Miss Rhobia Taylor of the Office of Scientific Reports (who coordinated our participation in the Bethesda Trade Show) shows a photo-mural air-view of the NIH campus to Mr. S. Walter Bogey (center), president of the Bank of Bethesda, and Mr. John F. Ligon (right), Chairman of the Show.

Dr. Paul W. Woke (right) of the Microbiological Institute gives a healthy-looking young man a few facts about a disease-transmitting insect which he is seeing close-up for the first time through a stereoscopic microscope. The exhibit included snails as well as insects.

OUR EXHIBITS DRAW CROWDS
MICROSCOPES POPULAR
AT LOCAL TRADE SHOW

Thousands of Bethesda learned more about the National Institutes of Health in a few minutes at the Bethesda Trade Show than they had learned in all their lives before.

Exhibits depicting the Clinical Center and the work of our six institutes drew people of all types and ages, and NIH demonstrators and attendants were kept busy answering questions.

Children liked best the game-like psychological tests shown by the National Institute of Mental Health, while adults as well as youngsters were fascinated by the microscopes.

Our exhibits, most of them created by the Medical Arts Section, OSR, included a striking photo-mural airview of the NIH campus produced by the Photographic Research Section, OSR.

Demonstrators and attendants at the three-day Show (September 29 to October 1) included: Office of the Director. Miss Rhobia Taylor (coordinator), Messrs. Norman Fitts and Murray Getz, and Miss Dorothy Hodges.


**Plague Infection**

Although very few cases of plague are reported in the United States, scientists of the Communicable Disease Center are alert to the existence of a reservoir of plague organisms in fleas that infest wild animals.

Most recent survey undertaken by scientists in Park County, Colorado, yielded plague organisms from a pool of 55 fleas obtained from burrows of prairie dogs and from a pool of 5 fleas taken from a pocket gopher. The survey is reported in the September 23 issue of Public Health Reports.

**Neomycin Studies**

Preliminary experiments with the new antibiotic neomycin showed that it was far more effective than streptomycin in treating typhoid infections of mice.

Neomycin was also more effective in suppressing infections caused in mice and in chick embryos by Salmonella schottmuelleri, the organism of paratyphoid fever.

No serious toxic effects were noted in any of the experimental animals.

These in vivo studies of neomycin were reported in the August issue of the Journal of Bacteriology by Drs. S. A. Waksman, J. Frankel, and O. GNüssle.

**NIH Photos Now Seen at Smithsonian Show**

All fifteen photographs submitted by the Photographic Research Section, Office of Scientific Reports, to the Third Annual International Salon of Photography in Science have been accepted and can be seen this month at the Smithsonian Institution.

The photographs, representing each Institute in Bethesda, are examples of the high-quality work produced by Mr. Roy Perry, Chief of the Section, and his workers, Messrs. Vernon E. Taylor, John W. McGuire, Robert McClanahan, and Fred Cole.

**Studies in Bacteriology and Immunology**

Several units in the Laboratory of Biologies Control, Microbiological Institute, are engaged in bacteriological and immunological research. One of these units is headed by Dr. Sara E. Branham. Associated with her are Mrs. Sadie A. Carlin and Mr. Donald B. Riggs.

Current research by this group is centered on problems relating to bacillary dysentery. The Shiga and Sonne types of dysenteric bacilli have been singled out for particular study.

During the war years the unit was responsible for the development of a potent refined and concentrated antitoxin, for use in the Shiga type of bacillary dysentery, and for the improvement of the bacterial antitoxin then in use.

Such biologic agents, although useful, are not dramatic in their curative action. Treatment using either penicillin or streptomycin has not been entirely satisfactory.

Some of the sulfa drugs are effective, but dysenteric infections do not respond to them as readily as could be desired.

Obviously vaccination would be a more practical method of combating this disease, especially in institutions and among the armed forces, where it spreads rapidly.

The search for a satisfactory vaccine has been a major pursuit of Dr. Branham and her associates since the end of the war. One of their most practical findings concerns the Sonne type of dysentery. Cultures of this organism occur in three phases. One of these, Phase I, has been shown by Dr. Branham and her group to be a remarkably good immunizing agent. Animals vaccinated with it are immune not only to infection with Sonne bacilli but also, to a considerable extent, to infection with some of the other common types. Other "phases" of the Sonne bacillus do not have this immunizing property, nor do the other common types of dysenteric organisms. It appears that a vaccine prepared from Phase I Sonne cultures may be of very practical value.

Another interesting finding of this unit concerns the soluble neurotoxin formed by the Shiga type of dysentery. In collaboration with Dr. Karl Habel, this toxin has been detoxified by irradiation with ultraviolet light and converted into an agent that can immunize against the neurotoxin without producing toxic symptoms. This "toxoid," as such detoxified toxins are called, has been used to immunize many animals and some people. Successful immunity in animals is shown by giving them a "challenge dose" of unaltered toxin. In people, immunity is shown by demonstrating antibiotic antibodies in samples of their blood.

Before undertaking these dysentery studies, Dr. Branham's group studied meningococcus meningitis. They showed that a certain serological type of meningococcus is responsible for most epidemics and that other types are found chiefly in occasional sporadic cases.

Some outstanding disadvantages of treatment with the old-fashioned polyvalent antimeningococcic serum, made in horses, were demonstrated in experimental animals by these workers. This group was among the first to study the effect of sulfa drugs on the meningococcus.

Work with the meningococcus is now concerned with nomenclature and classification of all of the microorganisms of the genus Neisseria, to which genera this microorganism belongs.

Dr. Branham and her co-workers are planning studies on dysentery to be undertaken soon.

The Salon, sponsored by the Scientific Monthly in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, is held to encourage the use of photography as a basic research tool.

In December the photographs will be displayed at the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. They will then go on a tour of scientific institutions in this country and abroad.
DR. WARBURG RESUMES BERLIN DIRECTORSHIP

Dr. Otto H. Warburg, 1931 Nobel Prize winner who has been a Special Research Fellow of the National Cancer Institute, returned to Berlin, Germany, on September 8 to resume his directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Cell Physiology.

DR. McCLURE Writes ON FLUORINE IN FOOD

In a survey of recent data on the fluorine content of foods, Dr. F. J. McClure of the National Institute of Dental Research has shown that the food of the average diet contains a small but relatively uniform quantity of fluorine.

Dr. McClure's article appeared in the August 26 issue of Public Health Reports.

Since it is known that a minute amount of fluorine present in drinking water during the developmental period of the tooth is a distinct dental health advantage, the results of this survey suggest the possibility of adding optimal quantities of fluoride directly to children's diets in the absence of fluorine in the drinking water.

The survey is important since the data accumulated to date indicate that the average child's diet does not provide the optimum quantity of fluorine to combat tooth decay. Because of the toxic potencies of continued and excessive fluoride ingestion, Dr. McClure is quoted as stating that the "indiscriminate use of fluorides must be condemned and prevented."

DR. KAISER OUTLINES CANCER CONTROL WORK

Cancer control activities that can be effectively coordinated by states to bring about a reduction in the mortality rate of this disease were outlined by Dr. R. F. Kaiser, Assistant Chief of the Cancer Control Branch, National Cancer Institute, in the September 16 issue of Public Health Reports.

Calendar of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>NCI Lecture -- Dr. Roy Hertz, chairman. &quot;Biological Studies with Germ Cells.&quot; Dr. A. S. Parkes of Nat'l Institute for Medical Research, London, England.*</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Wilson Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 22</td>
<td>National Advisory Health Council</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1057 T-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 25</td>
<td>Washington, D.C., Branch of Society of America Bacteriologists</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Army Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 26</td>
<td>NCI Biology Discussion Group -- Cellular Transformations and Heredity.&quot; Dr. Clifford Grobstein.*</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Top Cottage</td>
</tr>
<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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*Open Meeting

DR. SEBRELL APPOINTED TO EXPERT COMMITTEE

Dr. William H. Sebrell, Director of the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, has been appointed a member of the Joint Expert Committee on Nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. The appointment was made by Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of W.H.O.

The committee will meet at Geneva, Switzerland, October 24-29 to consider the programs of the two international organizations in the field of nutrition.

Dr. Sebrell began his research career under Dr. Joseph Goldberger, who discovered that pellagra was a dietary-deficiency disease. Dr. Sebrell continued the work on pellagra and extended his research to cover much of the field of the vitamin B complex. His more important contributions include recognition of the vitamin-deficiency disease ariboflavinosis, work on the role of diet in cirrhosis of the liver, studies on anemia, and the nutritional effects of the sulfonamides.

DR. WYCKOFF CO-EDITS NEW RESEARCH JOURNAL

Dr. Ralph W. G. Wyckoff, Chief of the Section on Molecular Biophysics in the Laboratory of Physical Biology, Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, is one of the co-editors of a new journal, Experimental Cell Research. The journal is staffed by an international panel of editors.

One volume of four issues will be published annually by the Academic Press, Inc. It will include studies in experimental analysis of the organization, structure, and activity of the cell and its sub-units, including work on viruses, and new methods in the field of experimental cytology.

BRITISH HUMOUR

"I think that this method of citing references to published papers is rather done over by some workers, particularly American authors, et al."

Lancet
Mrs. Frances Simsarian (left) of the National Institute of Mental Health watches a couple of bright youngsters putting the right blocks in the right holes at the psychological-test table at Bethesda Trade Show. Their mother (right) seems very pleased.

TRADE SHOW cont’d.

Ned Ethrington, and William Dewitt; Mrs. Doris M. Montuori, and Miss Edith M. Edwards.

National Cancer Institute. Dr. William B. Ober, Mrs. Olivia Coulter, and Miss Eleanor Carlin.


To lay a floor in the exhibit tent, set up the exhibits, do electric wiring, etc., in time for the Show, the following workers from the Buildings Management Branch put in a total of 50 hours overtime:

Carpenters G. R. Epperson, David Mauck, N. J. Van Houten, Benjamin Barnhart, Marion Cooley, S. F. Kershner, and George Bonhag.

Electricians W. F. Marlow and G. E. Ballinger.


Here’s your chance to be a river pilot

Piloting classes are still open to men and women for enrollment if you’re interested in becoming a yachtsman of the Potomac.

Several of our NIH people are graduates and teachers of this course in piloting and small-boat handling sponsored by the Potomac River Power Squadron of the U. S. Power Squadrions.

Classes meet each Wednesday evening at 8:00 p.m. at the Department of Labor. Dues are nominal.

For further information, call Dr. John Bozicevich, Ext. 548.

A note to old friends

Mrs. Annie E. Brake, Chief of the Field Surveys Branch, Office of Personnel, PHS, who has been engaged in personnel work since the days when the National Institute (singular) of Health was a young and upcoming research organization, has now retired from the Service.

To her friends and former associates at NIH Mrs. Brake has written:

"I do not feel that I can pass on to other activities without taking the time to say a word or two of appreciation to some of the good people with whom I have been associated during the past thirty years, or some part of them, for what they have done to help make those years profitable to me and to the Service.

"None of us in this life can progress without the assistance, cooperation, and loyalty of others. Realizing this most sincerely, I want to express to you, and through you to my other friends at the Institute, my appreciation of your and their efforts along these lines.

Selected Reading

Recent additions to the Library:

Hill, Thomas J.

Israels, M. C. G.
An atlas of bone-marrow pathology... N. Y., Grune & Stratman, 1948.