison.

Winners of a group award for special act or service are these members of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Information staff: Linda Perry, Hilah B. Thomas and Nancy Hawes.

Evelyn M. Rosenstein of the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, receives a sustained superior performance award; Virginia P. Woodard is a special act or service award winner, and Rose S. Doying wins a sustained superior performance award. The latter are members of the Research Grants Review Branch, DRG.

Recipients of sustained superior performance awards are Ray R. Reed of the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Edna G. Ketchum of the Office of the Director, National Institute of Dental Research.

Standing: Lucille S. Dublin, Adelle L. Carrington, Ida M. Fleck and Elizabeth B. Balls. Seated: Rebecca W. Mitchell, Bertha Robinson and (far right) Corinna L. Ford, all of the Clinical Center Laundry Section, are winners of sustained superior performance awards. Elizabeth A. Roth, second from right, a Clinical Center nursing assistant, is the recipient of a beneficial suggestion award.

Homer G. Renfro and Joan M. Crist of the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, and Gerald O. Taylor of the Laboratory Aids Branch, DRB, receive awards for beneficial suggestions.

These members of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, winners of sustained superior performance awards, are Mel Rose Canady of the Ophthalmology Branch, Joseph B. Proctor of the Medical Neurology Branch, and Grace C. Ream of the Laboratory of Biophysics.