NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE IN NHI

Dr. William H. Stewart has been appointed to the newly established position of NHI Assistant Director, and Dr. R. C. Arnold, present Chief of the Technical Services Branch, NHI, succeeds Dr. Stewart as Chief of the Heart Disease Control Program, Bureau of State Services.

Dr. Bert R. Boone, Chief of the Laboratory of Technical Development, NHI, transferred to the Office of the Director, NHI, to serve as Special Projects Officer.

Dr. Robert L. Bowman of the Laboratory of Technical Development, NHI, has become Chief of the Laboratory, succeeding Dr. Boone.

All appointments became effective June 1.

PLANS FOR DBS BUILDING UNDER WAY

NIH has been granted authority to proceed with the construction of a new building for the Division of Biologics Standards. An appropriation in the amount of $3,190,000 has been allowed for the new building, which will be located on the section of the Glenbrook golf course on Service Road West, behind Building 13 and south of Building 10.

Public Buildings Services is working on the plans for the building, which will consist of six stories. The modern, air-conditioned building will house the DBS operations and centralize its work.

As a result of the new building plans, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission recently voted to drop plans for redesigning the golf course at Glenbrook.

LECTURESHIP SET UP BY DR. JOHN F. ANDERSON

The University of Virginia recently announced the establishment of the John F. Anderson Memorial Lectures in Medicine, by a gift from Dr. Anderson, University alumnus and former Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, forerunner of NIH. Dr. James A. Shannon has been selected to give the first lecture in the new series next December.

An 1895 graduate of the University’s Medical School, Dr. Anderson entered the Public Health Service in 1898, and served as Director of the Hygienic Laboratory from 1909 to 1915. He retired from PHS to become Director of the Research and Biological Laboratory of E. R. Squibb & Sons. He later became a member of the Board of Directors and Vice President of the Squibb firm, both of which positions he held until his retirement in 1946.

Known as "one of the great microbe hunters of the world, who tracked down typhus and spotted fever," Dr. Anderson is also distinguished for his studies of anaphylaxis and serum sickness, which were important contributions in the fields of allergy and immunity. Other important contributions include studies bearing upon the standardization of disinfectants and of antitoxins for diphtheria and tetanus, control of vaccinia virus, investigations of problems with reference to tubercle bacilli in market milk, tetanus in gelatin, and studies of the etiology and methods of spread of pellagra, measles, typhus, and poliomyelitis, and many other matters relating to public health.
Parasite Growth Studies

No. 164 in a Series

Sexually mature adult worm of *Nippostrongylus muris* cultivated in vitro. Sperm cells produced by worm are shown in inset (top right).

For the first time on record, a helminth (worm) parasite of a vertebrate has been successfully raised in vitro from the egg to the adult stage by scientists in the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, NIAID. Since helminths are the cause of many diseases of man and animals in this country and in other areas of the world, this study may mean a significant step forward in the ultimate control of parasitic diseases.

Because of the difficulty of maintaining these organisms in vitro, physiologic and metabolic studies have been hard, and many problems of basic biology of such parasites have been impossible to approach experimentally.

A research team composed of Dr. Paul P. Weinstein and Dr. Myrna F. Jones, NIAID, have been conducting these studies, using *Nippostrongylus muris*, a nematode parasite of the rat.

The adult worms normally live in the small intestine of the rat and deposit eggs which are discharged in the feces. Larvae hatch, feed on living bacteria, and undergo two molts during a free-living cycle in the soil. The infective larvae then penetrate the skin of the rat and migrate to the lungs, where they grow, differentiate, and molt a fourth time to form the adult male and female worms. It is this complete cycle of growth which has been duplicated in vitro, demonstrating the possibility that helminth parasites can be cultivated from the egg to the adult stage under germ-free conditions.

The studies indicate that, in culture, the free-living larvae, although developing on living bacteria, would not develop on dead bacteria. However, they did grow to the infective stage on fresh, sterile homogenates (e.g., chick embryo extract).

Both the particulates and the soluble components of the tissue homogenate are important to the growth-promoting properties were restored. Dialysis eliminated the ability of the homogenate to support growth, but it was found that the addition of a mixture of water-soluble vitamins to the dialyzed extract would restore a major part of the growth-promoting activity.

(See Series, Page 4)

N. I. H. RECORD

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The following manuscripts were received by the SRB Editorial Section between May 14 and June 5:

Agranoff, B. W. A chemical method for determination of inositol in metabolic studies.

Aligie, G. H. A summary of studies of host-plant interaction in homotransplantation in mice.

Axelrod, J. A possible mechanism of the phenomena of tolerance to narcotic drugs.


Biometrics Branch Staff, NIMH. Patients in mental institutions, 1952 - Part III. Private hospitals for the mentally ill and general hospitals with psychiatric facilities.


Burns, J. J. The metabolism of L-ascorbic acid.

Burton, R. M. The analeptic action of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) on reserpine-treated mice.

Chang, Y. T. Chemotherapy of murine leprosy

V. The effects of various combinations of 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone, etc.

Deasy, L. C. Psychiatric patients as nursing personnel seen them.

Dorn, H. F. The measurement of mood.

Duhl, L. J. The organization and development of research in mental retardation.

Evarts, E. V. A review of the neurophysiological effects of LSD and other psychomimetic agents.

Faulkner, R. R., et al. The phagocytosis of Bartonella muris organisms by lymph node macrophages and neutrophils with transfer of the infection into mice.

Fitzwater, J. Improved operating room apparatus.


Fullmer, H. L., et al. The staining of collagen with elastic tissue stains.

Garcia, J., et al. Studies of the physiology and biochemistry of the aging nervous system.

Glenner, G. G. The simultaneous demonstration of bile, hemosiderin, and lipofuscin pigment in tissue sections.


Hendler, R. W. Studies on the nature of the amino acid incorporation process of hemoglobin.


Isbell, H. Abuse of barbiturates.

Isbell, H. The search for a nonaddicting analgesic.


Jackson, E. L. The preparation of spermidine and monoacetylspermidine.
Jackoby, W. B. The inability of phenylalanine to serve as a precursor of indoile in neurospora.
Jones, E. Food service and dietetics.
Jones, J. C. A portable adult mosquito feeding unit.
Keitel, H. G. The concentration in plasma of potassium and calcium during testosterone medication.
Leder, I. G. How kidney glucokinase.
Morgan, W. L., Jr., et al. The circulatory depression induced by high levels of positive pressure breathing counteracted by metaraminol (Aramine).
Mustacchi, P. The occurrence of cancer of the thyroid among residents of San Francisco and Alameda Counties.
Mustacchi, P., et al. Some observations on the incidence of cancer of the thyroid in the United States.
O'Connor, G. R. Anti-plasmodial activities in aqueous humor.
Pradhan, S. N., et al. Effect of various drugs on the tumor-necrotizing activity of several chemical agents in mice.
Rheingold, H. L. The modification of social responsiveness in institutional babies.
Sargent, L. J. Carbinolamines derived from N-acetyl-9-w-bromocarbinol-
Schüler, F. A. Resolution of a-methylbenzylamine. I. Preparation and rearrangement of (1,2)-a-methylhydroxamic acid.
Seger, G. H. Administration of training programs by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.
Shack, J. J. et al. The electrophoresis of the deoxyribose nucleic acids of a transplantable lymphoma and a calf thymus.
Sharpe, A. M. The distinction between effects on metabolic transport and passive transfer of ions.
Shimkin, M. B. End results in cancer: introductory remarks.
Shimkin, M. B. Mortality from leukemia and the lymphomas in the United States.
Vivian, D. L. Phenazine syntheses. IX. 1-halogenophenazines.
von Stetten, G. Beziehungen zwischen Stoffwechsel und taxonomischer Einteilung der sauregeiter-trypansomen.
Wendt, W. F. The introduction to conference on the biology of neurology.
Wyngaarden, J. B. 2,6-diaminopurine as substrate and inhibitor of xanthine oxidase.

NIH Spotlight

John E. Edwards

One of NIH's most frequent travelers is capable, soft-spoken John E. Edwards, of the DRG Operations Branch. In his job as a field auditor, Jack estimates that he spends as much as 70 percent of time traveling to medical schools, universities, hospitals, laboratories, and research foundations in every corner of the U.S.

At each institution he audits the financial records kept by the business office on funds granted by NIH for research, training, career investigations, and construction of research facilities. He also makes field audits of certain grants awarded to various institutions by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the PHS Divisions of Nursing and Nursing Resources, Hospital Facilities, and Sanitary Engineering Services. In addition to reviewing the financial records of the grantees, he gives them any fiscal assistance they may need, sometimes suggesting modification of accounting procedures.

Jack came to NIH shortly after the establishment of DRG, and for a while served as the Division's only field auditor. There are now nine full-time staff members in the Field Audits Section. A veteran Government employee, Jack began his Federal service in 1921 at the Post Office Department. Before coming to NIH, he was an auditor and audit-reviewer for the public assistance and unemployment compensation programs of the Social Security Administration.

Born in England, he came to this country as a child and received his education in Canadian and New England schools. During his years in Washington, he has taken undergraduate work at the George Washington University, and business administration and accounting courses at American and Benjamin Franklin Universities.

Jack and his wife share an enthusiasm for travel and plan each vacation to include new points of interest in this country. His other favorite pastimes include color photography, and gardening at his Falls Church home.
Hamsters Score Again with "Health's A-Poppin'"

Grouped onstage is the entire cast of the sixth edition of the ever-popular "Life at NIH" series. The production was staged in the Clinical Center Auditorium on May 24, 25, and 26.

GUARD OF THE MONTH

John E. Carter has been named Guard of the Month for the month of May. He was nominated for this honor because he has demonstrated unusual ability in carrying out assignments and because his attendance and leave record is outstanding.

Mr. Carter joined the NIH Guard Force in September 1953. He was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army.

Dorothy Wright Probey Dies Suddenly May 23

Mrs. Dorothy Wright Probey, nurse in the Employee Health Service, died suddenly of a heart attack on May 23. Mrs. Probey, a Senior Assistant Nurse Officer, had served in the Health Unit since 1949. A native of Alberta, Canada, she received her training in public health nursing at the University of Southern California.

Mrs. Probey was the widow of Dr. John T. Wright, who served as a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps at NIH until his death in 1949. Last February she was married to Mr. Thomas F. Probey of the Division of Biologies Standards. She is also survived by four children: Walter Thomas, Mary Chloe, Dorothy Elizabeth, and Alice Jean Wright.

SERIES Cont'd

Although the free-living cycle of the worm could be reproduced in embryo extract alone, growth comparable to the parasitic cycle in the rat would not proceed beyond the "lung stage" in such a medium.

However, male and female adult worms have recently been obtained in a complex mixture composed of embryo extract, sodium caseinate, yeast or liver extract, and serum. Small numbers of worms have been obtained, the males possessing sperm, and the females forming eggs, but fertilization apparently has not yet taken place.

Dr. Weinstein has previously reported the cultivation of the free-living stages of the two human hookworms, Ancylostoma duodenale and Necator americanus, and the dog hookworm, A. caninum.

Also working on these studies are Richard Cleveland and Thomas Hallack, Jr.

The Personnel Branch's Employee Relations Section has a wide selection of vacation folders available to employees. They may be obtained in Building 1, Room 21.

LOST AND FOUND

The following articles have been found on the NIH reservation and may be seen in the Guard Office, Room 1A-06, Building 10.

- Earrings
- Automatic Pencil
- Baseball glove
- Bracelet
- Assorted gloves
- Fountain pen
- Locket and chain
- Leather notebook
- Penknife
- Hotel key
- Man's raincoat
- Lady's scarf
- Key case
- Pearl necklace
- Sunglasses
- Tie clip
- Umbrella
- Woman's sweater

DBS Scientist Wins

Henry L. Moses Prize

Dr. Samuel Baron, virologist in the DBS Laboratory of Viral Products, has been awarded the Henry L. Moses Prize for his paper entitled "Evidence for Genetic Interaction Between Noninfectious and Infectious Influenza A Viruses." The award was made on June 6 at the Montefiore Hospital alumni dinner in New York City.

Dr. Baron's work, which was done at the School of Public Health, University of Michigan, shows that viruses killed by ultraviolet light retain the ability to undergo genetic recombination with live virus.