Whedon Expresses Hope for Future of Diabetes Research

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the New York Diabetes Association recently.

Dr. Whedon spoke on developments in the study and treatment of diabetes, which indicated that a means of preventing this disorder may be found within the foreseeable future.

Underlying this outlook, he said, are recent developments such as the finding of an American Indian tribe with the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported, which affords us an opportunity to study various facets of the disease in a stable and homogeneous population group; the development of a new method of identifying people who will develop diabetes later in life; the discovery of a natural experimental model for the disease—a stable and homogeneous population of diabetes ever reported, which may be found within the foreseeable future.

New Portable Clinical Facility Dedicated in Arizona, Used for Long-Range Studies

A new, portable clinical facility for long-range clinical and epidemiological studies on arthritis, diabetes and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract was formally dedicated June 28 at Sacaton, Ariz., on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

At the brief dedication ceremony, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, called the facility "an important addition to the resources of the clinical investigator."

The new facility is a complete and portable structure which has been attached to a wing of the Division of Indian Health Hospital at Sacaton, about 40 miles south of Phoenix. It was here that scientists of NIAMID's Clinical Field Studies Unit found in a diabetes survey last year that the Pima Indians on the Gila River Reservation have the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported.

Dr. Whedon stressed the need for continued epidemiological research on diabetes and gall bladder disease among the Pima Indians.

Donald Fox (center background) looks through a window into the laminar airflow room where his mannequins are demonstrating a "smoke pencil" break. The smoke pencils show how the new system carries smoke quickly out of the room and reveal the parallel direction of air circulation. The mannequins help simulate conditions of an operating room.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

By Tony Anastasi

Experimental tests for keeping bacterial concentrations at minimum levels in surgical rooms and thereby significantly decreasing the chances for post-operative infections are being conducted by a sanitary engineer in the Environmental Services Branch of the Division of Research Services.

Called the "laminar airflow concept," the new procedure is being directed by Donald Fox of the Engineering Section of the Branch.

"The first experimental operation—a neurosurgical procedure—will take place in the laminar airflow unit in the near future," Mr. Fox said.

"The mock-up operating room is being used in a cooperative project with the Surgical Neurology Branch of NINDB to compare results of the two different types of air supply systems, namely, laminar airflow and the conventional ventilation by dilution."

In operation, a horizontal flow of air passing through a wall of high efficiency filters removes all dust particles and bacteria down to 0.3 microns in size from the air stream. This ultra clean air flowing through the room and filling it from side to side and from floor to ceiling prevents the accumulation of dust. The clean airflow is maintained by dilution with a stream of filtered air. The smoke pencils show how the new system carries smoke quickly out of the room and reveal the parallel direction of air circulation. The mannequins help simulate conditions of an operating room.—Photos by Jerry Hecht.

President's Award

To Dr. Shannon Is Top Civilian Honor

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service in a ceremony in the White House East Room June 15.

This award, the highest honor the government can give career employees, was presented to Dr. Shannon by President Johnson "with profound appreciation, high esteem and great personal satisfaction."

The President described Dr. Shannon as a scientific administrator of great vision and forcefulness whose achievements have opened a new era in medicine and greatly improved the Nation's capability to achieve an eventual victory over the menace of disease and disability.

The President's Award, symbolized by a gold medal suspended from a blue and white neck ribbon, is granted each year to generally not more than five individuals of the career service whose achievements exemplify to an exceptional degree imagination, courage and high ability to carrying out the mission of the government.

For Dr. Shannon the President's

(See DR. SHANNON, Page 8)
Howard Drew, Decorated Veteran, Gives 56th Blood Donation for 7-Gallon Total

Howard P. Drew, a decorated Army veteran who is now a National Library of Medicine reference librarian, recently made his 56th blood donation—for a total of 7 gallons—at the NIH Clinical Center Blood Bank.

Mr. Drew’s inspiration for donating so much blood stemmed from a bus accident at Fort Devens, Mass., in 1945. A passenger on the bus, he extricated himself from the burning wreckage, re-entered through flames and brought out a critically injured fellow soldier.

Although burned on face, hands and arms, he tried to force his way in again but explosions drove him back. For his heroism the Army awarded him the Soldier’s Medal.

Blood Aids Recovery

His recovery from severe burns was aided by transfusions of whole blood and plasma.

In 1950 Mr. Drew began donating blood. At first he gave at the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter. For the past 2 years he has given at the Clinical Center.  

Mr. Drew continues in the Army Reserve service as a master sergeant. He is in the Special Forces (“Green Berets”) and has made 41 parachute jumps.

New Nonporous Grafts Have Many Advantages

NIH grant-aided scientists at the University of Minnesota Medical Center report that a new nonporous vascular prosthesis of woven Teflon cloth is superior to conventional grafts of crimped Dacron and Teflon with respect to formation and maturation of the grafts’ inner lining or neointima.

The new material has been in extensive clinical use for 4 years, said Drs. Robert Lee Simmons, Raymond C. Bonnabeau, David M. Long and C. Charles Lillehei, in Surgical Forum.

Although the high porosity of most woven synthetic vascular grafts is a characteristic long thought essential for healing or maturation of fibrin deposits into a smooth inner sheath of endothelial tissue, it has led to occasional serious bleeding episodes in hepatoportal patients during or soon after graft implantation.

Successful experimental trials of the nonporous Teflon terry cloth prosthesis have avoided this hazard and, indeed, have challenged the concept of porosity as a primary desirable characteristic of synthetic arteries.

Howard P. Drew, Army veteran and donor of 7 gallons of blood, displays his 56th donation.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

U.S. Marine Band Concert Set for Thursday at CC

The first in this season’s series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be presented Thursday, June 30, at 7:30 p.m. by the United States Marine Band. The concert will be on the patio adjoining the Clinical Center auditorium. In event of rain it will be in the auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends are invited to attend. Patients will have priority in seating. Arrangements for this concert were made by the CC Patient Activities Section.

NIH Is Represented at Open Housing Hearing

The following statement was presented to the Montgomery County Commission on Human Relations by Dr. Julius White, NIH Deputy Employment Policy Officer, on behalf of the Director of NIH at recent hearings on open housing:

“We wish to express our interest in seeing that policies and practices which constitute a positive and continuing program for equal opportunities for all citizens are developed within Montgomery County.

Equality Stressed

“The policy of the National Institutes of Health, in keeping with that of the Federal Government, is one of promoting equal opportunities for all. As a research agency whose goals are the betterment of mankind, we strongly endorse programs which will permit individuals to avail themselves of the rights due them under the laws of this country.

“Effective recruitment and retention of personnel are frequently interwoven with the local availability of suitable housing. As the largest Federal employer in Montgomery County, one of our great concerns is that the limitations of housing accommodations for reasons of race, creed, color or national origin should not preclude individuals from seeking employment at the National Institutes of Health because they are denied the opportunity for housing within

reasonable commuting distance.”

New COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Some 410 Commissioned Officers are scheduled to report for duty here during the months of June and July. Most of these will arrive at NIH or at an NIH field station on July 1 and 2. Approximately 35 of the new officers will be reporting to NIH field activities located throughout the country and overseas.

Among locations in the U.S. are Baltimore, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Atlanta, New Orleans, Boston, Lexington and San Francisco. Overseas posts include Honolulu; Calcutta, India; Dacca, East Pakistan, and Cairo.

The majority of officers reporting are medical officers. However, all disciplines of the Commissioned Corps are represented, including scientists, dentists, veterinarians, engineers, pharmacists, statisticians, mathematicians and others.

Forty-six of the new officers reporting are students participating in the COSTEP Program.

MINORITY GROUPS

As a part of the program for equal opportunity in Federal employment, during the week of June 27, each NIH employee will be asked to complete, in privacy, a brief card questionnaire concerning his race or national origin.

After completing the questionnaire the individual will place it in a furnished envelope, seal the envelope, and then return it to his supervisor.

Supervisors will forward all envelopes to Public Health Service headquarters where the information will be transferred to a magnetic tape record. All cards will then be destroyed and the magnetic tape placed under the control of C. Robert Seater, Assistant Executive Officer of the PHS, designated as the system monitor.

The magnetic tape and all other information obtained through this system will be treated as completely confidential. All of the information will be maintained apart from personnel records and will be physically located outside the Office of Personnel.

While employees are not required to complete the questionnaire, the new statistics system resulting from the completed questionnaire will contribute significantly to the effectiveness of the equal opportunity program, and it is thought that all employees will fully cooperate.

URGENT

There is a great need for clerks-typists to work in the Westwood Building. All employees are requested to pass the word to likely prospects who may call Ext. 62403, the Recruitment and Placement Section of the Personnel Management Branch.
A New Generation Comes Into Its Own
At NIH's Largest Personnel Orientation

Youth had its day at NIH on June 20 when the largest personnel orientation ever held here took place in Wilson Auditorium, Building 1.

Of the 248 new employees sworn in by Robert L. Schultheis, Assistant Chief of the Personnel Management Branch, 214 were born in the 1940s, and 101 of these are under 18 years of age. Two young recruits, John and James Schartner, twin brothers from Rockville, Md., are just 16.

The personnel processing was reminiscent in many ways of a college registration—except that these were not students signing up for classes but a new generation of NIH employees filling out final papers before reporting to job assignments.

According to Katherine M. Ryan, Head of the Program Services Section, Personnel Management Branch, the newcomers include 82 career employees and 166 summer employees.

Youth Trainees Hired
Among the summer employees are 78 youth trainees hired under the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign, providing meaningful work for disadvantaged youths, age 16-21.

A major purpose of this program is to enable these young people to return to school or to continue their education through their own efforts.

Most of the youth trainees at NIH are employed in groups, the theory being that in this way they can more easily be given the sensitive leadership and guidance from which they will learn good work habits. This does not, of course, preclude individual assignments where the work or personal circumstances indicate such placement.

Scientific Assignments
Also numbered among the summer employees who started work at NIH on June 20 are 27 college students preparing for scientific careers of their own. Holders of Student Assistant appointments, they are assigned to work under professionals in the microbiology, biology, chemistry and medical laboratories of the various institutes.

In addition, there are 61 Office of Scientific Assistants working here this summer in statistical, social science and clerical fields.

Student assistants at NIH represent many different colleges and geographical locations. Typifying the variety are:

- Leonard Friedman of Mobile, Ala., a medical student at George-town University, now with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.
- Robert F. Seeley of Northfield, Mass., a Princeton University student, working at NIH this summer as a program analyst.

Regardless of age or circumstance, all received the same complete orientation from the Personnel Management Branch, saw the film on NIH, were served coffee and orange juice by the R&W Association prior to the orientation. Serving her is Lillian Caro-way of Government Services, Inc.—Photos by Ed Hubbard.

- Michael Teitelbaum, a student at Reed College in Portland, Ore., working as a scientific reference analyst in the Division of Biologies Standards.
- Gary Fields, University of Rochester School of Medicine, N. Y., assigned as a medical assistant in the National Cancer Institute.
- Leonard Friedman of Mobile, Ala., a medical student at Georgetown University, now with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Others Listed
- Karen Stingle, a student at Pomfrote College, Providence, R. I., employed at the National Institute of Mental Health as a student assistant.
- Robert F. Seeley of Northfield, Mass., a Princeton University student, working at NIH this summer as a program analyst.

Dr. Green Is Appointed NHI Associate Director
Dr. Jerome G. Green has been named Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Heart Institute.

Dr. Green has been with Extramural Programs since he joined NIH in 1955 as a medical officer in the PHS Commissioned Corps. He was appointed EP's Deputy Chief in August 1965 upon his return to Bethesda from a special assignment at the Cleveland Clinic.

In December he became Acting Associate Director for Extramural Programs following the retirement of Dr. J. Franklin Usager.
L. E. Waters Gets Award for Improving Method of Preparing Biological Samples

Lorenzo E. Waters, Technician of the Macromolecular Biology Section, National Cancer Institute, recently received commendation and a cash award for developing a more effective and economical method of preparing small quantities of biological material for electron microscopy.

Standard methods for the preparation of samples of animal tumor viruses require the recovery of visible “pellets” by centrifuging a virus suspension, and often permit loss of the smallest pellets in the process. Working on his own, Mr. Waters has perfected a small filtration apparatus which is now being used by some laboratories as well as his own.

Process Described

With this apparatus, which uses a small, commercially available, plastic capsule, each virus sample is collected under slow suctioning in the middle of a tissue paper filter. After being covered with another filter paper and closed tightly, the capsule can be safely washed, embedded, impregnated, and sectioned before being investigated by electron microscopy.

Besides eliminating the risk of loss of samples for research, the new method has resulted in substantial savings. Animal leukemia viruses are expensive, and by markedly reducing the quantity of virus needed, Mr. Waters’ method has already saved his laboratory $16,000 on one kind of tumor virus alone. The method has the added potential of permitting the investigation of sparse biological samples which have up to now been impractical or impossible to examine.

Mr. Waters has been at NCI since July 1952. He lives in Takoma Park with his wife and 5 children. Mr. Waters described his family’s interest in track competition. His 14-year-old daughter, Diane, who belongs to the Frederick (Md.) Track Club, last year broke the American record for girls’ high jump. In indoor meets this past winter, she piled up points which put her among the top three of the fourth-year high jumpers in the United States, Women’s Division.

Lorenzo E. Waters (left) receives a cash award from Dr. Eugene J. Scott, Scientific Director for General Laboratories and Clinics, NCI.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Statistics on Blindness Discussed at Conference

The Model Reporting Area for Blindness Statistics (MRA) held its Fifth Annual Conference in Boston recently to discuss progress of member States in collecting accurate, meaningful statistics on blindness in the United States.

The project, under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, was organized in 1962 and presently has a membership of 14 States whose blindness registers have been reorganized to meet the standards of the MRA.

NINDB lends technical assistance and, in some cases, gives financial aid to States interested in developing or revising registers to meet these standards.

Summary tabulations dealing with reported incidence and prevalence are prepared annually from decks of punch cards sent to NINDB.

The registers are proving useful in the study of genetic diseases, in pinpointing need for research in a particular area, and in providing services to the blind. In addition, the MRA’s have provided useful information for safety programs and Medicare planning.

Project members work closely with ophthalmologists and optometrists who help them to report new cases of blindness to the registers, and asking their cooperation in providing complete data on age, sex, race, and degree and cause of visual impairment.

HELPING TO SPUR Savings Bond Drive at NIH, Jesse B. Floyd, 72-year-old laboratory aide (right), receives from Dr. William J. Bowen, Chief, Section on Bioenergetics, a $100 Savings Bond from his associates in NIAMD’s Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry, following his retirement this month after 20 years of NIH service.—Photo by Bob Campbell.
of dust particles and bacteria by carrying them out of the room as quickly as they are released from people or objects in the room.

In the NIH laminar airflow experimental room, located in Building 11, the moving air is filtered through one entire wall, passes in parallel motion at about 80 feet per minute through the room, and up into ceiling vents at the other end of the room to be refiltered and recirculated.

Test Results Good

"Tests show that the laminar airflow room is at least 10-20 times cleaner than an ordinary operating room with normal, dilution air ventilation," Mr. Fox said.

Average air velocity in the 8' x 3' high room, although actually less than one mile per hour, does provide 240 changes every 60 minutes in the room, compared with a maximum of from 8 to 12 air changes in a room with the presently accepted standards of ventilation and in the same period of time.

As soon as a person leaves the room, any airborne contamination he supplied is removed within two minutes and the room again becomes bacteria free, in contrast to a conventional room which may require 30-60 minutes to produce the same effect.

Rearrangements Possible

The 15' x 20' experimental operating room contains a number of mannequins and simulated operating room equipment that can be rearranged to study the airflow patterns during various phases of an operation with either smoke pencil, uranine dye, or visible bacteria released at selected locations and in measurable concentrations.

This new ventilation method was first developed for industrial clean rooms, especially for assembling critical electronic com-
Dr. Davis, Noted for Heart Research, Ends 20 Years With PHS

Dr. James O. Davis, Head of the Section on Experimental Cardiovacular Disease of the National Heart Institute's Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism Branch, ended his 20-year career with the Public Health Service on May 31 to become Professor and Chairman of the newly created Department of Physiology of the University of Missouri School of Medicine.

Dr. Davis is noted for his research on heart failure and hypertension during his 16 years with the National Heart Institute. Among findings emerging from his investigations have been the important role of the adrenal cortex in the retention of sodium during heart failure, the hypersecretion of aldosterone during experimentally produced heart failure and renal hypertension and the primary importance of the renin-angiotensin system in regulating aldosterone secretion.

Background Cited

Columbia, Mo., is familiar territory for Dr. Davis. He received his Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of Missouri in 1942 and subsequently spent two years at the School of Medicine. At Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, he completed his M.D. and was later a Fellow in Cardiology.

In 1947 he joined NIH's Section on Gerontology and Cardiovascular Diseases at the PHS Hospital in Baltimore, Md. Two years later, Dr. James Shannon, then Director of the National Heart Institute, asked Dr. Davis to establish an Institute program on experimental heart failure. Dr. Davis has been with the Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism since that time.

He has maintained an active interest in education while at NIH. During the past few years he has held appointments as Visiting Professor of Physiology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, the University of Virginia School of Medicine and Temple University School of Medicine.

One of my strongest reasons for returning to a university is the opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the development of young men and women in the field of physiology," Dr. Davis says.

In addition to his teaching, Dr. Davis plans to initiate a program of research in experimental heart failure and hypertension similar to the one he has carried out at NIH. In this he will be assisted by Dr. C. I. Johnston, a postdoctoral fellow from the University of Sydney, Australia, who has worked with Dr. Davis for the past two years.

He has given many honorary lectures and participated in numerous symposia on heart failure and hypertension. In 1962 he helped organize and acted as chairman of a symposium on "Hormones and the Kidney" at Cambridge University, Cambridge, England. In the same year he gave the John Punnett Peters Memorial Lecture at Yale University School of Medicine. In 1965 he gave the A. N. Richards Lecture at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

Officials of Niger Tour NIH Facilities During Cultural Exchange Visit to U.S.

Dr. Stuart Sessoms, Deputy Director of NHI, talks to two officials from Niger during their recent visit. From left: Ibrahim Issa, Minister of Public Health; Dr. Sessoms and Zakara Moudour, Minister of Saharan and Nomadic Affairs and Minister of Post and Telecommunications.—Photo by Tom Joy.

Wearing picturesque green and white tribal robes, two high officials of the Government of Niger, Africa, recently visited NHI as part of their 30-day tour of the United States.

The cultural exchange visit of Health, and Zakara Moudour, Minister of Saharan and Nomadic Affairs and Minister of Post and Telecommunications, was arranged by the State Department.

Planned by the Office of International Research, their Public Health Service visit began by appointments with Daniel D. Swinney, Program Director, Office of International Health, and Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart.

After the showing of a film, narrated in French, which described the mission and functions of NIH, they toured the Clinical Center, accompanied by Dr. Roger Black, Associate Director of the Center, and discussed other NIH activities with Dr. Stuart Sessoms, Deputy Director of NIH, at luncheon.

The officials of Niger were particularly interested in the recent development of an experimental vaccine against rubella, since a vaccination program for measles (AGMK) can be infected by both viruses in the causation of human cancer.

The possible cancer-inducing potential of hybrid viruses that combine the characteristics of virus oncogenic in newborn laboratory animals, such as Simian Virus 40, and nononcogenic strains of human virus, such as herpes or adenovirus, is a question of great importance in the search for human cancer viruses.

Previous studies have shown that single African green monkey cells (AGMK) can be infected by both human adenovirus and SV40, and there has been evidence of the formation of a "hybrid" between the two viruses. In order to determine whether mixed infection with SV40 and another type of DNA virus was possible, AGMK cells were inoculated with SV40 and herpes simplex virus (HSV).

NCI investigators report that when herpes is inoculated into cultures of African green monkey kidney cells 24 hours after SV40, the two viruses are found in the same nucleus of approximately 5 percent of the intact cells after incubation. Mixed infection is rare when the two viruses are inoculated simultaneously.

Dr. Alan S. Rabson, Dr. Gregory T. O'Connor, Frances J. Paul and Irene K. Berezovsky, all of NCI, reported their findings in Science.
search, a science indispensable to the advancement of biomedical knowledge. He termed the dedication of the NIAMD facility as symbolizing the significance of the progress scientists are making in the battle against disease and suffering.

The NIAMD Director also praised the Pima Indians for their help, and thanked personnel of the Division of Indian Health for their cooperation.

The single-story, wooden frame structure is 44 feet long and 34 feet wide. It consists of a reception room, laboratory, and examination rooms for x-ray, EKG, and eye. In addition, there are two offices and two rest rooms. One entrance leads to the main hallway of the Sacaton Hospital.

Whereas the need arises in connection with field studies, the portable facility can be removed and the unit trucked to another site.

In previous studies, the Field Studies Unit operated from several trailers and carryall trucks, which will now be used for research trips to nearby areas.

### Facility Needed

The clinical facility was constructed in order to conduct more intensive studies which would include such aspects as determination of the mode of inheritance of diabetes, the natural history of the disease and its complications, the role of diet and other environmental factors, the effect of the disease on pregnancy, and the effect of therapeutic measures.

Continuing investigations of arthritis among the Pimas, begun two years ago, and new studies of gall bladder disease, will also be facilitated by the new building.

In the 1965 diabetes survey, Dr. Thomas A. Burch, Chief of the Clinical Field Studies Unit, headed the study. He was accompanied by Dr. Peter Bennett, Clinical Associate of the Unit. In their continuing studies they will be assisted by two other physicians who will soon join the NIAMD staff.

In addition, Dr. Max Miller and associates at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, will continue to collaborate in the diabetes studies by acting as on-the-spot advisors on diabetes, and by testing specimens in their laboratories.

### Meeting Held to Assure Medicare Availability

Representatives of some 30 national organizations met in Washington May 29 with officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to study the problem and help to assure that all people over 65 years of age will receive Medicare benefits at their local hospital when the health insurance program begins on July 1.

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**Catherine Delea Gives the Answers for NCI’s Clinical Endocrinology Branch**

When a knotty problem arises in the National Heart Institute’s Clinical Endocrinology Branch, the investigators and technicians have a saying that covers every contingency: “Only God knows—and Catherine Delea.”

The Branch Chief, Dr. Frederic C. Bartter, says, “It’s fair to call her the branch’s executive secretary. She can cope with any problem I hand her, or she can start the machinery for resolving it.”

Miss Delea has worked in the branch since 1953. She serves as liaison between the clinical and laboratory activities of the branch.

Each day in the Clinical Center, samples and information are gathered from 18 study patients. Miss Delea is responsible for logging this information and maintaining a data file for future reference.

She supervises the technicians who perform some 30 analyses each day on the samples from patients. The press of her numerous duties leaves her little time for lab work.

### Study Shows Induced Eye Pressure Rise Inherited

Further evidence has been found that a steroid-induced rise in eye pressure is inherited and appears in subjects with a susceptibility to glaucoma. This is reported in a recent study supported by the National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

**Findings Cited**

The study also confirmed application of a reliable measure of the degree of response.

Knowledge of the mode of inheritance of glaucoma and of a more reliable diagnostic test to detect potential sufferers at an early age will allow investigators to study the history of the development of this eye disorder. Periodic examinations of glaucoma suspects and early treatment if glaucoma develops, may prevent needless sight loss.

For 4 weeks, participants in the study applied steroid drops (dexamethasone) to the right eye three times daily. The other eye was used as a control to determine the individual’s normal pressure. Application tonometry was performed weekly. All subjects examined in the study had perfectly normal eyes and visual function.

**Results Described**

Fifteen subjects exhibited a low rise (5 mm. Hg. or less) in eye pressure following steroid application, and a similar response was found in almost all their parents. Parents of 4 subjects exhibiting a marked rise (16 mm. Hg or more) in eye pressure responded with a high degree of increased pressure.

This study by Dr. Mansour F. Armaily, of the University of Iowa, in Iowa City, was reported in Archives of Ophthalmology.

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**Dr. Knight Leaves NIAID To Head Medical Dep’t At Baylor University**

Dr. Vernon Knight, Clinical Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, will leave NIH June 30 to become Professor and Chairman of the Department of Microbiology at Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, Tex.

He has also been named Head of the Division of Infectious Diseases in the Department of Medicine there. Both appointments are effective July 1.

Dr. Sheldon Wolff of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations will become Acting Clinical Director of NIAID on July 1, according to Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Institute director.

**M.D. from Vanderbilt**

Dr. Wolfe is Head of the Laboratory’s Clinical Physiology section. A member of the NIAID scientific staff since 1960, he is a graduate of the University of Georgia, studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and received an M.D. degree from Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

Dr. Knight, who has been on the NIAID staff since 1959, was formerly Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell University and Associate Professor at Vanderbilt University. He received his A.B. degree from William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo., an M.S. degree from Harvard University, and his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School.

In 1961, Dr. Knight set up the NIAID study of viral respiratory diseases using normal volunteers brought to the Clinic Center from some 14 Federal prisons. In the program’s first 5 years, more than 1,000 volunteers took part in the study of some 20 different viral infections.

Recognized as an expert on viral respiratory diseases, Dr. Knight has written three chapters on the subject in Harrison’s “Principles of Internal Medicine,” a textbook now in press. He has also published 62 articles on his research in scientific journals.
Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Noted Fungi Authority, Ends 37-Year Career

Dr. Chester W. Emmons of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will retire this week after a distinguished 37-year career in medical mycology.

During 30 years as a research scientist at NIH, Dr. Emmons became a world authority on fungi and fungal diseases, a leader in the field of medical mycology and a frequent participant in international microbiology meetings.

Dr. Emmons was named Head of the Medical Mycology Section of the NIAID Laboratory of Infectious Diseases in 1961, after having been Chief Mycologist of the laboratory and its organizational counterparts since 1936.

He joined the NIH staff after 2 years at the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Earlier he received a B.S. degree from Penn College in Iowa, an M.S. degree from the University of Iowa and a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University.

Background Given

Dr. Emmons' work included the first identification of a fungal infection in desert rodents (known in humans as Valley Fever), a serious disease problem in the Southwest; original research in establishing the importance of histoplasmosis; the first isolation of Histoplasma and Coccidioides from their natural habitats; isolation and description of new fungal disease agents, and, recently, leading work on antibiotic treatment of mycotic diseases.

His laboratory reported some of the first and most conclusive evidence on the usefulness of Amphoterica B, the only antibiotic now being used for a number of systemic fungal infections.

Dr. Emmons was a professorial lecturer at the George Washington University Medical School from 1942 to 1962 and a consultant in mycology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology since 1958. He has published more than 150 papers in scientific journals and serves on the editorial boards of four American professional periodicals.

A member of a number of national and international professional societies, he has been President of the Mycological Society of America, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Academy of Microbiology and Vice President of the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology.

In August, Dr. Emmons will continue his scientific contributions, perhaps in a research assignment at overseas laboratories, or perhaps as a consultant on high-priority infectious problems.

Picture for Patients' Program at NIH Gets Painting in Memory of Dr. Rodgers

In memory of the late Dr. Dorothy Gates Rodgers, her NIH friends and associates recently presented to the Clinical Center the award-winning oil painting "Lifeguards," in a "Picture for Patients" program.

Presentation was made by Philip Sapir, Chief of the Behavioral Sciences Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health.

Prior to her death in May Dr. Rodgers was Chief of the Program Analysis Section, Research Grants Branch, NIMH.

The painting was accepted by Mrs. Luther Terry, wife of the former Public Health Service Surgeon General, who initiated the Pictures for Patients program among Federal hospitals.

Program Supported

The program got off to a fast start at the Clinical Center, where introductions of more than 300 paintings from which patients may choose are available. The PHS Officers' Wives' Club and other members of the community have provided support.

The painting by Norma Eskenazi won first prize among paintings in R & W's 8th Annual NIH Art Exhibit. The artist is the wife of Solomon Eskenazi, Chief, Data Processing Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants.

In accepting the painting, which was mounted in the CC's solarium for all patients to enjoy, Mrs. Terry noted that it conveys a spirit of outdoors and space and is the type of painting patients choose most often for their rooms.

Dr. Louis A. Wiencekowki, Chief, Consultation and Special Services Branch, NIMH, was chairman of the fund to acquire the picture and took part in the ceremony.

Also present were: Drs. Betty Pickett and Dorothy T. Carlson, NIMH; Betsy Popof, NIH Hospital Volunteer Program Chairman; Harriett Englander, hospital volunteer in charge of the art cart from which patients select paintings to hang in their rooms; Janet L. Luneceoff, Cancer Nursing Service, and Ethel Cox, a CC patient from Elbert, Va.

The painting will bear a plate memorializing Dr. Rodgers.

DR. SHANNON

(Continued from Page 1)

Award follows closely his receipt of another high honor. In April he was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal, the top award given by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service.

Receiving the gold medal awards from the President along with Dr. Shannon were Dr. Elson B. Helwig, chief of the Department of Pathology; Robert E. Hollingsworth, General M.H. of the Atomic Energy Commission; Thomas C. Mann, retiring Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, and H. Rex Lee, Governor of American Samoa.

NIAID Scientists Go to Overseas Assignments

Two scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases left last week for 1-year research assignments at overseas laboratories.

Dr. Ned H. Wiebenga, Acting Chief of the Laboratory of Tropical Virology, has been assigned to the U.S. Army Medical Command, 406th Medical Laboratory, near Tokyo, Japan. He will direct the Department of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases of the Laboratory and conduct a special study of Korean hemorrhagic fever.

Dr. John J. Munoz, research virologist at the NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., will spend the year at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France. He plans to study the digestion of antigens by tissue enzymes, collaborating with Claude LaPresle in the Pasteur laboratory.

Hemorrhagic fevers have been Dr. Wiebenga's special research interest since he joined the Institute in 1961, after 18 years of service in the U.S. Navy. He has worked on hemorrhagic fever studies in Bolivia, and last year was a member of the U.S. exchange mission to the Soviet Union.

Soaks Agent

Korean hemorrhagic fever is believed to be caused by a virus, although none has been isolated. The study in Japan will seek the agent and examine the possible role of field rodents as carriers of the disease.

Several hundred cases of the disease similar to Korean hemorrhagic fever have been noted in Japan in recent years, according to Dr. Wiebenga, and these are to be studied along with known cases of the fever in Korea.

Plans are being made for a field laboratory to be set up on the outskirts of Seoul, Korea. Some field work on dengue may be done in South Vietnam.

Dr. Shannon is working in the Pasteur laboratory where much study has already been conducted on the enzymatic breakdown of protein antigens, hopes to isolate the fragments of antigens which stimulate antibody formation and produce hypersensitivity reactions. His main objective is to find the role that these fragments may play in allergic conditions.