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 on “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.

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 Management 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 B1E2 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.

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.

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 coreipient 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

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 NIH.

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 require 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 1)
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.

GRANTS INDEX
(Continued from Page 1)

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.
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 radiodine.

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 Pfeiffer 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

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 continued effort to find better technological ways to purify the nation's water sources and supply.

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 suggested investigators to persist in the search for effective antitumoridal 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.
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 Daaca, East Pakistan, who recently returned to NIH for a two-week de-briefing on activities at the Laboratory. Mr. Townsend has been in Daaca since January. "Goat isn't too bad by the time the 'cook-house' man starts mixing a lot of onions and spices with it," Mr. Townsend said. "Other meats used extensively in Pakistan are buffalo and big-hump beef. The latter is similar to range beef found in this country."

Homes Are Spacious

Living accommodations in Daaca 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 B2834 of that building, because their records will be maintained there.
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.

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

As a cardiologist and research investigator, he is interested in the physiology of blood-flow, Dr. Fox will serve as a communications link between the public and private 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 flight, and served as a medical monitor for three Project Mercury missions.

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 Annapolis, Md., 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.

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 Service of the U. S. Navy hospitals in Bethesda, Md., and Portsmouth, Va.

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Dr. Mossettig, NIAID, Dies of Heart Attack In Vienna, Austria

Dr. Erich Mossettig, 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. Mossettig 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 head of NIAID'S Steroid Chemistry Section since 1951, Dr. Mossettig achieved widespread recognition in his field by his contributions to early steroid research. The steroid compounds include hormone bodies 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 became an instructor. In 1929 when a long-range study of drug addiction was begun by the National Research Council of Washington, D.C., Dr. Mossettig was called from Austria to work with Lyndon F. Smedley 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.

It's 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. Mossettig 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. Mossettig aided in the discovery of steviolose, an agent 300 times sweeter than cane sugar. Steviolose is extracted from the leaves of a South American herb.

In 1951 he was a member of a team which found a method of converting thebaine (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 substances, and in 1952 he and his colleagues discovered b-methadone (NIAID 4549), a synthetic painkiller which is as effective as morphine, without addiction liability.

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

Dr. Mossettig had attended scientific lecture tours 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 had accomplished violin player and horseman.

Dr. Mossettig resided at 6615

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 injection of infection of the heart by Candida fungus is only temporarily modified.

The studies, made by the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, were also an Associate with Dr. Andriole at NIAID and is now a Clinical and Research Fellow, Allergy Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. William C. Roberts, NIH, and also had primary interest in cancer.

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, published cases of fungal endocarditis have involved species of Candida.

The principle 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 Medical Center. Identification of certain Candida cultures was confirmed by Drs. Chester Emmons and Herbert Hasenclever, Medical Mycology Section, NIAID, who found that the fungus invasion 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 is effective in reducing the colony count and clearing the bloodstream of Candida organisms. However, the benefit was temporary and "the chief of the Chief of Staff" must presently be considered to be uniformly fatal. The use of larger 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 (triangular 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."

First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He is survived by his wife, whom he said, in the time of his death, and two sons, Michael and William.
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 treatments 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 Elvore, 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.

NHI and other Government personnel may obtain single copies by calling the NIDR Information Office, Ext. 1261. The publication (PHS Publication No. 825) is available to the public from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 50 cents per copy.

If requested by phone, the NHI Fire Department will remove unneeded gas cylinders and return them on 2-hour notice. It will also go to a given residence, in an emergency, provide any non-standard gas regulator and/or fittings—Plant Safety Branch.

NHI 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 NHI Camera Club on May 21 at Wilson House.

The picture, "Decisive Moment," was made by Dr. Dieter Sussdorf, NCI, that won first prize in the recent NHI Camera Club competition.

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 NHI Camera Club competition.

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 External 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 annualy 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

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 agreement 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 this country, where it represents a major agricultural problem, causing 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 Laboratories of Bonn and Giessen to discuss toxoplasmosis research.

Egyptian collaborators on the schistosomiasis project will be Drs. A. F. Siref and H. H. Sa leh 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 small 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.

Dr. Edelhoch Awarded ATA Van Meter Prize

Dr. Harold Edelhoch of NIMD'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. Edelhoch received the $500 prize for his paper, "The formation 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 Opportunities, the procedures of eligibility, and the various types of grants and fellowships.

In cooperation with the Instrument Shop, DRG, and the Communicable Disease Center, NIMD, 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.

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: Carol E. Carlsmith, 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, Chambly, Ga., not present for the ceremony.—Portrait photos by Ed Hubbard.

William L. Peale and Leidy D. Zorn of the Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR.

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

Recipient's 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. Martin, Pint Shop, PEB-DRS. Bryan M. Hostekin, Rocky Mt. Laboratory, NIAID, Hamilton, Mont., winner of a Beneficial Suggestion award, was not present for the ceremony.

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

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

and Evelyn Clagett, Kay Gallic, and Sylvia Rosenblat, also of the Extramural Programs Branch, who worked with the Research Grants Section. George M. Tallent and Edward T. Oort 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.