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PIERCE, BRANSOME WIN CASH AWARDS



Milton G. Bransome, left, and Charles E. Pierce deposit their award-winning checks at the Credit Union. Mrs. Zella N. Boteler, Credit Union Manager, congratulates the pair.

DR. SARNOFF HONORED BY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton University has chosen Dr. Stanley J. Sarnoff, Chief of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology, NHI, as the first recipient of the "Princeton University Class of 1938 Distinguished Service Award." The award is set up to honor a member of the class of 1938 whose services to society have been outstanding and admirable and of whose achievements the class and the University have just reason to be proud. Formal presentation ceremonies will be held in the fall.

Dr. Sarnoff joined NHI in September 1954 as Acting Chief of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology and became Chief last year.

Approval by the NIH Board on Employee Awards resulted, during June, in the presentation of the two latest cash awards to be made under the active NIH program.

Recipients were Mr. Charles E. Pierce, Physical Science Aide in NIAMD, and Mr. Milton G. Bransome, CC Medical Aide.

In an informal ceremony held in NIAMD, Mr. Pierce received a check for \$250 from Dr. Dewitt Stetten, Associate Director. The award stemmed from Mr. Pierce's development of a continuous liquid-liquid extractor which more efficiently extracts steroids from urine. It is anticipated that the machine will have wide application in NIH, and in biochemical laboratories generally.

NEW PROGRAM BEGINS FOR CONTROL PATIENTS

An 11-week pilot educational program is now under way at NIH to give the Volunteer Normal Control Patient a better understanding of the importance of his contribution to medical research, and a better understanding of how public health functions.

Speakers at the first of this series of one-hour sessions, held in the CC Coffee Shop on June 19, were: Dr. Stuart M. Sessoms, Assistant Director, Clinical Center; Dr. Phillippe V. Cardon, Jr., NIMH; and Dr. Charles Armstrong, NIAID. At the second meeting on June 21, Dr. Howard B. Andervont of NCI discussed "How a Research Project Develops."

Planned by the Clinical and Professional Education Branch and the NIH Committee of Volunteer Normal Control Patients, future programs will include discussions of books in the fields of philosophy, sociology, psychology, education, and anthropology. Another major phase will feature public health topics such as The Role of the Church in Public Health, Public Health around the World, Your Family Doctor Links Up with Public Health, Career Opportunities in Public Health, and Your Public Health Service in Action.

Control patients, who can be spared from the studies being conducted in the various Institutes, are invited to attend this series at 3:30 p. m. each Tuesday and Thursday through August 30.

Holiday

NIH will be closed for business on Wednesday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

(See Awards, Page 2)

Search for Chemicals To Fight Cancer

No. 165 in a Series

Cancer, the number two killer in the nation today, is being hunted down by scientists throughout the nation. The weapon they hope to use to arrest the onslaught of this killer is chemotherapy, the use of chemical compounds to destroy cancer cells, but leave healthy cells intact. Up to the present, only surgery and radiation have accomplished cancer cures, but they cannot reach all forms of cancer.

To coordinate the studies of scientists throughout the nation, the Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee was set up in 1955 and, recognizing the need for a voluntary cooperative program, approved the establishment of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center which is located at NIH. It is headed by Dr. K. M. Endicott, NCI. The sponsors are the American Cancer Society, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, the Food and Drug Administration, NCI, and the Veterans Administration.

The Service Center provides secretariat functions to the Committee (the policy-making group), organizes and operates technical advisory panels as needed, and arranges for exchange of information. It also promotes voluntary cooperation among scientists and provides technical and other services to cooperating scientists.

Since the hunt for chemicals which may affect cancer covers such a wide field, the Committee has set up five panels to cover specific areas. These panels are Chemistry, Screening, Pharmacology-Biochemistry, Endocrinology, and Clinical Studies.

From the end of World War II until the time the program began, it is believed that about 20,000 compounds had been tested by various screening groups. Since the establishment of this cooperative program an additional 5,000 compounds have been screened and it is planned that some 20,000 compounds will be tested in a two-year period.

The testing and screening is a long and sometimes discouraging process. For example, out of 20,000

chemical compounds and many "natural" materials, only about 25 have shown some promise against human tumors. Although these have not provided a cure for cancer, they have been used in palliation and have helped lengthen the life of some patients.

Under procedures for animal screening established by the Screening Panel, each compound is tested against three different kinds of cancer implanted into various strains of mice bred for cancer susceptibility. The growth of the tumor then is compared to tumor growth in a control animal and results are evaluated. If the compound has shown appreciable activity, and subsequent toxicity tests warrant it, clinical studies are made.

Although, to date, chemotherapeutic agents have been merely palliative, the establishment of the Service Center--which served to tie together and accelerate research for chemicals to stop the growth of cancer cells--offers promise that in the foreseeable future there will be hope for the cancer victim.

AWARDS Cont'd

In the Clinical Center, Dr. Clarence L. Hebert, Chief of the Anesthesiology Department, presented a \$200 award to Mr. Bransome "in recognition of his superior performance and devotion to duty."

During the period July 1955-April 1956, Mr. Bransome performed the duties of his position under difficult circumstances. He was personally responsible for the care, maintenance and operation of all types of inhalation therapy equipment, including the iron lungs.

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Publication Preview

The following manuscripts were received by SRB Editorial Section between June 6 and June 20.

Adams, S. Library communication systems.

Agosin, M., et al. Studies on the metabolism of *Echinococcus granulosus*. I. General chemical composition and respiratory reactions.

Algire, G. H. A summary of studies of host-graft interaction in homotransplantation in mice.

Andrews, H. L., et al. Modification of the early radiation death in guinea pigs.

Anfinsen, C. B., et al. A method for the specific proteolytic cleavage of protein chains.

Baldwin, M., et al. Movements of the face and jaw during epileptiform discharge in the temporal regions.

Barrows, C. H., Jr. Cellular metabolism and aging.

Baxter, J. H., et al. Nephrotoxic serum nephritis in rats. I. Distribution and specificity of the antigen responsible for the production of nephrotoxic antibodies.

Bell, J. A., et al. Studies of adenoidal pharyngeal conjunctival (APC) viruses in volunteers.

Biometrics Staff, NIMH. Patients in Mental Institutions 1953. Part I.

Brace, K. C., et al. Life span of the duck and chicken erythrocyte as determined with C¹⁴.

Brodie, B. B., et al. A concept for a role of serotonin and norepinephrine as chemical mediators in the brain.

Burstone, M. S. Esterase activity of developing bone and teeth.

Bloom, B., et al. On the mechanism of action of aldolase and phosphotriose isomerase.

Cahnmann, H. J. The infrared spectrum of ostreasterol (chalinasterol).

Chapman, K. W. Drug addiction - the general problem.

Clausen, J. A., et al. Public reaction to a severe polio outbreak in three Massachusetts communities.

Condliffe, P. G., et al. Chromatography of thyroid stimulating hormone on carboxymethylcellulose.

Cornfield, J., et al. Some statistical aspects of safety testing the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine.

Dreisbach, M. E., et al. Quantitative studies of the local cellular response to isoantigens.

duBuy, H. G., et al. Glucose utilization by washed mitochondria of normal and malignant mouse tissues.

Eagle, H., et al. Myo-inositol as an essential growth factor for normal and malignant human cells in tissue cultures.

Goffman, E. Embarrassment and social organization.

Goldberg, R. C., et al. Studies on the nature of the thyroid-pituitary interrelationship.

Goodman, H. C., et al. Nephrotoxic serum nephritis in rats. II. Preparation and characterization of a soluble protective factor produced by trypsin digestion of rat tissue homogenates.

Grogan, C. H. Experimental studies in metal carcinogenesis VIII. On the etiologic factor in "Chromate cancer."

NJH Spotlight



Christopher Faegre

The world of children is often hard for grownups to understand, but it isn't quite so puzzling to Christopher Faegre, teacher in the Child Research Branch, NIMH, for he spends most of his waking hours with youngsters.

Chris is extremely interested in the field of education, but particularly likes working with children who are hard to manage, or those who have emotional problems. This interest may have had its beginnings back during his childhood, since his mother was a Professor of Adult Education at the University of Minnesota, the first school of higher education that Chris attended.

After a year at the University, Chris joined the Army and served with the Air Force at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Toward the end of World War II, he moved to Camp Crowder, Missouri, and, while there, became an instructor in an off-duty recreation program under Army Special Services. He did the scenery for "The Hasty Heart" an Army show, and toured the Midwest with the troupe. Since he has been at NIH he designed and constructed the sets for "Ladies of the Corridor" and took a small part in that production.

Immediately upon his discharge from service, he went to Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont, where he studied journalism for two years before returning to his original alma mater.

In 1948 Chris joined a sociological experiment, the theory of which was that sociometric instruments can be used to select members for a coop-

DR. STONE REJOINS NIH; ASSIGNED TO OD

Dr. Frederick L. Stone began his second tour of duty at NIH on June 28, returning to assume a staff role in the research and training grants areas for the Office of the Director. He will be an assistant to Associate Director Dr. C. J. Van Slyke.

Dr. Stone served here as Grants Chief for NINDB and prior to that served as Chief of the Research Fellowships Branch, DRG.

In 1954, he left NIH to accept appointment as Assistant for Professional Services to the Vice-Chancellor, Schools of the Health Professions, University of Pittsburgh. In 1955 he was appointed Director, Medical and Scientific Department, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York.

erative community. When this group migrated westward and got as far as Utah, Chris broke his back while fixing a truck in the desert and dropped out of the group.

After months of convalescing at his parents' home in Washington, D. C., Chris went to New York where he met Jane Wale, a young teacher from Georgetown who was vacationing there. Soon after meeting they were married and returned to Washington, and Chris joined his wife in teaching at the Georgetown Day School.

When Chris had completed two years of teaching he returned to Goddard and received his B.A. degree in education.

Chris' career took him on to teaching jobs in New England, and finally he heard of an opening as a recreational leader on the Children's Service at NIH and moved into this area to accept the position. Later he became a teacher in the special school of the Child Research Branch, the position he now holds. As part of his duties he provides group teaching and individual tutoring, and conducts a variety of school-related activities.

The Faegres have three children, Susan, five; Beth, two; and Mark, four months. They live in their own home at 714 Roxboro Road, in Rockville, and, during the summer, journey to their farm in Vermont, where Chris tinkers with an ancient Ford, works at remodeling the farmhouse, and acts as camp counsellor in nearby Camp Winooski, a coeducational community service work camp.

Heston, W. E., et al. Increase in induced pulmonary tumors in mice associated with exposure to high concentration of oxygen.

Kety, S. S. The implications of psychopharmacology to the etiology and treatment of mental illness.

Kilham, L. Propagation of fibroma virus in tissue cultures of cottontail testes.

Kurland, L. T., et al. The frequency of glaucoma in a small urban community.

Lombardo, T. A., et al. Myocardial failure in experimental hypothermia.

Martin, C. M., et al. Quantitative measurement of antibody protein synthesis by normal lymph nodes homotransplanted to a hypogammaglobulinemic adult.

Maxwell, E. S., et al. Some properties of uridine diphosphoglucose dehydrogenase.

Mider, G. B. The uncommon man.

Peterson, R. E. The identification of corticosterone in human plasma and its assay by isotope dilution.

Philip, C. B. A helminth replaces the usual arthropod as vector of a rickettsialike disease.

Rich, A., et al. A new two stranded helical structure: polyuridylic acid.

Rowe, W. P., et al. Definition and outline of contemporary information on the adenovirus (APC) group.

Rubin, P., et al. The sialographic differentiation of Mikulicz's disease and Mikulicz's syndrome.

Scher, J. M. Diffusion of communication and role exchange in the treatment of schizophrenia.

Scher, J. M. Perception: equivalence, avoidance, and intrusion in psychosis.

Schrecker, A. W. Resolutions with alpha-methylbenzylamine. I. Preparation and rearrangement of (-)-alpha-methylhydrocinnamic acid.

Shack, J. Deoxyribonucleases of mouse tissue.

Shock, N. W. Aging as a biological problem. Introduction.

Shore, P. A., et al. Role of brain serotonin in reserpine action.

Smith, R. L. Observed and expected mortality attributed to diseases of the cardiovascular-renal system and to diabetes, among the Navajo.

Smith, R. R., et al. Studies on the use of viruses in the treatment of carcinoma of the cervix.

Sokoloff, L., et al. The effects of D-lysergic acid diethylamide on cerebral circulation and over-all metabolism.

Steinberg, D., et al. Observations on intracellular protein catabolism studied *in vitro*.

Strominger, J. L., et al. Enzymatic formation of uridine diphosphoglucuronic acid.

Tompkins, G. M. The enzymatic reduction of Δ^4 3-ketosteroids.

Tompkins, G. M. Evidence for an intermediate in steroid 11- β hydroxylation.

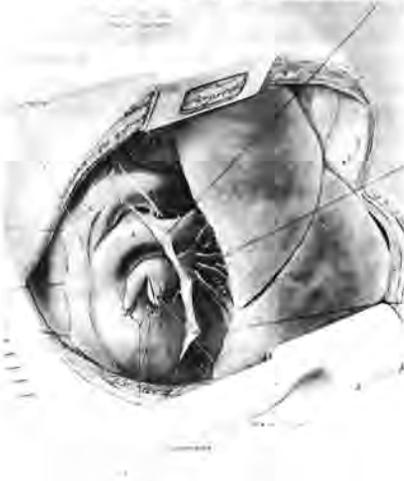
Tower, D. B. The status of the medical treatment of seizures.

Udenfriend, S., et al. Biochemical findings relating to serotonin action.

Van Scott, E. J., et al. The prevalence, histologic types, and significance of palmar and plantar nevi.

Weisburger, J. H., et al. Urinary metabolites of the carcinogen N-2-fluorenylacetamide.

MEDICAL ART SERVICES DISPLAYED IN CLINICAL CENTER



Medical illustration of heart surgical procedures.



Philip Joram seals a plastic watch-glass mount, while Helen Grogan puts finishing touches on a brain section moulage. In center background is a hollow wax model of a patient's head.

TWO FIREMEN ARE HONORED

Chief James R. Welch and Fire Marshal K. W. Gettings, of the NIH Fire Department, have been chosen Firemen of the Month due to their outstanding performance on May 31 when a fire broke out in the power substation on the NIH reservation.

PEPCO trouble shooters determined the source of the heat and the NIH Fire Department, under the direction of Chief Welch and Fire Marshal Gettings, worked for two hours to subdue the blaze. The power had to be turned off to extinguish the fire.

Their citations stated that the Fire Department's handling of the emergency reflected the careful training, leadership, and courage that marks a professional fire-fighting organization.

Chief Welch joined the Fire Department in 1955 as assistant fire chief. Prior to that time, he had been a fire fighter at the Virginia Area Fire Station, Fort Myer, Virginia, and has served as fire chief of the Chillum-Adelphi Volunteer Fire Department, which he helped organize.

Fire Marshal Gettings came to NIH in 1953 as assistant fire marshal after having served three years as engineer at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. He also served as fire chief at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., and as a fire fighter with the Chevy Chase, Maryland, Fire Department.

During the next several weeks, an exhibit entitled "Medical Art Services for the Clinical Center" will be on display in the NIH Library. The four-panel exhibit depicts three techniques of medical art that are particularly adaptable to clinical research--watch-glass mounts, moulage, and medical illustration.

The plastic watch-glass mounts represent the latest method of preparing gross pathological tissue for display or teaching purposes. The mount consists essentially of a dome and a back-plate of acrylic plastic. After the specimen is prepared with fixative solution, it is mounted in the plastic shell, and surrounded with preserving fluid. These mounts have been found to be more attractive, inexpensive, and durable than the old method of preserving and displaying specimens in glass museum jars.

Moulage is a technique for making accurate reproductions of biological specimens and physical abnormalities for use as teaching models or exhibits. A newly developed agar composition is used to make the negative mold, and the positive cast is made of wax. The agar medium presents several advantages over the plaster mold method. In addition to picking up a more sensitive impression, it is lighter, more elastic, and easier to use. It can be placed over a living organ, such as a hand or face, without toxic effect or the discomfort of heat which setting plaster produces. This method has been particularly useful for comparative studies of arthritic hands,

as well as studies of facial growth and development, and brain models.

Perhaps most familiar of the medical art services to the Clinical Center is the medical illustrations service. Trained in anatomy and operating room technique, the illustrators can prepare drawings of surgical techniques and pathological or microscopic specimens for use as clinical data, or in books and periodicals. By working in close collaboration with the scientific team, the artist is often able to make a more useful record of operative procedures than would be possible with a camera. He can, for instance, emphasize detail, eliminate extraneous material, show cutaway sections, or superimpose anatomical detail.

LOST AND FOUND



The following articles have been found on the NIH reservation and may be seen in the Guard Office, Room 1A-06, Building 10.

Baseball bat	Lady's gloves
Car keys	Lady's change purse
Cigarette lighter	Man's wedding band
Eyeglasses	Man's summer cap
Eyeglasses case	Man's watch
Fountain pens	Raincoat
Key case	Scarves
Leather purse	Umbrellas
Ladies' sweaters	
Lady's bracelet	
Lady's belt	