GOLDBERGER PRIZE IS PRESENTED TO Dr. R. M. WILDER

Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Jr., NIH Director, was the 1952 recipient of the award.

DR. L. R. THOMPSON DIES IN BALTIMORE; WAS NIH DIRECTOR

Dr. Lewis R. Thompson, NIH Director from 1937 to 1942, died in Baltimore November 12, at the age of 71. A career officer of 36 years service, Dr. Thompson was Chief of the PHS Bureau of State Services at his retirement in 1946.

In announcing the death, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, PHS Surgeon General, praised Dr. Thompson's brilliant record of service and called him one of public health's great leaders and teachers.

The organization of NIH was one of Dr. Thompson's proudest accomplishments. He consolidated almost all of the scientific research of the Public Health Service within the Institutes and brought together most of the field investigation offices under one directing head.

A native of Lafayette, Ind., Dr. Thompson was a graduate of Louisville Medical College. He joined (See Thompson, Page 3)

DR. CRAM WILL HEAD PARASITOLOGIST GROUP

Dr. Eloise B. Cram, NMI Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, has been named president-elect of the American Society of Parasitologists. The election was announced at the recent meeting of the Society in Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Cram is one of the founding members of the Society and has previously served as vice-president. She will become the first woman president of the organization when she takes office in December 1955.

Dr. Cram will head the parasitologist group.

DR. GREENBERG WINS BAILEY K. ASHFORD AWARD

Dr. Joseph Greenberg, of NMI’s Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, was the recent recipient of the Bailey K. Ashford Award of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The award, which consists of a gold medal and $1000, was given to Dr. Greenberg on the basis of his outstanding research on the chemotherapy of malaria and amebiasis. Presentation was made at the November meetings of the American Society of Parasitologists, the American Academy of Tropical Medicine, and the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, held in Memphis, Tenn.

The award is presented once every two years to an investigator under 35 years of age in recognition of outstanding research in the field of tropical medicine. This is the fourth time the award has been made to an NIH scientist. Drs. James Watt, Robert J. Huebner and Norman H. Topping are the previous NIH recipients.
Bone Marrow Treatment After Irradiation

No. 129 in a Series

Treatment with viable bone marrow following complete body exposure of animals to irradiation is being studied in NCI's Radiation Branch by Dr. Charles C. Congdon, Mr. Thomas W. McKinley, Jr., and Mr. Paul Urso, Jr.

It has been found that homologous bone marrow injections into mice and guinea pigs within a short time after massive doses of irradiation decrease mortality significantly. Doses of 900 (roentgen unit) given to mice and 650 r to guinea pigs are fatal within 30 days. Animals injected with bone marrow shortly after lethal doses of irradiation, however, show signs of recovery within several days.

Survival after acute irradiation makes it possible to study animals for body damage. Previous to the bone marrow treatment, animals died of infection due to bacteria, or hemorrhage because of the lack of platelets in the blood. Bone marrow injections regenerate the body cells, either by repopulation of the cells injected, or by stimulation of the bone marrow tissue by the release of a chemical substance. Both of these theories require further study.

Animals used in this experiment are exposed to irradiation by placing them between two x-ray machines. Shortly after exposure, mice to be treated are injected with bone marrow either intravenously into the tail vein or intraperitoneally; guinea pigs are injected intravenously into the external saphenous vein, intracardially, or intraperitoneally. Bone marrow is obtained from nonirradiated animals and must be viable to be effective.

Injections from other organs of the body produce no significant recovery from irradiation. Injections from bone and spleen (which has the same kind of cells as bone marrow) have been found to be the only effective agents in modifying irradiation injury.

Hematologic studies of control animals given a lethal dose of irradiation show that the animals die within 11 days with anemia, thrombocytopenia, and leukopenia. Treated animals, after bone marrow injection, show no apparent anemia. All other blood cells are affected, but rapid recovery sets in after the sixth to eighth day. The erythrocyte count, leucocyte count, and percentage of reticulocytes show a sudden rise, and continue to increase until they again reach normal levels.

Bone marrow treatment following chronic exposure to irradiation has produced similar results to those obtained from animals given acute doses. Guinea pigs now used in an experiment are exposed to the gamma field for several hours a day. Irradiation doses are small but frequent, and from the experiments on animals so exposed, investigators can study the effects of chronic exposure.

One of these effects is the induction of an acute leukemia in some of the guinea pigs given a limited exposure. Once the leukemia appears, the animals die within a very few days. In some respects, the disease closely resembles the acute leukemias of man.

Transplantation of the leukemia to normal guinea pigs has been achieved. In transplantation, it behaves as in primary cases. Experiments are being performed in which normal bone marrow is given to the irradiated guinea pigs to see if it will prevent the appearance of the leukemia. In other studies, tissues of the chronically irradiated guinea pigs are transplanted into normal guinea pigs to determine the time of development and site of the leukemia process.
To be healthy implies much more than the absence of disease. If we can ever hope to enjoy optimum health, we must have under reasonable control the many responsibilities and problems which we encounter both at home and at work. Even in the strongest of individuals, sound health is difficult to maintain in an atmosphere of unsolved financial, family, and personal problems.

In recent years, the Employee Health Service has emphasized a positive approach to health along preventive medicine lines, and along with this reorientation, employees are being offered assistance in the solution of any problems which could affect their health.

The Employee Health Service staff, trained and experienced in public health methods, maintains working relations with community resources, both official and non-official, and is in a position to assist employees in obtaining the help they may need to solve their particular problems. For example, frequent referrals are made to numerous clinics in both the D.C. and Montgomery County Health Departments, in addition to such non-governmental agencies as the Family and Child Services Agency, the Legal Aid Bureau, and the Visiting Nurse Association. Of course, in planning the effective handling of most problems, the employee's personal physician is always considered first as the likely person to whom he should be referred.

All records in the Employee Health Service are retained there permanently, and are kept in the strictest confidence. The welfare of the employee will always remain the first consideration.

**R. J. HILMOE, NIAMD, WINS EMPLOYEE AWARD**

Russell J. Hilmoe, Biochemist in NIAMD's Laboratory of Biochemistry and Nutrition, was presented with a Superior Accomplishment Award by Dr. Floyd S. Daft, NIAMD Director, in a ceremony held Nov. 16. The award, which is based on an Outstanding Performance Rating, consisted of a one-step salary increase. Dr. James M. Hundley, LBN Chief, spoke prior to the presentation.

Meet "Miss NIH" - Barbara J. Lilly, of CC's Nursing Department.

A pretty, blue-eyed blonde, Miss Lilly is one of five candidates in the Bethesda area for queen of the annual Xmas Lane Parade, to be held December 3.

Miss Lilly joined NIH a year ago as a Staff Nurse in the Heart Nursing Service. Recently she was assigned to be on call in the cardiac catheterization laboratory.

After completing the basic nursing program at Methodist Kahlser Hospitals, Rochester, Minn., Miss Lilly joined the staff as a surgical nurse. She returned to Maryland over a year ago and worked for a short time at Suburban Hospital before coming to NIH.

Known to her friends as "Bobbie," she was born in Washington and graduated from Anacostia High School. An only child, she lives with her parents in Wheaton. During early childhood her family moved to Puerto Rico, where she "learned a little Spanish," but when World War II began, they returned to the U.S.

News of her selection as "Miss NIH," from 10 finalists, came to Bobbie at home, via phone, after the ballots had been counted. "I was very excited," she recalls. Since her picture has appeared as a contender for queen of the parade, many people have assured her of their votes, and she has acquired many self-appointed "campaign managers," who are her strongest supporters. Besides riding in the parade float, she has been scheduled for a guest appearance on a local television program, and will attend the annual meeting of the R & W membership, to be held in Wilson Hall at 1:00 p.m.

**LOST AND FOUND**

A coat has been found on the NIH reservation. It may be seen in the Guard Office, Room 119, Bldg. 1. The articles listed below may be seen in the Guard Office, Room 1A-06, Bldg. 10.

- Man's shirt
- Ladies' gloves
- Lady's purse
- Checkbook
- Fountain pen
- Man's scarf
- Leather glass cases
- Baby's hat
- Lady's locket
- Lady's umbrella
- Lady's socks
- Sleeveless
- White apron
- Sweater

**THOMPSON Cont'd**

PHS in 1910, and reached the rank of Assistant Surgeon General with his appointment as Chief of the Division of Scientific Research in 1930.

After his retirement, Dr. Thompson served as Chief of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan, and as Scientific Director of the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Joyce Ann Thompson, and a son, Dr. Lewis R. Thompson, Jr. receive prizes from Bethesda merchants.

A sports enthusiast, she admits to being an "avid golfer," and like most people who play, claims she doesn't get on the green as much as she'd like to. Her other favorite outdoor activities are horseback riding, swimming, and "amateur" fishing. Indoor pastimes she enjoys are reading and sewing.
PATIENT REACTION TO CC IS REPORTED IN SURVEY

At the suggestion of the clinical investigators, CC's Social Service Department initiated a pilot study in February 1954, to learn about the attitudes of patients who come to a research hospital, in order to arrive at some social criteria for suitable research patients.

The pilot study, encompassing all the Institutes except NIMH and NIDR, indicated several areas for further exploration.

The patients' ideas of what the Clinical Center would be like prior to their coming were predominantly negative. They frequently expressed fear of a "cold, scientific place where the patients would receive little attention." After their arrival, their negative expressions were overwhelmingly reversed to positive statements regarding the helpfulness of the doctors, nurses, and other staff members. They also reacted very positively to the beautiful surroundings.

The patients' understanding of the research emphasis, even when explained by literature and the physician, tends to be obscured by their expectation of treatment.

Strong factors in motivating patients to come were their confidence in their referring physician and their families' encouragement. Over 75% of the patients had social problems or worries before coming here.

How the patients felt about free care varied. If this was their first experience with free medical care, they were concerned about a "catch in it" or having to pay later. If they were more accustomed to free care, they accepted it with less question.

Because the Institutes have expressed interest in the study, it will be pursued further. It is expected that the number of patients will be enlarged considerably, whereas the scope of the study will be narrowed to focus on the social factors. An effort will be made to determine the kinds of social situations that contribute to making a suitable research patient. It is anticipated that the Social Service Department will also learn the kinds of social situations that militate against the patients staying at the CC and consequently interrupt the project.

NIH BUILDS EXHIBIT FOR HEALTH FAIR

A Public Health Service exhibit, coordinated by NIH and BSS, will be displayed at a "Health Fair for the Public" in Miami, Fla., from Dec. 2 through Dec. 5. The fair is sponsored by the American Medical Association, the Florida Medical Association, and the Dade County (Miami) Medical Association.

Entitled "Medical Research - A Key to Better Health," the PHS exhibit occupies 100 linear feet, and consists of one 24-foot panel and 10 separate units covering approximately eight linear feet each. All of the units were fabricated at NIH.

The large panel detects medical and public health research in three phases - Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow. The text and art explain that yesterday's health problem was the infectious diseases, while today chronic diseases are the major medical problem, and medical research today is typified by the concentration of diverse professional skills on the problems of disease in man. Tomorrow, through the efforts of medical scientists and health workers, the American people will live in a healthier, happier, more productive world.

The 10 smaller units represent specific areas of medical and public health research, as follows: Heart Disease - Yesterday and Today; Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; Dental Disease - A National Problem; Cancer - A Disease of the Cells; Neurological and Sensory Disorders; Mental Illness - Research Advances; Tissue Culture in Infectious Diseases; Clean Air and Water for Better Health; Drugs Turn Tide in TB; and Your Job and Your Health.

NIH ENDS CHEST DRIVE WITH 90.6% OF QUOTA

With 98.9 percent participation and 90.6 percent of the quota reached, the NIH Community Chest Drive closed November 10 showing a record far better than that of any previous year.

Pledges amounting to $22,277 were received, and most of the employees took advantage of the deferred payment plan. Special recognition goes to NIAMD, DRG, NIDR, and NIMH for surpassing their quotas.

Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Jr., was NIH Chairman, and Robert H. Grant, NHI, and John E. Fitzgerald, NIDR, were NIH Vice-Chairmen. The committee included Mary V. Drayer, NCI, and Arthur P. Cosing, NHI, Publicity; Robert B. Campbell, NHI, Supplies and Public Relations; Jacob E. Lieberman, OD, Statistics; John V. Berberich, Jr., OD, Audit, and William E. McGraw, Sr., NHI, Messenger.

The committee wishes to thank all employees who participated in this highly successful drive.

BETTY ANN GANTZ, NCI, RECEIVES AWARD

In a ceremony held November 10, Dr. John R. Heller, NCI Director, presented Miss Betty Ann Gantz, NCI Laboratory of Biochemistry, with a Superior Accomplishment Award. The award, which consisted of a within-grade increase, was based on an Outstanding Performance Rating in her job as secretary to Dr. Jesse P. Greenstein, Chief of the Laboratory. Approximately 40 NCI employees attended the ceremony.