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NIH EMPLOYEES CITED FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE



Dr. Roy Hertz

Superior Service Awards were presented to Dr. Roy Hertz, NCI, and Judson Hardy, CC, by HEW Secretary Marion B. Folsom at the 6th Annual Honor Awards Program, April 11.

These honor awards are given annually to HEW employees who have made superior contributions in the field of health, education, welfare, or administration. Altogether, 30 individual awards were made at the ceremony.

Dr. Roy Hertz, Chief of the Endocrinology Branch, NCI, was honored for his "contribution to the knowledge of endocrinology and cancer through correlated laboratory and clinical investigations."

Dr. Hertz has been with NCI since 1941. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, he is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin, where he also received his Ph.D.

Judson Hardy, Chief of the Information Services in the Clinical Center, was cited for his "service to health through achievements in the field of health information and education."



Judson Hardy

With PHS since 1941, Mr. Hardy came to NIH in 1948 to organize the information program, and was the first chief of the Scientific Reports Branch, DRS. Before joining the Government, he had wide experience in journalistic and public relations fields.

NIH SCIENTISTS ATTEND FEDERATION MEETINGS

A total of 252 NIH staff members attended the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology held April 15-19 in Chicago. Over 100 papers were presented by NIH scientists during the five-day schedule of scientific sessions and conferences.

The annual Federation meeting, sponsored by six scientific societies, is one of the largest of its kind in the country. This year approximately 7,000 scientists attended and nearly 2,000 papers were presented.

Dr. Glenn H. Algire, NCI, was one of three scientists selected to

(See Meetings, p. 4)

DR. CHAPMAN APPOINTED CC ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Dr. Kenneth W. Chapman has been appointed Associate Director of the Clinical Center, a newly created position, as of April 15.

Dr. Chapman has specialized in hospital administration since 1946, as Assistant Chief of the PHS Division of Hospitals and, in 1952, Medical Officer in Charge of the PHS Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky.

For the past two years, he has served as an NIMH consultant to state and community hospitals and health agencies on the medical problems of narcotic addiction.

A native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, Dr. Chapman received his M.D. from Yale in 1938. He was commissioned in PHS the following year, and interned at the Staten Island PHS Hospital.

DR. LINUS PAULING TO SPEAK MAY 1 AT ANNUAL NIH LECTURE

The fourth Annual NIH Lecture will be given May 1 at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center Auditorium. Dr. Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, will speak on "The Nature of Molecular Disease."

Dr. Pauling, professor of chemistry, and chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, has been an eminent member of the Institute's teaching staff since 1922. In 1954 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his research into the nature of the chemical bond.

Invitations to attend are extended to all NIH scientific personnel.

Measurement of Antibody Production

No. 184 in a Series



Site of transplantation of lymph node slices in medial thighs.

Three NIH scientists have made the first direct measurement of the rate at which human tissues manufacture antibodies against diseases. This has been achieved by transplanting the lymph nodes involved in the production of antibodies from a healthy person into the body of a 64-year-old woman with the rare disease hypogammaglobulinemia.

The study was conducted by Drs. C. M. Martin and Norman B. McCullough, Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, NIAID, in cooperation with Dr. John H. Waite, Surgery Branch, NCI.

On the 7th, 14th, and 20th days after the lymph nodes were transplanted, the patient was inoculated with typhoid vaccine. She was then able to make typhoid H and O antibodies. This she could not do before the transplantation.

The transplanted nodes lived about 160 days. During this period, the patient remained free from infections. For 100 days following the death of the transplanted lymph nodes, the patient had a succession of increasingly severe infections.

Hypogammaglobulinemia bears the same relation to the production of immune antibodies as diabetes does to the use of sugar by the body. The lack of antibodies characteristic of this disease enables measurements of their production, once a transplant capable of producing them has been installed.

Although transplanted lymph nodes deteriorate in a few days in normal persons, they persisted in the patient for an appreciable period. Theoretically, such patients may benefit from the temporary increase in antibodies. The extent of the possible beneficial effects of the transplants on the disease could not be determined, because complications such as neutropenia were present. Antibody measurements were made on samples of the patient's blood, and the amount of antibodies produced daily in the blood of the patient was determined statistically. This was made possible through knowledge of such factors as the weight of transplanted tissue and the distribution space of antibodies in the patient.

The findings show that human lymph nodes respond with remarkable speed, versatility, and production capacity to an invasion by a harmful organism. These nodes can "tailor make" antibodies of different kinds to meet specific challenges as swiftly as other tissues are able to turn out enzymes and hormones.

Further study of patients with hypogammaglobulinemia will yield more information on the distribution, the metabolism, the mode of action, and the manufacture of gamma globulins and antibodies. Such information will clarify the present understanding of basic body mechanism. This will be an important step in the prevention of disease.

NOTICE

Certificates of membership in the Civil Service Retirement Program have been distributed to NIH employees. If you are covered by the Civil Service retirement plan and have not received your copy, call Miss Bertha, ext. 2673.

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Publication Preview

The following manuscripts were received by SRB Editorial Section between March 26 and April 2.

Algire, G. H. A summary of studies of transplantation of homologous tissues.

Bailey, P. The problem of temporal lobe epilepsy.

Bartlett, R. G., Jr., et al. Restraint, cold, clipping, and core to surface thermal gradients in the rat.

Bartlett, R. G., Jr., et al. Heat balance in restraint hypothermia.

Bartlett, R. G., Jr., et al. Restraint hypothermia: Current status.

Bergental, D. M., et al. Effects of tolbutamide on the diabetes of acromegaly and on the blood sugar in patients with altered endocrine states.

Bieri, J. G. A simplified method for administering vitamin A to chicks fed purified diets.

Brodie, B. B., et al. Possible interrelationship between release of brain norepinephrine and serotonin by reserpine.

Brodie, B. B., et al. Some physico-chemical factors in drug action.

Condit, P. T., et al. Diethyl amino-malonate, a precursor of 4-amino-5-imidazo-lecarboxamide for *E. coli*.

Eagle, H. Nutritional requirements for growth of cells and viruses.

Felix, R. H. The healing community.

Fraenkel, G. S., et al. Carnitine.

Freter, K., et al. Labile Stoffwechsel-produkte.

V. Zur Biogenese des Formimino-glycins aus 4(5H)-Imidazol.

Hamilton, W. F., et al. Experimental mitral stenosis and ascites formation.

Kelman, H. C. Individual liberties and conformity.

Kline, I., et al. Some observations on the response of four established human cell strains to hydrocortisone in tissue culture.

Kuratsune, M., et al. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in coffee soots.

Law, L. W., et al. Further evidence of indirect induction.

Levy, H. B., et al. Recent advances in nucleic acid analysis.

Li, Choh-luh. Activity of interneurons of neocortex. [In the April issue of the RECORD, this paper was erroneously credited to G. M. Shy.]

Lilly, J. C. Learning motivated by subcortical stimulation: The "start" and the "stop" patterns of behavior.

Livingston, R. B. Central control of afferent activities.

Macri, F. J., et al. The elasticity of the eye.

Maxwell, C. R., et al. A mechanism for the reaction of Fe⁺⁺, H₂O₂, and glycine in an aerobic aqueous solution.

NCI. Tools for evaluation of cancer nursing.

Ness, R. K., et al. Ribofuranose derivatives from 3,5-Di-O-benzoyl-D-ribose, I. I, 3,5-tri-O-benzoyl-D-ribose and 5-O-benzoyl-1,2,3-O-orthobenzoyl-D-ribose.

Ness, R. K., et al. Ribofuranose derivatives from 3,5-Di-O-benzoyl-D-ribose, II. Further reactions of 5-O-benzoyl-1,2,3-O-orthobenzoyl-a-D-ribose.

NIMH. The residential treatment center... An extended facility of the Child Research Branch of NIMH.

Robbins, J., et al. Thyroxine-binding by serum and urine proteins in nephrosis. Qualitative aspects.

Rosenfeld, I., et al. The effect of L-arginine HCL in reducing metrazole shock in rats.

Schaefer, E. S. Consistency and organization of children's behavior between ten months and three years and relationship of ratings of children's behavior with ratings of maternal behavior.

Shock, N. W. Chapters IV, V, and VI for revision of "Trends in Gerontology."

Sjoerdsma, A., et al. Serotonin and histamine in mast cells.

EMBASSY ATTACHES ATTEND NHI PROGRAM

Scientific and cultural attaches from 16 foreign embassies in Washington were guests of NHI at a full-day program April 9. The 35 participants were greeted by Dr. William H. Stewart, Assistant Director of NHI. Dr. James Watt, NHI Director, then spoke on the general program of NHI.

The morning session included talks by NHI staff on the Institute's grant programs, heart disease control, and research.

The embassy representatives toured the Clinical Center during the afternoon and visited heart laboratories. The group then divided according to interest to hear presentations by Dr. Stanley J. Sarnoff on research in cardiovascular physiology and by Dr. Daniel Steinberg on studies in metabolism.

New Employee Counselor at NIH

A new employee counselor, Mrs. Letty Whipple, is now at NIH to help advise employees on personal and family problems. She replaces Mrs. Geneva Lundberg, who for the past two years has been at NIH as a part-time counselor.

Mrs. Whipple has had 15 years of experience in social work, and received her Master's degree in social work from Columbia University.

She will be at NIH every Thursday in her office on the second floor of the Caretaker Cottage, Building 16A. Appointments may be made by calling her, or through the Social Service Department, ext. 2381. This service, sponsored by R & W, is available to all NIH employees and their families.

Smith, F., et al. Antibody production after exposure to divided X-ray doses.

Tomkins, G. M., et al. Concerning the use of Δ^4 -cholestenone as a means of reducing the level of serum cholesterol in man.

Tower, D. B. The evidence for a neuro-chemical basis of seizures.

Tschudy, D. P., et al. Reduction of S-aminolevulinic acid dehydrase activity in the livers of tumor-bearing animals.

Vaughan, M. The effect of tolbutamide on glucose production by the liver *in vitro*.

von Sallmann, L., et al. Sickle cell retinopathy.

Wagner, H. N., Jr. The influence of autonomic vasoregulatory reflexes on the rate of sodium and water excretion in man.

Wheat, R. W., et al. Distribution of uridine diphosphoglucose hydrolase in the haemophilus group.

Wolff, J., et al. The effect of thyroxine on isolated dehydrogenases.

Wright, B. E., et al. Folic acid reductase.

NIH Spotlight



Nicholas L. Williams

The qualities that strike you most about Nick Williams are his modesty and calm manner. After you talk to those who know him well, your first impressions are confirmed. But you also find him deeply respected for his cooperativeness, sincerity, and dependability.

During his long career, Nick has been associated with many celebrated NIH scientists, and has seen NIH grow from a few laboratories at 25th and E Sts.

Being an intimate part of NIH's phenomenal growth fills him with pride. But now he seldom sees his old friends very often: they are too scattered. And in the old days, he knew every employee.

Nick joined the Public Health Service's Hygienic Laboratory in 1922. Before coming to NIH, he studied bacteriology and chemistry at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., and served in the Army as a medical technician.

From the beginning, Nick has worked on animals in nutrition laboratories, and is supervisor of animals and diets in the Section on Nutrition, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, NIAMD.

Drawing on his long career, Nick can recall many exciting experiences. Among them was the thrill he received when Dr. Joseph Goldberger, for whom he worked, discovered that pellagra is a dietary deficiency disease.

Nick was born on a farm in Wythe County, Virginia, in 1893. He was educated in a "little red school house where things were considerably stricter than now." Some of the

DR. EDDY SPEAKS AT BAHAMA CONFERENCE, ATTENDS UN MEETING

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, Chief of the Section on Analgesics, NIAMD, was a guest speaker at the annual Bahama Medical Conference in Nassau, April 23-30.

He spoke on new developments in the field of analgesics and the present situation with respect to drug addiction.

On May 5 Dr. Eddy will attend the 12th meeting of the International Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as technical advisor to the U. S. delegate. The Commission is the division of the UN Social and Economic Council that deals with the control of narcotic drugs.

At this meeting Dr. Eddy will discuss the fourth in a series of monographs on "Synthetic Substances with Morphine-Like Effect," which he prepared in collaboration with UN and WHO representatives. Written at the request of the Economic and Social Council, these reports appraise narcotic analgesics of natural and synthetic origin. They are planned as a source of basic information to those concerned with control of these substances at the international level.

The monographs will cover the chemistry, analgesic activity, addiction liability, and clinical studies of these drugs.

A well-known authority in the field of analgesics, Dr. Eddy has been with the Laboratory of Chemistry, NIAMD, since 1939. He is secretary of the Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Research Council, and is a special consultant to WHO in the field of narcotics and drug addiction.

old discipline, he continued, "certainly wouldn't do any harm today."

Nick has lived in Arlington, Virginia, since 1924. He has a son, a daughter, and three grandchildren. His son is employed at NIH as an auditor.

From his early days on the farm, Nick has enjoyed outdoor life. "People just don't get enough exercise for their own good today. Some people even drive to the neighborhood drugstore rather than walk." Few will quarrel with that statement.

EMPLOYEES RETIRE WITH 100 YEARS COMBINED SERVICE



Edward A. Marcey

These NIH employees who retired recently have over 100 years of combined Government service.

Edward A. Marcey, Medical Biology Technician, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, retired April 30 after 40 years at NIH. He began his long Government career as an attendant at the PHS Hygienic Laboratory in 1917 and came to NMI in 1941. For many years Mr. Marcey has been trapping and collecting animals in Loudoun County, Virginia, for NIAID studies.

Mildred J. Reed, Supervisory Supply Assistant in the Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, retired February 28 after 20 years in PHS. She came to NIH in 1952 from the Federal Security Agency. Before joining the Government, Mrs. Reed taught in the Idaho public schools for ten years.

William A. Berry, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, NCI, retires as one of NIH's oldest employees. He came to NIH 14 years ago at the age of 76 as an animal caretaker. Born in La Plata, Maryland, Mr. Berry has also been employed as a clerk and a farmer in the Rockville area.

Henry Pahlow, Shop Superintendent in the Plant Engineering and Shops Branch, DRS, retired April 12 after 20 years at NIH. He began his Government career in 1934 with the Department of the Interior, and is a veteran of World War I. Mr. Pahlow has been a member of the 1000-hour sick leave club for many years.



Mildred J. Reed



Henry I. Pahlow

PHS REPRESENTATIVE TO NIH RETIRES

Miss Myrtle Whitehead, representative from the PHS Personnel Office to NIH for the past six years, retired after 36 years with PHS. Miss Whitehead was honored at a reception at NIH on April 29.

Employed in the Personnel Division of PHS since 1921, Miss Whitehead has witnessed three reorganizations of that division. She is well known to many at NIH for her work on the Commissioned Officers Program.

MEETING Contd.

present a paper at the Joint Session of the Federation, this year devoted to problems of immunology. The title of his paper was "In Vivo Culture of Isologous, Homologous, and Heterologous Tissue."



William A. Berry



R & W NOTES

Coca-Colas from R & W vending machines will now be \$.10. The rising cost of cokes and continued bottle losses make it impossible for R & W to continue to absorb this loss. As you know, profits from vending machine sales help to support recreational activities for NIH employees and to maintain the Patient Welfare Fund.

The NIH Tennis Club is now organizing for its fourth successful season. Four tennis courts located on the Glenbrook Golf Course will be available for use soon. Membership dues are \$5 for R & W members and \$6 for nonmembers. Group lessons will be given during May and June by a professional instructor, and a tennis tournament is planned. Those interested please contact Peg Badger, ext. 591.

The NIH branch post office is expected to be ready for use sometime next month. It will be located near the Tube Room in the B1 level of the CC. Open from 9 to 4 o'clock, the post office will provide regular service including parcel post, sale of stamps, registered mail, etc.

It's still not too late to join the Film Society, and to attend the five remaining films in the series. The next film will be "The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," starring Edward G. Robinson, and will be shown May 22 and 23. To join, contact Bill Gray, ext. 2877.