Friends, Associates Gather to Honor Dr. Van Slyke

A birthday reception for Dr. C. J. Van Slyke, Deputy Director, NIH, will be held Tuesday, Dec. 1, from 4:30 to 6 p.m., in Wilson Hall. Guests from throughout DREW as well as personal friends from everywhere will honor "Dr. Van" at the informal party marking his 59th birthday. It will be the second time in a month that Dr. Van Slyke has honored by his friends. On Nov. 6, and informal dinner, attended by 139 of Dr. Van's relatives, personal friends and associates, honored him for his over 50 years of service as a PHS officer, and for his contributions to the advance of medical research.

Dr. Irving Page was chairman of the committee arranging the dinner. Other members of the committee were Dr. Paul Dudley White, Dr. Cowles Andrus, and Mrs. Albert Lasker, who acted as hostess. A scroll honoring Dr. Van Slyke for his role in the development of the Research Grants program was presented him at the dinner.

The citation, signed by all the guests, read in part: "...Those of us who have been privileged to work with you through these years of progress wish to record hereby not only recognition of your great endeavors for medical research, but also our abiding esteem..."

Dr. Van was also given two leather-bound volumes containing some 200 telegrams and letters from friends and admirers throughout the country who sent messages especially for the occasion.

COUNCILS END FALL SESSIONS

Adjournment of the National Advisory Cancer and Dental Councils tomorrow marks the end of the fall council meetings which began on October 1. Each of the nine National Councils meets three times a year to make recommendations to the Surgeon General on PHS research programs. A major responsibility of the councils is the review and recommendation of grants to support nongovernmental research. In this connection, the councils have the benefit of the technical advice of groups of consultants.

The Councils meet in October- November, February-March, and June of each year and are composed of both lay and professional leaders in the fundamental sciences, medical sciences, education, public affairs and industry.

Site Chosen for NIH Animal Farm; Option Signed for 513-Acre Tract

NIH has selected a 513-acre site for a permanent animal farm. It is 25 miles from Bethesda, in an area of gently rolling, wooded farmland three miles southwest of Poolesville, Md.

An option to purchase the farm sometime between January 1 and February 1, 1960, was approved on November 13.

Transfer of the property is contingent on satisfactory assurance that the title is clear. Funds for site acquisition were included in the 1960 budget.

Possession will take place on or about April 1, if there are no legal impediments. The move of animals and equipment from the temporary Casey farm facilities near Gaithersburg will be made before July 1.

The Division of Research Services will have the same responsibilities for the farm as it has for the NIH reservation. Its Laboratory Aids Branch will be responsible for care of the animals.

The Division expects to proceed immediately to develop a program of requirements for long-term use of the farm. Each Institute will be requested to furnish information on its needs.

Recommendations from a simultaneous topographical engineering survey will lead to the development of a master site plan as a prerequisite to the installation of water supplies and other utilities, location of roadways, and the construction of permanent buildings.

Present improvements on the property consist of a seven-room farmhouse, a tenant house, dairy barn, and several outbuildings.

The choice of the site was made by a selection committee appointed last June. Chris Hansen, Chief, DRS, is chairman of the committee, and James A. King, Executive Officer, DRS, is secretary.

Other members are Dr. Joseph A. Smadel, Associate Director for Intramural Research, NIH; Richard L. Seggel, Executive Officer, NIH; James B. Davis, Chief, Supply Management Branch, OA-M; and Dr. Preston Holden, Chief, Laboratory Aids Branch, DRS.
Charles Rogers Named DHEW Press Officer

Charles M. Rogers, Chief of the Heart Information Center for the past two years, has accepted an appointment as Press Officer for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, effective November 16.

Mr. Rogers succeeds Acting Press Officer Aloe Kritini, who has held the position since August 10, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to H. C. John Russell. Mr. Russell retired June 30.

Mr. Rogers, 36, served in the Navy during World War II. A former instructor in speech, theater, and group discussion at the University of Maryland, he served from 1962 to 1964 as news director of Radio Station WEW in St. Louis. He has also been an intelligence officer with the Central Intelligence Agency, and was assistant to the director of Public Relations, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Though brief, his stay at the Heart Institute made him many friends, and won him wide respect for his abilities. One of the highlights of his service was the management of "A Report to the Nation on a Decade of Progress Against Cardiovascular Disease." This was a colloquium held last February at the Department of Commerce Auditorium, attended by many leading figures in the fields of medicine, science, education, and public affairs.

Mr. Rogers holds a B.A. degree from Boston College and an M.A. from Catholic University. He lives with his wife and five children in Wheaton, Md.

A new research fellowship nomination committee established in India will help screen candidates for the NIH International Fellowships Program, Dr. Ronald E. Scantlebury, DRG, announced. Candidates are expected early next year.

Dr. C. G. Pandit, director of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, heads the committee which will submit up to four nominations for postdoctoral research fellows to NIH. Final selection of the candidates will be made by the NIH Fellowship Panel under the chairmanship of Dr. John R. Paul, professor of preventive medicine, Yale University.

New Indian Committee To Submit Candidates

Four NIAID doctors lectured at a postgraduate course in hypersensitivity held November 21 and 22 at Children's Hospital of D. C. The course, titled "Background in Immunology and Hypersensitivity for Clinicians," was sponsored by the Allergy Section of the Research Foundation of the hospital.

The NIH participants were Drs. Sheldon Dray, Sunford H. Stone, Joseph A. Bauer, Jr., and Phillip R. B. McMaster, of the Laboratory of Immunology, and Dr. John F. Naso, Laboratory of Clinical Investigations.

Other lecturers were Drs. Elmer J. Becker and Geoffrey Edsall of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and Dr. Robert H. Parrott, director of the Research Foundation of Children's Hospital.

The course covered 36 hours credit with the Subspecialty Board of Allergy. American Board of Pediatrics, and 12 hours Category 1 credit with the Academy of General Practitioners.

Carolyn Grolman (left) and Verece Silverman, though seeming quite substantial here, appeared as a dieting patient's hallucination in one of the "NIH Confidential" skits.

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Miss Middleton Cited

Agnes Middleton, Chief, Psychiatric Nursing Service, CC, received the District of Columbia Government's Meritorious Public Service Award for her work as a member of the Public Health Advisory Council.

Commissioner David B. Karrick presented the award during a formal ceremony at the District Building on October 26. Another member of the Council, Dr. D. V. Rault, Dean of the Georgetown Dental School, received a similar award.

Miss Middleton had served on the Council for two years on a voluntary basis. She retired from the Council this fall because of the many other demands on her time.

Dr. Schaefer Presents ICNND Program

A program designed to provide continuing assistance and encouragement to countries surveyed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (ICNND) was presented by Dr. Arnold E. Schaefer, Executive Director, ICNND, at the Third Armed Forces International Conference at Rawalpindi, Pakistan, during the week of October 18.

The followup program which ICNND is making available will encompass not only the initial survey to establish the nutritional standards and needs of a particular population but will provide technical assistance in the development of standards and local nutrition services.

More than 90 representatives of Pakistan, Iran, Libya, Spain, Turkey, Great Britain, and the United States, participated in discussions concerning the significance of clinical, biochemical, and dietary findings of the completed surveys.

Among the ten-man U. S. delegation, in addition to Dr. Schaefer from NIH, were Dr. James Hundley, NHI, who delivered a paper on "The Expanding Frontiers of Nutrition Research"; Dr. Ernest M. Parrott, ICNND; and Mr. W. G. Baylis, Executive Officer, NIAMD.

Group Hears Dr. Daft Stress Attack on CF

Dr. Floyd S. Daft, Director, NIAMD, at the recent National President's Conference at the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation in Philadelphia, stressed the need for a broad, cooperative attack against cystic fibrosis and NIH's program to stimulate both basic and clinical research.

Representatives from 85 local chapters of the Foundation heard Dr. Daft's discussion of the intramural and extramural exploitation of basic research in the cystic fibrosis field.

Hамстры, позион здесь как R&W council members, знакомят с событиями R&W на фоне "типического" сцена.
Physical Biology Is an Expanding Frontier

Physical Biology, or biophysics, is a basic science which has been formed and developed from a fusion of the aims and efforts of the life sciences with those of the physical sciences. Biology and physics have joined forces and, aided by an association with chemistry, are seeking new knowledge of the form and function of living tissue. As more and more fundamental knowledge is obtained from this scientific union, the problems of disease will be more effectively attacked.

The concept of this new basic science has been described by A. V. Hill as biological "function and structure viewed through physical spectacles and investigated by physical ideas and methods...."

The Idea and the Approach

Scientific inquiry employs two basic approaches. The descriptive approach has characterized the early development of every field. Observation and detailed recording of features and actions, detectable by many techniques, is a necessary and profitable beginning.

The second approach, the analytical, is the essence of physical science. To represent a system observed in nature, a simplified system, a "model," is conceived, analyzed mathematically, then tested by experiments. From the results of this process is evolved a theory, a principle or a law which provides explanation and understanding.

The analytical approach is now being brought to biological science. Adapting this new approach to the complex, interdependent systems of living organisms is the role of physical biology.

Emerging Discipline

Although the field of physical biology has historical roots in such pioneers as Leeuwenhoek (biology, optical microscope, 1675, Holland) and Helmholtz (physics of vision and acoustics, 1860, Germany), its real development is only 30 years old. The principal techniques and instruments have all been devised within this recent span of only three decades—ultracentrifugation, Svedberg, 1927; electron microscope, Knoll and Bruche, 1932; fractionation of blood and plasma, Cohn, 1942; structure of protein molecules, Pauling, 1951; structure of DNA, Watson and Crick, 1953; and genetic informa-

New Tumor Variants Will Aid Research on Drug Resistance

Scientists of the National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology have previously reported that mice with systemic leukemia L1210 survive an average of 90 days when treated with halogenated derivatives of methotrexate (amethopterin). This is nine times the average survival time of untreated mice. Some mice given extensive therapy developed recurrences at various sites.

Transplantation of tissue obtained from such mice produced tumor variants of leukemia L1210, whose characteristics have now been reported by Stewart R. Humphreys and Dr. Abraham Goldin in a recent issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

The tumors were histologically similar to the original L1210, but showed a wide range of differences in rates of growth, degree of invasiveness, and response to drugs, including high sensitivity as well as almost complete resistance. There appeared to be little correlation between the rate of tumor growth and degree of response to drugs.

The variants appeared to be relatively stable in serial passage, without further treatment. One of the slow-growing variants that attained large sizes and showed long survival times retained these characteristics after 15 transplanted generations.

The authors conclude that the study of tumor variants such as these will facilitate studies of the phenomenon of drug resistance and help produce a better understanding of host-tumor-drug relationships, which govern drug effectiveness in cancer chemotherapy.

In efforts to isolate the immunizing fraction of a micobacterium, cell walls are studied with the electron microscope, an important tool of physical biology (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases).

New knowledge is also being developed of the processes of energy storage and transfer in cells, of the mechanisms of sensory reception by nerve cells, and of the means by which the brain analyzes, stores, manipulates, and transfers information—fundamental to progress in nervous and mental disease research.

Finally, study of key cellular chemicals, such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), is leading to greater knowledge of the genetic process of transfer of information from one generation to the next.
Molecular Disease Research at NIAMD

As presented to visitors by Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Associate Director, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases

Among its several responsibilities, our Institute conducts research on "molecular diseases." In this ever-growing category are included such conditions as might today be attributed to the absence or chemical deformation of some single and specific species of molecule normally available in the human organism.

In many instances, it is now known that such a lack of a molecular species is determined by heredity, and the resultant disease is consequently familial. A part of our problem, therefore, is to identify the deficient molecule, to study the biochemical consequences of such deficiency, to inquire into the hereditary expression of the defect, and to explore possible means of circumventing any undesirable consequences of the deficiency.

Diabetes may ultimately prove to have an identifiable, heritable molecular basis. To date, although the disease is known to be familial, the underlying basis for the insulin deficiency which causes its symptoms is not known. Gout, also may fall into this category.

A striking example of a molecular disease, which has been of interest to scientists at this Institute, is galactosemia, a disease of unknown and probably low frequency. The metabolic defect here is an inability of the tissues of the affected individual to metabolize properly the sugar galactose. Since galactose occurs in lactose, the sugar of milk, the intolerance toward this sugar manifests itself in early infancy; and damage to the brain cells and liver cells of patients suffering from galactosemia. It was clearly shown that whereas each of the other component enzymes in the sequence was present and active, the enzyme required for reaction B—C was lacking.

This phenomenon provided the first rapid and unequivocal diagnostic test for galactosemia, and has permitted earlier institution of dietary treatment and more effective prevention of brain and eye damage than was previously possible.

Back in the laboratory, Dr. Yale J. Topper and his colleagues were studying, in isolated tissues of animals, the effects of certain pharmacologically active compounds called steroids upon the rate of oxidation of various sugars. Their most striking findings related to the sugar galactose, whose oxidation by liver and intestinal tissue was greatly enhanced by addition of certain steroids, notably progesterone. This was an observation of which course called for clinical study, since the oxidation of galactose was precisely the area of incompetence of the galactosemic patient.

Once again patients were admitted and studied, in collaboration with clinicians Drs. Lee A. Peach and Stanton Segal. Galactose labeled with radioactive carbon, when administered to galactosemic subjects, gave rise to no detectable radioactivity in expired carbon dioxide, indicating little if any total oxidation. After being maintained for one week on small doses of progesterone, the same patients, the seeds of pure medical research were sown.

In one of our laboratories of enzyme chemistry, Dr. Herman Kalckar and his associates Drs. E. Anderson, T. K. Iselbacher, K. Kurahashi, and Neil Kirkman, were studying the several steps whereby galactose is normally utilized in the animal. It was revealed that a series of sequential reactions were involved, represented as A—B—C—D—(galactose — galactose-1-phosphate—UDPgal—UDPgluc—), before this pathway merged with the more familiar pathway of glucose metabolism. Each reaction required the presence of a specific enzyme, and for each enzyme an assay procedure was devised.

In collaboration with a clinician, Dr. Iselbacher, these assay procedures were applied to the red blood cells and liver cells of patients suffering from galactosemia. It was clearly shown that whereas each of the other component enzymes in the sequence was present and active, the enzyme required for reaction B—C was lacking.

First Direct Evidence Bats Can Transmit Rabies Virus by Bite

A bat that attacked hunters in the Bitterroot Mountains of Montana was captured and brought to the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, where it was allowed to bite 3 of a litter of 6 suckling mice. The mice which were bitten died in about 2 weeks, and virus was demonstrated in their tissues. The mice were not bitten remained normal.

By means of specific neutralization tests, rabies virus was shown to be responsible for the death of the bats. The bat had before it had had an opportunity to bite other animals, but virus was demonstrated in the brain and salivary glands. By the use of the relatively simple procedure of allowing bats to bite sucking mice, it is possible to answer certain questions of importance in the study of bat rabies. The results are out Dr. J. Frederich Boll of RML.

It has not been difficult to demonstrate rabies virus in the salivary glands of insectivorous bats, but until now, there has been no direct evidence that they were capable of transmitting the virus by bite.

This isolation confirms the supposition that bite may be the method whereby virus is maintained in bat colonies, and also that rabies in man, as suggested by some case histories, may result from bites of infected bats.

A total of 11 infected bats of 6 species has been found in Western Montana since 1954. It is possible to speculate as to the role that infected bats may play in initiating outbreaks of rabies in both wild and domesticated animals.

In conclusion, in Montana in 1950, there was on outbreak of rabies in small animals. This was the first recognized outbreak that had occurred in the state for many years, and no evidence could be accumulated to suggest how the virus had been introduced.

Sheep Most Frequent Source of Q Fever Spreads in Northwest

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Montana, has investigated factors associated with a marked increase in Q fever in Idaho during 1958. The study is being conducted by Dr. H. W. Stoenner and associates at RML.

During 1951, 20 cases of Q fever were reported in Idaho. These occurred predominantly in males and in persons having contact with sheep. At the peak of the epidemic in 1957, 121 persons were found to be infected. Most of the cases occurred in persons aged 20 to 69 years, and only 1 percent were in females. The majority of cases occurred during the months of May through July during the lambing season.

It was possible to demonstrate that sheep are infected with the Q fever organism, but the infection is often not obvious at the time. Surveys of dairy herds conducted in 1951 indicated that less than 1 percent of the herds were infected. An alarming increase in the number of infected dairy herds was detected in 1956, for 17 percent of the herds were found to be infected. Herd records indicate that Q fever has become a serious problem in the northwestern United States and that sheep and cattle are widely involved. While the epidemiologic data presently available indicate that human disease is most often contracted from sheep, the recent widespread increase in infection in cattle has led to the suspicion that the reservoir of infection for man which must be reckoned with in the future.

Cancer and Aging

Cancer, while occurring with greater frequency in the aged, is not considered to be part of the aging process per se. It appears that changes which accompany aging predispose toward the development of cancer, and a number of the studies conducted and supported by the National Cancer Institute are attempting to develop more information in this regard.

The incidence of new cases of cancer increases rapidly with age. At age 25 the incidence rate is 40 cases per 100,000 population; at age 50 it is 475; and at age 75 it is 1,900. More than half of all cancers are found in people over 50 years of age; and the number of persons in this advanced age group is increasing constantly.

It appears that one factor enabling a cancer to spread throughout the body is the ability of cancer cells to elicit the formation of suitable connective tissue which acts as a scaffolding for invading cancer cells.
Psilocybin, New Tool
In Brain-Mind Studies,
Found Similar to LSD

A comparative study of the reactions induced by psilocybin and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25), conducted by Dr. Harris Isbell, Director of National Institute of Mental Health's Addiction Research Center at Lexington, Kentucky, revealed that both hallucinogenic drugs have similar effects.

Psilocybin, a synthetic compound structurally related to the active ingredient in a intoxicating mushroom used by Indians in Mexico, is chemically related to serotonin and to bufotenine. Because of this and because it is a much simpler compound than LSD, it may prove to be an important tool in biochemical studies on the role of serotonin in brain function.

May Act on Serotonin
Psilocybin (O-phosphoryl-4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine) is chemically related to serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine), which is believed to play an important role in the function of the central nervous system. This similarity has led to the speculation that psilocybin may cause an abnormal state by interfering with the actions, synthesis, disposition or metabolic degradation of serotonin. Other researchers have postulated that LSD-25 and other psychotomimetic agents might act through such mechanisms.

In Dr. Isbell's study, reported in Psychopharmacologia, both LSD and psilocybin caused elevations in body temperature, pulse and respiratory rates, and systolic blood pressure. Thresholds for elicitation of the kneejerk was decreased by both drugs.

Similar Mental Effects
After both drugs, abnormal mental states characterized by feelings of strangeness, difficulty in thinking, anxiety, altered sensory perception (particularly visual), elementary and true visual hallucinations, and alterations of body image were reported by the subjects. The effects of psilocybin did not persist as long as those of LSD. LSD is 100 to 150 times as potent as psilocybin.

The similarity of reactions induced by LSD and psilocybin suggests that a common biochemical or physiological reaction is responsible for the effects of these two drugs.

Psilocybin was isolated by Hoffman and associates from the mushroom Psilocybe mexicana Heim, which has been used by the Mexican Indians since pre-Columbian days in their religious rites. The chemical constitution and synthesis of psilocybin was announced in 1958 by Hoffman and associates. It is manufactured by Sandoz and Company. It is a psychotomimetic drug of basic research interest for those who wish to induce psychotic-like states, but is not available commercially.
Malaria Work Reported By NIAID Scientists

Research findings on malaria were reported by scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The extension of chloroquine's suppressive effect and the mode of action of 15 anti-malarial drugs were among the studies.

Chloroquine Extenders

Chloroquine in combination with certain other drugs may result in more than doubled protection against malaria, according to experiments reported by Drs. L. E. Gaudette and G. Robert Coekey of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy.

After treatment with 100 micrograms of chloroquine, mice experimentally infected with Plasmodium berghei were free of infection for 4 days. With the same dosage of the drug, plus equal amounts of an auxiliary "externder" drug, protection against the disease increased to 8 days. Isoniazid, pyrimethamine, and two experimental drugs (Eli Lilly 18947; Smith, Kline and French 525-A) have been found to extend chloroquine activity, and other inhibitor drugs are also being tested.

If the results reported can be applied to man, chloroquine combined with a drug prolonging its action could be administered at intervals of 3 to 4 weeks and possibly several months, in contrast with present weekly dosages.

Drug Action Investigated

Consistent results on nucleic acid metabolism were demonstrated for fast-acting antimalarial drugs such as quinine, chloroquine and quinacrine in tests by Drs. Karl A. Shellenberg and G. Robert Coekey of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy. These clinically effective drugs are part of a series whose mode of action against malaria is being studied.

Acid soluble, lipid RNA and DNA phosphorus fractions were isolated and their specific activities determined in tests with 15 different drugs. At concentrations 10^-5 M or higher, RNA uptake was inhibited an average of 70 percent and DNA 90 percent by quinine, quinidine, cinchona, cinchonine, quinacrine and chloroquine.

Supports Liver-EE Theory

The studies of Dr. Don E. Eyles, Head of the Cytology Section of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, bolster the validity of currently accepted findings on the erythrocytic stages of malaria in the liver of primates. Dr. Eyles, working in Memphis, Tennessee, injected monkeys with milk medium may aid cancer virus search

The search for viruses in human neoplasms may be aided by studying cell lines grown in serum-free media, since even small amounts of animal or human serum may contain virus inhibitors. Dr. Alan S. Rabson and Frances Y. Legal-lais, National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Pathology, with Dr. Samuel Baron of the Laboratory of Viral Production, with the aid of certain other drugs, the administration of a strain of animal tumor cells in a culture medium in which sterilized nonfat milk was substituted for serum.

Now, in collaboration with Miss Legal- lais, Dr. Rabson has reported in a recent issue of the AMA Archives of Pathology that a strain of cells from a human epidermoid carcinoma grew equally well in this medium.

In this study, malignant tissue obtained from the biopsy specimen of a skin lesion was grown in a serum-free medium containing 20 percent autoclaved nonfat milk.

At the present time, the cell strain has been maintained for two years and carried through eight consecutive subcultures. Its structural characteristics of epidermoid differentiation have been preserved during this interval.

large numbers of uninfected salivary glands of Anopheles mosquitoes. No exoerythrocytic parasites or any structures which could be confused with them were found. Subsequently, smaller numbers of infected glands were injected into two monkeys and produced many typical EE parasites.

The accumulating evidence that the parasites are of malarial origin was provided by chemotherapeutic experiments with pyrimumidine and primquine.

Dr. Eyles believes that these experiments indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that the structures seen in fact pre-erythrocytic malaria parasites and not artefacts which could be confused with EE parasites.

Primquine Might Break Cycle

An exceedingly small amount of the drug primquine, given daily to each malaria-infected person, may be sufficient to help break the man-mosquito-man cycle of malaria, according to Dr. R. Martin D. Young, of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, Columbia, S. C.

Two or three milligrams or less of primquine daily, following a weekly dose of about one-half grain, caused an incomplete sexual cycle of malaria parasites in human blood after their ingestion by the biting mosquito.

This method of malaria control could provide a stop-gap measure in conjunction with drug therapy and residual spraying with mosquito-killing compounds like DDT. A major obstacle in using primquine in this way is the difficulty of administering it, even to each of the estimated quarter-billion people who are afflicted with the disease.
The following manuscripts were received by the SSR Editorial Section between June 8 and June 16.

DEG
Almyr, M., and Rubenstein, H. Psychol. studies. CC
Staff, CC Biologic hypolipidemic: Clinical Staff Conference at the National Institutes of Health.

NCI

NIH

NIDR

NIMH

Correction
A recent RECORD article concerning an NINDS exhibit award failed to mention that Joseph M. Morell, Diagnostic X-ray Department, CC, shared the honor with Dr. Bruce E. Cohn, NINDS. The award was presented by the American Roentgen Ray Society.

Dr. Herman Assigned To Translation Post: Succeeds Himmelsbach

Dr. Samuel S. Herman, Executive Secretary of the Radiation Study Section of DRG, has been named Director of the NIH Russian Scientific Translation Program.

The program, set up in 1956 on the recommendation of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has intramural and extramural activities.

The intramural program contracts for translation and publication of entire journals and for translation of articles for republication in American journals. The extramural program arranges for review and appraisal of grant applications.

Dr. Herman's appointment fills the vacancy created by the reassignment of Dr. Clifton K. Himmelsbach to the position of Associate Director of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Branham Is Named Woman of the Year

Dr. Sara E. Branham, who retired last year from DBS after 30 years of microbiological research for PHS, has been chosen 1969 Medical Woman of the Year by the D.C. Chapter of the American Women's Association.

On December 2, the chapter will hold a special dinner in Dr. Branham's honor. Dr. Theressa Dunn, NCI, who was honored last year by the group, will make the award presentation to Dr. Branham.

Each chapter names an outstanding woman physician for this award annually. Eleven women were honored on Nov. 15 during the AAMWA's mid-year meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. Branham's citation, to be read by AMWA President Dr. Jessie Brodie, will say in part: "More than 70 papers on the results of research in the fields of bacteriology and immunology have been contributed to the medical literature by Dr. Branham."

Dr. Ella M. A. Endows, formerly with NIAID, and now in private practice in Port Lauderdale, Fla., received a similar citation.

Alice Nez (center) is celebrating her third birthday and the anniversary of her first year as a CC patient. Known as the "Queen of 8 West," Alice came here from the Indian Health Service Hospital in Tubac, Arizona. Alice keeps in touch with her family on the Navajo Reservation through photographs and letters exchanged between the CC staff and her sister, who learned English at the Bureau of Indian Affairs school on the reservation. Alice has an obscure blood dyscrasia which the medicine men in the area, including her father, were unable to treat. When CC physicians recently requested an extension of Alice's stay here, her father called a tribal gathering. They ruled that Alice should stay another year.
A corrosion specimen of liver, showing the vascular system, is held by exhibits specialist Philip Joram.

Inez Demonet, Chief, Medical Arts Section, and Assistant Chief George Marsden (center) plan with Dr. J. Robert Andrews, NCI, for his exhibit "Cancer Interstitial Radiation Therapy."

Arts Section Aids Researchers

As one of NIH's research services, the Medical Arts Section, DRS, contributes significant support to scientific and administrative staffs. Composed of five units, the Section provides visual interpretations of diverse scientific and administrative projects. Frequently the development of projects, especially exhibits, requires the collaboration of artists in all units.

This year, the Drafting Unit produced approximately 6,000 charts, graphs, maps, graphics, and other visuals for medical journals, visuals for lantern slides; charts showing budget trends and allocation of funds for intramural and extramural research, etc., as well as large charts for presentation of research facts to congressional committees.

The General Illustrating Unit prepares illustrations for use in publications, film strips, and flip charts, as well as designs and formats for brochures. Large exhibits, shown at professional meetings, are designed and frequently constructed by this Unit.

Medical sculptures, prepared by the Moulage Unit, demonstrate changing conditions of patients under study. Moulages of facial cancer conditions are sculptured here as are wax models of arthritic hands and feet.

The Plastics Unit maintains a file of the latest information on plastics techniques and materials. Among many services of this Unit are the preparation of gross pathological specimens in plastics mounts and wet and dry museum mounts.

Precise drawings of clinical manifestations are provided by the Clinical Illustration Unit. Periodically during investigations, doctors request the specially trained clinical illustrators to sketch unusual conditions, such as hereditary eye anomalies, or to draw dissected anatomical specimens. Also, these artists frequently are called into operating rooms to illustrate surgical techniques such as heart catheterization.

An artist puts finishing touches to a moulage of a human brain. This hand-tinting provides realism to medical sculptures prepared here.

Clinical illustrator Howard Bartner, using an ophthalmoscope, makes preliminary sketches of cataracts in arthritic patient's eyes.

Helen Smith, head of the Drafting Unit, discusses with Dr. Raphael N. Shulman, NIAMD, data for a graph being prepared for publication.