UNITED GIVERS FUND DRIVE FOR $68,889 OPENS AT NIH

DR. BURNEY ADDRESSES KICKOFF MEETING HERE

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney launched the Third Annual United Givers Fund campaign for 5,871 NIH employees at a kickoff meeting September 25 in the Clinical Center auditorium. More than 300 campaign keymen and officials were in attendance.

The United Givers Fund Campaign at NIH, which will be conducted during the month of October, aims at a quota of $68,889, an increase of eight percent over last year's goal.

"We of the PHS," Dr. Burney pointed out, "have special reasons to know the value of UGF, since at least one third of the agencies participating are health agencies. These groups," he added, "not only provide essential welfare services but help to educate both the public and professional workers and to support the search for new knowledge."

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, who introduced Dr. Burney, also praised the once-a-year, single-package quota effort. "I feel certain that this year we can not only exceed our 1957 total but come close to 100 percent participation and reach our quota," he said.

Eckart Wipf, Administrative Officer, NINDB, informed the keymen of general campaign plans and organization at NIH.

Campaign chairmen display giant pledge cards at the recent UGF kickoff meeting for keymen.

DR. HILL TO PRESENT SEVENTH NIH LECTURE

Dr. Archibald Vivian Hill, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine, will present the Seventh NIH Lecture on Tuesday, October 7. All NIH employees and guests are invited to attend the lecture, to be presented at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center Auditorium.

Entitled "The Energy Exchanges Involved in Muscular Contraction and Nerve Conduction," the lecture will deal with the measurement of and rules governing energy exchange in muscles and nerves, which provides a framework into which specific molecular processes must be fitted.

(See NIH Lecture, Page 3)

EXPERTS DISCUSS ROLE OF VIRUSES IN CANCER

Fifteen outstanding scientists, including Drs. Jonas Salk and Richard Shope, met at NIH last month to help define possible causal relations of viruses to human cancers. The one-day conference was held at the request of the NCI Research Grants Branch.

Recommendations and suggestions that were made by the group will be useful in formulating future plans for supporting research on the virus origin of cancer. Along-range research program, however, will include the training and equipping of additional scientists to work in the related areas of virology, genetics, and protein chemistry.

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Trichomoniasis Studies Yield Possible Drug Test

No. 215 in a Series

Vaginal trichomoniasis, a nonfatal parasitic disease affecting some 10 percent of women, may some day be brought under effective control.

A promising step in this direction is a recent laboratory finding that may yield a standard method for evaluating systemic trichomonacidal drugs.

As an outgrowth of NIAID studies by Drs. Thomas A. Burch, Charles W. Rees, and Donald E. Kayhoe, on human trichomoniasis, Dr. Leon Jacobs and parasitologist Lucy V. Reardon have found that strains of Trichomonas vaginalis, the parasite causing the disease, differ in reactions in mice.

Strains of the parasite isolated from patients with mild to severe trichomoniasis were injected into the abdominal cavities of various strains of laboratory mice. Two strains of the trichomonads were outstandingly uniform in their behavior in A/LN mice—the mouse strain used as the standard host for testing. One strain of the parasite consistently caused the death of the mice, and the other did not.

The uniformity of results with the trichomonad strain causing death in mice indicates that it should be possible to use this method to test drugs given orally or parenterally for effectiveness in clearing trichomonads from the animal. The search for a cure for trichomoniasis might thus be facilitated.

Three types of trichomonads—oral, intestinal, and vaginal—live in the human body. While infection with the vaginal trichomonad may produce severe incapacitating vaginitis, usually it is associated with a chronic, low-grade infection and vaginal discharge and itching. Many women consider this condition normal, seldom bothering to consult a physician about their symptoms. Men harboring the parasite ordinarily are symptomless. Treatment is usually confined to topical application of trichomonacides and is often disappointing.

Lack of complete knowledge about the variability, virulence, and other aspects of trichomoniasis complicates the search for a cure. Added to this is the difficulty of eradicating parasites from the vagina, urethra, and the accessory glands; the sensitivity of the epithelium to topical drugs powerful enough to destroy the parasites; and the possibility of reinfection.

Coitus is considered to be the chief method of infection, but the parasite has been cultured from toilet seats and washcloths and has been found in young children and even infants. Recent NIAID studies showed the prevalence of trichomoniasis to be greatest among women 30 to 49. Contrary to other studies, however, no significant difference could be attributed to marital status or history of pregnancy.

Publication Preview

The following manuscripts were received by the SRB Editorial Section between June 26 and July 11.

DBS
Kevy, S. V., and Morrison, E. The stability after frozen storage of an in vivo antigen antibody bonding on red cells.

DRS
Dom, H. F. Darwin revisited.
Poiley, S. M. A systematic method of breeder rotation for non-inbred laboratory animals.

NCI
Dawe, C. J.; Potter, M.; and Leighton, J. Progressions of a reticulum cell sarcoma of the mouse in vivo and in vitro.
Dunham, L. J.; Thomas, L. B.; Edgecomb, J. H.; and Stewart, H. L. Some environmental factors and the development of uterine cancers in Israel and New York City.
Duthie, R. B.; Merwin, R. M.; and Wolff, J. The functional activity of thyroid isografts within diffusion chambers in mice.
Greenfield, R. E.; Godfrey, J. E.; and Price, V. E. Studies on the anemia of tumor-bearing animals. I. Distribution of radioiron following the injection of labeled erythrocytes.
Greenfield, R. E.; Sterling, W. R.; Tarontola, V. A.; and Price, V. E. Studies on the iron metabolism of tumor-bearing animals.
Landy, M.; Trapani, R-J.; and Shear, M. J. Interference by endotoxic polysaccharides with inactivation of colipase by human serum. Law, L. W. Some aspects of the etiology of leukemia.
Rosen, F. S.; Skames, R. C.; Shear, M. J.; and Landy, M. Inactivation of endotoxin by a humoral component. III. Role of divalent cation and a dialyzable component.
Skames, R. C.; Rosen, F. S.; Shear, M. J.; and Landy, M. Inactivation of endotoxin by a humoral component. II. Interaction of endotoxin with serum and plasma.

NHI
Berliner, R. W. Clinical physiology of salt and water metabolism.
Fry, D. L. The physics of air flow in emphysema.
Mills, I. H., and Barter, F. C. Plasma hydrocortisone levels during cortisone administration.
Stadman, T. C. A ferrous iron dependent alkaline phosphatase of yeast.

NIAID
Damell, J. E., Jr., and Eagle, H. Glucose and glutamine in poliomyelitis production.
Hughes, L. E., and Philip, C. B. Experimental tick paralysis in laboratory animals and native Montana rodents.
NEWS BRIEFS

NIH LECTURE Contd.

Dr. Hill, a well-known physiologist, is presently Professor Emeritus of the Department of Physiology, University College, London. He was awarded the Nobel Prize with Otto Meyerhof in 1922, for work on heat loss in muscle contraction. In other studies he established the origin of muscular force in carbohydrates, with the origin of lactic acid.

Dr. Hill was born in Bristol in 1886 and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as Professor of Physiology at Manchester University and at University College, London. From 1926 to 1951, he was Foulerton Research Professor of the Royal Society, working at University College.

A Member of Parliament for Cambridge from 1940-45, Dr. Hill is a former president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and Secretary General of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

NIH HAS MAJOR ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

Current NIH participation in international health programs is at an all-time high, spurred by mounting recognition of the need for a unified attack on disease. As PHS's primary research center, NIH has undertaken much of the responsibility for communicating new medical knowledge beyond this country's geographical and political boundaries.

Recent PHS programs administered by NIH range from the granting of postdoctoral fellowships to European scientists for study in the United States to field studies that have resulted in more effective control of schistosomiasis in Egypt. Such work has proved the value of coordinating health studies and exchanging scientific information.

International exchange of medical knowledge is fostered by PHS through five general programs. Direct support of research in foreign countries is the largest of these, receiving over a million dollars in NIH grants during fiscal 1958. The interchange of scientific personnel and support of international meetings rank next in importance. Recently, our support of translation services and reciprocal exchange missions has increased substantially.

In addition to expanding support in these areas, NIH cooperates with the World Health Organization's scientific activities relating to common objectives and makes special grants to enable scientists to hold international study group meetings. Twenty-three NIH staff members are now serving as technical consultants to WHO.

It seems almost certain that NIH will play an increasingly important role in future international health programs. In the closing sessions of the 85th Congress, Senator Lister Hill proposed a $50 million appropriation to create a National Institute of International Medical Research and suggested Bethesda as the location. In October, a subcommittee headed by Senator Hubert Humphrey will meet to evaluate current international health activities.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

OCTOBER 5 - 11
DRS. BURNEY AND SHANNON OPEN UGF DRIVE HERE

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney (left) and NIH Director James A. Shannon pledge their support to UGF after the kickoff meeting at which Diana Hasenei (center) entertained.

GIVE TODAY --
THE UNITED WAY

The United Givers Fund, which combines 142 of the National Capital Area's health and welfare agencies in one yearly campaign, has set a goal of $7 million this year.

The UGF represents a time- and money-saving method of supporting community agencies. Fund-raising volunteers ring the householder's doorbell only once, and staff, office space, and time are consolidated into one package. With this unity of effort, each participating agency receives more money than if each conducted an individual campaign.

Member agencies of UGF cover the broad scope of the metropolitan area's welfare activities. Health agencies include those that aid retarded children, mental health clinics, the Visiting Nurse Association, and organizations concerned with multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, and blindness. Welfare organizations provide assistance in every area of family and child need. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are included, as well as the Red Cross, settlement houses, and armed services hospitality centers.

To keep these agencies alive, a fair share is being asked of each Government employee--to be contributed in one sum or paid in installments. If desired, the giver may designate one or more agencies to receive his contribution.

300 WORKERS CONDUCT UGF CAMPAIGN AT NIH

A team of over 300 employees, organized to conduct the Third United Givers Fund campaign here, is aiming to meet the NIH quota of $68,889 before the end of October.

The drive at NIH is directed by a chairman, Dr. Ernest M. Allen, Director, DRG, and a co-chairman, Dr. Jack Masur, Director, CC. Vice chairman is Eckart Wipf, Administrative Officer, NINDB, and the co-vice chairman is Philip Simon, Administrative Officer, CC.

In addition, there is a campaign chairman, a vice chairman, and keymen for each NIH Institute and Division. Chairmen and vice-chairmen are William Carrigan and Jane Stafford, OD-NIH; R. H. Henschen and Genevieve L. Garner, DBO; William B. Page and Robert Handy, DRS; Dr. Roderick Murray and George A. Brust, DBS; Dr. Halsey Hunt and C. B. Baldwin, DGMS; Dr. Clifton Himmlsbach and Gilbert J. Frey, DRG; and Dr. Kenneth Chapman and Margaret Badger, CC.

Institute officials are Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., and John E. Fitzgerald, NIDR; Dr. Floyd S. Duft and C. E. Lacey, NIAMD; Dr. Paul Q. Peterson and John M. Hannan, NIAID; Dr. Pearce Bailey and Ruth Dudley, NINDB; Dr. James Watt and Elwyn L. Meenen, NHI; Dr. Robert D. Coghill and Walter H. Magruder, NCI; and Warren C. Lamson and Dr. Curtis Southard, NIMH.

Dr. Allen, Mr. Wipf, and Mr. Adler arranged for the keymen's kickoff meeting.

United Givers Fund Quotas - 1958

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<tr>
<th>Institute or Division</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>Quota</th>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Director</td>
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<td>$946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Division of Business Operations</td>
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<td>Division of Research Services</td>
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<td>Division of Research Grants</td>
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<td>Division of General Medical Sciences</td>
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<td>Division of Biologics Standards</td>
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<td>Clinical Center</td>
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<td>National Heart Institute</td>
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<td>National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases</td>
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<td>National Institute of Dental Research</td>
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<td>National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>3,323</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>$68,889</td>
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