Four NIH Units Reach UGF Aim; Drive Extended

Three NIH Divisions and one Institute in which have reached that its UGF contribution quotas had reached only 82 percent, had reached 101 percent, and had just reached 100 percent.

Total contributions for NIH were 197 percent, and 79 percent of its $62,770 quota.

"These Institutes and Divisions have made their quota and are to be commended," said Dr. Roderick Murray, DBS Director and this year's UGF chairman for NIH.

PHS Totals Cited

Figures for PHS as a whole showed that 92 percent of employees had contributed, but total contributions had reached only 82 percent of the $125,937 quota.

Due to a lag in campaign giving throughout the Washington metropolitan area, the UGF has extended the campaign to November 21.

"I sincerely hope," said Dr. Murray, "that when the November 21st summary report is issued it will show that the entire roster of organizations within the NIH have participated.

Survey Reveals 2,275 Desire Bus, Car Pool Service

Latest tabulations reveal that 4,614 NIH employees have returned the traffic survey questionnaire distributed October 12 by Plant Safety Branch, and that 2,275, or 49.3 percent, are interested in the possibility of direct bus or car pool transportation between home and work.

Analysis of the returns showed that 1,796 expressing a desire for bus service, 138 wanting to join car pools, and 351 interested in using either bus or car pools.

Of those desiring bus transportation, 684 said they would use it regularly, 524 frequently, and 578 occasionally.

This latest report, submitted October 31, while the return of questionnaires continued at a diminishing rate, also revealed 582 employees presently participating in car pools and 1,807 not interested in either bus or car pool transportation.

273 Scientists Visit NIH As Speakers in 12 Months

Examination of its roster of visiting speakers reveals that NIH, as the principal research center of the Public Health Service, is becoming increasingly a mecca for distinguished medical scientists from all parts of the world.

During the past twelve months, from November 1959 through October of this year, 273 prominent scientists visited NIH and addressed their fellow scientists here on the subjects of their research.

Of this total, 131 came from 30 foreign countries, the remaining 142 from all parts of the U.S.

In addition to scientists who spoke here, hundreds of others visited NIH individually or as members of delegations to observe NIH facilities and the research activities of its staff members.

A comparison of the number of visiting speakers at NIH during the three-month period of August to October 1957 with the corresponding months of this year shows an increase of nearly 100 percent.

The totals were 36 and 89, respectively. Of the latter number, 27 were from the U.S. and 42 from foreign countries.

On one recent day alone—October 11—four visiting speakers from many foreign countries lectured at NIH. They were Prof. Serge Liesnitzky, Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique, Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Marseille, France; Dr. Ilkka Alper, Experimental Radio-pathology Research Unit, Hamer smith Hospital, London, England; Dr. Michael Sela, a Visiting Scientist from the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel; and Dr. C. T. Greenwood, Department of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Survey Reveals 2,275 Desire Bus, Car Pool Service

With the return of questionnaires virtually complete, Plant Safety Branch was preparing to submit a report to D.C. Transit, which the bus company has said it would use as a basis for determining the possibility of establishing commuter bus routes with stops throughout the reservation.

PSB was also working out a plan for enabling prospective car pool members living within relatively small areas to make direct contact with each other.

In this connection a memorandum will be distributed tomorrow to potential car pool members, requesting their office phone extension, home address, and home phone number.

273 Scientists Visit NIH As Speakers in 12 Months

By Mary-Helen Emmons and Pearl E. Giles

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Figures for PHS as a whole showed that 92 percent of employees had contributed, but total contributions had reached only 82 percent of the $125,937 quota.

All NIH Phone Numbers Now Have Four Digits

All three-digit phone numbers throughout NIH were changed on October 31 to four-digit numbers, the Communications Section, OAM, reports.

This change was made necessary when a new system, permitting direct dialing, was installed in the Robin and Arts Buildings in Silver Spring.

The new extension numbers are listed in the NIH Telephone and Service Directory issued at the end of October.

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NIH Has Big New Flag For Sundays, Holidays

NIH employees who keep a sharp weather-eye on the flagpole in front of Building 1 may have noticed it flying a large American flag recently—the first 50-star flag to be displayed on the pavilion.

A call to Jacob L. Craumer, Captain of the NIH Guard Force, revealed that the new flag, a generous 18 by 24 feet in size, is now the NIH official "garrison flag."

This means, Captain Craumer explained, that it will be flown only on holidays, Sundays, and special occasions.

The new flag was first flown on October 24 and 26—both windy days—to test the flagpole's ability to withstand the greater wind-pull resulting from the flag's large size.

For non-special, every-day use, NIH flies what is known as the "routine daily" flag whose dimensions are 5 x 9 feet. In stormy or extra windy weather the "storm flag" is flown. It is only 3½ x 6 feet.

CC Patients' Fund Enriched By NIH Children's Fair

The NIH Patients' Welfare Fund was enriched by $111.87 on October 1, when five children of PHS Commissioned Officers living in the officers' quarters on North Drive brought a check for that amount to the Clinical Center.

The check represented proceeds from a fair planned and conducted by the children the preceding month.

Following is an account of the fair as reported in a recent issue of the Station Tribune, a monthly monthly paper devoted primarily to news of doings on the reservation, published by Ed Tabor, 13-year-old son of Drs. Herbert and Celia W. Tabor of NIAID.

By Ed Tabor

On September 1, the children in the neighborhood in Act on a fair. There was a Miracle Ride, Balloon Shaving, Fortune Telling, and the Mad House.

One of the interesting side shows had a toy pig that smoked.

When one entered the balloon shaving, you took the risk of the balloon popping, and you ending up with latex all over.

Food "Of Course"

And, of course, there was food. There were hot dogs, potato chips, pop corn, lemonade, brownies, and watermelon.

Towards the end there was a dog show which was judged by Dr. Andrew, DVM. He really did a good job. Heidi, a dachshund, was "The Best Combed Dog," and there were many other 'awards'. Every child was happy.

The fair was from 6-9:00 p.m. The hours of work that those participating put in showed up in the results. It was really a job-well-done. There were printed tickets of several denominations; and when you won a prize, you took a "prize ticket" over to a booth with prizes. There was a large variety of prizes.

The money from the fair was given to charity.

Ed. Note: Those who conducted the fair, in addition to Ed Tabor, were Marilyn, Stanley, and Dickie Tabor, Ed's sister and brothers; Mark and Louise Holliday, children of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Tabor, 6; Susan Pratt, 10; and Janet Pratt, daughters of Dr. Herbert A. Sober, NCI; and Mary, Susan, and Janet Pratt, daughters of Dr. Arnold W. Pratt, NCI.
The South East Asia Treaty Organization has undertaken support of research on cholera, a disease of importance to several of its member nations, and a potential threat to others. (Ed. note: The SEATO nations are Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.)

The SEATO Cholera Research Program officially began in May 1959 when the Council voted to allocate $400,000 for this project from the President's fund for Asian Economic Development, a part of the Mutual Security Program Appropriations. However, the history of the project goes back to the preceding year when an unusually heavy concentration of cholera cases occurred in East Pakistan and the diplomatic relations between Thailand, in both of these countries, the health facilities were mobilized for the care of patients and the control of the outbreaks. The need for increased knowledge on the treatment and prevention of cholera was recognized, and steps were taken in both areas to foster investigations which might provide such information.

Disease Physiology Studied

One of the most productive of these collaborative studies was that undertaken by American and Thai investigators on the physiological abnormalities in the acute disease. Members of the staff of the Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 at Taipei, working with their colleagues of the Chulalongkorn Hospital Medical School in Bangkok, added significantly to an understanding of the water and electrolyte changes which occur in patients with cholera and the means by which these can be corrected. During the outbreak the following year in Bangkok, it was possible to extend materially the research on this disease in Thailand. The Thais themselves were less occupied with fire-fighting measures; hence, were able to participate more extensively in investigations, and additional groups of American investigators came to take part in the effort. Dr. Kenneth Goodner, of Jefferson Medical College, and Captain E. J. Gangarosa, of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, are members of organizations which were represented in Bangkok during the spring of 1959. In addition, the NAMRU-2 group returned in force and were joined by Dr. Robert Gordon of the National Institutes of Health.

I would like to emphasize the enthusiasm and mutual respect which developed as a result of the highly successful collaborative studies undertaken in Thailand in 1958 and 1959. All of these things, no doubt, influenced the Thai Government to propose that the SEATO Council sponsor a continuing research program on cholera which might lead to improved methods of diagnosis and control, and perhaps, eventually to eradication of this ancient disease. As indicated earlier, the Council did indeed approve the establishment of a Cholera Research Program in May of 1959.

The National Institutes of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service was asked by SEATO to assume responsibility for developing the scientific aspects of the cholera research program, which was to be supported in part by the $400,000 contribution of the Council and in part by contribution in money and in kind by member nations of SEATO.

Three Aspects Cited

Prior to formulating a research program, the National Institutes of Health sent a survey team to the Far East to discuss matters with scientists and public health officials who were concerned with the problem of cholera. This group, consisting of Dr. John H. Dingle, Dr. Kenneth Goodner, Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Colonel Richard P. Green, and Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, and myself, visited Japan, the Philippines, Taipei, Thailand, Pakistan and India. It concluded that the SEATO Cholera Research Program would have three general aspects; namely, research, training, and the establishment of bases for field and laboratory studies.

The team recommended that a base be established in Bangkok to continue, during the 1959-60 period, the clinical and physiological studies on cholera that had already produced so much important information during the preceding two years. In addition, it considered it desirable that bacteriological and pathological studies on enteric diseases be continued in Bangkok for as long as might be necessary to determine whether cholera has a low endemicity in Southeast Asia during the intervals of approximately a decade between outbreaks.

Dacca Base Established

The survey team further recommended that a base be established during 1960 in Dacca, for clinical, laboratory, and field studies of cholera and other acute diarrheal diseases in the endemic area of East Pakistan. The Dacca laboratory was conceived as the principal site for future operations since it was anticipated that cholera activities in Bangkok would probably come to an end in 1960. It will be recalled that historically cholera has appeared in Thailand at intervals of about ten years, continued for a few months, and then has disappeared.

Another general recommendation of the survey team was that the $400,000 made available by the SEATO Council for investigations on cholera be carefully husbanded and used only for the stimulation and support of research and training activities that could not be financed by other means.

The training activities, conceived as an important function of the research program, visualized a mutual exchange of investigators between those countries which were rich in materials for clinical and field studies of cholera, and the other countries which were strong in basic laboratory disciplines.

Finally, the cholera team recommended that a scientific conference on cholera be held at an early date and that the program be working on various aspects of cholera in the SEATO nations as well as their conferees from other countries.

SEATO Gives Approval

In general, the recommendations and views of the NIH cholera survey team were approved by the SEATO Council, and steps were taken by the governments of the United States, Thailand, and Pakistan to implement their individual aspects of the program. It is the hope of the survey team that the establishment of the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory will prove the establishment of a cholera research laboratory at the Royal Thai Army Institute of Pathology in Bangkok during the spring of 1959, the NAMRU-2 group returned in force and were joined by Dr. Robert Gordon of the National Institutes of Health.

This four-page section, devoted chiefly to summaries of research findings that have been reported by scientists of the National Institutes of Health, is prepared with the cooperation of the Information Offices of the Institutes and Divisions of the National Institutes of Health.
Permanent Laboratory Established
Meanwhile, this past year, arrangements were made to establish a permanent laboratory for cholera in East Pakistan, where the disease is endemic. The Government of Pakistan has made available a three-story wing of the Institute of Public Health in Dacca, East Pakistan, for the establishment of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory and a cholera ward. This wing, which contains 16,200 square feet of excellent space, has been converted by the Government of Pakistan into suitable laboratory and ward facilities.

Special laboratory equipment, costing approximately $100,000, has been purchased by the NIH with the SEATO funds. This was shipped in June to Pakistan where Pakistani and American engineers have supervised its installation. It is anticipated that the Laboratory will be ready for occupancy by early November and that it will be dedicated in early December.

Two Sections Equipped
The ultimate plans for the Laboratory visualize a section of epidemiology, a section of bacteriology, and one of physiology and biochemistry. The first two sections have been equipped for immediate functioning, and scientific and technical staffs are being brought together.

The section of physiology and biochemistry is sufficiently well equipped to be used by visiting investigators. The original plan anticipated a delay of a year or so before this section would be fully equipped and staffed as a permanent group. However, the recent generous offer of the United Kingdom to supply a substantial amount of equipment for the Dacca Laboratory may permit an early activation of this section.

Senior Staff Appointed
Two of the senior members of the staff of the Dacca Laboratory have already been appointed. One of these, Dr. Joe Stoccard of the U. S. Public Health Service, will head the epidemiology section and serve as Deputy Director of the Laboratory. He arrived in East Pakistan to assume his duties in early September. The other, Dr. Kazi Abul Monsur of the Government of East Pakistan, who will head the bacteriology section, is presently in the United States undertaking special studies on Vibrio comma in the laboratories of Dr. K. Goodner of Jefferson Medical College and of Dr. M. Pittman of the NIH.

Staff Being Recruited
Dr. Fred L. Soper, the retired Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, is expected to assume the Directorship of the Dacca Laboratory. In the meantime, the medical and technical personnel who will complete the staff of the Laboratory are being recruited by the Government of Pakistan.

The Dacca Laboratory will be the focal point for the training of investigators and health officers in various aspects of field and laboratory work. The training function of the SEATO Cholera Program will be further emphasized through the exchange of investigators between countries. Two features of this are recognized to be of equal importance: the training in clinical and epidemiological aspects of the disease for those who do not have opportunities for such work in their own countries, and the training in basic scientific approaches for those whose experience has been largely in the field.

International Talks Planned
The value of exchange of information early in the training, education of even senior scientists has long been recognized. One means of accomplishing this kind of postgraduate education is through the gathering together of the acknowledged leaders working in the field. This was what the survey team had in mind when it suggested the holding of International conferences on cholera. Accordingly, the first of the Conferences on Cholera will be held in Dacca during the week of December 5, 1960, under the sponsorship of SEATO and the NIH. The scientific program, as it now stands, is a superior one involving scientists and health officers from most of the SEATO nations, as well as from India and Japan.

Program Developed Rapidly
Thus, in the short period since May 1959, the SEATO Cholera Research Program, which has received the enthusiastic support of so many people and so many groups, has developed rapidly. A laboratory has been established in Thailand and has functioned for almost a year; a larger and more permanent establishment has been created in Dacca and will be ready to function with an excellent staff before the end of this year.

These things could only have been accomplished if many people, professional and lay, were convinced that the eradication of cholera is a worthy objective and one which is not beyond the reach of man.

DRS-Designed Table Top Projector Magnifies Slide Mounts 94 Times
A device for projecting enlargements of slide mounts of microscopic tissue section at 94X magnification onto a table or desk top has been designed by the Division of Research Services.

The device is a variable projection system, designed for neuro-anatomical reconstruction of the human brain following degeneration from natural or therapeutic lesions. It was produced in collaboration with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and reported in the March 1960 issue of The Anatomical Record.

Heat Damage Avoided
The design permits a large viewing field, eliminates image distortion, and avoids heat damage in spite of the strong light source (1000-watt prefocused light bulb) needed for high magnification.

Magnification is achieved with a modified commercial projector, multiple optical lenses of varying focal lengths, and double-reflecting mirrors. The glass in the larger of the two mirrors has been specially ground to prevent warping and thus to keep the image true in all portions of the viewing field. A modified cooling and masking system reduces light diffusion and diminishes the heat intensity of the light beam. The apparatus is constructed for mounting onto a 6x30" flat horizontal surface.

Two Models Produced
Two models have been produced so far; one has a magnification range of 5X to 40X, and the other extends the range from 4X to 94X. The addition of an effective cooling system and the substitution of more powerful camera and condenser lenses made the higher magnification possible.

No major modification is required to use the system in other research areas or for medical illustrations, training demonstrations, and other educational purposes. A completely darkened room is unnecessary because the projectted image provides sufficient illumination...
Selective Action of New Hypotensive Drug Reduces Side Effects

Guanethidine, a new hypotensive compound now available to the practicing physician, offers him still another therapeutic that is effective in lowering blood pressure and is also specific enough in its mode of action to minimize undesirable side effects.

Guanethidine (SU-5864) is synthesized and marketed by CIBA. Animal studies by Drs. Rosemary Case, Ronald Kuntsman, and Bernard B. Brodie, of the National Heart Institute Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, indicate that guanethidine acts by depleting the peripheral sympathetic nerve endings of norepinephrine, thereby blocking the transmission of impulses that trigger blood vessel constriction. Their findings are reported in preliminary form in Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

The drug is also well suited to oral administration because it is stable in the gut and is more readily absorbed than are the ganglionic blocking agents.

The present experiment did not disclose the precise mechanism by which guanethidine depletes peripheral norepinephrine, even though the results indicate that it does so by a mechanism different from that of reserpine. There are two possibilities, both presently under study; the drug may impair storage of the amine or block its synthesis.

Drugs From Plant Bulbs Promising In Treatment of Myasthenia Gravis

Pharmacological studies to evaluate galanthamine, a drug reported by Russians to relieve some neuromuscular disorders, have resulted in the identification of a promising new series of drugs, which are chemically similar but more potent than galanthamine.

Studies in animals strongly suggest that the newly-synthesized compounds may be effective in treating myasthenia gravis, and some are more potent than drugs now used for this disorder. Preliminary clinical trials of one of the compounds have recently been initiated.

Activity Evaluated

The activity of galanthamine, its derivatives, and other chemically similar compounds in increasing muscle contraction and inhibiting cholinesterase has been evaluated by Dr. R. L. Irwin, Medical Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

These compounds were also compared with drugs now in use to treat myasthenia gravis. Although the cause of myasthenia gravis is not known, drugs which inhibit cholinesterase at the nerve-muscle junction usually produce striking relief of symptoms.

Early Form Less Potent

Initial studies showed that the drug reported by Russian scientists, galanthamine hydrobromide, was significantly less potent than the quaternary form of the compound, galanthamine methyl iodide. However, the latter drug was still not as effective in inhibiting cholinesterase as drugs now in clinical use, such as neostigmine.

First step in extracting galanthamine and lycoramine compounds in the Laboratory of Chemistry of Natural Products, NHI, is chopping the bulbs before grinding. This bulb is Hymenocallis occidentalis, of the same family as the daffodil.

NIDR Scientists Seek Chemotherapy Agents To Inhibit Tooth Decay

Studies with germ-free animals at National Institute of Dental Research have clearly established a causal relationship between certain oral bacteria and dental caries. While antibiotics are effective in depressing the oral flora, certain undesirable features such as development of sensitivity and antibiotic resistance limit their practical use.

On the other hand, chemical agents which interrupt or alter the metabolism of oral bacteria may provide a national approach to the problem. Investigators in the Laboratory of Microbiology have now reported on experimental studies with carbonyl-binding compounds as examples of potentially useful agents.

Sodium metabisulfite, a carbonyl-binding agent, has been shown to inhibit experimental caries in rats. Two other carbonyl-binding agents, CMA (carboxymethylxolinium hemiiodochloride) and dimedone, have also been tested and found active.

In studies conducted by Drs. H. V. Jordan, R. J. Fitzgerald, and Miss N. D. Berger, these three compounds were tested separately in laboratory rats maintained on a cariogenic diet. Results showed that an 82 percent reduction in caries score was obtained when rats were fed in their diet CMA at a level of 0.004 molar for the first week and 0.002 molar for the remainder of the 90-day test period. Feeding of 0.016 molar sodium metabisulfite resulted in an inhibition of 86 percent, while animals fed the aldehyde-binding agent dimedone at a level of 0.029 molar showed a 56 percent reduction in caries score.

In vitro experiments showed that the relative cariostatic effects of

(See CARIES, Page 6)
Drug Addicts Found Concentrated in Metropolitan 'Problem Areas'

By Lucile Furman

The total number of opiate addicts in the United States, as estimated by the Bureau of Narcotics, is about 50,000 and 60,000. The number of known addicts reported officially by the Bureau is about 45,000 as of December 1959. Most of these are located in certain large cities—New York, Los Angeles, and Detroit. In general, the addicts are "problem areas" with a high incidence of all kinds of social problems—delinquency, crime, venereal disease, unstable family structures, etc. Most of the addicts are young males between the ages of 25 and 30, and most of them begin drug use at an early age, usually about 16 years.

The above facts were presented in a lecture entitled "Perspectives in Research on Opiate Addiction" which Dr. Harry Isbell, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, delivered before the British Society for the Study of Addiction, which is to be published in the British Journal of Addiction. In it, he reviewed the physiological, psychological and sociological research on opiate addiction in addition to a summary of drug research in this area.

Problem Is Complex

"Opiate addiction is not a simple matter that involves only drugs," Dr. Isbell pointed out. "It is complex with socioeconomic, psychological and pharmacological factors all playing important roles. In attempting to deal with the problem, we cannot neglect any of these areas.

In discussing the sociological aspects of opiate addiction, Dr. Isbell said that identification with a subculture of other addicts is an important factor in the development of addiction in individual and also in its maintenance and relapse. Association with addicts is the common reason for beginning the addictive use of drugs. Participation in the activities of juvenile gangs is a common pattern. Deliberate preying by drug peddlers is relatively unimportant in spreading addiction.

"Obviously, the socioeconomic patterns are not specific for addiction since they are associated with many other problems," Dr. Isbell points out. "Also many youngsters exposed to the same social pressures did not develop an addiction. Obviously, a complex interplay of factors is at work in which individual characteristics may be as important as the general characteristics of the environment. The manner in which the individual interacts will determine the economic and personal factors interact to lead to addiction remain problems for further research...."

In the United States all addicts...
Advisory Councils Meeting Here Oct. 24-Nov. 30

The third and last of the 1960 series of NIH National Advisory Council meetings was scheduled to be held here yesterday. It will continue through November 30.

Each of the nine Advisory Council meetings—each for one of the Institutes and for two of the Divisions—is scheduled to meet for three consecutive days in Stone House, with the exception of the DGMIS National Advisory Health Council which will meet at DHES on November 28 and at Stone House November 29 and 30.

The National Advisory Councils, composed of prominent scientists, educators, and leaders in public affairs, review grant applications for NIH research aid, and advise and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on extramural programs.

New members of the Councils appointed for four-year terms commencing October 1 are:

National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council—Fredrick Matthew Lange, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Clifford M. Hardin, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; and Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, Professor of Biochemistry, Cornell University Medical School.

National Advisory Cancer Council—Dr. Bernard Randolph Baker, the Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory, Monterey, Calif.; and Dr. Russell J. Humbert, President of DePauw University.

National Advisory Dental Research Council—Dr. Stephen F. Forrest, Dean of the St. Louis University School of Dentistry; Peter J. B. Lavan, New York City; and Dr. David Weisberger, Professor of Dental Medicine, Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

National Advisory Heart Council—Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.; Dr. Eugene Anson Stead, Jr., Professor of Medicine and Chairman of the Department, Duke University School of Medicine; and William F. Poorman, President of the Central Life Assurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

National Advisory Mental Health Council—Dr. Paul W. Wagner, Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C.; Dr. George Tarjan, Superintendent and Medical Director, Pacific State Hospital, Pomona, Calif.; and Dr. Russell J. Humbert, President of DePauw University.

National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council—Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; and Dr. John E. Bordley, Professor of Laboratory Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; and Leonard A. Guarnieri, Executive Director, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City.

National Advisory Health Council—Dr. James P. Dixon, Jr., President of the American Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York; and Dr. George Anthony Wolf, Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota; and Dr. Alvin M. R. D. House, with the exception of the DGMIS National Advisory Health Council which will meet at DHES on November 28 and at Stone House November 29 and 30.

National Advisory Council on Research Motivation—Dr. Robert M. Page, Director of Research at the Naval Research Laboratory, will deliver a lecture on "Motivation for Research" on Monday, November 28, at 8 p.m., in the Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory conference room at the Bureau of Standards. The public is invited.

Dr. Page's lecture, sponsored jointly by the Professional Groups on Engineering Management and Military Electronics of the Institute of Radio Engineers, will deal with the emotional drives and psychological characteristics of men and women that lead them into careers in the research field.

Dr. Page will also discuss the research potential of the average population and some of the problems of administration of research. The Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory is located on Van Ness St., N.W., between Connecticut Ave. and Reno Road.

LePrince Award Won by Dr. J. M. Andrews for Malaria Studies

The Joseph Augustin LePrince Award for outstanding accomplishments in the field of malaria was presented to Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of NAIAD, on November 4 at the joint dinner meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the American Society of Parasitologists.

Dr. Andrews, a Past President of ASTMH and President of the American Society of Parasitologists for the coming year, is the fourth recipient of this award, consisting of a bronze medal, certificate, and $500. The LePrince Award has been given triennially since 1950 when it first honored Mr. LePrince.

Eleven papers from NAIAD, representing work of seven of the intramural laboratories of that Institute, were presented during the four-day meeting, November 2-5, at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. Dr. Andrews discussed the influence of nutrition on the chemotherapy of schistosomiasis, as well as a study of the prevalence of parasitism among U. S. Department employees, and work on human and other malarial species.

UGF Drive (Continued From Page 1)

fulfilled their obligations to their community by meeting or exceeding their quotas. Let's wind up this campaign with a feeling of unity for a job well done.

This week the contribution figures and percentages as of November 9 will be posted in each building.

British Scientist Is Dyer Lecturer Here on Nov. 15

Prof. George Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, England, and one of the world's outstanding malariologists, will give the Tenth Annual R. E. Dyer Lecture on Tuesday, November 15, at 8:15 p.m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Macdonald has chosen to speak on "Epidemiological Methods in Vector-borne Disease Studies.

He will discuss the creation and retranslating of mathematical models as they can significantly increase understanding of epidemiology; and especially in relation to complicated cycles of transmission, will talk about the pertinence and deficiencies of biological knowledge, as demonstrable mathematically.

Dr. Macdonald spent many years in Africa and India studying malaria and tropical diseases. During World War II he was with the Malariology Field Laboratory in the Middle East and was Malaria Consultant, Middle East Forces and Central Mediterranean Forces. He is a member of the WHO Expert Panel on Malaria and is in charge of the WHO Mission to Korea.

Dr. Macdonald is Honorary Consultant in Malariology to the British War Office and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Since 1953 he has been a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He received the Darling Foundation Award in 1954.

He has written extensively on tropical medicine and hygiene and is the author of Epidemiology and Control of Malaria.

Council on Health Research Facilities for four-year term: Dr. Frank T. Smith of New York, Sept. 1 are Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota; and Dr. George Anthony Wolf, Dean of the College of Medicine, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Appointed to the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council for four-year term: that began February 1 are Dr. Francis S. Cheever, Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Harry P. Dowling, Head of the Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Illinois; and Mrs. Irene McCabe, Richmond Heights, Mo.

By Dr. J. M. Andrews

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New Award Announced For Outstanding Work By Federal Women

Federal agencies have been invited to submit nominations by December 9 for the first annual Federal Woman's Award, a new award announced recently by U.S. Civil Service Commissioner Barbara Bates Gunderson.

Six outstanding career women will be honored at public ceremonies late in February at NIH, largely in nutrition research and research administration.

Each nominee must have had not less than three years of continuous, full-time service in the Federal competitive or excepted service, and must have reached at least GS-11 or its equivalent. She must also have demonstrated outstanding ability and achievement in an executive, professional, scientific, or technical position.

Dr. Huebner to Deliver Harvey Lecture Nov. 17

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, will give the Harvey Lecture in New York City on November 17. His subject is "Cancer as an Infectious Disease Problem." In conjunction with the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society publishes its lectures annually as the Harvey Lectures. The lecture is enter the membership of the Society, which was founded in 1905.

APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert Handy, George Marsden, DRS, Win Outstanding Performance Awards

Robert H. Handy, recently designated Administrative Officer of the Division of Research Services, and George P. Marsden, Chief of the Medical Arts Section, DRS, were honored October 19 at an informal awards ceremony in the office of Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief. They received cash awards of $200 and $270, respectively.

Mr. Handy's award was for sustained superior performance in initiating and outstanding employee training program in DRS. He was cited for the development and operation of a supervisory training course that has since been acknowledged a "phenomenal first course for a man entering the training field."

The training manual that he developed for the course was also cited as a model of its kind. According to the citation, the manual has been selected for use by PHS training consultants in their work with State health departments.

Mr. Marsden was commended for his unusual ability to communicate complex concepts clearly in words, pictures, and diagrams, and especially for the high artistic competence he revealed in guiding the preparation of "Psychopharmacology," a 90-foot exhibit portraying two clinical drug trials in the William Alanson White Service of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital.

Mr. Marsden's citation noted that the exhibit "occasionally much interest in regard to its design and contents" when shown in May at the 116th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Atlantic City, and again in July when its contents were duplicated in a booklet prepared by Mr. Marsden for the Third International Psychopharmacology Congress in Basel, Switzerland.

The exhibit was displayed in the Clinical Center last spring and in the DHEW North Building during the past two weeks. It will be on view again, November 28 to December 1, at the National Guard Armory during the clinical meeting of the American Medical Association.

NIAID Counselor Group To Meet Nov. 9-10

A joint meeting of scientists from NIAID and the Epidemic Intelligence Service, CDC, will be held in Wilson Hall November 17 and 18.

The meeting will consist of morning, afternoon, and evening sessions on November 17 and a morning session on November 18. Prof. George Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, England, will be guest speaker at the evening session following a dinner at the Naval Medical Center Officers' Club.

 Grants for Training and Fellowships Reported In PHS Publication

The Public Health Service awarded $91,636,694 in training grants, research fellowships, and traineeships through NIH, its principal research center, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960.

A detailed accounting, by State and Institution, of these awards for advanced training in the medical and biological sciences is contained in a 175-page publication just issued—Public Health Service Grants and Awards by the National Institutes of Health, Fiscal Year 1960, Part II.

This publication is the second in a series of three. Part I, released earlier this fall, included a complete listing of grants made by NIH in support of research projects and for the construction of health research facilities.

A third part, to be published later this year, will present supplementary statistical summaries of all grant and award programs by type, amount, State and recipient institution.

Single copies of the new booklet may be obtained from the Information Office, DRR, DHEW, 2-4987.

SPSE Group to Tour NIH Photo Section

Members of the Washington Chapter of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers will visit the Clinical Center November 14 for a tour of the laboratories of the Photographic Section. A special program planned by Roy Perry, Chief of the Section, will include demonstrations by NIH photographers of the photomicrography, color processing, gross pathology, and allied medical photographic services.

The program will open with introductory remarks by Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief, and will also include an inspection of closed-circuit TV systems in the CC.

The Society's Washington Chapter represents many government and industrial research organizations. About 40 members are expected to join the visit.

Calvin S. McCamy, Chief of the Photographic Research Section of the National Bureau of Standards, worked with Mr. Perry in making the arrangements.

The work of a medical nature.

At the November meeting of the NIH Information Officers' series "Feature Treatment of Science News."