Huntsville Project To Be Model for Community Health

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service has announced the successful completion of the first stage of a pilot demonstration to measure in depth the health problems of an entire community.

County health authorities and community leaders in Huntsville, Ala., are now planning to apply remedies for conditions revealed in this intensive survey.

‘Will Become Model’

“This attempt to make Huntsville one of the healthiest communities in the Nation will become a model for similar activities in communities throughout the region,” Dr. Terry said.

“The opportunity provided here for firsthand observation and special training will be of invaluable assistance in the development of similar disease control programs.”

Projects like that conducted at Huntsville are underway in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lebanon, Pa.; and Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. Terry pointed out that the project at Huntsville, sometimes known as America’s Missile and Space Center, represents the culmination of 10 years’ experience in

(See HUNTSVILLE, Page 6)

NHI Scientists Collect Wasps To Study Peptide Production

Dr. John Pisano of the National Heart Institute anesthetizes a wasp with CO, for safe handling. The fascinated youngsters are children of the Phillip Van Deventer family of Silver Spring, Md., who contributed over 80 wasps to the project.—Photo by Jerry Hockt.

By Tony Anastasi

Man is not biting dog yet. But scientists at the National Heart Institute are “stinging” wasps.

As a result benefits may eventually be derived from the venom of the wasp, whose sting is sometimes fatal.

NHI researchers are studying a peptide contained in wasp venom, indicating how other types of cells make peptides. Since some peptides are hormones that regulate many of the human body’s biological functions, these studies may reveal how the body controls many of these functions.

Dr. Eline Prado, Fulbright scholars from Brazil now working here, are currently engaged in a wasp-milking project.

Electric Chair Used

To get the wasp peptide, the Drs. Prado and Pisano have sentenced 1,000 little stingers to be shocked in a miniature electric chair, but not fatally.

They first anesthetize a wasp, then secure it by strands of wire to an electric chair of their own devising.

In a few minutes, when the wasp recovers, it is given an electric shock which causes it to emit its clear venom, which contains many substances, including the peptide.

From two to five micrograms of the peptide are milked out when the wasp is shocked. From the 1,000 wasps need in the study, about two milligrams will be collected.

If these scientists can discover how insect cells produce peptides they can gather valuable clues indicating how other types of cells make peptides. Since some peptides are hormones that regulate many of the human body’s biological functions, these studies may reveal how the body controls many of these functions.

(Continued on Page 7)

Cambridge to Get Biomedical Science Resource Center

A major multi-institutional Resource Center for Computer Technology and Research in Biomedical Sciences is being established in the New England region under a $2.8 million grant announced Sunday by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The center will be located in the Cambridge area. Massachusetts Institute of Technology will receive the grant and serve as host institution. The Division of Research Facilities and Resources will administer the program.

Council Approves Plans

Plans for this resource center, approved unanimously by the National Advisory Health Council—an advisory group to the Surgeon General—call for a comparable level of annual funding over seven years to support the establishment of the center and its operation.

The cost of such support will be shared by the National Institutes of Health and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and will be subject to periodic negotiation and approval each year by the Surgeon General.

A formal review of the center’s scientific program and activities will be made every two years.

Resource centers such as this are intended to fill regional needs for major specialized facilities which cannot easily be met by any single

(See RESOURCE CENTER, Page 1)

Concert by Marine Band To Be Given July 23

The third in this season’s series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented here on Tuesday, July 23, at 7:30 p.m., by the U. S. Navy Band.

NHI employees, their families and friends are cordially invited. The concerts are held on the first floor patio of the Clinical Center, east of the auditorium. In case of rain, the CC auditorium is used.

(Continued on Page 7)
University of Michigan Honors Dr. N. B. Eddy For Narcotics Studies

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, retired Chief of the Section on Analgesics, Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health, recently received a cash award and citation for superior work performance. In presenting the award, Dr. James E. Birren, Chief of the Section on Aging, told Mrs. Oest he "rarely had such a welcome duty."

Dr. Birren said Mrs. Oest's superior ability in handling many special tasks enabled him "to undertake research and related responsibilities that I otherwise could not do."

Dr. Birren cited Mrs. Oest's management of myriad details concerning publication of a book he edited entitled "The Handbook on Aging and the Individual."

Mrs. Oest has been in her present position since 1955. Prior to that she was employed at Mt. Alto Veterans Hospital.

Mrs. Oest Wins Award For Work Performance

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Library’s New Photocopying Equipment Will Speed Service to Scientists Here

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Recently photocopy service was curtailed for several weeks during renovation of the photocopy room, installation of the new equipment, and training of the Library's machine operators in the use of the equipment.

The new system reproduces photocopy from microfilm. The requested journal article is photographed on 55mm microfilm by either of two Recordak MRD-2 microfilm cameras recently acquired.

The film is then processed. From the processed microfilm a Xerox Copyflo 11 Continuous Printer, newly installed in the Library, turns out a series of dry prints at the rate of 20 linear feet per minute, on a 2,000-foot continuous roll of paper.

Prints Ready Quickly

These positive prints are ready for immediate use after cutting.

Initially, this system will be operated on a 72-hour service basis from the time the request is received until the copy is ready to be mailed or picked up.

It is expected that the service will eventually be reduced to 48 hours.

The Library has retained the two Xerox 914 Photocopiers to fill requests of immediate urgency which cannot wait the 72 hours.

The new system is designed to provide better and more efficient service for the NIH scientific-medical personnel in addition to increasing the Library's capability for providing photocopies.

Employee Health Lists Vaccination Schedule

The NIH Employee Health Service urges all NIH employees who have not been vaccinated against smallpox in the past three years to be revaccinated.

A schedule has been arranged to assure everyone of an opportunity to be vaccinated promptly.

Employees in Building 2 of the North Bethesda Office Center and in the Nave, Norfolk, Zenith, Tunnel, and Auburn Buildings were to be vaccinated yesterday and today (July 15 and 16).

Remainder Start Tomorrow

Employees in the Robin and Arts Buildings may report tomorrow and Thursday (July 17 and 18) from 9:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. in Conference Room A, Robin Building, for their vaccinations.

 Those whose offices are in Buildings 14, 22, 29, and 30 may be vaccinated in the Conference Room of Building 30 on July 14 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All night-personnel may receive vaccinations at 8 a.m., Monday through Friday, in the Building 10 Health Unit.

Westwood Building employees may be vaccinated in their Health Unit, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All other employees may report for vaccinations, Monday through Friday, in the Building 10 Health Unit, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., or in the Building 31 Health Unit from 1 to 4 p.m.

Dorothy Oest receives a citation and cash award for superior work performance from Dr. James E. Birren.—Photo by Bob Pumfrey.

Dr. Eddy was cited for devoting a lifetime to the study of narcotics and for attaining a fuller and surer understanding of their nature and use than any other living man.

A recognized authority on drug addiction and analgesics, Dr. Eddy retired from the U. S. Public Health Service in August 1960.

Is PHS Consultant

He now serves as a PHS consultant, in addition to being Executive Secretary of the Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

Dr. Eddy is a charter member of the Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs of the World Health Organization. He has acted on many occasions as technical advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the UN Commission on Narcotics and has served as a member of many other narcotics committees.

In recent years his office has come to be the world clearinghouse for information concerning all aspects of narcotics, analgesics and addiction. In 1959 he and Dr. Everett L. May of NIAID reported the synthesis of phenazocine (NIH 7319), a potent analgesic which is a more effective painkiller than morphine but has fewer side effects and is less likely to produce addiction.

Redrick T. Rice, who is in charge of the Library's journal article reproduction service, loads a processed microfilm into the new Copyflo Continuous Printer. The machine can turn out a series of dry prints at the rate of 20 linear feet per minute.

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**Genetic Disease Rate Is High In Group Inbred Since 1750**

Significant findings of a 7-year study of genetic diseases in the Brandywine (Md.) population isolate were reported by Dr. Carl J. Witkop, Jr., Chief of the Human Genetics Branch of the National Institute of Dental Research, following announcement of the closing of the Clinton, Md., field office, from which the study was conducted.

The field staff, headed by Hazel Dyson, Public Health Nurse of the Genetics Branch, interviewed over 6,200 related persons whose ancestors have limited the majority of their marriages within seven surnames since the year 1750.

Family histories and vital records of over 12,000 deceased ancestors of this population were also obtained, in cooperation with Catholic University.

3,500 Examined

During the first five years of the study, staff members of the Genetics Branch examined, with assistance of the Howard University School of Dentistry, over 3,500 persons selected on the basis of surname only.

A high prevalence of genetically determined diseases was found to be associated with inbreeding, social selection and difference in number of children.

The investigators found, for example, that albinism, normally seen once in about 20,000 persons, occurred in 1.2 percent of this study population, considerably above the highest frequency yet reported in man.

Albinism has been considered to be due to a lack of tyrosinase activity. However, biochemical studies by the Genetics Branch indicate that there is tyrosinase activity in this particular type of albinism.

Another disease, dentinogenesis imperfecta (defective calcification of the dentin), which occurs once in 8,000 in the general population, was found in over six percent of the isolate population, a rate 480 times greater than the national incidence.

Preliminary analysis of the data indicate that persons with the trait show marked fertility differences from the unaffected siblings and the remainder of the population.
RESOURCE CENTER
(Continued from Page 1)

institution; hence provision is made for support of total operating expenditures and capital equipment.

The new center will be a joint undertaking of several New England educational and research institutions.

Its major functions will be to conduct (1) research in computer technology and to develop computer systems appropriate to problems in the biological and medical sciences and (2) research programs in those areas of the biological and medical sciences in which life scientists and computer scientists have overlapping interests and carry out advisory functions that fall within the scope of center activities.

No Duplication

In this connection, it is understood that the center’s facilities are not intended to be used for services already provided by existing computer centers.

The center will be staffed by computer technologists and scientists, applied mathematicians, physical, biological, and medical scientists.

It is anticipated that a large portion of the staff will have academic affiliations with one of the participating institutions. In such a manner, effective contact can be established and maintained with a broad spectrum of research and educational activities in the life sciences and in engineering.

An institutional advisory board will represent the participating New England institutions, and a board of scientific advisors will represent the national scientific and technological communities.

To Identify Problems

A clinical advisory committee, representing the medical schools and hospitals in the New England area, will help with the identification and selection of appropriate research problems.

Participating in the center are Boston University, Boston University Medical Center, Brandeis University, Brown University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, Northeastern University, Tufts University, University of Connecticut, University of Massachusetts, and the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology.

Other academic and medical research institutions are expected to join later on.

Study Seeks Possibility Of Lifetime Protection Against Poliomyelitis

The possibility of providing lifetime protection against polio through oral vaccination of infants will be studied at the Yale University School of Medicine under a $147,203 grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

A team of Yale scientists will make a continuing survey of vaccinated children in the New Haven and Middletown, Conn., area to determine the children’s long-term immune status, their resistance to reinfection, and their possible need for revaccination.

“It is presently believed,” Acting PHS Surgeon General David E. Price said in announcing the award, that oral vaccination in infancy might prove adequate to protect against polio more or less for life. This can be established only by the type of long-term surveillance which this project offers.

Some Problems Remain

In spite of a dwindling incidence of paralytic polio in the United States as a result of vaccinations against the disease, many important problems remain to be solved in connection with poliomyelitis and other enterovirus infections, some of which result in polio-like illnesses.

Dr. Dorothy M. Horstmann, project director, said that in addition to determining the persistence of immunity after vaccination, the study will seek reasons for the seasonal incidence of polio, and environmental factors which may be responsible for epidemics.

For a number of years, flies have been suspected as possible carriers of poliovirus, and a more recent finding has shown multiplication of the virus in flies.

Flies Are Suspect

“This latest finding has reawakened our interest,” Dr. Horstmann said, “in examining once more the possible role of flies in the epidemiology of poliovirus infections.”

The study will include investigations to determine the persistence, multiplication, and possible mutation of poliovirus in infected flies.

To be administered by NIAID, the research grant was awarded upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council. This group of consultants to the Surgeon General is comprised of leaders in science, education, and public affairs.

Small boy handing mother phone: “It’s Mrs. Carter with the 6:30 news.”—Dick Turner, NEA.
Blood Bank, in Surgical Wing,
Plans Expansion of Activities

Relocation of the Clinical Center Blood Bank in the new CC Surgical Wing was recently completed, providing some 1,000 additional square feet of much needed work space for the Blood Bank staff and prospective donors.

This additional space was essential because of increased Blood Bank activities in recent years and the introduction of a new blood transfusion process known as plasmapheresis.

Transfusions of whole blood, red cells, plasma, platelets and white cells totaled only about 4,000 in 1958, but the expected total for 1963 is over 14,000.

Completion of the plasmapheresis process requires more space and time than the normal blood donation procedure. A regular blood donation takes about 15 minutes, but plasmapheresis takes about two hours.

Platelets Extracted

This process, pictured in the adjoining columns, involves the extraction of 20 percent of the blood volume of a donor.

From this blood, platelets or white cells are spun off in a CC Blood Bank centrifuge, leaving vital red cells undamaged. The blood, minus its platelets or white cells, is then returned to the donor.

This enables him to give blood more frequently, since his supply of red cells has not been depleted. Plasmapheresis can also be used to separate other products should the need arise.

An increase in the Bank's plasmapheresis activity and the extra time involved had necessitated the use of beds for volunteer donors in the Bank's former location. This, understandably, led to a de-emphasis of the volunteer donor program.

Requests Volunteer Donors

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, CC Blood Bank Director, says the additional 1,000 square feet acquired by the Bank will be used largely for reactivation of the donor program. He expressed the hope that NIH staff members will once again actively participate in this important volunteer program.

As a part of the CC Clinical Pathology Department, the Blood Bank's new location also makes possible closer cooperation with other sections of the department in several important joint projects.

One of these is the joint operation of the isotope laboratory with the Hematology Service, providing services for important patient-care activities.

Expectations are that the new and larger quarters will be beneficial for both the Blood Bank and the Clinical Pathology Department as a whole.

Henry Cram Named NIGMS Administrative Officer

Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has announced the appointment of Henry T. Cram as Administrative Officer.

Mr. Cram joined NIH in March of 1961 as a personnel management specialist in the Personnel Management Branch. He later served as Personnel Officer for the National Institute of Mental Health, as Staff Assistant to the Deputy Personnel Officer, NIH, and in the Personnel Office of NIGMS.

A native of Prineville, Ore., Mr. Cram received his B.S. degree in Business Administration from the University of Oregon. He entered the Public Health Service in 1957 as Assistant Personnel Officer in the PHS Hospital in Anchorage, Alaska, where he served until March of 1961.

A member of the Society for Personnel Administration, Mr. Cram has been a licensed commercial pilot since 1946. He served with the Navy Air Corps from 1942 to 1945 in the South and Central Americas and the West Indies.

Medical technologist Billie Casey inspects unit of blood in whole-blood storage refrigeration area which has a total capacity of over 2,000 units. Temperature in this outer area is maintained at five degrees Centigrade. Three larger inner chambers, with temperatures varying from -20 to -80 degrees C, are for storage of other whole blood products.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

CLINICAL STUDY

(Continued from Page 2)

that it was not possible to determine whether any of these deaths was related to the anesthetic.

Death may have been due to coincidental infectious hepatitis, a viral disease, which affects the liver; or to other new drugs some of which are also suspected of causing liver damage, and which were received by some of the patients.

It was pointed out that authoritative answers to the questions raised in recent months require a large-scale, carefully controlled scientific study. Plans for the national project were developed by the Academy-NRC's Committee on Anesthesia after its members first recognized and identified the problem.

Collaborating with the committee and its chairman, Dr. Emanuel Pappas, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, were outstanding authorities in biostatistics and internal medicine.

The study will incorporate the most advanced principles of experimental design, data-processing, and statistical analysis.
community health problems gained by the PHS Communicable Disease Center.

With the cooperation of local and State departments of health, CDC previously had conducted demonstrations on vector control and related sanitation programs in 14 States.

Techniques developed for defining problems and for gaining community support have been adapted to a wide range of public health projects in 188 communities throughout the country. But never before has such a comprehensive program been demonstrated in one community.

Disease Problem Surveyed

The demonstration began with a survey of the disease problems in the Huntsville-Madison County area. Data were gathered on the occurrence of infectious diseases and the levels of immunizations.

At the same time, Madison County Health Department and CDC workers started an environmental survey of the city and county to locate areas of poor housing and sanitation. Health department records were studied and methods were sought to improve disease reporting.

Here are some of the survey results:

People living in the urban areas were generally better immunized against polio than those living in rural areas. Among children from three months through four years of age, 70 percent of those in the city had had three or more injections of the Salk vaccine. Only 46 percent of those in rural areas were adequately protected against polio.

Fewer people in lower socio-economic urban areas were adequately immunized against diphtheria, and other diseases than in the middle and upper-class neighborhoods.

Immunization Varies

Immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus ranged from 94 percent in children under five, in the middle socio-economic urban areas, to 30 percent in lower socio-economic urban areas.

Men in the 20-40 age group in urban areas were best protected against tetanus, but even so only about one-third of this group was adequately protected. Fewer people in lower socio-economic urban areas were adequately immunized against diphtheria, and other diseases than in the middle and upper-class neighborhoods.

Influenza immunizations were relatively few. Immunization levels in the over 65 age group ranged from four to 28 percent among various urban and rural areas.

Men in general, school children in lower socio-economic urban areas were best immunized against smallpox, but pre-school children were inadequately protected. The overall percentage of persons immunized against typhoid within the past three years ranged from 24 percent in the urban population to 35 percent in rural areas.

Survey findings on housing are indicative of Huntsville’s rapid growth, and are similar in the urban population to 35 percent in rural areas.

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NIH Scientists Measure Concentration of Active Agents in Poison Ivy

National Institutes of Health scientists have employed biological and gas chromatographic methods to measure the concentration of active substances in extracts of poison ivy leaves.

The two methods for quantitative evaluation of the concentration of active agents in poison ivy extracts were reported in the Journal of Allergy recently by Dr. Harold Baer of the Laboratory of Bacteriological Products, Division of Biological Standards, and associates.

Employing a biological method which involves the use of sensitized guinea pigs, and gas chromatographic analysis, the investigators were able to measure accurately the concentration of four closely related pentadecylcatechols (PDC).

Active Substances Formed

These substances, contained in the sap of poison ivy plants, have been shown to be active in causing the contact dermatitis typical of poison oak, ivy, and sumac.

In the biological determination, guinea pigs were sensitized with three injections of a commercial solution containing PDC, given at intervals and at different places.

Skin tests were carried out by dropping five microliters of an acetone or alcoholic solution of commercially synthesized PDC or poison ivy extract within the area limited by a brass ring held firmly against the clipped skin. This provided a uniform application area.

The reactions were observed after 48 hours—the time of maximal intensity—and tabulated relative to the reaction to a known PDC concentration.

Chromatography Described

The gas chromatography was carried out by Dr. Arthur Karmen, Laboratory of Technical Development, National Heart Institute, on 6-ft. helical glass columns. Since the four poison ivy pentadecylcatechols are so closely related, determinations on natural samples yielded only a single, broad peak. After acetylation, the substances were easily separated and the chromatography resolved into three peaks, the first of which represented one of the catechols.

The clarity of these peaks allowed accurate quantitation of the total PDC concentration as well as the fractional concentration of the related catechols.

Comparison of the estimates yielded by the two processes showed reasonable agreement. The total concentration of PDC, as established by gas chromatography, was nearly equal in each case to the concentration calculated by Dr. Baer’s observation of the skin reaction in sensitized animals.
NHI Investigators Isolate Milker's Nodule Virus

A poxvirus whose existence as an entity separate from vaccinia (cowpox) was proposed by Edward Jenner in 1799 has been isolated for the first time by scientists of the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The virus was isolated from milker's nodules on the right hand of a 17-year-old boy who had been milking cows, some of which had papular lesions on their udders.

Jenner held that there are two forms of human "cowpox" infection, only one of which—vaccinia—confers immunity to variola, the virus that causes smallpox. The other form, "spurious cowpox," is presumably the infection referred to as milker's nodules, a syndrome clinically distinguishable from cowpox.

Virus Destroys Cells

The newly isolated virus has been carried for 15 consecutive passages in bovine tissue cultures, in which it begins destroying cells within one to three days.

Virus from the serial passage lines destroys cells in various non-bovine cultures, including human and rabbit tissue, but the effect cannot be reproduced on subsequent passages in these tissues.

The virus caused no ill effect when inoculated by either of two routes into one-day-old mice or onto the scarified cornea of young adult rabbits.

When rabbits were inoculated intradermally, papules developed at the site of inoculation within 24 hours and persisted for eight to 10 days, but no virus could be recovered.

The virus produced no distinct lesions on the chorioallantoic membrane of 10-day-old embryonated hens' eggs.

Particles Described

Electron microscope studies showed the virus particles to be egg-shaped; they measure 120 by 280 millimicrons. The particles appear to have a spiral structure formed by 13 bands running in the same direction; in these respects, it resembles orb virus, which causes a dermatitis in sheep, and bovine papular stomatitis virus.

The exact relationship of the milker's nodule virus to the other two remains to be determined, according to the investigators, Drs. Alvin E. Friedman-Kien, Dermatology Branch, and William G. Banfield, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI; and Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID.

This work was reported in Science.

NHI Scientists Collect Wasps

(Continued from Page 1)

The anesthetized wasp, fastened to this miniature "electric chair" by wire strands, is electrically shocked by the electrode (lower left), causing it to emit its venom, collected below.

—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

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**NHI Scientists Collect Wasps**

The virus was isolated from milker's nodules on the right hand of a 17-year-old boy who had been milking cows, some of which had papular lesions on their udders.

Jenner held that there are two forms of human "cowpox" infection, only one of which—vaccinia—confers immunity to variola, the virus that causes smallpox. The other form, "spurious cowpox," is presumably the infection referred to as milker's nodules, a syndrome clinically distinguishable from cowpox.

Virus Destroys Cells

The newly isolated virus has been carried for 15 consecutive passages in bovine tissue cultures, in which it begins destroying cells within one to three days.

Virus from the serial passage lines destroys cells in various non-bovine cultures, including human and rabbit tissue, but the effect cannot be reproduced on subsequent passages in these tissues.

The virus caused no ill effect when inoculated by either of two routes into one-day-old mice or onto the scarified cornea of young adult rabbits.

When rabbits were inoculated intradermally, papules developed at the site of inoculation within 24 hours and persisted for eight to 10 days, but no virus could be recovered.

The virus produced no distinct lesions on the chorioallantoic membrane of 10-day-old embryonated hens' eggs.

**Particles Described**

Electron microscope studies showed the virus particles to be egg-shaped; they measure 120 by 280 millimicrons. The particles appear to have a spiral structure formed by 13 bands running in the same direction; in these respects, it resembles orb virus, which causes a dermatitis in sheep, and bovine papular stomatitis virus.

The exact relationship of the milker's nodule virus to the other two remains to be determined, according to the investigators, Drs. Alvin E. Friedman-Kien, Dermatology Branch, and William G. Banfield, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI; and Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID.

This work was reported in Science.
Grant Supports Studies On Transplantation of Vital Human Organs

Promising new studies on transplantation of vital human organs will continue at the University of Colorado Medical Center with the help of a grant from the National Institutes of Health.

"The Colorado surgical team and others have performed successful kidney transplants," Dr. Luther L. Terry, Ph.D. Surgeon General, said in announcing the grant. "and we are beginning to look forward to a time when healthy organs may be substituted routinely for diseased ones."

The grant of $213,893, to be administered by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, represents continued Federal support of a broad program of clinical research begun at the University in 1961.

Although studies are under way in the related fields of immunology, microbiology, and infectious diseases, the specific projects in tissue transplantation have been developing during the past year.

Problems Cited

Dr. David W. Talmage, Professor of Medicine and Microbiology at the University of Colorado Medical Center, who will direct the program, pointed out that the major problems involved in tissue transplantation are securing donors, developing more effective surgical techniques, and getting the body to accept the transplanted organ.

Ordinarily, the body rallies its natural defenses to combat any foreign intruder, including bacteria, viruses, or even transplanted tissues.

"Discovering ways of suppressing or circumventing this natural defense mechanism," Dr. Talmage said, "is one of the immediate goals of our collaborating scientists and clinicians."

The research grant was awarded upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council. This group of consultants to the Surgeon General is comprised of leaders in science, education, and public affairs.

Judith King Manning, ORI

Judith King Manning, secretary to the Chief of the Press Activities and Public Inquiries Section of the Office of Research Information, died June 28 at the George Washington University Hospital.

Born in Washington, Mrs. Manning attended Roosevelt High School and graduated with honors from the University of Maryland. She was a member of the Sweet Adeline Quartet and the Chancel Choir of Chevy Chase Baptist Church.

Mrs. Manning is survived by three children, Norman, 16; Donna, 15; and David, 8; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. King, and a brother, George, of Silver Spring. Services were held at Gawler's Funeral Home, Wisconsin Avenue, Monday, July 1, with burial in Parklawn Cemetery.

James B. Black Named To Develop Safety and Fire Protection Plans

James B. Black, Assistant Chief of the Plant Safety Branch, D.A.M., was appointed Chief of the Safety and Fire Protection Section, Construction and Real Estate Branch, Division of Administrative Services, PHS, effective yesterday.

In his new position Mr. Black will be responsible for establishing and developing PHS-wide safety and fire protection programs.

Mr. Black came to NIH in 1950 as the first NIH Safety Officer. He held this position until January of this year when he became Assistant Chief of the PSB.

Prior to joining NIH, he served with the DuPont Corporation, and as Safety Officer of the U.S. Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head, Md.

A native of Illinois, he received his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from Northwestern University.

John R. Leach, present NIH Safety Officer, currently is acting as Assistant Chief of the Plant Safety Branch.

Drs. J. Preston Robb, neurologist, and Edgar A. Bering, Jr., neurosurgeon, have been appointed Visiting Scientists to assist the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in reviewing present neurological and sensory research programs.

Dr. Robb comes to NIH from a professorship in the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, where he received his M. D. and M. Sc. in neurology.

Dr. Bering has been Associate Neurosurgeon at Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass., since 1955, and Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery at Harvard University Medical School since 1959.

Dr. William U. Gardner, Yale University School of Medicine, will be the new Chairman of the Board. The other continuing members are Dr. Howard E. Skipper, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. Richard E. Shope, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

Established in 1957, the Board meets periodically to review research being conducted by the National Cancer Institute's scientific staff and to advise on plans for future studies. Each member serves for four years.

Scientists Demonstrate Role of Fusobacteria In Mouth Infections

National Institute of Dental Research investigators have shown that various pure strains of oral fusobacteria and spirochetes, both separately and in combination, have pathogenic potentials.

A synergistic combination of fusobacteria and spirochetes indigenous to the oral cavity may produce ulcerative and necrotizing infections of the mucous membranes of the mouth and pharynx in such diseases as ulcerative gingivostomatitis, Vincent's angina, and spon.

Drs. E. G. Hampp and S. E. Morgenhagen of the Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR, have demonstrated for the first time the successful and routine initiation of intracutaneous abscesses in rabbits with pure strains of F. nucleatum and F. polymorphum.

Lesions Produced

Intracutaneous lesions terminating in abscess formation and ulceration have been produced in rabbits by injecting individual pure strains of fusobacteria or combinations of fusobacteria with various pure strains of spirochetes.

Abscesses produced by individual pure strains of fusobacteria or spirochetes varied within narrow limits. Synergistic combinations of these organisms produced more fulminating lesions.

An anaphylactic effect was demonstrated in the selective localization of fusobacteria in spirochetal abscesses if fusobacteria were introduced intravenously one or two days following initiation of intracutaneous spirochetal lesions.

This study, reported in the Journal of Infectious Diseases, offers a new experimental approach for studying various synergistic combinations of oral microflora (particularly the Gram-negative flora) as they relate to oral diseases.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott Names 3 Board Members

The appointment of three new members to the National Cancer Institute's Board of Scientific Counselors, was announced recently by Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Institute Director.

The new members are Dr. Leon Jacobson, University of Chicago, a leader in research on the effects of radiation and on the treatment of blood disorders, including leukemia; Dr. Francis D. Moore, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, renowned for his studies of the effects of surgery on the patient; and Dr. John J. Trentin, Baylor University, Houston, Tex., a prominent investigator in the viruses-and-cancer and immunology fields.

Dr. William U. Gardner, Yale University School of Medicine, will be the new Chairman of the Board. The other continuing members are Dr. Howard E. Skipper, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. Richard E. Shope, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

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