

# NIH



# record

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE October 1, 1956 - Vol. VIII, No. 19

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## APPOINTMENTS MADE IN DRS

Four new appointments were made in the Division of Research Services, effective October 1.

Clarence W. May was named Special Assistant in the Office of the Chief, DRS, and R. Ross Holliday was named Chief of the Plant Engineering Branch. Russell N. Kulp became Chief, Mechanical Engineering Section, and Lloyd Runkle was made Acting Chief, Research Facilities Planning Branch.

Mr. May has been with NIH since 1937. Prior to joining NIH, he had served with PHS for 17 years. He was born in Washington, D. C., where he attended public schools. Mr. May also served with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Mr. Holliday joined NIH in 1949. He was born in Addison, Pennsylvania, and attended public schools at Accident, Maryland. He was graduated from George Washington University with a B.S. degree and, during World War II, served with the Army Air Force.

Mr. Kulp came on duty at NIH on October 1 after serving at Walter Reed Army Medical Center for three years. He was born in Souderton, Pennsylvania, and after attending public schools there, moved to Washington, D. C., where he graduated from McKinley Technical High School. He was graduated from George Washington University, and, during World War II, served with the Army in the Pacific theater.

Mr. Runkle joined NIH in 1954 after transferring from the General Services Administration, where he served as an architect and construction engineer. Prior to that time he had worked in various Government agencies and in private industry. He was born in Berwyn, Maryland, attended public schools in the District of Columbia, and George Washington University.

## STUDENT TRAINING PROGRAM COMPLETED

October 1 marked the close of the PHS summer training program at NIH for medical and dental students who are interested in becoming reserve officers in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service. Plans are already under way for the 1957 program which has been broadened to include students in the engineering and scientist categories of the Corps.

The program is designed to stimulate interest in PHS as a career, further professional competence, give an insight into public health medicine, and provide competent summer replacement workers.

More than 50 commissioned officer students were included in the 1956 program. They worked with NIH scientists during the summer months.

The Clinical and Professional Education Branch is responsible for arranging and coordinating the summer training program.

## INFLUENZA SHOTS NOW AVAILABLE

As part of the preventive medicine program of the Employee Health Service, influenza immunizations are once again being offered employees. IBM appointment cards will be sent to all employees in alphabetical sequence, and inoculations will be given to interested employees on Monday and Thursday afternoons through November.

One inoculation is required, and significant protection against influenza generally begins about six weeks after this inoculation and lasts approximately three months.

All employees are encouraged to avail themselves of this opportunity to maintain their health at the highest possible level.

## MORE EMPLOYEES RECEIVE AWARDS

A Superior Work Performance Award of \$1200 was presented to 19 employees of the Photographic Section, SRB, DRS, at ceremonies held in Wilson Hall on October 8.

Chris A. Hansen, Chief, DRS, and John E. Fletcher, Acting Chief, SRB, made the presentations. They commended these employees on their superior work performance and pointed out that they had more than adequately met the many needs of professional, laboratory, and administrative personnel.

The group was also cited for the thoroughness with which they tackle new and difficult assignments and for producing work of the highest standard.

Employees who shared in the award are Roy Perry, Vernon Taylor, Henry J. Cole, John W. McGuire, Joseph P. Plass, Sam Silverman, Randolph A. Kennedy, Sam W. Lindberg, William O. Burk, Robert R. Padgett, Robert S. Pumphrey, Lucile C. Dorman, Edward A. Hubbard, Lucille O. Moore, James C. Belton, Jr., Sue E. Neal, Albert S. Godwin, Donald H. Jones, and Carl H. Guenveur.

Another award of \$25 went to Stanley Franklin, a truck driver, Motor Pool, for his suggestion involving the use of trucks to facilitate the loading and unloading of supplies and equipment at Building 14. The award was made by Donald Cushing, Chief, Office Services Branch.

## NIDR EXHIBIT WINS AWARD

An exhibit presented by PHS and NIDR won a certificate of honor at the 97th meeting of the American Dental Association October 1-4. The exhibit was entered in the Scientific Exhibit Section. It depicted various dental activities of PHS.

# Isolation of Pathogenic Fungi

No. 171 in a Series



Cercospora apii

Unlike most bacterial and viral diseases, the systemic fungus diseases of man, the mycoses, are not usually acquired from another person. Thus, the source of the infecting fungus has long been a subject of research.

Recently, scientists of NIAID have isolated various types of pathogenic fungi from environmental sources.

For example, Cryptococcus neoformans, known to cause a type of meningitis, is not normally present in man, and the disease it produces is not contagious. Evidently the mode of transmission lies beyond human contact. And yet, this fungus, first isolated in 1895 from peach juice, was later found only in man and animals. Then the NIAID scientists, headed by Dr. Chester W. Emmons, of LID, discovered significant quantities of the fungus in soil, pigeon droppings, and old pigeon nests.

Recent studies indicate that the fungus may be air-borne. It probably enters its host through the lungs, producing only a minor disturbance, and then goes to the central nervous system, where it causes meningitis.

The frequent isolation of the Cryptococcus from old pigeon nests and droppings reveals an important habitat not recognized since the first isolation of the fungus from fruit in 1895. To what extent the fungus multiplies in this substrate is unknown, but there is evidently some saprophytic growth. The studies suggest that the fungus may be present on seeds eaten by the pigeon and that it survives passage through the digestive tract without affecting the bird, though all attempts to find the Cryptococcus in the pigeon's digestive tract have been unsuccessful.

Other studies conducted by Dr. Emmons demonstrated for the



Basidiobolus ranarum

first time the occurrence of Histoplasma in soil. Subsequent studies at NIH and in other laboratories showed that this fungus is frequently present in and around old chicken-houses. Persons inhaling spores of the fungus may develop either mild pulmonary infection or a severe generalized disease.

Recently two unusual mycoses of the skin and subcutaneous tissues were studied through the cooperation of scientists in Indonesia. The studies further emphasize the importance of environmental sources of infection in these diseases.

Two Indonesian children had extensive lesions over the thorax caused by the growth of Basidiobolus ranarum in the skin and subcutaneous tissues. This fungus, previously known to be associated with frogs and lizards, grows in the intestinal tracts of these animals, is excreted in the feces, and is eaten by beetles. These, in turn, are eaten by frogs and lizards. In the patients, the fungus was easily demonstrated in biopsies and was isolated in many cultures.

The second rare mycosis, also in an Indonesian child, was characterized by extensive lesions of the face. The fungus was easily demonstrated in biopsies of these lesions, and some 150 colonies of Cercospora apii were isolated. This is a member of a large group of fungi that cause leaf-spot in plants.

In neither of these cases was it possible to learn from the patient's history how the fungus was introduced into the tissue.

These unique Indonesian cases are medical curiosities, but they represent extreme examples of the importance of environmental sources of infection in the mycoses.

## Publication Preview

The following manuscripts were received by the SRB Editorial Section between September 1 and September 25.

Ajmone-Marson, C., et al. The epileptic seizure: its functional morphology and diagnostic significance.

Andrews, J. R., et al. The radiation therapy of human cancer with accelerated atomic particles.

Baker, R. R. Experimental closure of ruptured sinus of Valsalva.

Bayley, N. A consideration of age changes in mental organization.

Burns, J. J., et al. A potent new uricosuric agent, the sulfoxide metabolite of the phenylbutazone analogue, G-25671.

Campbell, J. E., et al. Interpersonal perception and behavior in children.

Cotton, M., et al. Direct measurement of changes in cardiac contractile force. Relationship of such measurements to the stroke work, the isometric pressure gradient and other parameters of cardiac function.

DeWitt, W. B. Effects of schistosoma mansoni infections on the ability of mice to digest and absorb fats and proteins.

Dunn, T. B., et al. Subcutaneous sarcomas in strains C3H and C57BL female mice, and F<sub>1</sub> and backcross hybrids of these strains.

Dyer, H. M., et al. Studies on the protein-binding of N-2-fluorenylacetylamide.

Eagle, H., et al. The utilization of carbohydrates by mammalian cells in tissue culture.

Endicott, K. Organization of cancer chemotherapy in the United States of America.

Evarts, E. V. Effects of a series of in-oles on synaptic transmission in the lateral geniculate nucleus of the cat.

Evarts, E. V. A discussion of the relevance of effects of drugs on animal behavior to the possible effects of drugs on psychopathological processes in man.

Felix, R. H. Progress in mental health activities.

Field, J. B., et al. Sudden death in a diabetic during treatment with BZ-55 (carbutamide).

Fong, C. T. O., et al. Infrared spectroscopy of crystalline albumin in human neoplasia.

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Fox, M. R. S., et al. Effect of dietary fat on the requirement of vitamin B12 in the chick.

Goodwin, S., et al. Alkaloids of *Lunasia amara* Blanco. 2-phenyl-4-methoxyquinoline.

Haas, V. H., et al. Folic acid deficiency and the sparing of mice infected with the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

Hajdu, S., et al. The action of human plasma on the isolated frog heart: observations on subjects with and without essential hypertension.

Halperin, M., et al. The reliability of estimated rates of production in simple turnover experiments.

Hertz, R. Physiological effects of androgens in man.

Isbell, H. Minimal dosage of barbiturates required to produce physical dependence.

Izumiya, N., et al. Studies on diastereoisomeric alpha-amino acids and corresponding alpha-hydroxy acids. VIII. Configuration of the isomeric octopines.

Johnson, R. L. How can in-service education for nurses aid in interpreting the needs of nursing education while improving the care of the patient.

Lillie, R. D., et al. Histochemical aldehyde blockade by anilin in glacial acetic acid, McCall, C. B., et al. The harmonic content of certain respiratory flow phenomena of normal individuals.

McDonald, R. K., et al. Effect of aspirin and reserpine on the adrenocortical response to piromen in man.

Nielsen, A. G., et al. Gross manifestations of tissue response to rotary and ultrasonic dental cutting procedures.

Pine, L. Fixation of carbon dioxide by actinomycetes species and *Lactobacillus bifidus*.

Primac, D. W., et al. The effects of centrally acting drugs on two tests of brain damage.

Rosvold, H. E. Evaluation of the effects of pharmacological agents on social behavior.

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

Shannon, J. A. The impact of research on hospitals.

Shock, N. W. Some physiological aspects of aging.

Silber, E., et al. Patterns of parent-child interaction in a disaster.

Silverman, M., et al. Citrovorum factor and the synthesis of formylglutamic acid.

Smadel, J. E. Viruses in search of diseases.

Stetten, D., Jr., et al. Metabolism.

Stohlman, F., Jr. Observations on hemopoietic effects of radiation: red cell injury and erythropoietic factor.

Stohlman, F., Jr., et al. Humoral regulation. III. Effect of exposure to simulated altitude.

Vis, E., et al. 1,5-anhydro-beta-D-ribofuranose and the "monoacetone anhydroriboses" of Levine and Stiller.

von Sallmann, L., et al. Species differences in the radiosensitivity of the lens.

Wolff, E. C., et al. Enzymatic synthesis of S-methylcysteine.

Youmans, E. G. Parental reactions to communications on the 1954 polio vaccine tests in a local area.

Zervos, L., et al. The percarbonylation of L-arginine.

## NIH Spotlight



Mary Colley

"By living well every today, tomorrow will take care of itself," philosophizes attractive, soft-spoken Mary Colley.

Mary is a secretary in NCI, a position she regards very highly. In fact, she feels that good fortune has always smiled upon her. "A wonderful husband and a fine job" are the things that bring her the most happiness.

Mary was born on a farm and is still a farm girl at heart. But she grew up in Berwick, Pennsylvania, where she attended public schools. Even before she began school, she became a heroine when she rescued a playmate from drowning.

While at Berwick high school, she excelled in basketball, met her husband, and always made the honor roll, a price she had to pay for permission to go on dates.

Mary first worked as a salesclerk in a ladies shop. Shortly afterward she became a telephone operator for the telephone company, which may largely account for her pleasant voice.

Soon after her marriage in 1942, her husband went into the Navy and was assigned to convoy duty. This kept her on the go from Berwick to various eastern ports to see him on his return trips.

After her husband was transferred to Washington, the Calleys decided to stay. But this was interrupted by the Korean War. Her husband was called back into service, and she accompanied him to Norfolk. But now they enjoy their Bethesda home, because "Bethesda is so much like Berwick."

## DR. WATT AND MR. KIDD RETURN FROM EUROPE

Dr. James Watt, Director, NHI, recently returned from a trip to Europe. His activities included attendance at the 2d European Congress of Cardiology in Stockholm, Sweden, and a visit to medical and scientific institutions in the USSR. Included in the group visiting the Soviet Union was Dr. Paul D. White.

Charles V. Kidd, Chief, Office of Research Planning, has also recently returned from an extended visit to many countries in Western Europe. While there he studied broad aspects of the conduct and support of medical research in connection with his Rockefeller Fellowship.

## Two Council Members Named

Dr. Donald George Marquis has been appointed a member of the National Advisory Mental Health Council and Dr. Thomas W. Clune has been named to serve on the National Advisory Dental Research Council. Both appointments became effective early this month.

Dr. Marquis is Chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of Michigan. He received his A.B. from Stanford University and his Ph.D. from Yale University.

Dr. Clune is Director of Dental Public Health, Rhode Island Department of Health. He is a graduate of Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, and holds a Master's degree in Public Health from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mary has worked for a number of business concerns and accumulated a varied experience, but she feels that NIH has offered the most in opportunity and environment.

Coming to NIH in 1952, Mary first worked for the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners and transferred to NCI in 1953. In addition to her regular chores, she is assisting in the UGF campaign.

Though Mary has no specific hobbies and leads a quiet life, her hours are full and active. Her night classes at Montgomery Junior College and housework have kept her very busy. She and her husband are avid sports fans and regularly attend local games.

Lately Mary has created quite a stir with her new De Soto, which is a "passion pink" and white.

## Dr. Eddy Attends Geneva Meeting

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, Chief, Section on Analgesics, NIAMD-LC, left NIH on October 14 to serve as temporary consultant of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

Last January, Dr. Eddy was reappointed for a second five-year period on the Expert Advisory Panel on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction, of the World Health Organization.

While in Europe he will also attend expert committee meetings of WHO and conferences at Basle, Switzerland.

## SUGGESTIONS CAN AID IN RESEARCH

You may not be a scientist but the NIH Suggestion Program offers you a chance to take part in the scientific program here at NIH. It may be just a simple suggestion that will save time. It may be a suggestion that will help ease the workload in your own section, or it may be a campus-wide benefit that you have been thinking about for some time. Use the "try, try again" method as the scientists do, and you may benefit by receiving a cash award.

Listed below are a few suggestions that paid off during the past year. These range from complex inventions down to simple suggestions involving just plain common sense. But no one else thought of them first... or if they did, they failed to turn the suggestion in to the Suggestion Committee.

1. A modified stage for microscopes which made multiple uses possible. Award: \$150.

2. A liquid-liquid extractor for solvents heavier than water, a novel new type "rotary film extractor." Award: \$250.

3. Adaptation of a commercial homogenizer. Award: \$125.

4. Design of a new type combination lid and food hopper. Award, \$125.

5. A suggestion which changed the delivery of supplies by hand to delivery by truck directly to a loading platform. Award: \$25.

6. Use of rubber stripping on the edge of sinks to prevent glass breakage. Award: \$25.

## NEW CLEANUP PROGRAM FOR LABS



The laboratory cleaning crew goes into action after receiving instructions. Left to right are Alexander Johnson, foreman; George Butler; Grover Fletcher, Chief, Housekeeping Section; James Potts; William Clinkscales; and Earl Gillums.

A vigorous laboratory cleaning program is under way at NIH. The primary aim is cleaner, safer, and more efficient laboratories and animal rooms.

A cooperative enterprise, the cleanup is the responsibility of several groups concerned with health and safety.

The Office Services Branch is carrying the major part of the program. Working in close cooperation with OSB are the Plant Engineering Branch, administrative officers, and laboratory personnel. When special cleaning problems are encountered, the NIH Environmental Health Advisory Group is called in for advice and assistance. Such a joint effort ensures superior work and results in minimum interruption of laboratory activities.

The Environmental Health Advisory Group is composed of the Employee Health Service, the Plant Safety Branch, and the Sanitary Engineering Branch.

After arrangements are made with an Institute, a specially trained cleaning crew in the Housekeeping Section, OBS, goes into operation. Each laboratory is completely vacuumed and scrubbed. Equipment and materials no longer needed are removed. Specially trained personnel from the NIH fire department dispose of hazardous and corrosive chemical waste.

This is followed by any needed painting. The Sanitary Engineering Branch then applies insecticide to baseboards and other areas. After a building is completed, the job is evaluated by all participants.

Building 6 was selected to start the program because of the opportunity presented by the recent relocation of activities to the Clinical Center.

The program schedule calls for cleaning an average of four rooms a day. Such a concentrated face lifting has never before been attempted at NIH. It will not only bring new life to the buildings, but will significantly improve the working environment.

## Dr. Felix Honored

Dr. R. H. Felix, Director, NIMH, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association of England. Membership was in recognition of his contributions in the field of psychiatry.

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