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, NIH, 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 NIH 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.

(See Awards, Page 2)

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. Phillip 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.
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. Endicot. 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.

N. I. H. RECORD

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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 cooperative 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 they 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.
MEDICAL ART SERVICES DISPLAYED IN CLINICAL CENTER

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 deter­
mined 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 emer­
gency reflected the careful training,
leadership, and courage that marks
a professional fire-fighting organi­
zation.

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 Ser­
vices 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 sur­
rounded with preserving fluid.
These mounts have been found to be
more attractive, inexpensive, and
durable than the old method of pre­
serving and displaying specimens in
glass museum jars.

Moulage is a technique for making
accurate reproductions of biological
specimens and physical abnormal­
ities 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 com­
parative 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 illus­
trators can prepare drawings of
surgical techniques and pathological
or microscopic specimens for use as
clinical data, or in books and period­
icals. By working in close collabora­
tion with the scientific team, the
artist is often able to make a more
useful record of operative proce­
dures than would be possible with a
camera. He can, for instance, em­
phasize 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
Car keys
Cigarette lighter
Eyeglasses
Eyeglasses case
Fountain pens
Key case
Leather purse
Ladies' sweaters
Lady's belt

Lady's gloves
Lady's change purse
Man's wedding band
Man's summer cap
Man's watch
Raincoat
Scarves
Umbrellas