FABER, MORGAN RECEIVE CASH AWARDS

Aloysius C. Faber receives a $155 cash award from Dr. Victor H. Haas, while Dr. Bert R. Boone looks on. Right, Willie D. Morgan accepts his $25 check from Dr. John R. Heller.

TESTS FOR UTERINE CANCER END JUNE 20

About one-third of the women employees of NIH have so far failed to take advantage of the cell examination test for uterine cancer offered by NCI and the Employee Health Service. They may do so before the project ends by applying for appointments by June 20. Application forms may be obtained from the Employee Health Service in Building 10 or the Health Unit in T-6.

Two women employees among the first 400 to have the test consider themselves very fortunate. They were found to have cancer, but in such an early and localized stage that there is every reason to believe they will be permanently cured and will live normal lives. One has already had surgery and the other is scheduled for an operation. So far about 800 women have had the test.

Cash awards totaling $180 were presented to Aloysius C. Faber, NMI, and Willie D. Morgan, NCI, in ceremonies May 27. Dr. Bert R. Boone, NIH Employee Awards Board Chairman, cited both employees for their accomplishments.

Mr. Faber, supervisory research technician in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, received $155 for his improved method of producing chick embryo extract. Dr. Victor H. Haas, NMI Director, made the presentation in the Library, Bldg. 7. Mr. Faber's method, used on poliomyelitis studies, makes it possible to explore more fully the use of tissue culture techniques in research on virus diseases.

Mr. Morgan, a histopathology technician in the Laboratory of Pathology, received $25 for designing a siphon-vacuum cap. During a ceremony held in his office, Dr. John R. Heller, NCI Director, presented the check to Mr. Morgan and congratulated him for his invention, which facilitates the handling of toxic fluids from large cans or bottles.

NIH SURVEYS NATIONAL RHESUS MONKEY NEEDS

At the request of the State Department, NIH recently completed a survey of the requirements for rhesus monkeys in medical research institutions throughout the country. The data obtained from the survey will be used by the State Department in negotiations with the Indian government for the importation of rhesus monkeys used in all types of medical and biological research, and in the manufacture of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Following a tally of survey results, a committee of nonfederal scientists met at NIH on June 4 to review and certify the minimum needs for the animals for the twelve-month period starting July 1.

Members appointed by Dr. Sebrell to this ad hoc Committee on Rhesus Monkey Requirements include Dr. E. Cowles Andrus, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Chairman; Dr. Harry Harlow, Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Theodore C. Ruch, University of Washington School of Medicine; Dr. Leon H. Schmidt, the Christ Hospital Institute of Medical Research; Dr. Milton Lee, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology; Dr. Willard Eyestone, Laboratory Aids Branch, NIH; and Miss Katharine Parent, DRG, Executive Secretary.

LECTURE GIVEN MAY 31 BY BRITISH SCIENTIST

On May 31 Sir Henry Hallett Dale, eminent British biologist and world-famous authority on physiological chemistry, delivered a lecture at NIH entitled "Some Recent Developments Concerning the Chemical Transmission of Nervous Effects."

Sir Henry won the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine in 1936.

(See Lecture, Page 4)
Heat processing of certain foods is being studied as a cause of dental caries (tooth decay) in white rats. Studies under way in NIDR's Laboratory of Oral and Biological Chemistry reveal that chemical, nutritive, or physical changes accompanying the heat processing may be related to the development of experimental dental caries. In studies conducted by Dr. F. J. McClure, Chief, assisted by Dr. John E. Folk, John D. Rust, and Christine S. Poole, rats were fed diets containing heat-processed cereal foods, dry skim milk powders, and dry whey powders.

Initial studies were made on processed cereal foods. Rolled oats and corn grits, were cooked, dried, and ground to a fine powder; rye and white bread were dried. These foods, together with a low content of sugar, were then included in the rats' diet. After about 90 days, the rats were sacrificed and their teeth examined. The carious process first appeared as an opaque, elongated area in the enamel, and progressed to an involvement of the dentin and loss of the entire tooth. Smooth surface caries occurred mostly on buccal areas (surfaces next to the cheek) of lower molars.

The possibility of relating changes brought about in certain foods by heat processing to the development of caries in rats suggested that special attention be given to diets containing commercial skim milk powders and whey powders. A primary objective of the experiments was to determine the relative cariogenic effect of powders prepared by the spray drying process versus the roller-drying process, and also to ascertain the effect of an additional heat treatment brought about by "dry autoclaving" these powders.

Spray dried skim milk powders produced less caries than roller-dried milk powders. Very little caries resulted from a diet containing a specially prepared "freeze-dry" powder. On the other hand, the additional heat treatment by "dry autoclaving" significantly increased the incidence and severity of caries.

In these previous experiments, investigators noted a growth failure, which was improved by supplementing the diet with lysine. A notable reduction in caries also followed. In view of the striking reduction in the cariogenicity of autoclaved skim milk powders by 1-lysine, studies were undertaken to determine whether this amino acid is a caries inhibitory factor. Continuing investigations will attempt to clarify the possible role of lysine.

**N. I. H. Record**

Published by Scientific Reports Branch National Institutes of Health Room 116, Building 1 Bethesda 14, Maryland

OLiver 6-4000 Ext. 2125
N I H Spotlight

Betty Beyer

Blue-eyed, attractive Betty Beyer brings an exceptional amount of interest and enthusiasm to her job. As secretary to Dr. Maitland Baldwin, Chief of the NINDB Surgical Neurology Branch, Betty is responsible for a variety of challenging assignments.

During operative procedures, she takes her post in a small room adjacent to the operating room and receives dictation from the surgical team through a set of headphones. In the course of the operation, electrical stimulation is applied to various areas of the brain as a part of the basic research on brain function. Betty's transcript of these proceedings becomes a vital part of the research data and of the patient's clinical record.

She also makes a complete record of the diagnostic and scientific conferences held in the Branch, and attends to the routine administrative and secretarial tasks of handling patient correspondence, requisitions, and preparing manuscripts.

Betty came to NIH in May of 1953 from Denver, Colo., where she had worked with Dr. Baldwin at the University of Colorado Medical Center. She styles herself as an unofficial member of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce, and still wishes that she could catch a glimpse of the Rockies from her Clinical Center window.

A native Westerner, Betty was born and grew up in Casper, Wyoming. She attended business college in Denver, and soon afterward started work at the Fitz-Simmons Army Hospital. There she had an interesting and varied assignment as a secretary of the court-martial and as secretary to the hospital inspector. Five years later she took a new job at the University of Colorado, where she served in the medical records room, and as secretary in the departments of anesthesiology and surgery.

High on Betty's list of favorite pastimes are reading, hiking, theatre-going, and an occasional cooking spree. She also loves to travel, and her "gypsy foot" has taken her to California, Florida, and on two motoring trips through Mexico. She hopes to be able to see New England and to make a return trip to her beloved Colorado soon.

Last year she joined the Marine Corps Reserve, and serves in the Disbursing Platoon of the 13th Infantry Battalion. She attends weekly meetings on Tuesday nights and will go on active duty for two weeks this summer at Camp Lejeune, N. C.
ANIMALS PLAY KEY ROLE IN RESEARCH

Mr. Clair E. Lacey assumed the duties of Assistant Personnel Officer on May 22. He had been head of the Employment Section since February 1948, and before that was executive secretary of the NIH Board of Civil Service Examiners.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Lacey has 15 years of government experience. He came to NIH in 1947 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where he supervised the Employment Section, directed and participated in recruitment, examining, rating, and placement, and reviewed and analyzed suitability investigation reports. Before joining the government, he was a city school superintendent in Kansas.

CDC LAB TRAINING SCHEDULE AVAILABLE

The schedule of Laboratory Refresher Training Courses to be given by the Laboratory Branch of CDC from July 1955 to June 1956 is now available. Information and application forms may be obtained from Laboratory Training Services, Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, P. O. Box 195, Chamblee, Georgia.

HEALTH LEADERS HOLD TECHNICAL SESSIONS

Ministers of health and directors of international health programs from 50 foreign countries held post-assembly technical sessions at NIH May 30. The sessions, sponsored by the U. S. National Citizens Committee for the World Health Organization, Inc., followed the WHO annual conference in Mexico City last month. Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, and Dr. W. H. Sebrell, Jr., NIH Director, received the group in the Clinical Center.

LECTURE Cont’d

sharing the honor with Otto Loewi, the German pharmacologist. He is recipient of the Order of Merit, the highest honor to be awarded by the British Government.

Sir Henry has served as Director of the National Institute of Medical Research at Hampstead, England, and as President of the Royal Society, and is currently Chairman of the Wellcome Trust.

Approximately 200 NIH staff members attended the lecture in the Clinical Center Auditorium.

By playing a vital role in scientific studies, animals make a valuable contribution to medical research progress.

Prior to becoming experimental or control subjects in NIH laboratories, the animals live in Building 14. Under the Laboratory Aids Branch, OD, the Animal Production Section, headed by Dr. George E. Jay, contains 42 animal rooms. The personnel staff includes Samuel M. Polley, Associate Chief, two animal husbandmen, 69 animal caretakers, one administrative clerk, and one clerk-typist.

Here the most commonly used small animals of five species are bred and raised. Approximately 50,000 mice, 8,000 rats, 2,500 guinea pigs, 700 rabbits, and between 100 and 400 hamsters are issued monthly for experiments.

Scientists need animals in all stages of growth and with various differences in heritable background. Within the five species in production, three main genetic conditions are represented: (1) very highly inbred, with considerable genetic uniformity; (2) less highly inbred, with less genetic uniformity than the first group; and (3) general purpose, deliberately bred to be heterogeneous.

Each genetic condition represented is used as a research tool, and each has its place in the many research projects at NIH. Some strains not available commercially are bred in the Section.

Unusual species of wild animals are also on hand. Peromyscus (white-footed mouse), Microtus (meadow mouse), Acomys (Egyptian spiny mouse), and Sigmodon (cotton rat) are domesticated and adapted to laboratory conditions.

A clean environment, restricted animal areas, and a disease-control program aid in producing healthy animals. Constant temperature is maintained and relative humidity controlled in the animal rooms. Cages are scrubbed and cleaned periodically in the cage-washing machines located here. Mating, feeding, watering, and weaning the animals are daily responsibilities of Section personnel.

NIH SCIENTISTS ATTEND PHS CLINICAL MEETING

Fifteen NIH scientists made presentations at the Regional Meeting of the PHS Clinical Society, held at the PHS Hospital in Staten Island, N.Y., June 3 and 4. The speakers included Drs. Bernard J. Haverback, Luther L. Terry, Thomas D. Stevenson, Robert P. Grant, Ben V. Branscomb, A. G. Morrow, J. A. Haller, and Albert Sjoerdsma of NHI; Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh of NIAMD; Drs. D. W. Patrick and Theodore Hiblish of CC; Drs. Emil Frei, Clyde Brindley, and J. Robert Andrews of NCI; and Dr. Christopher M. Martin of NMI.