Huebner to Give The NIH Lecture Tomorrow Night

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, will deliver the next in the series of NIH lectures tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Huebner's subject will be "Viruses, Common Colds and Cancer." He will discuss the thesis that the viral causation of colds and of certain cancers makes them simply infectious diseases, definable biologic entities subject to methods of inquiry as straightforward as those of conventional microbiology and as promising as those of modern virology.

A Commissioned Officer in the Public Health Service, Dr. Huebner has spent virtually his entire professional career at NIH. He has been on the staff of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases since 1944.

Dr. Huebner's original research (See DR. HUEBNER, Page 6)

Huebner

Dr. Fredrickson Named NHI Clinical Director, To Continue Research

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson of the NHI Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism has been appointed Clinical Director of the National Heart Institute. His appointment to the newly established post was effective March 1.

Dr. Fredrickson plans also to continue his research studies on lipid metabolism and transport, and the genetically determined hyperlipidoses.

Dr. Fredrickson came to the Heart Institute as a research associate in 1956, and joined the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism in December 1956 as a senior research staff member. He has been Special Lecturer in Internal Medicine at George Washington University School of Medicine since 1959.

After receiving a B.S. degree (with distinction) in 1946 and an M.D. (magna cum laude) in 1949 from the University of Michigan, he did postgraduate work at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Harvard Medical School, and Massachusetts General Hospital. He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1967.

Dr. Fredrickson was born in Canon City, Colo., in 1924.

Cummings and Grant Are Selected To Head New International Office

Dr. Shannon has announced his selections for appointment to the two top positions in the Office of International Research Activities, now being established here by authorization of the Surgeon General.

Economy Priming Aided By DRG Building Funds

The Health Research Facilities Branch, DRG, will participate in President Kennedy's plan to stimulate the national economy through building construction, according to a recent announcement by Dr. Francis L. Schmehl, Branch Chief.

Dr. Schmehl said that such an organization is desperately needed assistance to the money can be used to finance grants which have been approved but not paid because of lack of further FY 1961 funds.

All FY 1961 funds were committed as of December 1960. Funds to reimburse these institutions next fall will be committed from the FY 1962 budget.

The action will result in groundbreaking for several new research buildings this spring, according to the announcement.

Campaign of Health Agencies, Joint Crusade Opens Here

The annual combined campaign of the Federal Service Joint Crusade and the National Health Agencies will be launched here tomorrow.

This is the second of the two official fund campaigns sponsored each year by the Government.

Concentrated during the last two weeks of March, the NIH drive aims at 100 percent participation by employees, with no dollar quota. Individual contributions envelopes will be distributed this week.

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of NIAID, is NIH Campaign Chairman and Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Director of NIDR, is Co-Chairman.


Huebner

DHEW Secretary Abraham Ribicoff heads the National Health Agencies drive, which benefits the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

"These organizations are all eminently worthy of our support," Dr. Andrews said. "They offer medical help to millions of Americans and desperately needed assistance to others throughout the world. I sincerely hope that every employee will contribute to this drive."

These Korean children can be helped by the American-Korean Foundation, which in turn needs help from Americans through contributions to the Joint Crusade.

These Korean children can be helped by the American-Korean Foundation, which in turn needs help from Americans through contributions to the Joint Crusade.
Sudsy Skill of NIH Laundry Adds to Patients’ Welfare

By Dorothy Jeanne Davis
NIH Information Trainee

Their most important task is the welfare of the CC patient, and the NIH Laundry and Dry Cleaning Section does the job with soap, skill, and hot water.

Even the most skilful medical care would be severely handicapped in unsanitary surroundings. For this reason, the hospital laundry plays a most important role in protecting the health of the patient while he is in the hospital.

A constant flow of soiled linens comes in to the loading platforms of the laundry area in Building 13 throughout the day. Power trucks bring several carts at a time through the tunnel from the Clinical Center, piled six to eight feet high with gaily colored laundry bags. Others pour in by truck from outlying buildings, and periodically, smaller lots are brought in by hand.

Color Indicates Contents

The color of the laundry bags indicates their handling. White bags contain ordinary laundry. Yellow bags contain linens contaminated with infectious materials, and special sanitary precautions are to be taken to prevent other linens from coming in contact with them. Linens from the cafeteria and nutrition department; misty green bags are from human operating rooms; and forest green bags come from animal operating rooms. All require separate handling to remove the different types of stains.

As fast as soiled laundry arrives at one end of the laundry process, clean linens and laundry leave the other end to be returned to units throughout NIH. Truckloads of brown paper-wrapped uniforms, lab coats, pinafores, and dresses are distributed all over the reservation and as far away as the NIMH unit at Saint Elizabeth’s Hospital.

Laundry Many Items

The NIH Laundry must turn out 10,749 lab coats a month, just to keep up with the demand. It also launders or dry cleans shirts, blouses, nurses’ uniforms, housekeepers’ dresses, pink pinafores for pharmacy employees and yellow ones for the nutrition department, and uniforms for hospital attendants, guards, firemen, chauffeurs, and maintenance personnel, and slipcovers, window draperies, and all other government-owned clothing and linens used on the reservation.

Every time a patient is transferred from a room at the Clinical Center, everything in the room must be cleaned or laundered. As an added service, the laundry also washes, irons, and dry cleans patients’ clothing without charge.

In addition to the laundry and dry cleaning units, the New Linen and Supply Unit stocks more than 376 different items, including small-sized tee shirts and blue jeans for child patients. Occasionally, the (See LAUNDRY, Page 4)
Response to Treatment By Drug Observed in Adrenocortical Cancer

Scientists of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Branch have reported the latest results obtained in a continuing clinical study of the chemotherapy of advanced adrenocortical carcinoma.

The study is of particular interest scientifically because 1) the drug (o,p'-DDD) used acts specifically upon one type of tissue and does not act upon normal tissue; 2) the tumor produces an enormous amount of hormone in the urine; hence, the quantity of hormone provides a means of measuring the progress of treatment; 3) spontaneous remissions in this disease are unknown, so that any remissions observed may be attributed to the drug treatment.

Previous Studies Used

The study originated in an observation by Nelson and Woodward in 1949 that feeding dogs DDD, an insecticide, resulted in damage to the adrenal cortex. Nichols in 1957 and Cucco in 1958 found that the agent responsible for the adrenocorticotylic effect was the para, prime isomer (o,p'-DDD), which occurs as a contaminant in commercial DDD.

The first study of treatment of adrenocortical cancer patients with o,p'-DDD was made by the NCI Endocrinology group, and their initial observations were reported in 1959.

The present report summarizes the response of 18 patients treated at the Clinical Center over a two-year period. The average course of treatment was eight to ten grams of o,p'-DDD daily, given orally for four to eight weeks. The drug was obtained from the Edcan Chemical Company, Norwalk, Connecticut, through the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center.

Response Measured

Response to treatment was measured by regression of metastases (i.e., decrease in size of pulmonary or abdominal metastases) and by sustained decrease, to less than 70 percent of initial levels, in steroid excretion.

Objective regression of metastases was observed in seven patients; significant steroid suppression, only in seven additional patients; and no apparent effect in four.

(Ca) Causative Organism of Q Fever Is Produced

Excellent growth of Coxiella burnetii, causative organism of Q fever, had been obtained in studies reported in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, by E.G. Pickens and J.A. Gaon, working at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, field station of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Organism Grown

In minced chick-embryo tissue and using a lactalbumin growth medium planted on a modified Zinsser's agar medium, the investigators achieved growth of the organism comparable to that in yolk sac of embryonated chicken eggs. Although the infectious titer of tissue cultures was considerably lower than in the older method, smears of the former always contained more rickettsiae than smears of the latter.

The yield of purified rickettsiae isolated from four different lots of infected chick-embryo tissue culture varied from 0.7 to 1.2 mg per gm of original tissue, a yield comparable to that obtained from yolk sacs of infected embryonated chicken eggs, and antigenic activity was also comparable. These observations indicate that although the percentage of viable rickettsiae is lower, total growth in both methods compares favorably.

(See Q FEVER, Page 5)

Heart Muscle Contractility Enhanced by Cardioglobulins

Plasma assays of patients with various types of cardiovascular disease provide evidence that the cardioglobulins, a group of protein substances found in the blood plasma of man and other mammals, are essential for maintaining normal contractility of heart muscle. These findings were presented in part at the 1960 annual session of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism.

The cardioglobulin system was discovered several years ago when the NIH scientists found that the contractile response of artificially stimulated frog hearts could be increased by adding small amounts of mammalian plasma. This action is similar to (but chemically unlike) that of digitalis, a plant extract used in the treatment of heart failure.

Subsequent studies showed that:

1) the cardioglobulin system is made up of three proteins, cardioglobulins A, B, and C; 2) all three substances are needed to cause activity; and 3) higher than normal activity in patients with severe hypertension is due to increased amounts of cardioglobulin C.

In the currently reported studies, Drs. Hajdu and Leonard used bioassay techniques (based on the action of the cardioglobulin system on the isolated frog heart) to measure cardioglobulin C concentrations in patients suffering from hypertension, aortic stenosis, aortic insufficiency, or congestive heart failure.

They found elevated cardioglobulin C levels in diseases characterized by increased left ventricular blood pressure, i.e., in hypertension and aortic stenosis. Essentially normal cardioglobulin levels were found in normal volunteers and in patients with aortic insufficiency, a disease associated with increased stroke volume but not increased left ventricular pressure.

Thus, increased cardioglobulin activity appeared to be an adaptive response which, by increasing heart muscle contractility, enabled the heart to maintain its normal output under conditions of increased left ventricular pressure.

Postulate Tested

The scientists reasoned further that, if the cardioglobulin system were necessary for normal heart muscle contractility, cardioglobulin deficiency could perhaps lead to decreased contractility and congestive heart failure.

They tested this postulate by measuring cardioglobulin levels in patients with congestive heart failure secondary to known valvular disease and in other patients whose congestive heart failure was of unknown cause but believed due to a primary defect in heart muscle contractility. They found that more than half of the patients in the latter group had extremely low cardioglobulin concentrations, whereas values for all other congestive heart failure patients fell within the normal range.

Findings Consistent

The scientists conclude that these findings "...are consistent with the idea that among patients with idiopathic cardiac muscle disease there are some who have a primary deficiency of cardioglobulin which perhaps leads to the development of cardiac failure."

Future studies of the cardioglobulin system will be extended to include other types of cardiovascular disease and to determine the effects of therapeutic drugs and medical surgery on cardioglobulin activity.
**Fixed Negative Charge Is Found in Membrane Of Squid Giant Axon**

By observing the movement of "tagged" substances across the membrane of the giant axon of the squid, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness investigators have obtained the first biological evidence that a nerve membrane at rest has a fixed, negative electrical charge. In general, this conclusion is based on the finding that the outflow of negatively-charged ions is much slower than the outward movement of positive ions.

**Permeability Studied**

The permeability of the squid axon membrane to radioactive tracers was investigated under various experimental conditions by Drs. I. Tasaki and C. S. Spyroupolos of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, NINDS, and Dr. T. Teorell, Special Consultant (Professor of Physiology, Uppsala University, Upsala, Sweden).

Tracer substances, which were injected intracellularly, included radioactive potassium, sodium, and calcium (positive ions), chloride, sulfate, and phosphate (negative ions), and water. These elements constitute the major inorganic components moving normally across the membrane and are thought to play important roles in the normal functioning of the axon.

When the nerve axon was at rest, the average outflow time of negatively-charged substances to radioactive tracers was found to be greater than 50 hours. In contrast, intracellular water was lost from the axon in less than two minutes, calcium in 30 minutes, sodium in less than three hours, and potassium in under eight hours. This fact suggests strongly that the nerve membrane contains an electrical charge which holds negatively-charged substances practically immobile. The values for sodium and water were similar to those reported by other investigators previously.

**Evidence Seen**

As was previously known, when the axon was repeatedly stimulated, the movement of the positively-charged tracers was accelerated. However, the negative tracers remained unaffected by these conditions, suggesting that the negative ions were found to be negatively charged during activity.

The authors caution that the electrochemical force which drives the radioactive tracers across the nerve membrane is different than that which drives the corresponding non-radioactive substances. It is interesting to note that the hypothesis that biological membranes...
Infection With Rat Virus Produces Disorder Similar to Mongolism in Suckling Hamsters

Rat virus, a widely spread latent infection of normal rats, has been found to induce a disease of suckling hamsters that resembles mongolism. Dr. Lawrence Kilham, Division of Biologies Standards, has reported this finding in Virology.

The original isolation of rat virus from rats bearing spontaneous or transplantable tumors, its multiplication in rat embryo tissue cultures, and its ability to agglutinate erythrocytes, were reported by Dr. Kilham several years ago. He has recently found that rat virus is infectious for suckling hamsters. It produces acute illness usually followed by death when the rat virus agent is introduced intracerebrally or intraperitoneally.

A second and more chronic disease develops when a minimal dose of rat virus is administered, or when the suckling hamsters are exposed to the venous blood from infected animals. This disease consists of stunted growth, broadening of the palpebral fissures, protrusion of the eyes, occasional eye infection, poorly formed or missing incisor teeth, swelling of the tongue and lower gums, feebleness, and gentle behavior.

Experiment Described

In one experiment, six litters of 4-day-old hamsters were inoculated with rat virus tissue culture fluid at a dilution of 10^-1. Twelve of the 47 sucklings involved survived the acute phase of the disease and became mongoloid dwarfs.

Two other viruses are known to induce dwarfism in animals. An agent isolated from transplantable human tumors, described by Dr. H. W. Odland, Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, leads to a type of mongolism in hamsters closely resembling that caused by rat virus. NIH Drs. Sara Stewart, Bernice Eddy, and M. F. Stanton, have found that the polyoma virus can lead to stunting of growth in mice.

Carotid Sinus Reflexes

The carotid sinus, a special pressure-sensitive receptor (baroreceptor) located where the carotid artery branches in the neck, reacts to changes in carotid pressure with reflexes to compensate these changes. When carotid pressure falls, it initiates reflexes via the sympathetic nerves which raise blood pressure by increasing heart rate and heart output by pumping stroke, and by constricting the arterioles. Conversely when carotid pressure rises, it reflexly lowers blood pressure by reducing heart rate and output and by dilating the arterioles.

Changes Are Great

National Heart Institute studies indicate that carotid sinus reflexes also alter the distensibility of the venous bed, and that these changes are great enough to importantly affect heart performance. These studies are reported by Drs. John Ross, Jr., Charles J. Frahm, and Eugene Braunwald in Circulation Research.

They found that carotid hypertension, produced experimentally in animals, caused the carotid sinus to initiate reflexes constricting the veins, thereby reducing the capacity of the venous bed and increasing the amount of blood returning to the heart. This substantially increases the heart's filling pressure and acts to increase heart output in accordance with Starling's law. Experimental carotid hypertension resulted in dilation of the venous bed, increasing its capacity, reducing venous return, and thereby acting to reduce heart output.

Effects similar to those produced by carotid hypertension were also produced by infusions of the catechol amines epinephrine and norepinephrine. Thus it appears that changes in venous distensibility are important means by which the reflex mechanisms of the baroreceptor system and the hormonal mechanisms of the adrenal cortex affect heart performance in accordance with the ever-changing circulatory demands of the body.

Q-FEVER

(Continued from Page 2)

Using the new method, it was also possible to prepare satisfactory vaccines and antigens. Guinea pigs inoculated with a single 1 ml dose of vaccine prepared from tissue culture rickettsiae were completely immune when challenged 21 days later with 10^8 infectious guinea pig doses.

The investigators found that C. burnetii grows equally well in mouse-embryo tissue cultures. They suggest that this technique would be particularly useful in geographic areas where fertile hosts are not readily available. Because the organism has remained viable in tissue cultures for as long as 110 days, this provides another means of maintaining strains where storage at freezing temperatures is not possible. Using the new tool, basic investigations of phase variation and morphologic entities can be undertaken.

ADRENAL CANCER

(Continued from Page 1)

No evidence of toxicity was observed in the liver, kidneys, or bone marrow. All patients experienced significant loss of appetite and nausea, and some showed central nervous depression varying from mild lethargy to somnolence. These toxic effects were reversible. High doses of the drug caused histologic damage and functional impairment of the normal adrenal gland.

The late Dr. Delbert M. Bergenthal was the senior author of the paper, which is published in a recent issue of the Journal of Internal Medicine. Coauthors were Drs. Roy Hertz, Mortimer B. Lipsett, and Richard H. Moy.
NIMH Studies Indicate Relationship of Mental Disease and Order of Birth

Evidence indicating a relationship of birth was reported by Dr. Carmit of Mental Health's Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies in the January issue of Archives of General Psychiatry.

Using a random group of female schizophrenic patients at Springfield State Hospital in Maryland, Dr. Schoeller determined how many patients were in the younger half of their sibling group and how many were in the older half.

A study of birth order and incidence of schizophrenia has been recently reported with normal persons. These studies indicate that the relationship between birth order and a primary symptom of schizophrenia is merely an artifact of the relationship between increasing mother's age and incidence of schizophrenia.

There are also many plausible psychological explanations. One hypothesis is that the apparent effect of birth order is simply a reflection of the natural disease process.

“Melting out” temperature), it lost the ability from inactivation of norepinephrine at or near its site of action.

Very significant have been findings on the mechanisms of the binding and inactivation of norepinephrine at or near its site of action.

In animal studies using injections of tritium-labeled norepinephrine, the research workers have demonstrated that the accumulation of norepinephrine and have elucidated a number of areas in which this metabolism differs from that of epinephrine.

The tranquilizers, reserpine and chlorpromazine, also have the ability to prevent this binding or inactivation of norepinephrine from these sites. The tranquilizers, reserpine and chlorpromazine, similar in clinical effects, have very few chemical effects in common. The similar action observed in connection with norepinephrine may provide insight into the mechanism of their psychoactive action.

The findings were reported by Dr. Hee-Walther, NIMH Visiting Scientist, in the Journal of Neurochemistry.
Hamsters Elect Slate, Plan June Production

The R&W Hamsters, NIH's little theater group, elected officers on March 2 and made plans for an early summer production. They chose for the central play, "Skin of Our Teeth," a play by Thornton Wilder, now being held from 12 to 1 p.m. in the CC auditorium, and Wednesday and Thursday at Wilson Hall at the same hours.

The production is scheduled for the end of June.

Officers for the coming year are: O.E. L. Graber, OD, President; John W. Robinson, NIAID, Vice President; Judith Bunney, wife of Dr. William Bunney, Secretary; and Billy J. Sadesky, OD, Treasurer.

Yvonne Cooper, CC, was elected Property Custodian, and Erwin J. Lillegren, NIAID, is Publicity Chairman and Librarian.

INTERNATIONAL (Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Shannon and approved by the Office of the Surgeon General May 20, 1960, will be staff office of the Office of the Director, NIH. It will be responsible for:

- Coordinating all international activities of the National Institutes of Health;
- Advising the Director and the Surgeon General on matters relating to the international aspects of medical research and research training;
- Assisting the Institutes in the development of international programs; and for
- The central administration of all NIH research activities utilizing U.S.-owned foreign currencies.

It will also constitute the central point for NIH relationships with the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and other international research and scientific organizations.

Conducts Research

Dr. Cummings has been Chairman and Professor of the Department of Microbiology at the University of Oklahoma Medical School since 1959. In addition to his administrative and teaching duties there, he has conducted research in epidemiology, microbiology, and clinical medicine, and served as Consultant to the Veterans Administration and the Medical Research Foundation of Oklahoma.

From 1953 to 1959 he was Director of the Research Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration, where he was responsible for the administration of a $17 million medical research program and the coordination of research activities with other Federal agencies, including NIH, the Department of Defense, and National Science Foundation. Previously he was Chief of the Tuberculosis Research Laboratory at the U.S. Veterans Hospital in

Excess Property Exhibits Demonstrate
The Diversity of Equipment Available

James B. Davis, Chief of SMB (left), shows Dr. G. Burroughs Miler, Director of Laboratories and Clinics, OD, excess property exhibit on display in the Bldg. 1 basement corridor. Another exhibit is at the entrance to the CC cafeteria.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Two attractive exhibits illustrating some of the types of reconditioned equipment available through the Supply Management Branch, OD, are now on display here.

The exhibits are located in the basement corridor of Bldg. 1 near the elevators, and at the entrance to the CC cafeteria. They will remain in these locations until mid-March, and then be rotated throughout other NIH buildings. Both were designed by the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS.

Range Is Wide

Ranging from optical lenses to bulldozers, from chapel altars to file cabinets, the excess property items are obtained from NIH labs and offices, and sold at considerably below the retail value.

A search is being made now for sources of medical supplies and electronic equipment throughout the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense. A small charge is made for reconditioned equipment, and it must be put to official government use. Transportation charges must be paid on items obtained from other agencies.

Lists Circulated

The agent for obtaining and disposing of all excess property at NIH—the Property Unit, SMB—regularly circulates a list of wanted articles and of those available. Of the 500 to 700 items requested during the past year, over 80 percent were supplied by this method. In all, 65,000 items were received and issued during FY 1960.

Changing programs, reduction in staff, and ordinary wear and tear create the excess property. The need is brought about by growing programs, increased staff, and new laboratories or offices created in order to budget the items.

Mr. Grant during the past year has been on leave as Executive Officer of NIH to serve as Director of the Special Staff on Aging in preparation for the recent White House Conference on Aging.

For his work on this assignment, he was commended by the outgoing AHEW Secretary, Arthur S. Fleming. In 1939 he also received a Superior Performance Award from Secretary Fleming for his accomplishments in research administration.

Mr. Grant entered the Federal Service in 1942 as an employee of the Civil Service Commission and came to NIH in 1948 as Executive Director of Joint NIH-SEH Center

Dr. Fritz A. Freyhan, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, became Deputy Chief of the Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center in Charge of Clinical Studies on February 15.

The appointment was announced jointly by Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center, located at St. Elizabeths Hospital, is a joint research facility of the two institutions.

Research is Collaborative

At the Center, the staff of the Clinical Investigations Program of NIH is currently engaged in a collaborative research project with St. Elizabeths Hospital, aimed at studying the action and mode of action of agents which affect mental functioning with special reference to the problems of mental illness.

The Center is under the immediate direction of Dr. Joel Elkes, Chief of the CNRC and Director of Research for St. Elizabeths Hospital. Dr. Elkes also serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Research, NIH-SEH.

Native of Germany

Dr. Freyhan, born in Germany in 1912, has been an American citizen since 1943. He received his medical education at the University of Freiburg and the University of Berlin where he received his M.D. degree in 1937.

He entered psychiatric residency training at Delaware State Hospital, Farmhurst, Del., in 1940 and was associated with that hospital in various capacities for 20 years, becoming Clinical Director in 1951 and Director of Research in 1956. Since 1954, he also occupied the position of Psychiatrist Director of Delaware Hospital in Wilmington.

The research program developed by Dr. Freyhan at the Delaware State Hospital directed national and international attention to his work in psychopharmacology and brought invitations to address scientific and professional meetings both at home and abroad.

Secretary of the NIH Board of Civil Service Examiners.

In 1949 he transferred to NIH, where he became Administrative Officer in 1951 and Executive Officer in 1955.

He attended the University of Maryland and in 1938 received an LL.B. degree from Columbus College of Catholic University.
NIAID Counselors Meet Today and Tomorrow; Dine With Huebner

The NIAID Board of Scientific Counselors was scheduled to meet here today and tomorrow in sessions devoted to the research of two NIAID components: the Laboratory of Cell Biology and the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, under the direction of Drs. Harry Eagle and Karl Habel, respectively.

Dr. Doris J. R. Fels, Associate Director in Charge of Research, NIAID, will also review the Research Associate Program for the Counselors and will discuss the research experiences of the young physicians and scientists assigned to NIAID who have participated in this venture since its inception several years ago.

The Counselors have been invited to attend a dinner for Dr. Robert J. Huebner, Chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, to be held tomorrow evening at the nearby Naval Medical Center Officers Club. Dr. Huebner is scheduled to deliver the NIH Lecture later the same evening (at 8:15) in the CC auditorium.

DR. HUEBNER

(Continued from Page 1)

don viral and rickettsial disease problems includes the clinical description of the cause and mode of transmission of rickettsialps. In his epidemiological studies he has investigated Q fever, parainfluenza virus infections, and the natural history of polymavirus. He has conducted laboratory and field studies on adenosviruses and vaccine prophylaxis.

Dr. Huebner received national recognition through election in 1960 to the National Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and holds membership in numerous other scientific societies.

He is a member of the WHO Expert Committee on Virus Research, the NRC Committee Advisory to the U. S. Army Chemical Corps, the Advisory Committee on Respiratory Diseases of the American Thoracic Society, and the Committee on Enteroviruses of the National Foundation.

Dr. Huebner was a recipient of the Bailey K. Ashford Award of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of the Award in Biological Sciences of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

He has given many named lectures, including the Eli Lilly Lecture in 1957, and the Harvey Lecture and the Carl Puckett Lecture last year.

He holds two teaching appointments, as Clinical Assistant Professor, Infectious Diseases in Pediatrics, Georgetown University School of Medicine, and Visiting Lecturer in Microbiology, Harvard University.

A prolific writer, Dr. Huebner has to his credit a bibliography of more than 100 scientific articles.

Masur Gets Pinned

Webloo Scout Peter Bahn pins Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, during National Boy Scout Week. Peter is the son of Dr. Anita K. Bahn, Chief of the Outpatients Studies Section, Biometrics Branch, NIMH. Webloo is the highest Cub Scout classification.

Gray Ladies Graduate 19 at CC Exercises

Fifteen women from Montgomery County and four from Washington became Red Cross Gray Ladies at the Montgomery County Chapter graduation exercises held in the Clinical Center February 24. Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, extended greetings to the class and Mrs. Eric Collins, Montgomery County Chairman of Red Cross Volunteers read the Gray Lady pledge. Gray Lady pins were presented by Mrs. Mathew Sawtell, County Vice-Chairman.

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Clinical Center chaplains, and the color guard of the Red Cross Motor Service presented the colors.

The new Gray Ladies will serve as volunteers in the CC and other county medical centers, providing personalized service for hospitalized patients.

NHI Seeks Missing Book

A large red book, the Index Handbook of Cardiovascular Agents—Volume II, Part 1, compiled by Dr. Isaac Welt, has been lost while en route to the Bldg. 10 library from the office of Dr. Eleanor M. K. Darby, NHI.

Dr. Darby asks that anyone who knows of the whereabouts of this book call her at her office, Bldg. T-6, Rm. 2402, Ext. 3670.

Clopine, NIH Librarian, Transfers to VA

John J. Clopine, NIH Librarian since June 1959, transferred March 1 to the Veterans Administration to become the Assistant Librarian, Division of Special Services.

One of his first responsibilities in his new position will be to conduct a survey of information storage and retrieval possibilities among the 300 libraries in the VA hospital system.

Mr. Clopine had been with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the past four years. Before coming to NIH, to succeed Scott Adams as NLM Librarian, he was the Assistant Librarian in the departmental library serving the Public Health Service and the other DHEW agencies.

Mr. Clopine became Chief of the Library Branch, DRS, in April 1960, when the NIH Library was elevated to branch status in the Division of Research Services.

Dr. Malcolm S. Ferguson, recent appointee Chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, will be Acting Chief of the Library Branch pending the selection and appointment of Mr. Clopine's successor.

R&W Sponsors Concert By Dr. Kenneth Wolf

Dr. M. Kenneth Wolf, an NINDB Research Associate here two years ago, will give a piano recital in the Clinical Center auditorium on March 27 at 8:30 p.m.

The concert is the fifth in the 1960-61 series sponsored by R&W. Dr. Wolf's program will include works by Beethoven, Chopin, Scriabin, Debussy, and Liszt.

A man who pursues two full-time careers, Dr. Wolf studies piano under the late Artur Schnabel, and is a concert pianist and composer. He received his M.D. degree from Western Reserve University Medical School and is now on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. He returns to NIH occasionally as a Consultant.

Dr. Wolf has given piano concerts here twice previously. There will be no admission charge or tickets required for the concert.

LAUNDRY

(Continued from Page 2)

laundry will supply clothing for adult mental health patients if a doctor certifies that this is necessary.

The supply unit can't stock everything, and sometimes special items are needed—like monkey catchers. In this case, the four seamstresses of the Fabrication and Repair Unit will fill the gap and make the needed item. A monkey catcher is a canvas bag used to keep the handler from being bitten when the monkey is removed from its cage.

The fabrication unit also makes operating room linens of unusual sizes, special slipcovers and draperies for conference rooms, and even plastic mattress covers for metabolic patients.

All of this added up to more than 54 million pieces of laundry processed by this busy section during a recent seven-month period.

Chief of PHS Nursing To Address Meeting Of Mortar Board

Mrs. Lucille Petry Leone, Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service, will speak on "Public Health in the 1960s" at a meeting of Mortar Board in the Clinical Center auditorium next Monday, March 20, at 7:30 p.m.

The D.C. Chapter of the organization, a national honorary society for women, invites the attendance of staff members of PHS-NIH and their friends.

Mortar Board members and guests who wish to see the Clinical Center will gather in the lobby for a tour starting at 4 o'clock. They will have dinner in the cafeteria at 5:30 and reassemble in the auditorium at 7:30. Jane Showbee of NIAID is Chairman of Arrangements.

Heads Nursing League

Mrs. Leone is President of the National League for Nursing, a health organization with 23,000 individual members and more than 1,000 agency members.

In April she will represent the league at the convention of the International Council of Nurses, in Melbourne, Australia, and will confer with health leaders in other Australian cities, in New Zealand, and in Hawaii.

Win Nightingale Award

Before coming to the PHS in 1941, Mrs. Leone was Assistant Director of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing. During World War II she headed the Cadet Nurse Corps. She is a graduate of the University of Delaware, the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, and Columbia University, and holds eight honorary doctorate degrees. In 1959 she was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Committee of the Red Cross.