Dr. Hertz Named Scientific Director Of the NICHD

Dr. Roy Hertz has been appointed Scientific Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, it was announced last week by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

As Scientific Director of the Institute, Dr. Hertz will be responsible for developing the laboratory and clinical research programs here and elsewhere. He will be principal scientific advisor to the Director of the Institute.

Goal Described

The goal of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development is the study of the whole individual and research into the normal processes of growth and development. One area of major importance will be research related to medical and biological aspects of the population problem.

Throughout his career Dr. Hertz has made significant contributions to the knowledge of ovulation, the physiology of menstruation and pregnancy, and the problems of growth and development. His scientific advisor on Intramural Programs since 1959, has been named Chief of the section.

Study of Squid Axon Advances Nervous System Understanding

By Steven E. Beasley

The squid—a pearly, ten-armed sea animal that swims the world's oceans by jet propulsion—stars in a daily program at NINDB's Laboratory of Biophysics. Because of its giant nerve fiber (axon), the squid has made possible research which has significantly advanced understanding of the nervous system during the past thirty years.

A foot-long creature, the squid belongs to the highest class of mollusks, which includes its cousin, the octopus. In the squid's long, cigar-shaped body, giant axons carry messages (impulses) which control the animal's rapid intake and outward squirting of water, by which it propels itself in a forward or backward direction.

Fibers Carry Signals

The big nerve fibers function much as those of humans, carrying signals from the brain to the body's muscles and glands.

The squid's giant axon, a single nerve fiber one-fiftieth of an inch thick (about the thickness of a silk thread), can be isolated in 2-inch portions and kept alive in salt water for several hours. Research scientists who work with these axons stress the importance of information obtained can serve as a foundation upon which future longitudinal American population studies can be built.

One specific goal of the study will be to gather data on the rapidly changing attitudes toward family planning practices that have taken place during the last five years. This information will then be analyzed and compared with findings from the 1955 and

Contract for Study Of Family-Planning Goes to Princeton

American family planning practices will be surveyed by Princeton University under terms of a $377,288 contract from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The survey, called "The National Fertility Study," will be patterned along the lines of two previous Growth of American Family studies conducted in 1955 and 1960. This study, however, will extend and improve upon information gathered in the earlier surveys.

Data From 6,200

The new study will gather data on family planning practices from a national sample of some 6,200 married women in the 18-54 age group. Data obtained in the survey will supplement the previous studies and will be used as a base of reference for prospective studies on fertility control practices and their influence on the health of women and children.

The study will also prove important because information obtained can serve as a foundation upon which future longitudinal American population studies can be built.

One specific goal of the study will be to gather data on the rapidly changing attitudes toward family planning practices that have taken place during the last five years. This information will then be analyzed and compared with findings from the 1955 and

Dr. Philip Lee Appointed To New DHEW Position

Dr. Philip Randolph Lee was appointed recently to a newly established position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He will serve in the area of health and medical affairs.

Dr. Lee comes to the Department from the Agency for International Development where he has served for the last two years as Director of Health Services in AID's Office of Technical Cooperation and Research.

New Operations Section Established by NIDR

Dr. Francis A. Arnold Jr., Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, recently announced the establishment of a new Operations Section in the Extramural Programs Branch of the Institute.

The new section will provide coordination of extramural operational functions including grants processing, management, analysis and evaluation of program, and general administrative services.

Raymond A. Morrison, a Program Analyst in the Extramural Programs Branch since 1959, has been named Chief of the section.

The North Atlantic squid (Loligo) captures its prey by engulfing it with tentacles. Propulsion is accomplished by expelling water from the siphon, located just below the eye. Siphon is controlled by impulses from giant axon, an unusually large nerve fiber used in neurophysiology experiments at NINDB.—Drawing by Martin E. Finck.
4-Story Building 12A Near Completion, Designed for Computer Science Center

Except for finishing touches and landscaping, construction of the 4-story extension to Building 12 is now complete. Numbered 12A, the new building, including the remodeling of a large part of Building 12, was handled directly by the Plant Engineering Branch of the Division of Research Services rather than by the General Services Administration. The total cost of the building was $1.4 million.

The surrounding area, including a sunken garden at the southwest corner of Building 12A, will be landscaped this fall. Special attention will be given to upgrading the present industrial appearance of the area.

The new extension, located north of Building 12, measures 86 feet by 162 feet and contains 60,000 gross square feet. The net usable floor space is 39,246 square feet.

174 Office Spaces

There are 174 office spaces on the top four floors, and the basement will be used entirely for housing mechanical equipment. All computer operations will remain in Building 12.

A 2-story closed passageway connects the two buildings, but only the first-floor level is usable for this time. The second-floor level presently leads into the garage area of Building 12 and will be closed off until that area is renovated into office space at a later date.

The new extension has two elevators and a loading platform, located at the west end near the main entrance. Stairwells are located at the east and west ends of the building.

NIAID ‘Common Cold’ Study Again in Need of Volunteers

This notice, carried in the Aug. 24 issue of this paper, is reprinted at the request of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID.

The NIAID Laboratory of Infectious Diseases is again in need of volunteers for its continuing study of the “common cold.”

The researchers in this laboratory are attempting to isolate and identify the viruses which cause common colds.

Volunteers will be asked to contribute nasal washings plus two blood specimens. Interests of personnel with colds, preferably within the first three days of illness, may call Mrs. Sara Kelly, Ext. 6080, for additional information. Participants will be paid $2 for each blood sample.
Lloyd Stewart Named To Civil Defense Post

The appointment of Lloyd R. Stewart as Assistant for Civil Defense Mobilization at the National Institutes of Health was announced recently by George P. Morse, Chief of the Plant Safety Branch, OD.

Mr. Stewart succeeds Edward J. Stevens who recently became the Assistant for Civil Defense to the Acting Director of Field Administration, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Stewart will develop plans to increase survival chances of NIH employees and nearby Montgomery County residents in the event of major disaster. His first step will be to develop shelter management programs and self-protection plans and organizations.

Shelters to Be Stocked

NIH buildings already marked as fallout shelters are to be stocked with food, water, medical and other supplies, and personnel will be trained to manage each shelter area.

Mr. Stewart also will assist Mr. Morse in working with NIH mobilization officials and other Public Health Service officials in developing national plans and procedures for an Emergency Health Service.

Before joining NIH, Mr. Stewart served with the Planning Staff of the Small Business Administration.

He also had 25 years service with the Army, retiring in 1958 as a Lt. Colonel.

Mr. Stewart attended Indiana University and the University of Maryland.

Education Office Issues

College Financing Guide

Guidelines to help students and parents shop for the most favorable terms when borrowing money for college education are provided in a booklet recently issued by the Office of Education.

The 14-page publication, "Borrowing for College, A Guide for Students and Parents," discusses loans available through Federal, State, and college programs, and from commercial banks, finance companies, savings and loan associations and credit unions.


DRS's Glassblowing Unit Creates New, Unusual Glassware for Scientists' Use

NIH scientists use more than a half-a-million pieces of glassware each month. Most of it can be, and is, obtained from commercial sources. But research by its very nature demands innovation in techniques and equipment, including newly designed glassware.

To this end, NIH has its own Glassblowing Unit in the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch of the Division of Research Services. Tucked away in a corner of Building 13, the unit is made up of five men whose experience in glassblowing adds up to more than 100 years.

Whether it's a 5-gallon beaker, a flask within a flask, or a micropipette with an opening so small that it can only be seen with a microscope, one of these men can make it.

Since most of the work is on newly designed glassware, it is not a case of "you name it, we'll make it," but rather one of "you draw it and we'll make it," according to the Unit Chief, William Kump.

Under these circumstances the scientist designs his own equipment tailored to the needs of a particular experiment. He may want something as simple as an odd-sized test tube or as complicated as a circu-

By Bill Kleven

William Kump, Chief of the Glassblowing Unit, watches as Joe Fox heats a five-gallon jug prior to replacing a broken spout.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

1963 Study Shows Only 3.5 Percent of Nurses In Mental Health Work

A detailed study of data collected in a 1963 survey shows that only 3.5 percent of professional nurses were employed in mental health establishments, according to the National Institute of Mental Health.

An estimated 18,500 professional registered nurses were working in psychiatric settings during the first half of 1963, as compared with a total of 532,000 nurses employed in all settings.

The NIMH survey reported that 75 percent of the mental health nurses were employed in public hospitals for the mentally ill, 10 percent in public institutions for the mentally retarded, and 5 percent in private hospitals for the mentally ill.

Field Attracts Males

Relatively few were reported as employed in outpatient mental health clinics and private institutions for the retarded.

It was found that psychiatric nursing attracts more males (7 percent) than other areas of nursing (1 percent). The male nurse is older, with an average age of 43, than the female nurse, with an average age of 41, and has attained a higher level of education.

In addition, the male nurse has had more mental health nursing experience, averaging 14 out of a total of 17 years of professional experience, than the female nurse, who averages 8 years in mental health out of a total of 15 years in nursing.

The American Nurses' Association estimates that 90 percent of employed nurses have no college degree, 8 percent hold baccalaureate degrees, and 2 percent graduate degrees.

24 Percent Hold Degrees

Among mental health nurses, in contrast, 20 percent hold baccalaureate degrees and 4 percent graduate degrees.

Average work week for the mental health nurses surveyed was 43 hours, with a majority of their time spent in direct patient care. Males reported slightly more administrative duties and less time in patient care.

As the education level increases, the time spent in patient care decreases and the time spent in administration and teaching increases. Time spent in research was negligible.

The study was published in Mental Health Manpower Current Statistical and Activities Report, July 1965, by the Training and Manpower Resources Branch, NIMH.

Ralph Reeder Appointed

NIMH Personnel Officer

Ralph Charles Reeder has been appointed Personnel Officer for the National Institute of Mental Health, effective yesterday, September 7.

The appointment was announced by Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Institute Director, and John M. Sangster, Chief of the NIH Personnel Management Branch.

Mr. Reeder replaces Paul French who left the Institute in May to take a personnel assignment with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Mr. Reeder comes to NIH from the Agricultural Research Service in Hyattsville, Md., where he was Assistant to the Director of the Personnel Division.

J OINS PHS IN 1957

He has been with the PHS since 1957, first as a classification and personnel specialist at the Regional Office in Berkeley, Calif., and then as a supervisory placement specialist in Beltsville, Md.

He received his B.S. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley in 1957 and his M.A. from Hastings College in Nebraska in 1952. At Hastings he majored in philosophy and sociology.

A native of Longmont, Colo., Mr. Reeder served in the Army from 1952 to 1954 as a transportation agent in Paris, France.

Edward Wright fuses a new hose connection on a suction flask.

(See GLASSWARE, Page 7)
Dr. Andrews Retires as Radiation Safety Head; Serves PHS 28 Years

Dr. Howard L. Andrews, Radiation Safety Officer of the National Institutes of Health and Chief of the Radiation Center Department of Radiation Safety, retired from the Public Health Service August 31. He will become Assistant Health and Safety Officer at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center which is part of the University of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Andrews' affiliation with the Public Health Service dates from 1957. His research contributions have been vast and significant, including the development of instruments for measuring radiation, the biological effects of high doses of radiation, and the application of radioactive substances to clinical medicine.

He joined NIH just after the start of World War II, in the Division of Industrial Hygiene, and was named NIH Radiation Safety Officer in 1958. When the Clinical Center Radiation Safety Department was established in 1963, Dr. Andrews was appointed its Chief and held the two positions concurrently.

While conducting research on drug addiction at the PHS Hospital in Lexington, Ky., he was the first to demonstrate that the opiums tend to control the subjective reaction to pain rather than to suppress the sensation of it.

As the program of nuclear weapons testing developed, Dr. Andrews became involved as a member of the advisory panels considering the safety aspects of test detonations. Since 1945, when he became a PHS Commissioned Officer, he has worked primarily in the field of radiation biology. He headed the Radiobiology Section in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for 14 years and served as Chief of the Radiation Physics Section in the National Cancer Institute from 1959 to 1965.

Seventy Four Years

He received PHS Award

In February 1965, Dr. Andrews was awarded the PHS Medal for Meritorious Service for "his outstanding achievements in the broad field of physical biology." Dr. Andrews has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation Committee since its creation in 1956 and served as its Executive Secretary from 1959 to 1964.

He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, a member of the Radiation Research Society, and is currently President of the Health Physics Society. He has authored numerous articles on radiation physics and biology and co-authored the textbook, Nuclear Radiation Physics, which has been a standard college text since 1948.

Birth Deformities in Lambs Traced to Common Plant Found in High Altitudes

A series of birth deformities in lambs has been traced to a common plant found in high altitude feeding ranges in the Rocky Mountain area. The teratogenic effects result from the consumption of Veratrum californicum, one of a genus of poisonous herbs, by ewes during the breeding season.

This was reported at a recent NIH seminar by Dr. Wayne Binning of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. NIDR interest in this subject stems from the Institute's concern with congenital oral-facial malformations and the contributing influences of environmental factors.

Finding Is Significant

This finding is considered of great economic significance because congenital malformations in domestic animals have long been associated to genetic defects, with the most probable cause being the spraying of vegetation.

Dr. Binning is a veterinarian in charge of investigating the spraying of vegetation by plants at the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division in Logan, Utah. This work has been carried on in an effort to determine the etiology of the deformity occurring in the lambs in 1955.

Due to the sudden increase in the number of malformed lambs observed, as well as the specificity—cyclopecia (fusion of both eyes in the center of the head), hydrocephalus, and cleft palate, the investigators suspected an environmental insult, rather than a genetic factor, as the probable cause.

Determines Area First

Since a retrospective study could not be carried out, Dr. Binning first determined the geographical area where the incidence was highest. He found that the affected herds were grazing above 5,000 feet on moist, fertile ranges with a variety of plants for grazing.

To determine whether any of the plants might be the causative agent, Dr. Binning carried out a range-grazing experiment with ewes of known breeding date. He found that the animals ignored other palatable foliage in favor of V. californicum. He then fed V. californicum to the ewes in V. californicum-induced pregnancy.

The significance of the finding is that the incidence of congenital malformations in domestic animals can be controlled by controlling the spraying of vegetation by plants at the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division in Logan, Utah.

Toxic Response Noted

Many of the ewes also had a toxic response to the plant. Their symptoms ranged from vomiting to a dangerous slowing of heart and respiratory rate. The researchers found, however, that the toxic reaction lessened or disappeared if the plant was ingested in small amounts over a long period of time.

Research is Still Underway

Research is still underway in USDA laboratories to determine the metabolic pathway by which V. californicum exerts its teratogenic effect. Thus far the study has revealed one promising possibility: that an unidentified alkaloid, found in V. californicum, may be the causative agent.

The investigators suspect that the substance producing toxic symptoms in the ewes is not the same one that is responsible for the teratogenic effects. Also unknown is the reason, if any, of the plant on other grazing herds, such as cattle or horses. Identification of the responsible plant and its habitat, however, permits a practical preventive measure by grazing the ewes at lower altitudes.

The Statue of Freedom on the dome of the Capitol building is 195 feet tall, is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. At its base are the words E Pluribus Unum (Out of Many One).—The World Almanac.
John Roatch to Direct CC Social Work Dept.; Succeeds Ellen Ferris

John F. Roatch, Research Consultant, Clinical Center Social Work Department, was named Chief of the department, effective September 1, succeeding Ellen Walsh Ferris who resigned.

Mr. Roatch joined the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1959 and was assigned to the CC Social Work Department. He served as clinical social worker in the department's Mental Health and Heart Social Work Sections for five years prior to his appointment in 1964 as Research Consultant.

Prior Experience Cited

Before coming to NIH, Mr. Roatch was Chief Social Worker, Section on Alcoholism, Indiana State Health Department, Indianapolis, from 1956 to 1959. His previous experience included psychiatric social positions at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas; Dayton Receiving Hospital for Children, Dayton, Ohio; and Larned State Hospital, Larned, Kansas.

Mr. Roatch graduated magna cum laude from Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., in 1948, and attended the Graduate School of Sociology, University of Minnesota from 1948-1950. He received his M.S.W. at George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1953, and also took his doctoral training there in 1958-1964.

New Work Published

Mr. Roatch is the author of several articles in his field, including "Casework Treatment of Spouses of Severely Depressed Hospitalized Patients" which will be published soon.

Mrs. Ferris has been Chief of the CC Social Work Department since 1961. She came to NIH in 1947. She has received numerous awards for her work in the aging field. Her recent awards include the CNH Foundation Award for Research on Problems of Aging (1956) and the Stratton Award of the American Psychopathological Association (1960).
The Second Edition of Lab Animal Care Guide Is Broader in Scope

The Public Health Service has announced the publication of a second edition of the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care, a 45-page reference booklet for institutions with laboratory animal programs. The scope of the first edition, published in March 1965, has been expanded to include recommendations on care and facilities for large domestic animals.

"The second edition of the Guide," Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said, "reflects a growing recognition that the care of laboratory animals is an institutional responsibility as well as the responsibility of individual investigators.

The animal care programs of most institutions are based increasingly on this partnership of responsibility, and the recommendations in the Guide assume it.

The scientific community has long presented a scientific and ethical responsibility to provide humane care for experimental animals used in the service of man and animals," Dr. Terry added.

This commitment to high standards is expressed in the codes governing animal experimentation and care adopted by numerous scientific societies and institutions. The second edition of the Guide extends the methods and practices which have proved to be consistent with high quality animal care.

The new edition was prepared by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council) under a contract administered by the Animal Resources Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.
Dr. Meader Leaves NCI; 18-Yr. Career Parallels Research Grants Growth

Dr. Ralph G. Meader, Associate Director for Grants and Training of the National Cancer Institute, is leaving Federal employment in mid-September to assume responsibility for the administration of the research program at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He ends a term of service here that coincides with the period of rapid growth and expansion of the NIH research grants program.

Dr. Meader came to NCI in 1947 as a consultant and Scientific Director of the Cancer Research Grants and Fellowships Branch.

None of the other categorical Institutes of NIH had yet been created. The Division of Research Grants was less than two years old.

It was in 1947 that the grants and fellowships appropriation had for the first time reached $500,000. From 1938, when the NCI grant program had officially begun, until 1947, the figure had remained in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Research Expanded

By the time Dr. Meader took up his consultant post here the Fiscal Year 1948 appropriation approximated $2.5 million and the Congress had provided over $2 million to begin the NCI research facilities construction program which has expanded into the Health Research Facilities Program of NIH.

In May 1948, Dr. Meader joined NCI on a full-time basis and became successively Deputy Chief and Chief of the Research Grants Branch in the period 1948-60, and Associate Director for Grants and Training, 1960-65.

He was active in the development of policies and plans for the research and training programs of NIH and PHS generally, and was primarily responsible for such programs in NCI. The Institute's grant program has expanded to an annual appropriation of more than $72 million.

Much of Dr. Meader's own time has been devoted to work on the NCI Specialty Fellowships Board. During his service in both policy development and program operating capacities he has advised and been sought by other Federal, state and private organizations.

He helped to organize the first Gibson Island Conference on Cancer that has developed into the annual meeting of the American Cancer Society. He is now a member of the Selection and Scheduling Committee of the conferences.

Grounds Unit Labs to Save NIH Trees Threatened by Construction and Drought

Four consecutive years of drought, plus new building excavations, utilities trenching, and additional roads and parking lots, are endangering one of the greatest natural assets of the NIH reservation— its trees.

Obviously, the trees in construction sites have to be removed or transplanted. But more important and far-reaching is the lowering of water tables caused by trenching and large excavations. Pavement also causes a smothering effect, shutting off soil air and preventing natural circulation of rain water into the soil.

Charged with the responsibility of protecting the trees from such natural and man-made elements is the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section of the Plant Engineering Branch, DRS.

Section Chief Milford Myers says that the older, mature trees are of primary concern, for it is impossible to transplant them.

Trees Weakened

"Even though a tree may not actually be touched," says Mr. Myers, "such changes as raising or lowering grades in the vicinity, changes in the water table, and compaction weaken the trees, which, in turn, are targets for insects and disease."

During the initial planning of any construction at NIH, Mr. Myers and his staff play a significant role in the design and selection of sites where they will accept the minimum number of trees.

For example, a shallower-footed, lower-faced curb than normal was used along North Drive and Wilson Drive to avoid deep excavation in root zones of mature trees.

A native of Michigan, Dr. Meader received the A.B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University, the M.A. from Hamilton College, and the Ph.D. in anatomy from Yale University, where he became an instructor in that subject in 1931. He had risen to the rank of Associate Professor at the time of his departure to join NCI.

From 1938 to 1939, Dr. Meader was a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow in Neurology working with Prof. Arisens Kappes at the Central Institute for Brain Research, and with Prof. Bernard Brouwer at the Neurological Institute of the University of Amsterdam in The Netherlands.

From 1942 to 1948 he served the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research, first as Assistant to the Director, then as Assistant Director. He has been Executive Secretary for the National Advisory Cancer Council since 1947.

A Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1939, he is a member of the American Association of Anatomists; American Association for Cancer Research; Corporation of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Inc.; Phi Kappa Sigma, Xi, and numerous medical and technical societies. He is the author of 22 published papers.

Contract Awarded for Cancer Research Using Rat-Size Marsupials

Several species of rat-size marsupials—relatives of the opossum—from South America and Australia, will be established as laboratory animals and used in cancer research by University of California scientists who have been awarded an initial $17,483 contract by the Public Health Service.

The contract will be administered by NCI investigators who are interested in developing new systems for testing potential cancer-causing agents.

Since much of the embryonic development of young marsupials may be observed directly while they are in the mother's pouch, these animals provide special opportunities for determining the effects of cancer-causing chemicals on normal growth. Four species of rat-size marsupials—relatives of the opossum—from South America and Australia, will be established as laboratory animals and used in cancer research by University of California scientists who have been awarded an initial $17,483 contract by the Public Health Service.

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Since much of the embryonic development of young marsupials may be observed directly while they are in the mother's pouch, these animals provide special opportunities for determining the effects of cancer-causing chemicals on normal growth.

Joc Fox tags for identification one of several pieces of repaired glassware shown in the foreground.

Glassware

(Continued from Page 3)

Quartz Cell Designed

Another piece to which the glassblowers point with pride is a quartz cell used in photochemical studies of nucleic acids. The ability of quartz to transmit ultraviolet light makes it an invaluable tool.

The cell, which took William Dehn an entire week to make, was formed by first cutting a quartz cylinder into two half-circles. These two pieces were then fused together at the edges and a neck put at the top to form something similar to a hip flask. The solutions under study are placed inside the cell, which is positioned around a UV light.

"Truly a piece of art," was the comment of the investigator upon receiving the cell.
FAMILY PLANNING
(Continued from Page 7)

1960 surveys.
In addition, survey findings will supplement official government statistics by supplying data on family planning, fertility, and sterility, that is not collected by such agencies as the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Data collected will have considerable significance to health research efforts. For instance, when the first survey was made in 1950, oral contraceptives were just going on the market.

Update Prior Survey
Since that time, their use has grown to include an estimated 6 million women in the world, including some 4 million Americans. Thus the older surveys, though still containing useful information, need updating to encompass data on oral contraceptives not included in earlier studies.

The 1965 study will provide data on a full range of characteristics of families using various fertility control methods, and will provide important baseline data from which other studies, geared more specifically to health problems, can be formulated.

Study data are expected to shed light on trends in sterility induced by various causes, including voluntary surgical sterilization for fertility control purposes.

Questions asked during survey interviews will include those on demographic characteristics of the family, detailed pregnancy and fertility data, attitudes toward future pregnancies, size of family desired, and types of family planning methods used.

Needed Information Listed
Information gathered on characteristics of individuals in the study sample will concern: birth control methods previously used; side effects reported by women using various fertility control methods; time required to regain fertility after discontinuing oral contraceptive use; socio-economic background of the family; age; estimates of women's age distribution at menopause; sources of family planning information.

Dr. Charles F. Westoff, Professor of Sociology, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, and Associate Director in the Office of Population Research at Princeton; and Dr. Norman B. Ryder, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, will be principal investigators for the project.

Over $1 Million in Contracts Awarded
For Intensive Virus-Leukemia Research

8 Groups to Study
Leukemia in Cattle
In NCI Program

Leukemia in cattle will be the subject of eight studies supported by awards totaling more than $1.25 million from the Public Health Service. These studies will be an integral part of the special virus-leukemia program of the National Cancer Institute.

Research on bovine leukemia has been stimulated by recent reports of virus-like particles in cow's milk, revealed by the electron microscope.

The particles were found in greatest quantity in a few individual and pooled samples of milk from an experimental herd with a high incidence of leukemia. Cattle known to have leukemia are not used for commercial dairy purposes.

Possibility Remote

The possibility that these particles are related to human leukemia is minimized by the relatively small number of leukemia cases—17,000 per year in the U.S. compared with the millions of persons who drink milk regularly.

The new Institute-related work, however, will help determine if the observed particles represent viruses, are causally related to leukemia in cattle, and are similar to viruses known to cause leukemias in laboratory animals.

The projects will be located at the University of California, Davis and Berkeley; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; University of Minnesota, St. Paul; State University of New York, Syracuse; South Jersey Medical Research Foundation, Camden, N.J.; and the Public Health Service's Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The study at the Taft Center is being supported by a transfer of funds from NCI; the others, under contract arrangements.

Mycoplasma Studies
To Be Conducted
By 3 Institutions

Mycoplasma — microorganisms appearing frequently in human and animal leukemic tissues — will be intensively studied by scientists in three institutions awarded contracts totaling $189,685 by the Public Health Service. The contracts will be administered by the National Cancer Institute.

The institutions and amounts of the contracts are: University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston ($99,629); Wistar Institute, Philadelphia ($49,125); and Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Health Research Division, Buffalo ($40,931).

Studies Are Broad

The studies will help determine if mycoplasma are causally related to leukemia, if they are contributory factors, or if they are "passenger" agents.

Studies such as these on the cause and prevention of leukemia constitute one of the four principal areas of the Cancer Institute's special virus-leukemia program. Other program areas are treatment of human leukemia, the nature of animal leukemias, and the control of hazards involved in virus-cancer research.

Because mycoplasma may resemble viruses closely in size, structure, and certain chemical properties, improved techniques must be developed to characterize and differentiate these organisms.

The studies will attempt to detect mycoplasma in the bone marrow of leukemia patients and to correlate their presence with the course of the disease and the immunologic status of the patient.

Leukemic and normal cells grown in tissue culture will be examined for the organisms, and practical methods of preventing mycoplasma contamination of cultures will be developed.

Public Health Service's Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. The study at the Taft Center is being supported by a transfer of funds from NCI; the others, under contract arrangements.

Child Health Establishes 3 Training Committees

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has established three training committees to review all training applications in the Institute program areas of Reproduction, Child Development and Mental Retardation, and Aging.

These newly formed program-oriented committees will review all training grants, career awards, or fellowships pertinent to the interests of the program areas with each committee concerned.

They replace two former committees, one of which was concerned with training grant applications for all NICHD program areas, and the other which was concerned with all career awards and fellowship applications in the Institute's area of interest.

Establishment of the new committees will provide for a sharper focus by each committee on training important to specific programs and scientific fields, and will give scientists with special competencies in a particular program area a better chance to advise on training needs in their own specialty fields.

NIH Orchestra Begins 7th Season Rehearsals

The NIH Orchestra, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will begin rehearsals for its seventh concert season next Tuesday, September 14, at 8 p.m. in the CC auditorium.

Thereafter, rehearsals will be held every Tuesday evening at the same time and place.

Mark Ellsworth, Concertmaster of the National Gallery Orchestra, will again direct the NIH orchestra. Membership is open to any NIH employee or family member, able to play an instrument.

The orchestra membership includes a full complement of strings and woodwinds, with participation limited by space and the size of the auditorium.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Westoff, Professor of Sociology, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, and Associate Director in the Office of Population Research at Princeton; and Dr. Norman B. Ryder, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, who will be principal investigators for the project.

Overheard on the NIH reservation - one employee to another: "So many people ask me for directions; I often wonder where they end up when I tell them."