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Over 300 Scientists Attend 37th Meeting Of Parasitology Society

Over 300 scientists from the United States and abroad attended the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Parasitologists held June 11-16 at the Mayflower Hotel.

The meeting, held jointly with the Helminthological Society of Washington, was the first to be held in the Nation's capital.

More than 130 papers were presented at the week-long meeting, including several by NIH scientists. Among the reports were descriptions of the work of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemistry, the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research, and the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, all of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Participants Listed

NIAID scientists participating in the meeting included Drs. Paul P. Weinstein and Louis S. Diamond, co-chairmen of a discussion of "In Vitro Culture of Parasites"; Dr. Theodor von Brand, presiding officer of a session on "Nematodes—Physiology and Anthelmintics"; and Dr. Louis J. Olivier, chairman of the session, "General Cestodes."

Members of the Society also toured NIH and other area scientific institutions.

BULLETIN

The Surgeon General has announced the appointment of Dr. David E. Price, Deputy Director of NIH, as Deputy Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. He will succeed Dr. John D. Porterfield who retires July 1.

Dr. Price has been Deputy Director of NIH since April of 1960. Complete information will be published in the next issue.

Grant-Supported Work Under Way Is Listed In PHS Publication

The Public Health Service has issued a 680-page volume, the Research Grants Index, listing the scientists supported through its research grant program, and containing an index to the content of their work.

Since the Service supports about half of all the medical research in the United States, plus some in other countries, the Index is by far the most exhaustive compilation of its kind.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General, commenting on the publication, said, "The Research Grants Index is unique in providing reference to work in progress rather than to published scientific papers whose appearance may lag

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Self-Service Supply 'Store' Expected To Prove Boon to Busy Secretaries

The busy NIH secretary who suddenly discovers she has run out of bond paper in the midst of a rush typing project need no longer wait for a fresh supply to arrive from the Central Storeroom. Nor will she have to bother with the time-consuming job of filling out the requisition.

Beginning Monday, July 2, she can "shop" for her paper and other office supplies in much the same manner that she shops for her groceries—and save valuable time besides.

On that date the Supply Man-

agement Branch, under the direction of its Chief, James B. Davis, will open the first of several self-service "stores" planned for the NIH reservation.

Located in Rooms B1E40 and B1E42 of Building 31, the new store will be operated on a basis similar to that of the large food and drug chain stores.

Stock will be displayed on open shelves for selection, and wheeled baskets will be available for use if needed. After making a selection the "customer" will pass through a "check-out" or cashier

(See SUPPLY, Page 7)

Dr. Hueper to Receive \$10,000 Joint Award For Cancer Studies

Dr. Wilhelm C. Hueper, Chief of the Environmental Cancer Section, National Cancer Institute, will be the corecipient of a joint award of \$10,000 for outstanding scientific research on environmental causes of cancer at the 17th session of the United Nations General Assembly next fall.

Dr. Hueper shares the award with Prof. Leon M. Shabad, Head of the Cancer Research Department, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. Each will receive \$5,000.

Dr. Hueper is a recognized leader in research aimed at identifying cancer-causing agents in the environment and cancer risks of occupational exposure to chemical and radioactive agents.

He is the author of numerous research papers and the book Occupational Tumors and Allied Diseases, a standard text on the subject. In 1959 he received the Anne Frankel Rosenthal Memorial Award for Cancer Research from the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A Diplomate of the American
(See DR. HUEPER, Page 2)

Grants Audit Function Is Transferred to OAM

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, announced last Friday the transfer of the grants audit function from the Division of Research Grants to the Office of Administrative Management.

The move is designed to strengthen the audit function by making it independent of other grants management activities at NIH.

The Grants Audit Section will operate as part of the Financial Management Branch in the Office of Administrative Management.

10 Grants Bring Clinical Research Centers To 50

The intensive study of diseases in man through general clinical research centers will be furthered as a result of 10 grants totaling \$4,201,846 awarded by the Division of General Medical Sciences, it was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The grants, awarded to medical schools and research hospitals in five States, bring to a total of 50 the General Clinical Research Centers which have been established through the Division of General Medical Sciences under a program authorized by the Congress in 1960.

Precise Controls Needed

Dr. Terry explained that productive clinical studies of man and his diseases requires precise controls and observations of the patient, his diet, therapy, and necessary tests and procedures.

Since it is frequently impossible to conduct such studies in ordinary hospital wards, Dr. Terry said, the General Clinical Research Center program has been established to provide a special setting for clinical investigation in medical schools and other medical research institutions.

The new centers will be established at the University of California, San Francisco; Stanford
(See CLINICAL, Page 4)

325 New Parking Spaces Added Near Building 31

Parking facilities for approximately 325 cars will be added to the north end of the NIH reservation with the opening of a temporary parking lot adjacent to Building 31.

Located on ground formerly occupied by Building T-6, the lot will be in use until January 1964, when construction is scheduled to begin on a new wing to be added to Building 31.

the NIH Record

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DR. HUEPER

(Continued from Page 1)

Board of Pathology and of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, and a Consultant on Environmental Cancer to the U. S. Department of Labor, Dr. Hueper holds membership in a number of professional societies including the American College of Preventive Medicine and the American College of Pathology.

Other Winners Listed

Five other cancer researchers will be awarded prizes of \$10,000 each at the U. N. meeting. They are Dr. Ludwik Gross, Chief of Cancer Research, Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital, New York; Dr. W. R. S. Doll, member of the British Medical Research Council, London, England; Dr. Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Professor A. Lacassagne, Director of Research, Radium Institute, Paris, France; and the late Dr. George N. Papanicolaou who was Director of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute of Miami, Fla., at the time of his death last February.

Instituted in 1959

The United Nations General Assembly instituted this awards program for the international encouragement of scientific research into the control of malignant disease at its 14th session in November 1959.

The World Health Organization, which was given responsibility for recommending award winners, invited member states, national institutes, leading medical research authorities and the International Union Against Cancer to make nominations.

A meeting of WHO's Expert Committee on Cancer was convened last December to review 57 nominations, and winners were selected by the World Health Assembly on the basis of the Committee's recommendations.

You and Your Mail

The new issue of the NIH Telephone Directory has now been distributed throughout the reservation and to all other NIH employees.

A section of the Directory is devoted to Central Services, better known as the "yellow pages." This section provides a wealth of information to those interested in the many services available here.

We would like to call your attention to pages 122 and 142. The information on these pages will answer many questions concerning the distribution of mail and the preparation of certain materials for mailing.

Gives Mailing Tips

Page 142 is especially helpful to those using the mail to send chemicals and materials not usually sent through the regular mail.

In the March 27 issue of the *Record* this column commented on the preparation of registered mail. We would again like to stress the importance of *not* using transparent tape to seal the flaps of letters and other matter to be mailed. If you desire to use tape, brown gummed tape must be used.

Navy Band Announces Summer Concert Series

The U.S. Navy Band, under the direction of Lt. Anthony A. Mitchell, is presenting a new series of concerts this summer at the Capitol and the Potomac Watergate.

In a recent letter to Dr. Shannon, Lt. Mitchell extended a personal invitation to NIH employees to attend.

Concerts will be held twice weekly—Mondays at 8 p.m. on the East Plaza of the Capitol, and Thursdays at 8:30 p.m. at the Watergate. Admission is without charge.

The series, which began June 7, will continue through August.

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a year or more behind the work they describe.

"We hope in this way," he said, "to make an important contribution toward solving the mounting problem in science of keeping up to date on who is doing what, and where he is doing it."

Containing about 7,000 subject headings, including many general categories, the Index makes extensive use of cross-reference. An entry on thyroid gland diseases, for example, is keyed to "goiter," "hyperthyroidism," "hypothyroidism," "mongolism" and "thyroiditis." Project titles are listed under each heading and are keyed to an appendix giving names and addresses of the scientists and references to recent publications describing the projects.

Published Annually

The volume was prepared by the Research Documentation Section, Division of Research Grants. It will be published each year, with increasing use of automatic data processing techniques.

Copies have been distributed to science writers, NIH administrators and Information Officers, and NIH grantees and consultants. Others may obtain single copies by calling the Research Documentation Section, DRG, Ext. 4821.

The Index (PHS publication 925) is available to the public from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at \$4 per copy.

NIDR Director Receives Honorary D.Sc. Degree

Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, received the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, June 13.

He also presented the commencement address at graduation exercises of the University's Dental School, where he received his D.D.S. degree in 1934.

Dr. Arnold has been Director of the Dental Institute since 1953.



To keep pace with medical research terminology, William J. Holliman and Olive Gonzales, scientific reference analysts of the Research Documentation Section, DRG, review approximately 40 scientific terms daily for the new Research Grants Index. Most of the new terms are a result of development of new drugs and compounds.



Basic data for the Research Grants Index are recorded on tapes coded by perforations. Lynda Cahoon, Chief of the Research Documentation Section (left), and Ethel Crandall, supervisor of the tape typists, review a tape for processing by a second typewriter in preparation of camera cards. The cards are then photographed by a Listomatic camera to ready copy for the Index.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

NIH Scientists Clarify Loss of Blood Protein In Whipple's Disease

Scientists at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Cancer Institute have clarified the nature of hypoalbuminemia, an abnormally low content of the protein albumin in blood, associated with Whipple's disease. They have shown that low blood albumin results mainly from protein loss in the gastrointestinal tract and that this loss can be reversed rapidly by adrenocorticosteroid and antibiotic therapy.

Disease Is Grave

Whipple's disease is a grave metabolic disorder with loss of weight and strength characterized by a defect in intestinal absorption of fat. Hypoalbuminemia is frequently associated with the disease. In order to explore further the nature of hypoalbuminemia, the NIAMD-NCI scientists studied five patients to determine whether protein was lost in the gastrointestinal tract.

Intestinal protein loss was determined by intravenously injecting albumin labeled with radioactive chromium. Since chromium, whether free or bound to protein, is not absorbable by the intestine, the amount of radio chromium which appears in the feces is an index of the amount of albumin which leaked into the gut.

Role Is Significant

The investigators found that the patients with Whipple's disease lost between 1.3 and 22.1 percent of the injected labeled albumin in the stool, as compared with isotope (protein) loss of between 0.1 and 0.7 percent for 25 control subjects with normal serum albumin concentrations. This finding suggests that intestinal protein loss has an important role in the development of hypoalbuminemia. Impaired albumin synthesis may be a contributing factor, as revealed in other labeled albumin studies by the same NIAMD-NCI workers, using radioiodine.

Reported at Meeting

Previous investigations have shown that the administration of adrenocorticosteroids together with antibiotics brings about a remission of Whipple's disease. The present investigators, Dr. Leonard Laster and Dr. L. Frederick Fenster of NIAMD's Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch; Dr. John W. Singleton, formerly with the Branch; and Dr. Thomas A. Waldmann of NCI, now have demonstrated that with the onset of this therapeutic-induced remission, the

'Man Against Cancer' Exhibit Dedicated In Ceremony at Seattle World's Fair



Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the National Cancer Institute (left), and Dr. Thomas Carlile, President of the American Cancer Society, listen as U.S. Circuit Court Judge Homer T. Bone speaks at ceremonies dedicating the "Man Against Cancer" exhibit at the Seattle World's Fair. In 1937 Judge Bone, then a U.S. Senator from Washington, cosponsored the National Cancer Institute Act.

"Man Against Cancer," an exhibit commemorating the 25th anniversary of the National Cancer Institute Act and the first nationwide educational and fund-raising drive of the American Cancer Society, was formally dedicated at the Seattle World's Fair May 28.

The exhibit, which was shown in Washington, D. C., during April, will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the Coliseum on the Fair grounds through October.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the National Cancer Institute; Senator Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington; Dr. Thomas Carlile, President of the American Cancer Society; and actor William D. Gargan spoke at the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Gargan, an Acad-

emy Award winner, recently re-established his speech after undergoing a laryngectomy for cancer.

At the dedication a citation was presented to U. S. Circuit Court Judge Homer T. Bone, former Senator from Washington who cosponsored the National Cancer Institute Act in 1937 with Senator Magnuson who was then a member of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Ernest C. Siegfried, Victor Serino, and Dr. Frank Brancato, members of the staff of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Seattle, were among the guests at the dedication ceremony. The event received extensive newspaper, radio and television coverage in Seattle.

Grants Aid Water Studies

During the first three months of this year a total of \$467,300 in research grants was made to 40 college and university scientists by the PHS Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control in a continuing effort to find better technological ways to purify the nation's water sources and supply.

intestinal loss of protein subsides and the patients' blood albumin returns to normal levels. Their work was reported before the recent annual meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association.

NCI Investigators Find Proflavine-Hemisulfate Prevents Tumor 'Takes'

Proflavine-hemisulfate, a drug widely used in treatment of open war wounds, has been found to prevent tumor "takes" in wounds seeded with mouse tumor cells.

Research on this drug is part of a National Cancer Institute investigation to find techniques for improving cancer therapy.

Numerous experimental and clinical studies have investigated the possibility that at surgery a wound might produce local recurrence of the tumor. A positive correlation between the presence of tumor cells in wound washings and local recurrence has not been established.

Cell Presence Noted

A recent observation that tumor cells were present in the post-operative wound drainage of some cancer patients with negative wound washings made at surgery has encouraged investigators to persist in the search for effective tumoricidal agents that could be applied to the operative site.

Two transplantable mouse tumors provided the cells used in the present study. Suspensions of single cells and clumps, simulating the clinical situation, were inoculated into open axillary wounds of mice. Local irrigation with proflavine-hemisulfate one to two hours after seeding of the wounds was virtually completely effective in preventing tumor "takes."

Delay Reduces Effect

The effectiveness of the drug was markedly reduced if treatment was delayed up to 20 hours and if the wound was made hemorrhagic before the drug was administered.

The study was published by Drs. Seymour C. Nash, now at Georgetown University Hospital; Alfred S. Ketcham, Chief of the Surgery Branch, NCI; and Robert R. Smith, now at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., in a recent issue of *Annals of Surgery*.

Dr. Schmehl Is Speaker at Dedication Ceremony

Dr. Francis L. Schmehl, Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch, DRG, was a principal speaker May 25 at dedication ceremonies of the \$1.5 million research building of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, Calif.

Dr. Schmehl addressed an invited audience of 100 persons in the Lieb Amphitheater of the new 4-story building.

There are three things necessary for medical research in this age, Dr. Schmehl said: "Brilliant, creative people, well-equipped

buildings, and adequate and assured funds.

"In my judgment, your present situation seems to represent an excellent balance of all three."

A Health Research Facilities grant of \$214,050 was awarded from Fiscal Year 1961 funds to support construction of the new research building.

The structure contains more than 41,000 square feet of floor space dedicated to basic research in the medical sciences. It is said to be the most modern, best equipped laboratory of its size in the nation.

ACC Research Award Won by Dr. Costantin

Dr. LeRoy L. Costantin, of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology, recently received the Young Investigators' Award, presented by the American College of Cardiology.

The first such award was presented last year to Dr. Jere H. Mitchell, also of NHI's CP Lab.

The national award, which carries with it a prize of \$1,000 and a silver medal, was presented to Dr. Costantin for excellence and originality of research in the cardiovascular field.

Dr. Costantin was selected from among 10 finalists on the merits of his research, his research report, and his formal presentation of the report at the annual meeting of the American College of Cardiology in Denver, Colo., May 30. His prize-winning paper was titled "Extracardiac Factors Contributing to Hypotension During Coronary Occlusion."

A graduate of Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both in New York City, Dr. Costantin joined the NHI staff in July 1961.



Dr. Costantin

3 Institutions to Share \$261,768 in Grants

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has announced the award of health research facilities grants, totaling \$261,768, to the University of Buffalo School of Dentistry in Buffalo, N.Y.; and the Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University, both in Nashville, Tenn.

These awards, Dr. Terry said, complete the distribution of both the current appropriation of \$30 million allocated for Fiscal Year 1962, and the total amount of approximately \$180 million allocated thus far under the Health Research Facilities Program as the Federal share for health-related projects in the Nation.

The Program awards funds on a matching basis to nonprofit hospitals, medical and dental schools, schools of public health, and other institutions to build and equip health research facilities.

The Program, administered by the Division of Research Grants, was established for a period of three years in 1956, continued for three more years through FY 1961, and then extended by the 87th Congress for an additional year.

Grants are approved by the

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University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, Calif.; the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.; Albert Einstein School of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y.; University Hospitals of Cleveland (Western Reserve University), Cleveland, Ohio; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the University of Texas, Galveston.

One of the new centers (Stanford) is designed to concentrate on basic biochemical and physiological aspects of human growth and development through studies of premature infants. A unit of six bassinets will be set up in the pediatric and obstetric area of the Stanford Medical Center with special staff and equipment.

This represents the first general clinical research center of this particular type, according to Dr. Terry. Its sole concern will be for the basic problems of disease in premature babies.

Mortality Rate High

"Prematurity is the single most important cause of infant mortality," Dr. Terry pointed out, "and 50 percent of the deaths in the first month of life are due to it. For this reason the Stanford Center's study of the growth and development of the premature infant is particularly significant."

The Albert Einstein College of Medicine is also developing a new type of center with a program designed to study acute conditions, such as shock, trauma, burns, sepsis, and conditions arising during and after surgery.

"Through these programs," Dr. Terry said, "facilities and resources for controlled clinical research on a national scale are made possible. The research need not be oriented in the direction of any particular disease category. It is unrestricted in scope but is expected to be significant, meritorious, and associated with good quality medical care."

'Gone With the Wind' Scheduled June 23, 24

The last in the R&W-sponsored film series this season will be the screen classic, "Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, and Olivia de Havilland.

The film is scheduled to be presented June 23 and 24 at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium. There is no admission charge.

PHS Surgeon General upon the recommendation of the Health Research Facilities National Advisory Council.

Housing Is Excellent, Food a Bit Odd For Americans Stationed in Pakistan

A liking, or at least a tolerance, for goat meat is one of the things that an American stationed in Pakistan develops if he is in that country for any length of time.

This is one of the observations on life in Southeast Asia made by Robert S. Townsend, Administrative Officer of the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, East Pakistan, who recently returned to NIH for a two-week debriefing on activities at the Laboratory. Mr. Townsend has been in Dacca since January.

"Goat isn't too bad by the time the 'cook-bearer' gets through mixing a lot of onions and spices with it," Mr. Townsend said. "Other meats used extensively in Pakistan are buffalo and big-hump cattle meat. The latter is similar to range beef found in this country."

Homes Are Spacious

Living accommodations in Dacca are excellent, according to Mr. Townsend. Foreign personnel are housed in spacious modern apartment buildings and houses provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, one of the contributors to support of the Cholera Laboratory.

The city itself is an amalgam of several centuries, Mr. Townsend said. The newer parts are much like any up-to-date metropolis with wide streets, air-conditioned buildings, and model stores. In the older portions the typically Oriental mode of living prevails, with most of the shopping done in crowded bazaars.

Renovated EHS Quarters In CC Open for Service

Renovation of the Employee Health Service's quarters in the Clinical Center was completed last week and its services are again available to NIH employees in addition to the services provided by the quarters in Building 31.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of the Employee Health Service, urges all employees who work in Building 31 to continue to use the services of the North Employee Health Unit, located in Room B2B34 of that building, because their records will be maintained there.

Although the renovation has not added any space to the CC Health Unit, Dr. Lynch said he is pleased with the changes since they will provide greater privacy, a better flow of traffic, and more efficient use of the available space.

Servants are plentiful and, as in any Eastern country, inexpensive by American standards. A cook-bearer receives about 100 rupees a month — approximately \$20. A sweeper or housecleaner costs around 50 rupees a month. If he also launders, he is known as a sweeper-hamal and can command 60 rupees.

Every Western household is provided the services of a guard, or chawkidar. This is a courtesy service only, because, as Mr. Townsend emphasized, the Pakistani are an extraordinarily honest people despite severe food shortages and heavy rationing.

Dedicated in 1959

Located in a wing of the Institute of Public Health of East Pakistan in Dacca, the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory was dedicated in December 1959. Support for the Laboratory is provided by the Government of Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. American funds are allocated through AID and NIH.

Dacca was selected as the site for the Laboratory because cholera, which is epidemic throughout Southeast Asia, is endemic in Pakistan.

At present the only known effective treatment for the disease is massive saline injections. Continuing research at Dacca is planned with the hope of developing vaccines against this scourge.

DRG Reports Addition Of 3 Study Sections

The Division of Research Grants has announced the addition of three Study Sections (scientific advisory groups), bringing its number of Study Sections to 45.

The increase came about when the Mental Health group and the Environmental Sciences and Engineering group were divided into "A" and "B" sections, and Sensory Diseases was divided into two sections; Visual Sciences and Communicative Sciences.

Dr. Mordecai H. Gordon, Executive Secretary of the Mental Health Study Section for the past year, will administer Section A of that group, and Dr. Frank E. Freeman, who joined the DRG staff in April, will administer Section B.

Irving Gerring will administer both sections of Environmental Sciences and Engineering until an executive secretary is named for either A or B Section of the group.

The newly organized Visual Sciences Study Section is being administered by Dr. Marie A. Jakus, and the Communicative Sciences Section has been assigned to Frederick J. Gutter.

Dr. Mosettig, NIAMD, Dies of Heart Attack In Vienna, Austria

Dr. Erich Mosettig, 63, an organic chemist of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, widely known for his pioneer research on synthetic painkillers, died of a heart attack on May 31 in Vienna, Austria.



Dr. Mosettig

Dr. Mosettig had been a speaker at the recent International Congress on Hormonal Steroids in Milan, Italy, and had recently lectured before scientific groups in Israel and Vienna. He was to have delivered lectures in France and Germany early this month before returning here tomorrow.

Associated with NIH since 1939 and Chief of NIAMD's Steroid Chemistry Section since 1951, Dr. Mosettig achieved widespread recognition in his field by his contributions to early steroid research. The steroid compounds include body hormones and other important chemical substances which are involved in fundamental life processes and metabolic diseases.

Teaching Background

Born in Vienna, June 26, 1898, he received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Vienna in 1923 and stayed on as an instructor. In 1929 when a long-range study of drug addiction was begun by the National Research Council of Washington, D. C., Dr. Mosettig was called from Austria to work with Dr. Lyndon F. Small on the synthesis of morphine-like substances at the University of Virginia. He also served as professor of chemistry at the University before coming to the National Institutes of Health.

His work with anti-malarial compounds at NIH was instrumental in the development of a quinine substitute derived from the hydrocarbon phenanthrene.

Developed Synthetic Drugs

When the problem of an adequate source of the anti-arthritis hormone cortisone became pressing, Dr. Mosettig turned to the new and difficult field of steroid synthesis. Here his broad knowledge of chemistry was invaluable to the organization of a steroid laboratory, which he headed.

In the search for raw materials for the synthesis of steroid drugs, Dr. Mosettig aided in the discovery of stevioside, an agent 300 times sweeter than cane sugar. Stevioside is extracted from the

Increased Amphotericin B Dosage Seen Aid in Candida Endocarditis Treatment

Use of larger doses of amphotericin B for longer periods of time in the treatment of Candida endocarditis has been suggested as the result of clinical and pathological studies of this disease. Under the present treatment regimen, the fatal course of infection of the heart by Candida fungus is only temporarily modified.

The studies, made by the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; and the Pathologic Anatomy Branch, National Cancer Institute, comprise new material in a review of Candida endocarditis in the American Journal of Medicine.

Authors Named

Principal author of the review is Dr. Vincent T. Andriole, a USPHS Research Fellow now at Yale University. Coauthors are Dr. Howard M. Kravetz, who was a Clinical Associate with Dr. Andriole at NIAID at the time the study was made and is now a Clinical and Research Fellow, Allergy Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. William C. Roberts, NCI, and Dr. John P. Utz, NIAID.

The authors point out that cases of mycotic endocarditis have increased. The development of many cases in the course of intensive antibiotic and steroid therapy and its occurrence as a complication of cardiac surgery provide evidence of this. They note that 15 of the 39 adequately documented, pub-

lished cases of fungal endocarditis have involved species of Candida.

leaves of a South American herb. In 1951 he was a member of a team which found a simple method of converting tomatidine (found in leaves of tomato plants) into a substance from which hormones such as the sex hormone progesterone could be synthesized.

During this time he continued basic research on morphine substitutes, and in 1952 he and his colleagues discovered B-Methadol (NIH 4543), a synthetic painkiller which is as effective as codeine, without addiction liability.

Since 1923 Dr. Mosettig had contributed more than 115 publications in the areas of organic, alkaloid, and medicinal chemistry and also had a broad knowledge of chemotherapy in general, with primary interest in cancer, tropical diseases, and tuberculosis.

Dr. Mosettig's activities included scientific lecture trips to Europe and the Far and Middle East. An evening instructor in scientific German at NIH, he was fluent in French, Italian, and Russian. He was also an accomplished viola player and horseman.

Dr. Mosettig resided at 6615

First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He is survived by his wife, Anne, who was with him at the time of his death, and two sons, Michael and William.

The present report adds six Candida cases, which are presented in detail. Of these, five were observed at the Clinical Center, and one was observed at Walter Reed Army General Hospital. Identification of certain Candida cultures was confirmed by Drs. Chester Emmons and Herbert Hasenclever, Medical Mycology Section, NIAID.

The principal clinical difference between Candida endocarditis and bacterial endocarditis is the occurrence of large vessel embolism, a reflection of the large size of mycotic vegetations.

Differences Noted

The investigators noted that treatment with intravenously administered amphotericin B was effective in reducing the colony count and clearing the bloodstream of Candida organisms. However, the benefit was temporary and "the prognosis of Candida endocarditis must presently be considered to be uniformly fatal." The use of large doses of amphotericin B for longer periods of uninterrupted therapy is suggested until more effective therapy is discovered.

An addendum to a portion of the review cites the first case in which the patient was cured (tricuspid valve removed by open heart surgery), reported by National Heart Institute grantee, Dr. Jerome H. Kay *et al* in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Red Cross Bloodmobile To Be at NIH June 21

A Red Cross Bloodmobile Unit will be in Wilson Hall Thursday, June 21, from 9:15 a.m. to 1 p.m. to receive blood donations from NIH employees.

Stressing the need for maintaining an adequate supply of blood, Dr. Shannon said in a memo to all employees:

"In the ever-widening battle to save people's lives, blood is one of medicine's mightiest weapons. Unlike wonder drugs, it cannot be made synthetically. It must be manufactured in the human body. "The gift of blood," he added, "is a way for every healthy person to participate directly in the saving of a relative's or neighbor's life. Give today while you are a potential donor. Tomorrow you or yours may be potential recipients of this healing fluid."

Dr. Fox will be responsible for development of program efforts to stimulate States and localities to apply research findings that can be used effectively today in the control of heart disease.

Dr. Samuel Fox Named Assistant Chief in PHS Heart Disease Program

Dr. Samuel M. Fox, III, Assistant Director of the National Heart Institute, has been appointed Assistant Chief for Technical Development of the Heart Disease Control Program, Division of Chronic Diseases of the Public Health Service.



Dr. Fox

As a cardiologist and research investigator, principally in the physiology of blood-flow, Dr. Fox will serve as a communications link between the private and public health professions and the National Heart Institute and other research centers. He will also have responsibility for the development and guidance of the Program's field stations.

Consultant to NASA

Dr. Fox has been a consultant to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He has helped develop special apparatus used for measuring physiological functions of space pilots during flight, and served as a medical monitor for three Project Mercury missions.

Consultant to NASA

He is also a consultant in cardiology for the D. C. General Hospital, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at Georgetown School of Medicine, and Associate Director of the USPHS Cardio-Pulmonary Research Training Program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, all in Washington, D.C.

Native of Pennsylvania

Dr. Fox has been a commissioned officer in the U. S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps since 1957. A native of Andalusia, Pa., he attended Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia and Haverford College, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1947. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Native of Pennsylvania

His medical career began in Philadelphia hospitals. Since then he has served in the U. S. Navy with duty in London and Cairo. He has been Chief of the Cardiology Services of the U. S. Navy hospitals in Bethesda, Md., and Portsmouth, Va.

PHS-Conducted Studies On Water Fluoridation Published by NIDR

A new publication, Fluoride Drinking Waters, has just been published by the National Institute of Dental Research.

The 630-page volume reproduces 127 reports related to water fluoridation research conducted by Public Health Service personnel and consultants, and originally published in various scientific journals.

Covers Wide Range

Covering a wide range of epidemiological, laboratory and clinical investigations, the collection of papers contains basic information establishing fluoridation as a public health procedure for the control of dental caries.

The oldest article in the volume is a report by a Commissioned Officer of the Public Health Service who was stationed in Naples, Italy, in 1901. The majority of papers have been published since 1929.

For convenience, the compilation of reports is grouped according to such major investigative areas as the relation of natural fluoride waters to dental health, the control of dental caries by water fluoridation, topical fluoride treatment for dental caries control, and quantitative analysis and chemical reactions of fluoride in teeth.

Original Group Represented

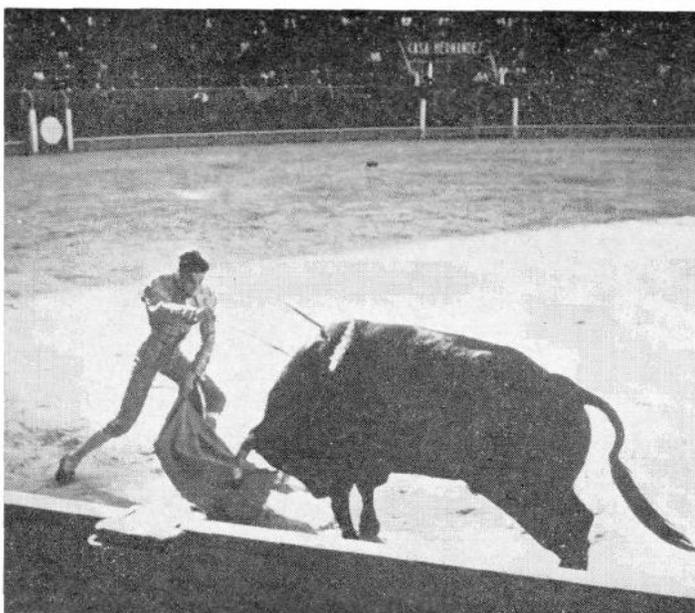
Edited by Dr. F. J. McClure, Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NIDR, the volume carries a preface by the Institute Director, Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr. It also includes the major contributions of the late Dr. H. Trendley Dean, the first Director of the Institute, and Dr. Elias Elvove, an outstanding contributor to fluoride analysis of water. The four were members of the original group of Public Health Service investigators studying the relation of fluoride to dental health, and its physiological effects.

NIH and other Government personnel may obtain single copies by calling the NIDR Information Office, Ext. 4261.

The publication (PHS Publication No. 825) is available to the public from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at \$3.50 per copy.

If requested by phone, the NIH Fire Department will remove unneeded gas cylinders and return them on 2-hour notice. It will also require, together with an appropriate provide any non-standard gas reate regulator and/or fittings.—Plant Safety Branch.

BULLFIGHT SCENE IS PRIZE-WINNER



This is a black-and-white reproduction of the color transparency, "Decisive Moment," made by Dr. Dieter Sussdorf, NCI, that won first prize in the recent NIH Camera Club competition.

NIH Camera Club Holds Its First Competition

A dramatic color photograph of a bull fight received highest honors in the photo competition held by the recently reorganized NIH Camera Club on May 21 at Wilson House.

The picture, "Decisive Moment," was made by Dr. Dieter H. Sussdorf, NCI, while he was on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca, just off the coast of Spain.

Second place went to Dr. Norman A. Sharpless, NIAMD, for "Ice," a photograph of an ice-encrusted rose. Paul Plumly, NIAMD, won third place with "Shoot the Works," a photograph of a brilliant fireworks display set against a smoke-filled night sky.

Dr. Sussdorf and Mr. Plumly, each with 32 points out of a possible 40, tied for the highest number of total points awarded.

53 Photos Entered

The competition—with 53 entries from 14 photographers—was the first held by the club. It was judged by Roy Perry, Chief of the Photography Section, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS.

An NIH Camera Club entry recently won the Gold Medal Award in the color division of the annual competition between the Greater Washington Council of Camera Clubs and the Baltimore Council of Camera Clubs. This is the first time that a GWCCC entry has won such a high honor in this intercity competition.

The NIH Camera Club, sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association, meets on the third Monday of each month for a planned informative program followed by the usual informal camera bugs' bull-session.

At the second meeting of the club, held last night (June 18), the members participated in a rapid review of basic elements of photography, including light, film speed, shutter and aperture settings, and use of a light meter.

The presentation was led by Vernon Taylor of the Photographic Section, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS.

Seeks Members

The club now has over 15 members and hopes to add more. "We are not a professional organization," said Dr. Sussdorf, the club's president. "We're mostly amateurs, learning photography together and having a good time doing it. Anyone who is interested in picture taking is more than welcome to join. A well-equipped darkroom for members will soon be ready for use in Wilson Hall."

Prospective members may come to the next meeting which will be held on Monday, July 16, at 8 p.m., in Room 9N226 of the Clinical Center.

The program will consist of a photo competition in the color transparency division. Black-and-white prints will not be judged but will receive informal criticism.

NHI Technique Lessens Calcific Emboli Hazard After Aortic Surgery

An effective technique for removing calcific debris arising from surgery to correct acquired diseases of the aortic valve, has been devised by National Heart Institute scientists.

In acquired diseases of the aortic valve, the valve leaflets and surrounding tissues are often densely calcified. Corrective surgery usually involves removing the calcific and fibrous material from the leaflets (debridement) or replacing them, partially or completely, with prosthetic devices.

In either procedure it is essential that all calcific debris be removed from the heart. Otherwise this debris may form emboli that can plug essential blood vessels and cause serious disability or death.

The technique is reported in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics by Drs. Andrew G. Morrow and W. Gerald Austen, of the NHI Surgery Branch.

Blood Is Filtered

Before initiating heart-lung bypass, the scientists pass a cannula to the tip of the left ventricle. During the operation, the aspirated blood is returned to the heart-lung machine, first passing through a bubble-filter trap that removes any debris.

When the aortic valve repair is completed, the flow from the cannula is diverted into the waste vessel. The aorta and left ventricle are then irrigated with several liters of saline while suction on the cannula is increased. After all saline and debris have been removed, the flow is diverted back to the heart-lung machine.

The scientists have used this technique successfully in 54 operations. After every procedure, calcific and fibrous particles in varying sizes and numbers turned up in the waste vessel; but none turned up as emboli in any of the patients.

COSTEP Member Wins Essay Contest Prize

Allen B. Cohen, a participant in last summer's Commissioned Officers Student Training Extern Program (COSTEP), has been awarded a prize by a pharmaceutical company for an essay dealing with experiments performed in the Radiation Branch, NCI.

The \$75 cash prize awarded annually for the outstanding essay on an original research problem by a member of the third-year medical class at George Washington University, was divided equally with another third-year medical student whose essay tied with Mr. Cohen's for first place.

DGMS Names Nichols Information Officer

Herbert B. Nichols, Information Officer of the U.S. Geological Survey, has been appointed Information Officer for the Division of General Medical Sciences, succeeding Daniel Bailey, now with the National Library of Medicine.

Mr. Nichols has been a science writer since he began free-lancing during his undergraduate years at Harvard University. For 18 years he was Natural Science Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and since 1949 has been with the Geological Survey.

For one year, 1954-55, he aided in the establishment of a public relations unit for General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady.

During that period General Electric succeeded in producing a man-made diamond, and Mr. Nichols handled the announcement of a new industrial product that received world-wide attention.



Mr. Nichols

Serves in Artillery

Upon his return to Washington he served a 3-year term as a member of the Board of Advisers to the News and Publications Service, American Chemical Society.

A native of South Norwalk, Conn., Mr. Nichols attended Suffolk Academy and in 1932 received his B.S. degree in biology from Harvard University.

He was commissioned in Field Artillery, U.S. Army, and for nearly five years during World War II served in Panama and China as a commander and staff officer in artillery units.

In 1956-57, as Lieutenant Colonel USA (Res), Mr. Nichols was an observer for Admiral Richard E. Byrd during the Weddell Sea Expedition (Deep Freeze II), and in 1959-60, joined the Bellinghousen-Amundsen Sea Expedition (Deep Freeze 60) as official observer for the Secretary of the Army.

Wins Westinghouse Award

A member and former President of the National Association of Science Writers, Mr. Nichols is also on the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Geological Society of Washington, the Explorers Club of New York, the Bond Astronomical Club at Harvard Observatory, and the Vermont Botanical Club. In 1946 he was co-winner of the George

Toxoplasmosis, Schistosomiasis Studies In Israel, Egypt Sponsored by NIAID

Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Associate Director in charge of Intramural Research, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Dr. Leon Jacobs, Chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, are in Israel to assist in setting up a collaborative research project on toxoplasmosis. Financed by PL 480 funds, the project will be administered by the Office of International Research.

The NIH scientists will confer in Tel Aviv with Dr. E. Eylan of the Israeli Ministry of Health and Dr. Saul Adler of the Hebrew University, who will work with Dr. Jacobs on the project which is expected to extend over a 3-year period.

Alexandria Meeting Planned

Following the Israeli conferences, Dr. Davis will meet with Dr. William B. DeWitt, also of LPD, in Alexandria, Egypt, to make arrangements for a PL 480 project on schistosomiasis.

Worldwide in distribution, toxoplasmosis is a long-term research interest of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. In 1960, at the request of the New Zealand government, Dr. Jacobs studied the disease in sheep in that country, where it represents a major agricultural problem, causing

SUPPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

line as in any super-market.

Initially, the store will stock between 450 and 500 items of office supplies, forms, and envelopes, representing those most frequently requested from Sections V and VII of the NIH Supply Catalog. Other items will be added if warranted by demand.

The only requirement for shopping in the store is the possession of a charge plate to be issued by SMB to Institute and Division Administrative Officers, who in turn will designate those authorized for their use. For accounting purposes and to facilitate the checking of orders, the charge plate will be embossed with the name of the purchasing office and its allotment and project number.

The new store will be open Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Its use is not restricted to employees of the general office building. Occupants of other NIH buildings, both on and off the reservation, may utilize its facilities.

Westinghouse Award of the AAAS for "distinguished service to science in the field of journalism."

abortion or early death of newborn lambs.

In Israel the scientists will study toxoplasmosis in humans and in livestock. Serological and skin test surveys of native Israelis will be compared with similar surveys in the immigrant population. Serological and parasitological surveys will also be made in sheep, cattle, and chickens.

Reports to WHO

From Israel Dr. Jacobs will travel to Switzerland and Germany. In Geneva he plans to confer with WHO officials on parasitic problems, and in Germany will visit the universities of Bonn and Giessen to discuss toxoplasmosis research.

Egyptian collaborators on the schistosomiasis project will be Drs. A. F. Sherif and H. H. Salem of the High Institute, Alexandria.

In a pilot study, investigators will treat entire village populations with anti-schistosome drugs at sub-curative levels.

To Study Villages

Villages exposed to schistosomiasis will be chosen for study as individual units in areas where there are presently no drug trials and where snail eradication or other control measures are not in effect.

After the project is under way, Dr. DeWitt expects to return to Egypt at intervals over a proposed 4-year period to confer with the resident collaborators.

Initial planning of both projects is expected to be completed early in July after which the NIH staff will return to Bethesda.

Annual Barbershop Sing Scheduled for June 28

The 7th annual NIH program of barbershop harmony by the 70-man Singing Capital Chorus will be presented Thursday, June 28, at 8 p.m. in the 14th floor auditorium of the Clinical Center.

The chorus consists of members of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc.

The chapter's smaller 24-man rhythm chorus, the Precisionists, and several quartets will also appear on the program which is being produced by Robert L. Campbell, Publications and Reports Section, NIMH.

NIH employees, CC patients, and their families and friends are invited to attend. There is no admission charge.

Dr. Edelhoach Awarded ATA Van Meter Prize

Dr. Harold Edelhoach of NIAMD's Clinical Endocrinology Branch was awarded the 1962 Van Meter Prize of the American Thyroid Association, Inc., during the Association's recent annual meeting in New Orleans.



Dr. Edelhoach

Dr. Edelhoach received the \$500 prize for his paper, "The Iodination of Thyroglobulin Studied with a New Spectrophotometric Method for Iodo-amino Acid Analysis."

He reported on a procedure developed to determine simultaneously the concentrations of iodoamino acid residues in thyroglobulin, the iodine-containing protein of the thyroid gland. His spectrophotometric method eliminates the necessity of first breaking down the protein and isolating specific amino acids. Furthermore, the optical analysis is accomplished rapidly on a small amount of protein with routine instrumentation.

This is the second year in succession that NIAMD scientists have won the Van Meter Prize, presented annually for the best manuscript covering original and unpublished work on the thyroid. Last year's prize was awarded to Drs. James B. Field and Ira Pastan.

DRG Exhibit Is Popular At Science Meetings

DRG's exhibit, "Grant and Award Programs of the Public Health Service," has been shown at five national conventions and traveled nearly 10,000 miles since last September.

Constructed by the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., the exhibit displays the areas of financial support available from the Public Health Service: research grants, program grants, research training and fellowships, and health research facilities construction grants.

Two interchangeable series of slides are used with the exhibit. One series, "How a Research Grant Is Made," illustrates the review and appraisal of applications. The other explains the Career Development Program, the categories of eligibility, and the various types of grants and fellowships.

In cooperation with the Instrument Shop, DRS, Dr. Sidney Cherrick, NIAMD, has developed a satisfactory substitute for the highly hazardous glass watering tube—a stainless steel non-drip design.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVE MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS JUNE 14



Recipients of group awards for Superior Accomplishment, pictured in this and the right-hand column, include (l. to r.) Mary Ann Welsh, Jacqueline M. Drake, and Helen K. Kerr of the Copy Preparation Unit, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS



Lillian G. Killgo and Evelyn N. Thomas of Collaborative and Field Research NINDB



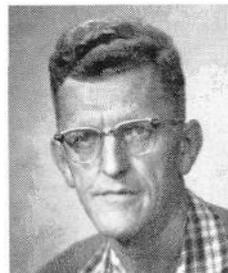
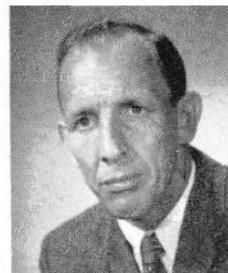
Gertrude Roman, Virginia Lehr, Virginia Faucette, and Lois Tabler of the Research Grants Section, Extramural Programs Branch, NIAID



William L. Poole and Leidy D. Zern of the Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR

Recipients of individual awards for Superior Accomplishment are (l. to r.) top row: Miguelina B. Lee, Program Analysis Section, EPB-NIAID; Katherine E. Steele, Medical Mycology Section LID-NIAID; Eleanor Wyatt, Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID. Middle row: Marion H. Young, Employee Health Service, CC; Eugene P. Tassone, Laboratory of Psychology, NIMH; Norwood N. Simmons, Intramural Research, NIMH. Bottom row: Carole Barclift, Financial Management Branch, OD; Sara L. Haimes, Research Grants Review Branch, DRG; and Martin L. Jeter, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS. Award winners not pictured are Howard F. Brubach, Laboratory of Physical Biology, NIAID; and Frederick B. Kraft, Jr., Environmental Services Branch, DRS, recipients of surprise awards; and Harvey Akins, Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID, Chamblee, Ga., not present for the ceremony.—Portrait photos by Ed Hubbard.

Recipients of individual awards for Beneficial Suggestions, pictured at right, are (l. to r.) top row: Judson Robinson, Pharmacy Department, CC, and Ola R. Chamberlain, Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, PEB-DRS. Bottom row: William M. Cissel, Electric Shop, PEB-DRS, and Robert E. Margraf Paint Shop, PEB-DRS. Bryan M. Hestekin, Rocky Mt. Laboratory, NIAID, Hamilton, Mont., winner of a Beneficial Suggestion award, was not present for the ceremony.



Sybil L. Overdorf and Noreen A. Lynch of the Career Development Review Branch, DRG



and Evelyn Clagett, Kay Gallic, and Sylvia Rosenblot, also of the Extramural Programs Branch, who worked with the Research Grants Section. George M. Tallent and Edward T. Oertli of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., recipients of a group award for Beneficial Suggestion, were not present for the ceremony.—Group photos by Sam Silverman.