

Dr. Benjamin Duggar, Discoverer Of Aureomycin, Is 80 Years Old

Pearl River, N. Y.—Dr. Benjamin Minge Duggar, who discovered the antibiotic "wonder drug" aureomycin, will be 80 years old on September 1. He is considered one of the world's outstanding scientists.

Born in Gallion, Ala., in 1872, Dr. Duggar recorded his greatest scientific achievement after he was forced by state law to retire from the staff of the University of Wisconsin, where he taught botany, at the age of 71.

But the indefatigable Dr. Duggar was not content to sit in the shade and reminisce, so he came to Lederle Laboratories, here, in early 1944 to join in developing penicillin and to take a hand in the new antibiotic drug research.

Thus began one of the most inspiring stories in modern medical annals.

Penicillin was being produced by a large mold and Dr. Duggar wanted to search the smaller molds for other antibiotic drugs. Hundreds of samples of soil where these molds are most plentiful, were sent to him at Lederle.

Into the picture there came in due time teams which included chemists, bacteriologists, pharmacologists and other specialists who are important in experimental medicine.

For three years, the scientists continued their tiring, plodding search, testing tens of thousands of cultures, experiencing disappointment, then starting their search anew.

Then one day, an interesting, golden-colored mold appeared. Could this be "it"? Could this be the end of all their tedious searching?

This new mold was labeled A-377, a rather unexciting designation, and test tube experiments were begun immediately. The results were absolutely amazing! This new mold very effectively prevented the growth of Staphylococci, streptococci, and a variety of rod-shaped germs called bacilli.

This latter observation was the most important, for while other antibiotic drugs were effective against staph and strep germs, here was evidence that this new mold was producing an antibiotic which might have a wider range of action against infectious diseases in man and animals.

These results stimulated the Lederle team to increase activity. The next step was to see if this new antibiotic, named by Dr. Duggar, Streptomycin aureofaciens, could be isolated in a relatively pure, active and inexpensive form.

Teamwork and patience, combined with modern equipment and the best technical skill available, soon proved that it was practical to isolate this new drug. Still more encouraging, early experiments showed that in reasonable concentration it was not toxic to animals. Laboratory tests continued at a rapid rate and soon it was learned that aureomycin had an effective range of action much greater than anyone had anticipated.

It was then discovered that this new antibiotic was effective against bacteria, certain large viruses and germs which cause typhus and typhus-like diseases. The latter lie, in form and size, midway between the viruses and bacteria.

Lederle scientists also learned that aureomycin was effective when administered orally, eliminating the needle injection method usually used for penicillin.

With all this information in hand, the scientists then began world-wide clinical tests of the new antibiotic—and the results were startling! More and more uses for the drug were uncovered and documented.

After more than a year of further tests, the scientists were ready to give the new drug their O. K. In 1948, three years after Dr. Duggar started his quest, the most versatile of all the antibiotic drugs for combatting diseases

WEAR STAYFOAM BONELESS GARMENT FOR SUPPORT, POSTURE, COMFORT AND STYLE.

PHONE 8-5170

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
AND
Dry Cleaners
QUALITY • SERVICE
408 ROXBORO STREET
DIAL 6959

"LABOR'S WAY"

THE JOB TO DO

- HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR ALL
- ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED
- END EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION
- RAISE AND EXPAND SOCIAL SECURITY
- SAFEGUARD CIVIL LIBERTIES
- ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR ALL
- END FILIBUSTERING
- REPEAL TAFT-HARTLEY

THE JOB DONE

- 16,000,000 WORKERS ORGANIZED
- MINIMUM WAGES MAXIMUM HOURS
- GREATER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- COMBATTING TOTALITARIANISM AT HOME AND ABROAD
- PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

goes on night and day. And Dr. Duggar is still in this never-ending search, working in his new laboratory seven days a week, and often at night.

In 1891, at the age of 19, Dr. Duggar received his Bachelor of Science degree from Mississippi A. and M. College, and the following year he took his Master of Science degree at Alabama Polytechnical Institute (Auburn). In 1894, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University, and the following year he earned his Master of Arts degree from that school.

In 1898, he earned his Ph.D. in Mycology and Plant Physiology at Cornell University. Several years of research abroad followed this schooling. During his long career, Dr. Duggar has taught at Radcliffe College, Harvard, Cornell, University of Missouri, Washington University in St. Louis, and the University of Wisconsin, where he is Emeritus Professor.

In 1944, he was honored with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Missouri.

Dr. Duggar was married in 1901, and following the death of his first wife in 1922, he was married again in 1927. He has four daughters, two sons and 13 grandchildren.

Damage Suit Barred In Sale Of Home To Man

Los Angeles—The United States Supreme Court decision declaring race restrictive covenants unenforceable in the courts has been used to protect white property owners who sell homes to Negroes in a ruling handed down here by Justice Paul Vallee of the District Court of Appeals.

The decision was in response to a damage suit filed by neigh-

bors against a white woman who sold her property to a Negro family although she had previously signed a restrictive agreement. The case was dismissed in the lower court and appealed to the District Court of Appeals where it was argued by Loren Miller, chairman of the West Coast legal redress committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Miller had entered the case at the request of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch.

In handing down his ruling, Justice Vallee said "that of the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, none is clearer and few more vital than the right to buy a home and live in it. Racial discrimination is inherent in race restrictive covenants. The purpose and impact is to prevent the use or occupancy of real property by non-Caucasians, to segregate non-Caucasians—that and nothing more."

FULLER BRUSHES FOR ALL FULLER BRUSH COMPANY ARTICLES
Contact
MISS F. E. ROSSER
504 Dupree Street
Durham, N. C.

STRAIGHTEN your HAIR
10 MINUTES!
a Waterproof Job

USE ONLY

KONGOLINE
AT ANY GROCERY STORE

STILL LEADING!
for 32 CONSECUTIVE YEARS

For Straightening Shorter Strands (W 18 & below)

REGULAR 4 oz. 45¢
SMALL 2 oz. 25¢
LARGE 8 oz. 85¢

MADE IN U.S.A.
KONGO CHEMICAL CO., Inc. NEW YORK

TEAM UP with your boy

A wise father encourages his son to cultivate habits that will insure a bright future; one of the most important—the habit of saving money in the bank.

Mechanics And Farmers Bank
DURHAM AND RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Ebony Reports On "How To Live To Be 100"

Several of the more than 400 Negroes in the United States today who are over 100 years old give formulas for their amazing longevity in the current issue of EBONY Magazine.

EBONY presents their advice, good natured suggestions and a variety of opinions in a fascinating and heart-warming article. Despite the weight of ages which has stooped many a back and furrowed many a brow among these centenarians, a number of them are in unusually good health, says EBONY.

Rev. John Greene, 103, of Neptune, New Jersey says, "Plenty of good food and sunshine is the secret of a long life." Nancy Merriam, 110, of Chicago believes that "Hard work is the only way to live past 100". Born a free woman in Southern Illinois, Mrs. Merriam often saw Abraham Lincoln. Betty Talley, 108, of Nashville, Tennessee says that people should "live right and do right

to live long."

Also included among those pictured are: Mr. William A. Reynolds, 101, and Mr. Dempse Powell, 101, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jane Young, 105, and Mrs. Amelia Morris, 103, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Louise A. Smith, 101, and Mrs. Eliza Knox, 102, of Detroit, Michigan; Rev. Isom Morgan, 108, of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Hannah Davidson, 109, of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Ann Miles, 100, of

Cleveland; Mrs. Docia White, 100, of Kansas City, Kansas; and Mr. Fountain A. Hughes, 104, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Due to the increase in life expectancy in Negroes—from 43 years in 1900, to 62 years for women and 57 years for men, today—EBONY predicts there should be 1,000 Negro centenarians in the U. S. in 25 years.

Chinese Philosopher, Austrian Chemist To Join NCC's Faculty

A Chinese philosopher and an Austrian chemist will be among the members of North Carolina College's faculty for the 1952-53 school year.

Dr. Sing Nan-Fen, a former assistant to the late Dr. John Dewey, the noted educator, is the philosopher, and Dr. Adolphe Furth, who earned his Ph.D. at the University of Vienna, is the chemist. The two scholars are among a group of new faculty members who will be on hand when orientation starts at NCC on Sept. 17.

Dr. Furth is coming to NCC from Assumption College in Worcester, Mass. He has been teaching there since 1948. Prior to that time he was engaged in chemical research for commercial concerns in this country and in Europe. From 1924 until 1938 he was with the Oesterreichische Chemische Werke in Vienna, 1938-1940, Union Chim-

ique Belge, Brussels, Belgium; 1941, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; 1942 Westchester Chemical Corporation, New York City; and from 1942-1948, I. P. Thomas and Son, Camden, N. J.

Dr. Fen, who was born in China, is now teaching at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in a summer term. He has been teaching at Howard University, Washington, D. C., for the past two years.

The young Chinese scholar was educated in China and at the University of Chicago and Columbia University. He received his doctorate at Columbia in 1950.

In addition to his work in philosophy, Dr. Fen has done considerable translation from Chinese to English and from English to Chinese. He worked

during 1940 and 1941 as translator for the Ching Chon Book Company in China. From 1941-1945, he was translator for the Institute of Translation of the Western Philosophical Classics. He later worked for the National Institute of Eastern Asia.

Dr. Fen has published studies in several nationally known philosophical journals. Among his publications are "Situation as an Existential Unit of Experience," "On Being and Being Known," and "Present and Representation: A Discussion of Mead's Philosophy of the Present." These articles appeared in "Philosophy and Phenomenological Research."



"DON'T USE SUCH LANGUAGE, IF YOU WISH OTHERS TO STOP USING IT."

See for yourself why LUCKIES TASTE BETTER!

FOR A CLEANER, FRESHER, SMOOTHER SMOKE...

Be Happy-Go LUCKY!

PRODUCT of The American Tobacco Company
AMERICA'S LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARETTES

How to prove to yourself Luckies are made better—to taste cleaner, fresher, smoother

Strip the paper from a Lucky by carefully tearing down the seam from end to end. Be sure it's from a newly opened pack, and that you don't dig into the tobacco. Then gently lift out the tobacco cylinder.



Here's why Luckies taste cleaner: You can see that Luckies hold together without crumbling—without loose ends to get in your mouth and spoil the taste. Lucky Strike remains a perfect cylinder of clean tobacco—round, firm and fully packed.



Here's why Luckies taste fresher: Note how free Luckies are from air spaces—those "hot spots" that give you a hot, harsh taste. Luckies' long strands of fresh, good-tasting tobacco give you a fresh, smooth smoke.



Here's why Luckies taste smoother: L.S./M.F.T., Lucky Strike means fine tobacco—fine, light, naturally mild tobacco. So, for a smoke that's cleaner, fresher, smoother, for truly mild tobacco, for a cigarette that tastes better...make your next carton Lucky Strike!