NIH GROWTH WILL AFFECT LOCAL FACILITIES

AND NOW OUR GIRLS ARE THROWING CURVES

Yes, indeed! Those curvaceous ballplayers you saw as you left the grounds the other evening were girls.

Unofficial captain of the newly organized club is Mrs. Dorothy Winnie, NCI technician of Bldg. 6. And she swings a mean bat.

Until duly elected officers are chosen, Mrs. Winnie will welcome any inquiries regarding the activities or membership in the NIH Girls' Softball Club. She can be reached on Ext. 634.

Players are now being rotated to find what position each is best suited for. (The versatility of these girls is simply amazing. It was a most pleasant assignment for this reporter to observe.)

When the team is sufficiently good to compete with outside teams, arrangements will be made to play with teams of other governmental agencies.

In addition to Dorothy Winnie, the players include:

Lucile Dyson, EBMI-LPB
Betty Johnson, NCI-Research
Dulcie Owens, OSR-MA&SE
Clara Smith, NCI-Research
Evelyn Thompson, NCI-Research
Phil Williams, EBMI-LPB
Mary Kunde, NCI-Research

FELLOWS NOW PROFESSOR

Dr. Sol Spiegelman, Special Research Fellow at NIH, recently accepted an appointment as Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Illinois.

FOREIGN VISITORS HERE

Twenty-two foreign visitors were among the 182 people who visited NIH in May.

Countries represented included Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, England, India, Italy, Malaya, Newfoundland, Norway, Peru, Scotland, and Sweden.

VELDEE RETIRES; WORKMAN PROMOTED

Dr. Milton V. Veldee, Chief of the Laboratory of Biologies Control, has retired after 20 years with NIH.

His successor is his former Assistant Chief, Dr. William G. Workman, who came to NIH in 1931. "Dr. Veldee has won the respect of the medical and scientific world for his work at NIH," Dr. R. E. Dyer, NIH Director, said. "During the recent war his work was of inestimable value to our armed forces, since he was responsible for insuring the safety, purity, and potency of all the biologic products that they used. We shall miss him."

"COLLECTED PAPERS OF C. S. HUDSON"

Much of the fundamental work on carbohydrates done by Dr. Claude S. Hudson, Chief of the Laboratory of Chemistry & Chemotherapy, EBMI, has been compiled by Dr. N. K. Richtmyer and the late Dr. R. M. Hahn as "The Collected Papers of C. S. Hudson" (recently published by Academic Press, New York).

NEW EMPLOYEES WILL WANT TO LIVE NEARBY

Expansion of activities at NIH, when the Clinical Center is in full operation, will have a considerable impact on local schools, housing, transportation, and commercial facilities, Dr. R. E. Dyer has advised the Montgomery County Council.

A large majority of the 4500 persons expected to be employed here by 1958 will want to live in Montgomery County, Dr. Dyer estimated.

This estimate is based on a survey of present employees made by the Personnel Branch.

On the basis of past experience, it is believed that 80 percent of the new employees will want to live in this county and that 70 percent of those with families will buy homes here.

Until the Clinical Center is completed, however, only minor increases in the present staff are planned.

By 1960, it is estimated that children of NIH employees attending Montgomery County public schools will number about 2000. Of these, 1400 will be living in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area and the remaining 600 in adjacent areas.

NIH plans no large housing development of its own. It is relying upon private interests in the community to develop necessary housing.

Plans for the Clinical Center include apartment-type quarters only, for personnel whose duties make their residence on the station necessary.

The Clinical Center is expected to be open in time for the 1953 school (See NEW EMPLOYEES, Page 4).
Hormone Isolated

Isolation in pure form of a hormone that plays a key role in the fertility of both male and female, animal and human, has been reported.

The new pituitary hormone is known as the follicle stimulating hormone, or FSH. It was isolated, after many years of arduous work, by Dr. C. H. Li, associate professor of experimental biology at University of California.

In the female the hormone stimulates the growth of the ovarian follicles, making possible ovulation and the discharge of the egg, out of which, after fertilization, the new life develops. In the male the hormone may stimulate the tubules that produce sperm.

In purified form, the FSH is an almost crystalline protein, Dr. Li said. It was isolated from the pituitary glands of sheep and may be suitable for human use.

New Microtome Technique

To obtain tissues less than 0.1 of a micron thick, scientists at the Bureau of Standards have modified the microtome mechanism that brings the tissue to the blade. The new procedure, developed by S. B. Newman, E. Borysko, and M. Swerdlow, uses the simple principle of metal expansion under heat. A brass container, which supports the tissue specimen, is filled with carbon dioxide gas. The cool gas causes the metal to contract. When the container returns to room temperature it expands, moving the tissue an imperceptible distance beyond the blade.

KOMP IN LATIN AMERICA

As consultant in entomology to malaria drug control investigations conducted jointly by the Public Health Service and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Mr. William H. W. Komp of the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases is making studies in Guatemala, Nicaragua, British Honduras, and Mexico.

NO. 4 IN A SERIES

Studies in Chemotherapy

Inception of the Section on Chemotherapy, EBMI, headed by Dr. Lyndon F. Small, may be traced to the Committee on Drug Addiction organized in 1929. Members of the Committee included, among others, such scientists as Drs. William Charles White, Ludwig Heekoe, Claude S. Hudson, Reid Hunt, Lawrence Kolb, Walter Treadway, and Carl Voegtl.

At the outset the Committee evolved a fourfold program which offered the best chance of progress toward the control of habit-forming drugs: (1) Educational—to prepare, for the lay and scientific press, monographs on the wise and indispensable uses of morphine and related alkaloids; (2) Chemical—to synthesize drugs that would relieve pain but which might not have addiction properties; (3) Pharmacological—to study the effects on animals of the compounds thus obtained; and (4) Clinical—to test the value of these compounds as substances to replace morphine in human therapy.

The chemical and pharmacological portions of the program were carried out at two universities. At the University of Virginia a unit headed by Dr. Lyndon F. Small synthesized new drugs in an exploration of morphine derivatives and related substances. Another unit, headed by Dr. Nathan B. Eddy at the University of Michigan, evaluated the action of these new or modified drugs.

Two examples of these investigations will illustrate the results obtained. In dihydrodesoxymorphinone-D (Desomorphin), without important change in toxicity, pain-relieving effect was increased ten times, while emetic action was suppressed and addiction liability only slightly modified.

In methyldihydromorphinone (Metopon), analgesic action was increased more than euphoric and sedative effects, emetic action was suppressed, and there was a significant decrease in addiction liability and in the rate of development of tolerance.

Clinical evaluation of the new drugs was obtained through the cooperation of the PHS Hospital in Lexington, Massachusetts General Hospital, and the Pondville Cancer Hospital.

Within a decade, hundreds of new drugs were produced and tested. Some of the drugs were many times more powerful than morphine, but were also addicting. Desomorphine, for example, while considered dangerous in this country, is widely used in Switzerland.

In 1939 both units were transferred to the National Institute of Health where they were combined into a unit on chemotherapy.

Foreseeing a world war, Surgeon General Parran requested a diversification of research activities to make possible a concentrated program to search for better anti-malarial drugs. In the ensuing war years, thousands of new drugs were prepared and collected for testing in experimental malaria. Under the auspices of the National Research Council, chemical syntheses were undertaken by sixteen universities and many pharmaceutical houses. Chloroquine and pentaquine, both of which have proved of practical value in the treatment of malaria, resulted from these collaborative studies.

With the close of the war, attention was given again to the control of pain, and interest was revived in the use of Metopon, particularly for cases of terminal cancer. Although the difficulty of production and a poor yield of this compound militated against the exploitation of its remarkable advantages, the American Cancer Society and several pharmaceutical houses helped to make possible a limited production and distribution of the drug. As a result, Metopon has won for itself in medical practice a definite place in the control of chronic pain.

Currently, the Section on Chemotherapy continues to explore the addiction liability of new drugs, while other studies are also being pursued. Drugs used in experimental tuberculosis, typhus, and some tropical diseases are being studied under the direction of Dr. Erich Mosettig. An (See CHEMOTHERAPY, Page 3)
NCI SCIENTISTS ATTEND CONFERENCE AT VATICAN

Dr. Jesse P. Greenstein, chief of the NCI Biochemistry Section, and Dr. Isadore Berenblum, research fellow in the Chemotherapy Section, were among the small group of scientists representing seven countries who recently attended a conference on cancer research at Vatican City.

The conference was the first full session the Pontifical Academy of Sciences has sponsored since its establishment 13 years ago. The academy was organized by Pope Pius XI to foster the use of scientific discoveries for the welfare of mankind.

KARABINOS APPOINTED RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Dr. Joseph V. Karabinos, head of the chemistry department at St. Procopius College, has been appointed a research associate of NIH.

Fourth scientist to receive an appointment under the terms of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., Gift Fund, Dr. Karabinos will investigate carbohydrates in the Laboratory of Chemistry and Chemotherapy, EBMI.

The first appointee under the terms of this fund, Dr. Clifford B. Purves, is now with McGill University. The second and third, Dr. Nelson K. Richtmyer and Dr. Hewitt G. Fletcher, Jr., have continued their chemical research at NIH.

CHEMOTHERAPY

(Continued from Page 2)

investigation of drug activity in relation to inhibition of cholinesterase is being made by Dr. C. I. Wright to elucidate the mechanism of drug effects.

Drs. Small and Eddy are advisors to the Food & Drug Administration, the Narcotics Bureau, and the World Health Organization. Through membership on the Drug Addiction Committee of the National Research Council they are concerned in a broad program of cooperation in the development of new analgesics in the best interests of the medical profession and the public at large.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 22</td>
<td><em>Professional Research and Administration.</em> Dr. Robert W. Bolwell of George Washington University.*</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>244 Bldg. 1, Naval Medical Center</td>
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<td>Sept. 8-9</td>
<td>Symposium on Brucellosis*</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Wilson Hall</td>
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<td>Oct. 14-15</td>
<td>National Advisory Heart Council</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1057 T-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 28-29</td>
<td>National Advisory Cancer Council</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>2025 T-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 4</td>
<td>National Advisory Dental Research Council</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>101 Administration Bldg.</td>
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*Open meeting.

ALEXANDER AND WORTIS JOIN MENTAL COUNCIL

Surgeon General Scheele has announced the appointment of Dr. Frank Alexander, Director of the Institute for Psychoanalysis, and Dr. S. Bernard Wortis, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, New York University Medical College, to the National Advisory Mental Health Council.

The new appointees will replace Dr. William C. Menninger and Dr. John Romano, whose terms expired on July 1.

Dr. Alexander received his medical and psychiatric training in Budapest and was director of the Berlin Institute for Psychoanalysis before coming to this country in 1930. He has been director of the Chicago Institute since 1932 and is well known for his prominent role in the development of new psychiatric techniques as well as for his various writings in his field.

Dr. Wortis is a graduate of the Cornell University Medical School. He taught at that institution as well as at Johns Hopkins University before becoming Professor of Psychiatry and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry of New York University Medical College in 1942. He is a member of the New York mayor's committee for study of marihuana and sex offenses, of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, and of many professional organizations.

FIRST WOMAN TO GET M.D. FROM GEORGETOWN

First woman graduate of Georgetown University's Medical School, Dr. Sarah E. Stewart, former NIH bacteriologist, will soon intern at the U. S. Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

With the benefit of a clinical background, Dr. Stewart hopes to resume her research work some day.
RECREATION & WELFARE
ASS’N. HOLDS MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Recreation & Welfare Association was held June 8 in Wilson Hall with Mr. A. P. Collins, president, in the chair.

Many thanks were bestowed upon Mrs. Louise Dauberman and Mr. Theodore Gates for their excellent work in soliciting store discounts for Association members.

Appreciation was also expressed for the outstanding work of Mrs. Mary Geisbert, Mrs. Virginia Sullivan, and Mrs. Mary York, members of the Activity Committee.

Anyone who wants a supplemental list of stores offering discounts can get one from his building chairman. (See Record of June 17 for building chairman.)

For information on recreational activities at NIH, ask the following:

Art Group--Miss Janet Roy, 1001 T-6, Ext. 2053.

Girls Softball Team--Mrs. Dorothy C. Winnie, 205 Bidg. 6, Ext. 634.

Dramatic Club--Mrs. Mary T. Beecher, 2029 T-6, Ext. 311.

Glee Club--Mrs. Helen F. Matthews, 101-A Bidg. 1, Ext. 2031.

ROCKY MT. LAB. PEOPLE
STUDY OUR TECHNIQUES

Three people from the Rocky Mountain Laboratory have recently completed an informal course of study at the Bethesda laboratories, Mr. Sherman L. Hayes, illustrator, spent most of his time studying techniques used in the Medical Arts & Scientific Exhibits Section, headed by Miss Inez Demonet. Mr. Hayes also contributed, from his experience, methods he uses at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory—particularly his spray-gun techniques and silk-screen method for duplicating charts and posters in full color.

Having observed the glass-blowing techniques of Mr. Arthur Robbins in our Instrument Shop, Mr. Fred E. Zoske of the Biological Engineering Unit will apply these techniques to work requested by Rocky Mt. Lab. scientists.

Mr. Ben E. Anderson, budget and fiscal officer, spent much of his time with Mr. Kenneth Brown, MI administrative officer, but also observed administrative procedures of other officials in Bidg. 1.