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TO : M. W. Boyer, General Manager

DATE: September 11, 1953

FROM : John C. Bugher, M. D., Director
Division of Biology and Medicine

407576

SUBJECT: MONTHLY STATUS AND PROGRESS REPORT, AUGUST 1953
DIVISION OF BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

SYMBOL: BMA:RON

Transmitted herewith is the Monthly Status and Progress Report for this Division covering the month of August 1953.

Enclosure:
Report

CC: J. H. Burchard

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MONTHLY STATUS AND PROGRESS REPORT

Division of Biology and Medicine

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1953

Weapons Test Activities

Radiation Telemetering - OPERATION CASTLE. In connection with the coming series of test operation in the Pacific, participation of Division operating personnel has been requested by Joint Task Force 7 in order to make use of the radiological telemetering equipment of the Commission. The telemetering system which was first employed in the 1953 spring test series is to be used at fixed locations in areas of expected high radioactive contamination so that radiation intensity measurements may be supplied safely and quickly. Such data are necessary after a detonation in order to determine the earliest time of safe entry for recovery parties at the locations.

Research Activities

Effect of Toxic Substances on Cells. (UNCLASSIFIED) Since the effects of toxic materials on body tissue differ, it is necessary to understand the mechanism of action of these poisons on the body tissues at the cellular level. A unique study, which has been under way at the University of Rochester Atomic Energy Project, is concerned with the intimate dependence of the cell's metabolic activities on the special properties of the cell surface. This work indicates, at least in the systems studied, that some of the cell's most essential bio-chemical conversions take place without the entrance of the ingredients into the interior of the cell. Evidently, this is accomplished by action of enzymes which are fixed at the cell surface so that they can act on outside substances without leaving the cell and without the entry of the substances upon which they act.

Most of the work on this project has been with yeast cells and their turnover of organic phosphates, compounds which are of primary significance in the metabolism of carbohydrates. Uranium ions form a complex with certain groups (probably polyphosphates) on the surface of the yeast cells, and do not pass through the surface. Yeast so complexed with uranium fails to carry out the initial steps in sugar metabolism. Molybdate and tungstate in low concentrations similarly inhibit surface phosphatases and prevent the splitting and utilization of sugar phosphates

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in the medium. Analysis of the cell potassium, and study of the potassium-hydrogen exchange across the surface, have shown also that the stimulation of fermentation by the potassium ion involves only the most peripheral layers of the cell. This stimulation does not depend on any change in the internal potassium level or the rate of its exchange, but only on the external potassium-ion and hydrogen-ion concentrations. The most ready interpretation of these observations is that the phosphohexokinase reaction (initial step in glucose fermentation) actually takes place in the external medium immediately in contact with the enzyme at the cell surface. Experiments in progress indicate that a similar arrangement prevails for a number of the subsequent steps in the carbohydrate metabolic system. Application of these processes will be extended to the study of cellular phenomena to other micro-organisms, and to the organs of higher animals as the diaphragm and the intestine.

Mechanisms of Virus Infection. (UNCLASSIFIED) The mechanisms of virus infection are being investigated by a research group at the University of Colorado. The virus under study is the bacteriophage which destroys the common colon bacillus. Although the bacteriophage is a rather specialized type of virus whose behavior is not necessarily characteristic of all viruses, it is unusually convenient for laboratory study, since the infective processes can readily be followed in test tube mixtures of the virus and the host bacteria.

In such mixtures, the virus rapidly penetrates the bacteria cells and reproduces itself at the expense of the host cell materials. The bacterial cell finally ruptures and releases large numbers of bacteriophage to infect other bacteria, and this process continues as long as the bacteria supply lasts. The results of these experiments using radiation as a tool to alter the virus and its physiological effects have been making considerable contributions to the understanding of the basic physical mechanism of this infective process, as regards (1) the attachment of the virus to the bacterial surface; (2) the local breakdown of the surface and penetration of the virus into the interior; and (3) the basis for the different specific immunities of the several strains of bacteria to the several strains of bacteriophage.

Radiation Effects in Animals. (UNCLASSIFIED) Experiments at Oak Ridge National Laboratory are in progress to determine the biological effects of neutrons as compared with X rays in mice, guinea pigs, and rats. Cyclotron-produced neutrons and 250 KVP X rays were used to

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Civil Defense Activities

Proposed Industry Analysis Project. (UNCLASSIFIED) Meetings have been held recently with the firms of Civil Defense Research Associates and Union Carbide and Carbon, Inc., to discuss the feasibility of a project submitted by Civil Defense Research Associates. The project was proposed in order to meet industry needs for criteria on protective measures applicable to plant building and plant complexes, and for new structures. This stems from requests which CDRA has received from representatives of several important industrial organizations to assist in obtaining information on resistive construction, dispersal, materials, camouflage, security measures and other information which would, in case of emergency, tend to reduce injuries to personnel and improve probability of continued production. Under such a plan, CDRA proposes to act as coordinator between the Commission and industry so that the receipt of pertinent information may be expedited for those in need for immediate use. The Federal Civil Defense Administration and possibly state civil defense organizations will be invited to contribute in this work and will be kept informed of progress.

The importance of the project warrants continued discussions, and consideration will be given as to whether recommendations for official AEC assistance will be made.

Federal Civil Defense Research Objectives. Research projects of the Federal Civil Defense Administration connected with the effects of atomic detonations are necessary to adequately provide assistance in civil defense protective measures. The Commission has been asked to give guidance in establishing these research objectives, and also to discuss the proper utilization of funds appropriated for this research to FCDA. Under current FCDA policy, any expenditures for civil defense research by other agencies were to be reimbursed by FCDA through funds thus appropriated to them by Congress.

Accordingly, the problems were discussed at a meeting of Commission representatives, Federal Civil Defense, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Corps of Engineers-U. S. Army, and Bureau of Yards and Docks-U. S. Navy. Specifically, FCDA requested direction concerning (a) information on effects of atomic detonations now included in scientific and technical reports of past test series, and (b) the most efficient procedures to obtain such information. A special interest was indicated in shelters to give protection near Ground Zero (up to levels of 2,000 p.s.i.); dispersal of shelters and population; industrial, commercial, residential, and educational structures. Also, FCDA is giving consideration to the policy of: Retaining a consultant or consultants to review literature

and make recommendations for further field test participation; and To accept a longer warning period (1 or more hours) to initiate tactical dispersal of people to shelters.

General

Specialized Training Programs. (UNCLASSIFIED) The exigent problems in the field of health physics related to atomic energy extend beyond the supply of presently trained and available personnel. Consequently, the various specialized training programs inaugurated by the Commission in previous years will be continued. The programs include:

1. Industrial Hygiene. This program is now in its second year and is being administered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies during 1953. Eight candidates have been selected for one year of academic training to begin this fall. The first year's program in 1952 included four trainees who have completed the course of study.

2. Industrial Medicine. In the field of industrial medicine, eight applicants have been assigned for study during the 1953 academic year, as follows: University of Rochester - 4; Harvard University - 3; and the University of Cincinnati - 1. A second year of in-plant training at an AEC or contractor installation is offered after completion of the courses. Direction of this training will be handled by the University of Rochester.

The previous year's training included five candidates who finished the course of academic study. Two of these are now taking in-plant training for a year - one at Fernald plant (Cincinnati) and one assigned to work at both Brookhaven and Hanford. Two others are taking additional clinical training, and one has voluntarily discontinued the program.

3. Radiological Physics. Applicants are now being reviewed for radiological physics fellowships for special study in radiation protection and hospital physics. Administration of the program is under the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, and approximately 75 candidates will be selected for study in the coming academic year. The groups will begin training at one of the three locations, with no more than 25 at each: the University of Rochester, with field training at Brookhaven; the Vanderbilt University, with field work at Oak Ridge; and at the University of Washington in Seattle in cooperation with Hanford Works.

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