Dr. Russell M. Wilder, Director of NIAMD since January 1951, will close an active and fruitful career of 45 years devoted to the improvement of the Nation's health when he retires July 1. This will be Dr. Wilder's second retirement. At the time he accepted the NIH post, Dr. Wilder had just retired as Professor of Medicine and Chief of the Department of Medicine at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.

This time, Dr. Wilder intends to return to his home in Rochester, to live quietly in pursuit of his several hobbies, including the reading of history, gardening, bridge, and perhaps riding.

An internationally known nutritionist and authority on diabetes, Dr. Wilder, Ph.D., M.D., F.A.C.P., came to Bethesda as the first director of NIAMD. During his administration of NIAMD, Dr. Wilder devoted himself to the planning and development of its facilities and program of clinical investigations. (See Dr. Wilder, Page 3)

DR. R. FELIX AWARDED TWO HONORARY DEGREES

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of NIMH, was the recipient in recent weeks of honorary academic degrees conferred by two leading American universities.

On June 6 he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Colorado at Boulder. Dr. Felix was chosen for this award, the citation stated, because of his work as head of NIMH in focusing the skills of psychiatry and public health on building a dynamic program to improve the Nation's mental health. Dr. Felix was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1926 and received his M.D. degree from the medical school in 1930.

Dr. Felix was invited to Boston University June 8 to receive an honorary D.S. degree in token of his work in promoting research into the prevention, cause, and treatment of mental disorders and the promotion of mental health.
Dr. Klaus Schwarz examines the liver from a rat being autopsied by Mrs. Janet G. Moe.

The work of Dr. Klaus Schwarz and his assistants in the Liver Disease Unit of NIAMD's Laboratory of Biochemistry and Nutrition involves studies on the complex origin of dietary liver diseases. It is striking that two main types of human liver injury, both of them frequently fatal, can be reproduced or imitated in experimental animals by strictly nutritional means.

Fatty infiltration and hardening (cirrhosis) of the liver can be caused by feeding certain deficient diets to animals. Some of the early work in this field was done by Drs. Sebrell and Daft in NIAMD between 1940-45. Within the last few years, it has become increasingly evident that corresponding human diseases are widespread throughout the world, especially in malnourished people.

The other type of liver disease, acute liver necrosis, can be produced experimentally in animals by deficient diets of another type. This injury, in turn, is very similar to human acute liver atrophy, for which a suitable method of treatment has not yet been found.

Dr. Schwarz has been actively engaged in research in this field since 1940, when he discovered a method for the production of necrotic liver degeneration in rats. Studies revealed that this deficiency disease involves at least three different dietary components; all of them must be lacking for its production. The first factor known to be protective was the amino acid cystine. In 1944, Dr. Schwarz disclosed that the fat soluble Vitamin E is also involved and has a much stronger action.

Continuing his research since 1949 at NIAMD, he discovered a third dietary substance, designated Factor 3, which protects against liver necrosis. Factor 3 is contained in quite a variety of foods. It even occurs in some of the ingredients used for purified experimental diets--for example, in so-called vitamin-free casein and in certain yeasts, but not in others. This explains many of the inconsistencies between the results of different laboratories. The Liver Disease Unit is concentrating on the isolation of the substance from casein and other materials.

Plans have been made to test these dietary factors, discovered in animal experiments, against human liver disease by using the facilities of the Clinical Center and also by collaborating with investigators in Africa, where such diseases are especially prevalent.

In addition, much attention is being devoted to studies of the mode of action of these various factors in intermediary metabolism. This may lead to a better understanding of the functions of the liver under normal and pathologic conditions.

Here and There

Undersecretary Named

Nelson A. Rockefeller was recently appointed Under Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department. He formerly headed the President's Commission on Government Organization.

Fellowship Awarded

Dr. Leon A. Heppel, of NIAMD's Lab of Biochemistry and Nutrition, recently received one of the eleven John Simon Guggenheim fellowships awarded in the Washington area. He will use the award to undertake studies in ribonucleic acid chemistry.

Hospitalization Drive

The membership drive for the Group Hospitalization and Medical Service Plans at NIH closes June 30. To meet the minimum enrollment requirements, 134 employees must apply for the Hospital Service plan, and 220 must apply for the Surgical Service plan. All employees are urged to return the hospitalization questionnaires, which were distributed to all employees, to the Employee Relations Section, Room 18-231B, Building 10.

Amateur Chess Group

Several employees in the Purchase and Supply Branch are starting an amateur chess group at NIH. Anyone interested in joining can contact George Jarrels, Ext. 2217.

Names Wanted

The Personnel Branch is anxious to have a complete listing of those who have given a gallon of blood to the Red Cross. If you are one, please notify the Employee Relations Section, Ext. 2454.

Offices Move

The Editorial Section and the Office of the Chief, Scientific Reports Branch, have moved from Rooms 214 and 216, Building 1, to Room 21, Building 1. The Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies of NIMH has moved from Room 2301, T-6, to Room 216, Building 1.
The following items have been found on the NIH reservation:
- Tie clasp in Bldg. 1
- Green rain hat in Bldg. 1
- Lady's white glove
- Lady's white gloves in Bldg. 4
- Car key in Clinical Center
- Hat in Top Cottage
- Key in Wilson Hall

If any of these belong to you, come to the Guard Office in Bldg. 1. All articles not claimed by July 22 will be returned to the finder.

**ANTI-ARTHRTIC DRUG DEMONSTRATED TO AMA**

Cooperative work by NIH's Dr. Bernard Brodie and associates with Goldwater Memorial Hospital, New York, on a new anti-arthritic drug was presented by Dr. Brodie in an exhibit at the AMA annual meeting in New York City, June 1-5.

The drug, phenylbutazone, relieves symptoms of rheumatic fever, acute gouty arthritis, osteo-arthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis; and there is no evidence that patients build up tolerance. In some individuals toxicity of the drug is a problem, although variations of the compound may yet be found that improve its safety while retaining its therapeutic value. The most important aspect of the investigation is to direct further research toward non-steroidal compounds that may exert a local tissue effect with the least possible harmful effect.

**DR. WILDER Cont'd**

its extramural programs, and the establishment of working relations with the voluntary agencies concerned with the Institute's field of interest. In 1941 and 1942, Dr. Wilder organized the Food and Nutrition Board and served as its Chairman. He was Chief of the Civilian Food Requirements Branch, War Food Administration in 1943. For 20 years he served on the AMA's Council on Foods, and will perhaps be best remembered for his part in bringing about the general acceptance and use of enriched white flour and bread.

**NIH Spotlight**

One of the most diversified jobs at NIH is held down by vivacious Mary Lou York of NMI. Mary Lou is Administrative Assistant for Dr. Karl Habel, Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, and she is daily called on to do anything from interviewing prospective lab employees to relieving the switchboard operators.

The most hectic time for Mary Lou comes when several members of the scientific staff are called out into the field to study an infectious disease epidemic firsthand. Then reservations, travel orders, pay and leave problems all have to be worked out on a split-second schedule.

In general, she is responsible for anything to do with the operation and maintenance of Building 7, which entails unique problems since the building is specially designed to prevent the spread of infectious organisms. One of these problems is the hiring and training of a special cleaning force. Mary Lou also orders supplies, and sees that the laboratory equipment is repaired and replaced.

A native of Georgia, Mary Lou comes by her soft Southern accent naturally. She was the fifth of eight children and grew up in Atlanta, Ga. After graduating from high school and moving to Jacksonville, Fla., Mary Lou took an office job in a department store. She came to Washington, and before starting work at NIH in 1941, she had a job with the publicity director of the DAR Congress.

She started at NIH as a typist in the Business Office, which then took care of the payrolls for NIH. By
LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR PHS CLINICIANS

A standard policy covering professional liability is now available at reduced rates for physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, and other clinicians of the Public Health Service. These rates reflect the preferred risk standing of Service personnel. The policy will be issued on an individual basis to Commissioned and Civil Service personnel who wish to obtain insurance against malpractice. This protection will be of major interest to the staff of the Clinical Center. The policy will not only cover professional activity performed on duty, but also afterhours services.

The insurance will be written by Lloyd’s of London through an American agent. It will be sold in the Maryland, D.C., and Virginia area by Bogley and Harting, 7004 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Md., who will circulate and deal directly with PHS employees. The law firm of Mendes and Mount, Inc., New York City, and their nation-wide claim facilities, which regularly serve Lloyd’s, will be available to policyholders.

The annual rates for basic limits ($5,000 for one claim and $15,000 for total claims per year) are presented below for selected categories, and are compared with standard rates for the State of Maryland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>PHS Rate</th>
<th>Md. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
<td>$38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher limits are available at proportionate increases. Rates for other categories and other States, based on a similar reduction, can be obtained directly from Bogley and Harting. A three-year premium, exclusive with Lloyd’s, is available at a reduction of 15 percent.

The insurance will be sold by the agent directly to any individual without negotiation through or by the Commissioned Officer’s Association, the Clinical Society, or any other group of PHS employees. There is no fixed number of policyholders required in order to obtain the insurance at a reduced rate.

The insurance program was negotiated by Mr. Irving Ladimer, OD, assisted by Drs. Vincent Price of NCI and Robert T. Hewitt of the CC, after consultation with about 20 companies and after considering group as well as individual plans.

FIRST REPORT FROM HUMAN RELATIONS STUDY

The first working paper of the NIH Human Relations study, being conducted by the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research, has been received, and the limited number of copies is available on loan to interested NIH employees. This working paper is essentially a draft for Chapters I to III of what will be a ten-chapter General Report, to be issued in July 1953. During the coming year, the Michigan group will analyze the questionnaire answers in greater detail, consult with NIH groups on the meaning of the findings, and help NIH resolve any problems shown by the study.

The data covered in the working paper are in preliminary form and permit no final conclusions to be drawn. Subjects covered are the background characteristics of NIH personnel, NIH as a place to work, sense of belonging to various levels of the organization, and strains or frictions among groups. Also included are attitudes toward specific working conditions at NIH.

NIH is reported to rate high as a place to work. The staff generally feels its greatest sense of belonging to immediate working groups -- sections and laboratories. Most NIH employees feel a decreasing sense of identification with the larger organizations -- such as their Institutes, the NIH, PHS, and FSA (now Department of Health, Education, and Welfare). In measuring the sense of strain between various groups at NIH, the study showed relatively little strain, except between scientists and administrators and between people in the extramural and intramural programs.

Other preliminary findings show NIH employees to be well satisfied regarding attention to job safety, job security, physical facilities, and the scientific reputation of NIH. People are fairly well satisfied with attention to general health and quality of professional and scientific leadership. Neutral or dissatisfied attitudes exist toward chances for promotion (particularly among technicians), space (at the present time), and restaurant and food facilities.

Employees who are interested in reading these and other preliminary findings may secure a copy of the first working paper from the following persons: Charles V. Kidd and Robert H. Grant, Bldg. 1; Dr. William J. Bowen, Bldg. 2; Dr. Evan C. Horning, Bldg. 3; Dr. Floyd S. Daft, Bldg. 4; Kenneth H. Brown and Dr. George A. Hottle, Bldg. 5; Dr. Virginia Evans and Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, Bldg. 6; Dr. Walter E. Heston, Bldg. 8; Dr. Seymour S. Kety, Dr. John Eberhart, and Felix E. Moore, Bldg. T-6; and Zelda Schiffman, Bldg. 10. Your comments on the paper will be welcome, and may be sent directly to Dr. Pelz, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.