Huebner to Give The NIH Lecture Tomorrow Night

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, will deliver the next in the series of NIH lectures tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Huebner's subject will be "Viruses, Common Colds and Cancer." He will discuss the thesis that the viral causation of colds and of certain cancers makes them simply infectious diseases, definable biologic entities subject to methods of inquiry as straightforward as those of conventional microbiology and as promising as those of modern virology.

A Commissioned Officer in the Public Health Service, Dr. Huebner has spent virtually his entire professional career at NIH. He has been on the staff of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases since 1944. He became Laboratory Chief in 1956. Dr. Huebner's original research (See DR. HUEBNER, Page 8)

Cummings and Grant Are Selected To Head New International Office

Dr. Shannon has announced his selections for appointment to the two top positions in the Office of International Research Activities, now being

Economy Priming Aided By DRG Building Funds

The Health Research Facilities Branch, DRG, will participate in President Kennedy's plan to stimulate the national economy through building construction, according to a recent announcement by Dr. Francis L. Schmeltz, Branch Chief.

Dr. Cummings and Mr. Grant

Director of the Special Staff on Aging, has been chosen Assistant Chief.

Dr. Cummings is scheduled to assume direction of the OIRA July 1. Meanwhile, the new organization, which will coordinate all international activities of NIH, is rapidly taking shape with offices on the first floor of Building 1.

Branch Posts Filled

The men chosen to head two of the three branches which will comprise the office have been named and are now on the job. They are Dr. Ronald E. Scandlebury, to continue as Chief of the Foreign Grants and Awards Branch which has been transferred to the new office from the Division of General Medical Sciences, and Francis L. Mills, formerly of the Management Analysis Section of the Management Policy Branch, OAM, who has been designated Chief of the Foreign Currency and Program Services Branch.

Announcement of appointment of the Chief of the Program Analysis and Special Studies Branch is expected shortly.

The OIRA, as recommended by (See INTERNATIONAL, Page 7)

Campaign of Health Agencies, Joint Crusade Opens Here

The annual combined campaign of the Federal Service Joint Crusade and the National Health Agencies will be launched here tomorrow.

This is the second of the two official fund campaigns sponsored each year by the Government.

Concentrated during the last two weeks of March, the NIH drive aims at 100 percent participation by employees, with no dollar quota. Individual contribution envelopes will be distributed this week.

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of NIAID, is NIH Campaign Chairman and Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Director of NIDR, is Co-Chairman.

Dr. Ronald E. Scandlebury, to continue as Chief of the Foreign Grants and Awards Branch which has been transferred to the new office from the Division of General Medical Sciences, and Francis L. Mills, formerly of the Management Analysis Section of the Management Policy Branch, OAM, who has been designated Chief of the Foreign Currency and Program Services Branch.

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The OIRA, as recommended by (See INTERNATIONAL, Page 7)
Sudsy Skill of NIH Laundry
Add to Patients' Welfare

By Dorothy Jeanne Davis
NIH Information Trainee

Their most important task is the welfare of the CC patient, and the NIH Laundry and Dry Cleaning Section does the job with soap, skill, and hot water.

Even the most skilful medical care would be severely handicapped in unsanitary surroundings. For this reason, the hospital laundry plays a most important role in protecting the health of the patient while he is in the hospital.

A constant flow of soiled linens comes in to the loading platforms of the laundry area in Building 13 throughout the day. Power trucks bring several carts at a time through the tunnel from the Clinical Center, piled six to eight feet high with gaily colored laundry bags. Others pour in by truck from outlying buildings, and periodically, smaller lots are brought in by hand.

Color Indicates Contents

The color of the laundry bags indicates their handling. White bags contain ordinary laundry. Yellow bags contain linens contaminated with infectious material, and special sanitary precautions are taken to prevent other linens from coming in contact with them. Blue bags are from the cafeteria and nutrition department; misty green bags are from human operating rooms; and forest green bags come from animal operating rooms. All require separate handling to remove the different types of stains.

As fast as soiled laundry arrives at one end of the laundry process, clean linens and laundry leave the other end to be returned to units throughout NIH. Truckloads of brown paper-wrapped uniforms, lab coats, pinafones, and dresses are distributed all over the reservation and as far away as the NIMH unit at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital.

Each day, 40 carts stacked with clean sheets, towels, mattress covers, and "Johnnie" gowns are delivered to patient care areas in the Clinical Center. Patients’ pajamas are also laundered, but are returned separately.

Laundries Many Items

The NIH Laundry must turn out 10,749 lab coats a month, just to keep up with the demand. It also launders or dry cleans shirts, blouses, nurses' uniforms, housekeepers' dresses, pink pinafones for pharmacy employees and yellow ones for the nutrition department; uniforms for hospital attendants, guards, firemen, chauffeurs, and maintenance personnel, and slipcovers, window draperies, and all other government-owned clothing and linens used on the reservation.

Operating-room and surgical linens, although washed and processed by the laundry, are sent to the Central Sterile Supply Service for sterilization and packaging into proper-sized bundles.

Every time a patient is transferred from a room at the Clinical Center, everything in the room must be cleaned or laundered. As an added service, the laundry also washes, irons, and dry cleans patients' clothing without charge.

In addition to the laundry and dry cleaning units, the New Linen and Supply Unit stocks more than 376 different items, including small-sized tee shirts and blue jeans for child patients. Occasionally, the

NIMH Information Office

Moves to New Location

The NIMH Information Office moved from Building T-18 to the National Bank Building, Arlington Rd. and Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, on February 28.

Harold P. Halpert, Chief, and Lucile N. Furman are in Rm. 317, Ext. 4795. The Visual Aids Unit is in Rm. 326, Ext. 3354.

More than 10,000 pieces of flat work are fed into these roller presses in the NIH Laundry each day. Here, damp kitchen towels are ironed, while a cart of sheets fresh from a separating machine waits its turn. All laundry processed by this unit has a germicide added in the last rinse which prevents growth of bacteria for 24 to 48 hours.—Photo by Lee Bragg.
Response to Treatment By Drug Observed in Adrenocortical Cancer

Scientists of the National Cancer Institute’s Endocrinology Branch have reported the latest results obtained in a continuing clinical study of the chemotherapy of advanced adrenocortical carcinoma.

The study is of particular interest scientifically because 1) the drug (o,p'-DDD) used acts specifically upon one type of tissue and also upon neoplasms arising from that tissue; 2) the tumor produces an excessive amount of hormone in the urine; hence, the quantity of hormone provides a means of measuring the progress of treatment; 3) spontaneous remissions in this disease are unknown, so that any remissions observed may be attributed to the drug treatment.

Previous Studies Used

The study originated in an observation by Nelson and Woodward in 1949 that feeding dogs DDD, an insecticide, resulted in damage to the adrenal cortex. Nichols in 1957 and Cueto in 1958 found that the agent responsible for the adrenocorticotrophic effect was the ortho, para prime isomer (o,p'-DDD), which occurs as a contaminant in commercial DDD.

The first study of treatment of adrenocortical cancer patients with o,p'-DDD was made by the NCI Endocrinology group, and their initial observations were reported in 1958.

The present report summarizes the response of 18 patients treated at the Clinical Center over a two-year period. The average course of treatment was eight to ten grams of o,p'-DDD daily, given orally for four to eight weeks. The drug was obtained from the Edcan Chemical Company, Norwalk, Connecticut, through the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center.

Response Measured

Response to treatment was measured by regression of metastases (i.e., decrease in size of pulmonary or abdominal metastases) and by sustained decrease, to less than 70 percent of initial levels, in steroid excretion.

Objective regression of metastases was observed in seven patients; significant steroid suppression was observed only in seven additional patients; and no apparent effect in four.

Causative Organism of Q Fever Is Produced

Excellent growth of Coxiella burnetii, causative organism of Q fever, has been obtained in studies reported in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, by E. G. Pickens and J. A. Gaon, working at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, field station of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Organism Grown

In minced chick-embryo tissue and using a lacticum growth medium planted on a modified Zinsser’s agar medium, the investigators achieved growth of the organism comparable to that in yolk sac of embryonated chicken eggs. Although the infectious titer of tissue cultures was considerably lower than in the older method, smears of the former always contained more rickettsiae than smears of the latter.

The yield of purified rickettsiae isolated from four different lots of infected chick-embryo tissue culture varied from 0.7 to 1.2 mg. per g. of original tissue, a yield comparable to that obtained from yolk sacs of infected embryonated chicken eggs, and antigenic activity was also comparable. These observations indicate that although the percentage of viable rickettsiae is lower than in the older method, smears of the former always contained more rickettsiae than smears of the latter.

The heart muscle contractility is enhanced by cardiolobulins.

Heart Muscle Contractility Enhanced by Cardioglobulins

Plasma assays of patients with various types of cardiovascular disease provide evidence that the cardioglobulins, a group of protein substances found in the blood plasma of man and other mammals, are essential for maintaining normal contractility of heart muscle. These findings were presented in part at the 1960 annual session of the American College of Physicians in San Francisco, by Drs. Stephen Hajdu and Edward Leonard of the National Heart Institute’s Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism.

The cardioglobulin system was discovered several years ago when the NHI scientists found that the contractile response of artificially stimulated frog hearts could be increased by adding small amounts of mammalian plasma. This action is similar to (but chemically unlike) that of digitalis, a plant extract used in the treatment of heart failure.

Subsequent studies showed that: 1) the cardioglobulin system is made up of three proteins, cardioglobulins A, B, and C; 2) all three substances are needed to cause activity; and 3) higher than normal activity in patients with severe hypertension is due to increased amounts of cardioglobulin C.

In the currently reported studies, Drs. Hajdu and Leonard used bioassay techniques (based on the action of the cardioglobulin system on the isolated frog heart) to measure cardioglobulin C concentrations in patients suffering from hypertension, aortic stenosis, auricular insufficiency, or congestive heart failure.

SCIENCE AWARD WINNER VISITS NIDR

Mary Sue Wilson, 17, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, an aspiring biochemist and two-time winner of the American Dental Association award in the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, explains her prize-winning science project to Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover (left), Associate Director of Research and Development, and Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director of NIDR. Miss Wilson’s project adds additional evidence to the mutational origin of bacterial resistance to antibiotics and represents a continuation of her interest in this field.

This four-page section, devoted chiefly to summaries of research findings that have been reported by scientists of the National Institutes of Health, is prepared with the cooperation of the Information Offices of the Institutes and Divisions of the National Institutes of Health.
Fixed Negative Charge Is Found in Membrane Of Squid Giant Axon

By observing the movement of "tagged" substances across the membrane of the giant axon of the squid, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness investigators have obtained the first biological evidence that a nerve membrane at rest has a fixed, negative electrical charge. In general, this conclusion is based on the finding that the outflow of the axon membrane to radioactive tracers was investigated under various experimental conditions by Drs. I. Tassali and C. S. Spyropoulos of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, NINDB, and Dr. T. Teorell, Special Consultant (Professor of Physiology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden).

Tracer substances, which were injected intracellularly, included radioactive potassium, sodium, and calcium (positive ions), chloride, sulfate, and phosphate (negative ions), and water. These elements constitute the major inorganic components moving normally across the membrane and are thought to play important roles in the normal functioning of the axon.

When the nerve axon was at rest, the average outflow time of the negative ions was found to be greater than 50 hours. In contrast, intracellular water was lost from the axon in less than two minutes, calcium in 30 minutes, sodium in less than three hours, and potassium in eight hours. This fact suggests strongly that the nerve membrane contains an electrical charge which holds negatively-charged substances practically immobile. The values for sodium and water were similar to those reported by other investigators previously.

Evidence Seen

As was previously known, when the axon was repetitively stimulated, the movement of the positively-charged tracers was accelerated. However, the negative tracers remained unaffected by these conditions, suggesting that the membrane was fixed negatively charged during activity.

The authors caution that the electrochemical force which drives the radioactive tracers across the nerve membrane is different than that which drives the corresponding non-radioactive substances. It is interesting to note that the hypothesis that biological membranes

Studies Find New MAO Inhibitor Effective Against Hypertension

A new monoamine oxidase inhibitor, MO-911 (Abbott), has performed effectively as a therapeutic agent in hypertension in clinical trials conducted by National Heart Institute scientists. The new drug has been found highly effective in lowering standing blood pressure in hypertensive patients and is a potent inhibitor of monoamine oxidase (MAO), but appears to be free from toxic effects that had blighted the promise shown by several MAO inhibitors tested in previous clinical trials.

The clinical trials were conducted by Drs. David Horwitz and Albert Sjördams, of the NHI Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Their findings, reporting results of clinical trials in nine patients, have been reported in Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

MO-911 is similar in its effects on monoamine oxidase and on blood pressure, but differs markedly in chemical structure from these earlier MAO inhibitors (all of which were hydrazide derivatives) and also in its apparent freedom from adverse side effects.

Both the differences and the similarities are important. They indicate that MAO inhibition is indeed responsible for the hypotensive action of all of these compounds, but that inhibition of this enzyme per se probably is not responsible for the toxicity of any of them.

The mechanism by which MAO inhibitors lower blood pressure is still incompletely understood. However, one line of evidence is accumulating which suggests that, by preventing the inactivation of noradrenaline by MAO at the sympathetic ganglia, these drugs might cause the accumulation of increased levels of this amine.

Impulse Blocked

Animal experiments have shown that such increases can block nerve impulse transmission, perhaps by preventing the repolarization of nerve tissue.

The present study indicates that MO-911 is a potent hypotensive agent very well suited to the treatment of the ambulatory hypertensive. Its hypotensive effects develop gradually, after which a single daily dose of 75-125 mg. of the drug is usually sufficient to maintain standing blood pressure at satisfactory levels.

However, though MO-911 appears to hold great promise as a therapeutic agent, extended clinical trials will be necessary to determine whether the new drug retains its freedom from toxic effects when tested over longer periods of time.

The discovery of MO-911 was announced in 1960 by J. D. Taylor and coworkers of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, who also supplied the MO-911 used in these studies.
Infection With Rat Virus Produces Disorder Similar to Mongolism in Suckling Hamsters

Rat virus, a widely spread latent infection of normal rats, has been found to induce a disease of suckling hamsters that resembles mongolism. Dr. Lawrence Kilham, Division of Biologies Standards, has reported this finding in Virolgy.

The original isolation of rat virus from rats bearing spontaneous or transplantable tumors, its multiplication in rat embryos, tissue cultures, and its ability to agglutinate with rat virus tissue culture fluid of 4-day-old hamsters were inoculated with rat virus at a dilution of 10^-1. Twelve of the 47 sucklings involved survived the acute phase of the disease and became mongoloid dwarfs.

Two other viruses are known to induce dwarfism in animals. An agent isolated from transplantable human tumors, described by Dr. H. W. Toolan, et al, Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, leads to a type of mongolism in hamsters which closely resembles that caused by rat virus. NIH Drs. Sara Stewart, Bernice Eddy, and M. F. Stanton, have found that the polomyoma virus can lead to stunting of growth in mice.

The rat virus appears to be a close relative of the poloma agent, as indicated by the type of intra-nuclear inclusion bodies produced by various properties by the virus. The use of antiviral drugs offers some promise in the treatment of this condition.

Q Fever

(Continued from Page 2)

Using the new method, it was also possible to prepare satisfactory vaccines and antigens. Guinea pigs inoculated with a single 1 ml dose of vaccine prepared from tissue culture rickettsiae were completely immune when challenged 21 days later with 10^7 minimum infectious guinea pig doses.

The investigators found that C. burnettii grows equally well in mouse-embryo tissue cultures. They suggest that this technique would be particularly useful in geographic areas where fertile hens' eggs are not readily available. Because the organism has remained viable in tissue cultures for as long as 110 days, this provides another means of maintaining strains when storage at freezing temperatures is not possible. Using the new tool, basic investigations of phase variation and morphologic entities can be undertaken.

Federal Income Tax returns filed after April 15 are subject to penalties and interest, so file today.

Carotid Sinus Reflexes Influence Heart Action

The carotid sinus, a special pressure-sensitive receptor (baroreceptor) located where the carotid artery branches in the neck, reacts to changes in carotid pressure with reflexes to compensate those changes. When carotid pressure falls, it initiates reflexes via the sympathetic nerves which raise blood pressure by increasing heart rate and output per pumping stroke, and by constricting the arterioles. Conversely when carotid pressure rises, it reflexly lowers blood pressure by reducing heart rate and output and by dilating the arterioles.

Changes Are Great

National Heart Institute studies indicate that carotid sinus reflexes also alter the distensibility of the venous bed, and that these changes are great enough to importantly affect heart performance. These studies are reported by Drs. John Ross, Jr., Charles J. Frahm, and Eugene Braunwald in Circulation Research.

They found that carotid hypertension, produced experimentally in animals, caused the carotid sinus to initiate reflexes constricting the

CCNSC Reports on Program At New York City Meeting

The Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee, a top policy advisory group for the national chemotherapy program, met in New York City last month. Members of the staff of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center and its advisory panels presented detailed status reports on all phases of the program from acquisition of materials to evaluation of end results.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Sidney Farber, the National Committee is composed of representatives of the agencies and groups sponsoring the chemotherapy program, including the National Cancer Institute, Food and Drug Administration, Veterans Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, American Cancer Society, and Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research. Mrs. Albert D. Lasker has been a member since the committee's formation in 1954.

Highlights Reported

Highlights of the reports presented included the following:

More than 135,000 different materials have been obtained for primary screening, and 540,000 tests have been carried out;

Duplicate submissions of synthetic chemicals are being received at the rate of about 30 percent, compared with about 10 percent a year ago;

Planned broadening of the primary screen is about to occur, with the addition of more rodent tumors. These will include virus and carcinogen induced neoplasms arising from the animal's own tissues. Greater emphasis will be placed on tissue culture screening methods, and eventually all materials submitted will be screened both in vivo and in vitro;

Many Steroids Used

Nine hundred endocrinologic materials have entered the program, of which 250 are steroids. The 80 endocrinologic materials placed in clinical trial have been selected largely on the basis of structure and the results of biological assay. Urgently needed is a standardized hormone-dependent tumor of laboratory animals that can be used for routine screening;

At present, 540 investigators working in 200 hospitals are carrying out clinical trials under the auspices, and with the grant support, of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center. In all, 18,500 patients have taken part, of whom 13,900 are currently involved in drug studies;

New Agents Tested

Several new agents, being tested clinically on a confidential basis, have shown promise in malignancies traditionally regarded as 'untreatable' to drugs, including cancer of the lung, testis, bone, adrenal gland, and colon. Work with these materials is generally in a preliminary stage and involves relatively few patients.

Reports from the sponsoring agencies indicated that those taking the most active part are the NCI and the Veterans Administration.

ADRENAL CANCER

(Continued from Page 3)

No evidence of toxicity was observed in the liver, kidneys, or bone marrow. All patients experienced significant loss of appetite and nausea, and some showed central nervous depression varying from mild lethargy to somnolence. These toxic effects were reversible. High doses of the drug caused histologic damage and functional impairment of the normal adrenal gland.

The late Dr. Delbert M. Bergental was the senior author of the paper, which is published in a recent issue of The Archives of Internal Medicine. Coauthors were Drs. Roy Hertz, Mortimer B. Lipsett, and Richard H. Moy.
Drug Effects Studied in Basal-Cell Carcinoma

Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott and his associates, of the National Cancer Institute's General Medicine Branch, have reported previously that methotrexate inhibits mitosis in the roots of growing scalp hairs. This evidence of drug-induced damage to tissues derived from the epidermis provided the rationale for a study of the effects of methotrexate on basal-cell carcinoma.

The drug was given to seven patients with tumors so extensive they could not be treated successfully by surgery or radiation. Most tumors became smaller, and a few disappeared, but the responses were temporary and were accompanied by toxic side effects. In all patients, tumors that were inflamed prior to therapy showed the best response.

These observations have suggested that therapy with methotrexate may be enhanced by exposing tissues to doses of radiation in order to provoke inflammation and accelerate mitosis. Studies of such a procedure are under way.

The report appears in a recent issue of the Archives of Dermatology.

Spemrine Seen as Aid in DNA Stabilization

Spemrine and other related polyamines are organic compounds containing nitrogen, and although they are relatively common their function remains largely unknown.

Dr. Herbert Tabor and other investigators in National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases' Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology have previously found that these polyamines have a stabilizing effect on vital cell components such as mitochondria, and such microbiological materials as bacterial protoplasts and viruses (bacteriophage).

Dr. Tabor has now extended this work to DNA, particularly to DNA's ability to transform one type of organism into another, and shown how spemrine may protect this ability from the action of heat. He used a transforming DNA isolated from a strain of Bacillus subtilis, an organism that does not require the amino acid thymopate. When active, this DNA is able to transform tryptophan-dependent organisms into tryptophan-independent ones.

NIMH Studies Indicate Relationship of Mental Disease and Order of Birth

Evidence indicating a relationship of birth was reported by Dr. Carmi Mental Health's Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies in the January issue of Archives of General Psychiatry.

Using a random group of female schizophrenic patients at Spring Grove Hospital in Maryland, Dr. Scholer determined how many patients were in the younger half of their sibling group and how many were in the older half. In the younger half evidence (49 in the younger half and 71 in the older half) supports the hypothesis that a significantly greater number of patients were born in the older half of their sibling group.

Question Revised

The question of relationship between birth order and schizophrenia has been revived by recently published experimental findings with normal persons. These studies suggest a relationship between birth order and a primary symptom of schizophrenia, social isolation. Earlier finding indicated that first-borns or only children tend to be more gregarious in an anxiety-provoking experimental situation than those who have older siblings. Later-born subjects when anxious did not particularly wish to be with other people.

Dr. Scholer reviewed other studies on birth order and schizophrenia, pointing out that evidence of a relationship is especially strong when first-born and last-born are compared although his own study showed no significant difference.

"The evidence for the existence of greater rates of hospitalization among last than first half individuals is not as strong," according to Dr. Scholer. "The findings in our sample, however, seem to indicate that a significant difference exists. In general, when the data and the evidence are combined, significantly more of the subjects are last-born than first-born. This difference, however, appears to be entirely due to subjects from families of four or more.

"If a relationship between birth order and incidence of schizophrenia does in fact exist," he said, "the problem of finding its cause remains. One hypothesis is that the apparent effect of birth order is merely an artifact of the relationship between increasing mother's age and incidence of schizophrenia.

"There are also many plausible psychological explanations. As an example, parents may represent for the young child the only significant social source of anxiety reduction, sibs having no such effect. First-born and first-half childr, in general, probably have greater access to their parents than last-born and last-half sibs whose parents have a proportionately greater number of other children for whom to care. Thus, compared with last-born and last-half children, first-born and first-half children may have been more successful in their early attempts to alleviate anxiety through social means."

Catecholamines Studied For Metabolic Action

National Institute of Mental Health investigators have delineated the metabolic features of the metabolism of norepinephrine and have elucidated a number of areas in which this metabolism differs quantitatively from that of epinephrine.

Even more significant have been findings on the mechanisms of the binding and inactivation of norepinephrine at or near its site of action.

In animal studies using injection of tritium-labeled norepinephrine of high specific activity, the research workers have demonstrated a rapid uptake of this hormone by certain tissues of the body, which are richly innervated by the sympathetic nervous system. Derivation of such structures results in a loss in the ability to bind norepinephrine.

A number of drugs including reserpine, chlorpromazine, amphetamine, and cocaine also have the ability to prevent this binding or to cause the release of bound norepinephrine from these sites.

The tranquilizers, reserpine and chlorpromazine, similar in clinical effects, have very few chemical effects in common. The similar action observed in connection with norepinephrine may provide insights into the mechanism of their psychoactive action.

The findings were reported by Dr. H. Weil-Malherbe, NIMH Visiting Scientist, in the Journal of Neurochemistry.
Hamsters Elect Slate, Plan June Production

The R&W Hamsters, NIH's little theater group, elected officers on March 2 and made plans for an early summer production.

Tryouts for "Skin of Our Teeth," a play by Thornton Wilder, are being held today from 12 to 1 p.m. in the CC auditorium, and Wednesday and Thursday in Wilson Hall at the same hours.

The production is scheduled for the end of June.

Officers for the coming year are Oscar J. Freese, OD, President; John W. Robinson, NIAID, Vice President; Judith Bunney, wife of Dr. William Bunney, Secretary; and Billy J. Sadesky, OD, Treasurer.

Yvonne Cooper, CC, was elected Property Custodian, and Ervin J. Liljegren, NIAID, is Publicity Chairman and Librarian.

INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Shannon and approved by the Office of the Surgeon General May 20, 1960, will be a staff office of the Office of the Director, NIH. It will be responsible for:

- Coordinating all international activities of the National Institutes of Health;
- Advising the Director and the Surgeon General on matters relating to the international aspects of medical research and research training;
- Assisting the Institutes in the development of international programs; and for
- The central administration of all NIH research activities utilizing U.S.-owned foreign currencies.

It will also constitute the central point for NIH relationships with the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and other international research and scientific organizations.

Conducts Research

Dr. Cummings has been Chairman and Professor of the Department of Microbiology at the University of Oklahoma Medical School since 1959. In addition to his administrative and teaching duties there, he has conducted research in epidemiology, microbiology, and clinical medicine, and served as Consultant to the Veterans Administration and the Medical Research Foundation of Oklahoma.

From 1953 to 1959 he was Director of the Research Service Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration, where he was responsible for the administration of a $17 million medical research program and the coordination of research activities with other Federal agencies, including NIH, the Department of Defense, and National Science Foundation.

Previously he was Chief of the Tuberculosis Research Laboratory at the U.S. Veterans Hospital in Atlanta, Ga. (1949-53) and Director of the Tuberculosis Evaluation Laboratory of the PHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta (1947-49).

Serves in Denmark

From December 1946 to April 1947, while attached to the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark, he participated in research and training at the State Serum Institute there.

Born in Camden, N.J., in 1920, Dr. Cummings received his B.S. degree from Bucknell University and his M.D. from the Duke University School of Medicine in 1944.

Excess Property Exhibits Demonstrate The Diversity of Equipment Available

Two attractive exhibits illustrating some of the types of reconditioned equipment available through the Supply Management Branch, OD, are now on display here.

The exhibits are located in the basement corridor of Bldg. 1 near the elevators, and at the entrance to the CC cafeteria. They will remain in these locations until mid-March, and then be rotated throughout other NIH buildings. Both were designed by the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS.

Range Is Wide

Ranging from optical lenses to bulldozers, from chapel altars to file cabinets, the excess property items are obtained from NIH laboratories or offices where they are no longer needed, and from excess supplies of various government installations.

A search is being made now for sources of medical supplies and electronic equipment throughout the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense. A small charge is made for reconditioned equipment, and it must be put to official government use. Transportation charges must be paid on items obtained from other agencies.

Lists Circulated

The agent for obtaining and disposing of all excess property at NIH—the Property Unit, SMB—regularly circulates a list of wanted articles and those available. Of the 500 to 700 items requested during the past year, over 80 percent were supplied by this method. In all, 65,000 items were received and issued during FY 1960.

Changing programs, reduction in staff, and ordinary wear and tear create the excess property. The need is brought about by growing staff, and increased staff, and new laboratories or offices created before the budget includes their cost.

Dr. Freyhan Becomes Deputy Chief of Joint NIMH-SEH Center

Dr. Fritz A. Freyhan, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, became Deputy Chief of the Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center in Charge of Clinical Studies on February 15.

The appointment was announced jointly by Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center, located at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, is a joint research facility of the two institutions.

Research Is Collaborative

At the Center, the staff of the Clinical Investigations Program of NIMH is currently engaged in a collaborative research project with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, aimed at studying the action and mode of action of agents which affect mental functioning with special reference to the problems of mental illness.

The Center is under the immediate direction of Dr. Joel Elkes, Chief of the CNRC and Director of Research for St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Dr. Elkes also serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Research, NIMH-SEH.

Native of Germany

Dr. Freyhan, born in Germany in 1912, has been an American citizen since 1943. He received his medical education at the University of Freiburg and the University of Berlin where he received his M.D. degree in 1937.

He entered psychiatric residency training at Delaware State Hospital, Farmhurst, Del., in 1940 and was associated with that hospital in various capacities for 20 years, becoming Clinical Director in 1951 and Director of Research in 1956. Since 1954, he also occupied the position of Psychiatric Director of Delaware Hospital in Wilmington.

The research program developed by Dr. Freyhan at the Delaware State Hospital directed national and international attention to his work in psychopharmacology and brought invitations to address scientific and professional meetings both at home and abroad.

Mr. Grant during the past year was on leave as Executive Officer of NIH to serve as Director of the Special Staff on Aging in preparation for the recent White House Conference on Aging.

For his work on this assignment he was commended by the outgoing DHEW Secretary, Arthur S. Flemming. In 1959 he also received a Superior Performance Award from Secretary Fleming for his accomplishments in research administration.

Mr. Grant entered the Federal Service in 1942 as an employee of the Civil Service Commission and came to NIH in 1948 as Executive Secretary of the NIH Board of Civil Service Examiners.

In 1950 he transferred to NHI, where he became Administrative Officer in 1951 and Executive Officer in 1955.

He attended the University of Maryland and in 1938 received an LL.B. degree from Columbus College of Catholic University.
NIAID Counselors Meet Today and Tomorrow, Dine With Huebner

The NIAID Board of Scientific Counselors was scheduled to meet here today and tomorrow in session devoted to the review of two NIAID components: the Laboratory of Cell Biology and the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, under the direction of Drs. Henry Eagle and Karl Habel, respectively.

Dr. Dorland J. J. Drum, Associate Director in Charge of Research, NIAID, will also review the Research Associate Program for the Counselors and will discuss the research experiences of the young physicians and scientists assigned to NIAID who have participated in this venture since its inception several years ago.

The Counselors have been invited to attend a dinner for Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, to be held tomorrow evening at the nearby Naval Medical Center Officers Club. Dr. Huebner is scheduled to deliver the NIH Lecture the same evening (at 8:15) in the CC auditorium.

Masur Gets Pinned

Webloo Scout Peter Bahn pins Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, during National Boy Scout Week. Peter is the son of Dr. Anita K. Bahn, Chief of the Outpatient Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, NIMH. Webloo is the highest Cub Scout class.

Gray Ladies Graduate 19 at CC Exercises

Fifteen women from Montgomery County and four from Washington became Red Cross Gray Ladies at the Montgomery County Chapter graduation exercises held in the Clinical Center February 24.

Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, extended greetings to the class and Mrs. Eric Collins, Montgomery County Chairman of Red Cross Volunteers read the Gray Lady pledge. Gray Lady pins were presented by Mrs. Matthew Savelle, County Vice-Chairman.

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Clinical Center chaplains, and the color guard of the Red Cross Motor Service presented the colors.

The new Gray Ladies will serve as volunteers in the CC and other county medical centers, providing personalized service for hospitalized patients.

NHI Seeks Missing Book

A large red book, the Index Handbook of Cardiovascular Agents—Volume II, Part 1, compiled by Dr. Isaac Welt, has been lost while en route to the Blgd. 10 library from the office of Dr. Eleanor K. Darby, NHI.

Dr. Darby asks that anyone who knows of the whereabouts of this book call her at her office, Blgd. T-6, Rm. 2402, Ext. 3670.

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At the Clinical Center auditorium on March 27 at 8:30 p.m. the concert is the fifth in the 1960-61 series sponsored by R&W. Dr. Wolf's program will include works by Beethoven, Chopin, Scriabin, Debussy, and Liszt.

R&W Sponsors Concert By Dr. Kenneth Wolf

Dr. M. Kenneth Wolf, an NINDB Research Associate here two years ago, will give a piano recital in the Clinical Center auditorium on March 27 at 8:30 p.m.

The concert is the fifth in the 1960-61 series sponsored by R&W. Dr. Wolf's program will include works by Beethoven, Chopin, Scriabin, Debussy, and Liszt.

A man who pursues two full-time careers, Dr. Wolf studied piano under the late Artur Schnabel, and is a concert pianist and composer. He received his M.D. degree from Western Reserve University Medical School and is now on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. He returns to NIH occasionally as a Consultant.

Dr. Wolf has given piano concerts here twice previously. There will be no admission charge or tickets required for the concert.

LAUNDRY

(Continued from Page 2)

To keep the handler from being bitten when the monkey is removed from its cage.

The fabrication unit also makes operating room linens of unusual sizes, special slipcovers and draperies for conference rooms, and even plastic mattress covers for metabolic patients.

All of this added up to more than 51% million pieces of laundry processed by this busy section during a recent seven-month period.