Thai King Praises NIH ‘Hot War’ Against Disease

Speaking at the dedication of the new Division of Biologies Standards Building on June 30, King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand stressed the importance of international cooperation in the fight against disease and paid tribute to the humanitarian objectives of the NIH.

"It is fortunate," he said, "that medical science recognizes no national boundary and human endeavor knows no artificial bounds."

Referring to the role of NIH he said, "The Institutes are in fact waging a war—a hot war and not a cold one—a war against disease waged for the benefit of all mankind."

Termed Noble Struggle

He termed the new building "another powerful arm for use in that noble struggle" and congratulated the Institutes upon "their acquisition of this additional modern weapon."

King Bhumibol, in this country with Queen Sirikit for a brief state visit, was asked to participate in the dedication ceremonies because of his role in promoting health measures in his own country and his interest in the SEATO-NIH Cholera Research Project.

He spoke before an audience of more than 1,000 invited guests, including Congressional and Government leaders and Thai officials.

Congressmen Participate

NIH Director Shannon delivered a brief address of welcome and PHS Surgeon General Burney introduced the guests and speakers.

Senator Hill of Alabama emphasized the role of medical research in promoting international cooperation and understanding.

"Today," he said, "medicine and medical research offer the one great opportunity for cooperation and for understanding among the nations of the world. Medicine speaks a universal language—it speaks to all peoples in all lands.—(See DEDICATION, Page 7)
August 2 Paycheck First to Show Raise

The NIH Record

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Editor .....................................................E. K. Stabler
Associate Editor ..........................................Elizabeth D. Mok

Staff Correspondents
Elaine Johnson, NCI; Robert Hinkel, NIH; Kathryn Mains, NIAID; Lillie Bailey, NIAMD; John Kley, NIDR; Lucille Furman, NIMH; Pat MacPherson, NINDS; Elsie Fahrenthold, CC; Mary Henley, DBS; Janet Gallagher, DGMS; Phyllis Snyder, DRG; Jean Torgerson, DRS.

SALARY INCREASE TABLE—CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949*

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Campaign Launched by EHS For Detection of Glaucoma

The NIH Employee Health Service is launching an all-out campaign to help employees fight the common sight-destroying disease, glaucoma.

Within the next few days every NIH employee over age 56 will receive a card from EHS offering him the opportunity to request a scheduled appointment for a glaucoma detection test. The test is quick and painless.

Glaucoma is an insidious condition of the eye that occurs most frequently in persons over age 40, and if not detected and treated, can lead to blindness.

Million Losing Sight

It is estimated that nearly a million persons in the United States are slowly losing their sight from glaucoma because of ignorance and neglect.

There are two major kinds of glaucoma—acute, the kind that is usually so painful it sends the patient to a doctor almost immediately; and chronic, the kind that creeps up on people and robs them of their sight without warning, without pain.

This chronic variety of the disease is the kind EHS is equipped to detect. All positive and suspicious cases will be referred to private ophthalmologists.

Hoping for a widespread response to its announcement, EHS has made it as easy as possible for employees to arrange for this important test.

When you receive a card from EHS, all you need to do is indicate with a check mark if there is a history of glaucoma in your family, then return the card. This indicates your interest.

Danger Signals Cited

Later you will receive another card informing you of the date and hour of your appointment. The test requires only about two minutes.

Here are some of the danger signals of glaucoma: blurred or foggy vision; early morning headache; glasses which don’t seem to help, even new ones; seeing rainbow-colored rings around lights at night; trouble in getting used to darkened rooms; and, a family history of glaucoma.

Having any of these symptoms does not necessarily mean that a person has glaucoma. Some other less serious eye troubles could be the cause. On the other hand, it is important to remember that there may be no signs at all. This is why the glaucoma detection test is so important.

NIH Provides Summer Training Ground For College Students to Learn, Earn

By Tim Gorman

NIH Summer Employee

A task force of about 400 students has invaded the NIH reservation for the summer months.

Arriving on the scene with relatively little commotion, this year’s crop of summer employees has begun to attack the backlog of work in the labs and the offices.

The program is conducted at NIH as an aid to essential work and to provide students with experience in the hope of interesting them in medical research careers.

Many Become Permanent

The summer program provides these students with an excellent opportunity to gain knowledge and experience in a scientific research organization while earning part of their school expenses. Many receive additional experience and will eventually become part of the NIH permanent work force.

As in the previous years, there were many more applicants than available jobs. This summer there was a ratio of four applicants to every one appointed. This year’s appointments number approximately 100 more than in 1959.

Jobs Diversified

About 200 of the present appointees are assigned to work in the laboratories and related areas. Forty-five are serving in the Commissioned Officer Student Training and Extern Program (COSTEP), while more than 150 are working as typists and stenographers in the various offices.

The positions filled by students include statistical clerk, medical biology technician, medical aid, laboratory helper, and laboratory animal caretaker. A few have been appointed as student trainees or assistants in biology, chemistry, and statistics.

In the past, the “campaign” of the summer task force has been successful. Judging by the strong beachhead established by the group this year, and the many favorable comments, the campaign will again be a success.
Strontium-90 Hazards Stimulate Interest in Ca and Sr Behavior

Possible hazards associated with the ingestion of Strontium-90 from fallout have stimulated interest in the biochemical behavior and metabolism of calcium and strontium in calcified tissue.

Dental investigators at National Institute of Dental Research and the American Dental Association's Research Division, National Bureau of Standards, have now reported on studies of the comparative fixation of Ca and Sr by synthetic hydroxyapatite.

Strontium when taken into the body is a bone-seeker and like calcium becomes incorporated into the bones and teeth. In laboratory experiments devised by Dr. R. C. Likins, Mr. H. G. McCann, and Dr. D. B. Scott, NIDR, and Dr. A. S. Posner, NBS, smaller synthetic crystals of radioactive calcium and strontium were introduced in equal quantities into solutions of calcium phosphate out of which synthetic hydroxyapatite was crystallized. By varying the precipitation conditions a number of "tagged" samples were produced with crystal sizes ranging from 20 to 4000 millimicrons.

Measurements Taken

Geiger counter measurements of the relative amounts of the two isotopes present showed there was a progressive discrimination against strontium deposition as the crystals increased in size. The smaller, more quickly formed crystals had approximately the same ratio of Sr to Ca as the original precipitating solution. However, experiments to determine the distribution of these radioisotopes within the crystal showed a preferential concentration of Sr at the surface.

These results on synthetic materials using radiotracers may lead to a clearer understanding of the comparative uptake of calcium and strontium in the calcified tissue of the human body. Bone crystals, which resemble in size the very smallest synthetic calcium phosphate mentioned above, have already been shown to show a small but measurable discrimination against the incorporation of Sr as opposed to Ca in a series of experiments on laboratory rats. Current continuation studies of the differential uptake and retention of Ca and Sr in the mineral portion of the exoskeleton of certain lower animals may provide an even better understanding of the biochemical behavior of these ions.

Parasitic Diseases Studied By New Diagnostic Method

The discovery by two National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases scientists that filarial worms may be visualized by a simple fluorescent method in a patient receiving tetracycline offers new diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities in the campaign against parasitic diseases.

Dr. John E. Tobie, Acting Chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, and co-investigator Dr. Henry K. Beye of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation have published a detailed description of the work leading to this finding in the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Investigation of the phenomena was based on the knowledge that tetracyclines fluoresce a yellow-gold color when exposed to ultraviolet light, and on their recent study showing that this series of antibiotics is deposited in filarial worms in vitro. The patient under study was a 15-year-old female with so-called fugitive swellings on both trunk and extremities. Examination of a blood sample confirmed the presence of unsheathed microfilariae of Acanthocheilonema perstans.

Twenty-four hours after an initial dose of tetracycline (given 1 gram daily by mouth), the patient was placed in a dark room and her skin fluoresced with an ultraviolet hand lamp. Linear, yellow-fluorescent streaks were seen over many parts of the body. When traced at intervals over a 6-hour period, these appeared to migrate in a circular fashion over a 5 to 6-inch area.

From these observations, it seemed evident that the worms had selectively taken up a considerably larger amount of drug than the surrounding tissues, which prevented only the usual blue-gray auto-fluorescence of uninvolved skin areas.

According to the scientists, the selective concentration of tetracyclines by microfilariae and adult worms in host tissues may provide two therapeutic possibilities. For one, these antibiotics may themselves have some antifilarial effect, since the treated microfilariae survived less well under ultraviolet stimulation than did the untreated specimens.

Second, it may be possible to combine some active antifilarial compound with tetracycline to permit a greater and more rapid concentration of antifilarial drug in worms within the host tissues.

Since the tetracyclines can be localized and visualized in worms by fluorescent methods, this might serve as an effective tool in studying the mode of action of these drugs.
A tray of food is inserted into an autoclave attached to a Reyniers tank in the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. By this means food for the germfree animals is sterilized before being introduced into the germfree unit.

Research Effort Intensified in Fight Against Eye Disease and Blindness

It has been estimated that blindness costs the United States $500 million a year. However, this is only a small fraction of the temporary or permanent disability resulting from eye diseases. No statistical data can estimate the importance of visual function to the development and welfare of the population.

Complete statistics are not available, but the following facts are known: 350,000 persons are legally blind; 1,500,000 are blind in one eye; millions of Americans have eye defects and need glasses; and an estimated 1,000,000 persons have visual defects which do not prevent them from engaging in a gainful occupation. In adults, blindness often means loss of jobs, grave financial problems, and complete emotional and social adjustments. These grave problems concern the individual, the community, the State, and the total economy.

An outstanding development in the treatment of glaucoma is the use of the drug timolol maleate (Timoptic). This drug is a beta-blocker that reduces intraocular pressure by decreasing the production of aqueous humor.

New Project Initiated

A new project was initiated this year to evaluate the effectiveness of this drug on patients with glaucoma.

Valuable new techniques for diagnosing certain types of glaucoma have been reported in the past year by Institute grantees. The results of an 8-year survey of more than 1,000 patients with glaucoma have shown that early onset of the disease is the most significant factor in determining the course of the disease.

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**Improved Oral Surface Anesthetic Developed by NIDR Investigators**

The search for a better surface anesthetic for patients with severe, acute, and chronic ulceraions of the oral soft tissues has been continuous, because eating, speaking, and overall comfort are severely compromised in these patients.

During the course of studying the anesthetic properties of certain antihistamine compounds, Dr. I. I. Ship, Clinical Investigations Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, Dr. A. F. Williams, Dental Department, Quantitative Center, and Mr. B. J. Osheroff, Pharmacy Department, Clinical Center, found highly suggestive evidence that a combination of the pharmacologic effects of cyclomeline hydrochloride and diphenhydramine hydrochloride would produce an anesthetic agent with low toxicity and low sensitization, rapid onset with favorable depth and duration, and favorable accessory properties, such as taste and smell.

Dyclonine hydrochloride is made by Pitman-Moore Company and diphenhydramine hydrochloride is made by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.

To obtain confirmatory data on the effectiveness of this experimental agent, an isotonic solution containing 0.5 percent of each drug was studied for anesthetic potency and duration in 45 patients experiencing various painful oral conditions.

Onset and duration, as well as depth of anesthesia, toxicity and other side reactions, were investigated. Solutions were self-administered, and patients were questioned and examined periodically throughout the course of the study ranging from 7 to 540 days.

Results showed that onset of effective anesthesia occurred within three to seven minutes following topical application or when used as a mouthwash. The depth of anesthesia had considerable range and persisted for periods of one to two hours in all but one patient who reported an allergic reaction to the compound.

No significant toxic effects were detected during the clinical trials. Self-administered 15 minutes prior to meals, before bedtime and during other painful periods in the day, this topical anesthetic was readily accepted by patients as an effective medication for the relief of pain.

The studies were reported in *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, and Oral Pathology*.

**DGMS Supports Grant For Statistics Session**

The Division of General Medical Sciences is supporting a research training grant the third annual graduate summer session "Statistics in the Health Sciences," now being held at the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The program is designed to meet some of the educational and training needs of men and women engaged in work in health and health-related agencies. Approximately 80 students are attending the six-week session, which began on June 16. Statisticians, epidemiologists, senior public health personnel, professional workers, graduate students, researchers, and teachers are among those taking part.

Courses are offered in Statistical Methods in Public Health; Management of Health Agency Records; Biostatistics in the Health Sciences; Demographic Methods in Public Health; Registration and Vital Records; Advanced Biostatistics in the Health Sciences; Statistical Methods in Epidemiology; Sampling Techniques in the Health Sciences; Statistical Methods in Biological Assay; and Dietary Surveys and Appraisal in Epidemiologic Research. Maximum registration for credit is two courses and a lecture series.

**NCI Scientists Report On Cancer Cell Work**

National Cancer Institute scientists have reported the latest results of a continuing study of the significance of cancer cells in blood.

Blood from 376 cancer patients provided the source material for the study. Specimens of peripheral blood or venous blood draining the tumor site at the time of operation were examined by quantitative technique described by NCI scientists about two years ago for processing human whole blood in order to permit the study of the activity of small fibers or of long-term vesicles, which might expand this work to the uveal problem in the future.

The work is reported in a recent issue of *The Journal of Biophysical and Biochemical Cytology*.

**EYE DISEASES**

(Continued from Page 5)

The work is reported in a recent issue of *Experimental Neurology*.

More than 10,800 cases of leprosy have been reported in Kenya Colony within the last 10 years. Thirteen percent of the lepers have recovered naturally.

**New Technique Devised for Slide Preparation**

Portions of 8-day posthatched chicken pancreatic acinar cells stained with a saturated solution of monobasic lead acetate for 10 minutes, showing selective staining of ribonucleoprotein granules. (IZ = immature synagone granules, GV = Golgi vesicles, M = mitochondria.)

Scientists of the National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Biology have reported a simplified method of staining thin sections of biological material with lead hydroxide for electron microscope studies. Essentially the technique consists of staining specimens with lead acetate in solution and then exposing them briefly to ammonium hydroxide vapors. Drs. Albert J. Dalton and Robert F. Zeigel, who reported this work found that electron micrographs taken of specimens prepared in this way were at least equal in resolution and contrast to those obtained by the more involved procedure of staining with a solution of lead hydroxide, described about two years ago in the scientific literature.

The work is reported in a recent issue of *The Journal of Biophysical and Biochemical Cytology*.

**EYE PRESSURE**

(Continued from Page 4)

EYE PRESSURE

(Continued from Page 4)

of body chemistry leading to degeneration of the light sensitive membrane. An understanding of these conditions depends on accurate knowledge of the intimate structure, chemistry, and function of the retina.

The unique facilities of the Institute are making it possible to study for the first time in humans the response of the eye of normal as well as color-blind individuals to various forms of light stimulation.

Closely allied with this problem are the basic research studies on the response of the eye of the horseshoe crab, selected because of the eye's extreme simplicity in relation to the complex structure of the human eye.

In other basic research investigations, guinea pigs are being immunized to their own lens, corneal epithelium, and vitreous, and the tissues are homogenized with Freund's adjuvant to enhance antibody production. It is planned to study the immune responses to the cornea and lens in certain dermatoses, which might expand this work to the uveal problem in the future.
New Method Will Speed Research On Drug Action

Research into the action of anti-depressant drugs and their effect on body mechanisms will be speeded up by a new chemical assay developed by scientists at the National Institutes of Health.

An unusual chemical substance, kynuramine, synthesized by a new and rapid route by NIH scientists and made available to researchers through a contract negotiated by National Institute of Mental Health's Psychopharmacology Service Center, has been put to use for measuring the activity of the enzyme monoamine oxidase which plays a significant role in body metabolism. This enzyme acts upon pharmacologically active amines and exercises a regulatory function peripherally as well as within the central nervous system.

Interest in MAO Inhibitors

Some of the drugs that have proved to be useful in the treatment of depressed patients are also known to have an inhibiting effect on the action of monoamine oxidase. It is not known whether there is a relationship between the inhibiting effect of these drugs on monoamine oxidase and their effectiveness in the treatment of depression. This is an area of research, however, in which there is great interest and vigorous investigation at the present time.

The new technique will greatly facilitate such research efforts. Procedures previously used for measuring monoamine oxidase enzyme activity depended upon difficult and somewhat tedious measurements of the oxygen uptake or substrate amine disappearance. Cumbersome analytical methods are involved in the measurement of amine disappearance. The measurement of oxygen uptake requires manometric assay procedures which also have certain limitations.

New Method Is Rapid

The new assay using kynuramine utilizes a spectrophotometric method which makes it possible to determine rapidly and accurately the disappearance of kynuramine or the formation of 4-hydroxykynu­rmine (to which kynuramine is converted as a result of monoamine oxidase activity).

The new method can be applied to crude tissue extracts and appears to be a highly suitable tool for the assay of monoamine oxidase activity.

The new method was developed by Dr. Herbert Weissbach, Thomas E. Smith and Sidney Udenfriend.

NIDR Geneticist Serves With Nutrition Team Making Chilean Survey

The Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense conducted a nutrition survey in Chile from March 26 to June 1960. Dr. Carl J. Witkop, Jr., Chief of the Human Genetics Section, Clinical Investigations Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, served as dental investigator on the special team composed of 14 American scientists and 14 Chilean health officers.

During the period of study (punctuated by destructive earthquakes in Chile) approximately 18 locations were visited, where food samples, dietary histories, and blood and urine samples were collected for analysis. In addition, a total of 1900 dental and 10,000 medical examinations were made. Dietary and dental-surveys, and clinical examinations will also be made. Those recently obtained from similar epidemiological studies in India, Alaska, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Peru, and Vietnam, where ethnic, geographic, and climatic conditions as well as dietary habits vary widely and are in marked contrast with those seen in this country.

Findings Vary

Significant among the findings in Southern and Central Chile was the relatively high incidence of both caries and periodontal disease, the latter being associated with the prevalence of heavy calculus deposits. In contrast, it was found that examinations made in North-central Chile, including the City of La Serena, that caries and periodontal disease was not prevalent, the former being associated with a high incidence of dental caries and periodontal disease.

In observations of oral congenital anomalies it was found that non-fluoride white opacities of the teeth occurred less frequently in the Chilean population than in comparable U.S. population groups.

In addition, Torus Mandibularis, a bony outgrowth on the inside of the mandible, seen in about 15 percent of U.S. populations was found in only one individual in those examined in Chile. Torus Palatinius, a bony overgrowth of the hard palate, common in this country, was rarely seen in Chile.

Hormone Mechanisms Studied In Relation to UFA Release

Recent studies at the National Heart Institute have explored the mechanisms whereby fatty acids are stored in the body's fat depots as triglycerides (neutral fat) or are released from these depots as fatty acids. The aim of the studies was to meet the body's energy requirements. The studies sought to clarify the mechanism or mechanisms by which four hormones—epinephrine, norepinephrine, ACTH, and glucagon—stimulate UFA release from adipose tissue.

Triglycerides, the form in which most fats are stored in the body, are neutral esters formed by the combination of three molecules of fatty acid with one molecule of glycerol. The triglyceride can in turn be broken down to yield three molecules of UFA, an important metabolic fuel during the fasting state. The latter process is known to be subject to a number of hormonal controls.

Effects on Tissue Studied

Seeking to clarify the nature of these hormonal controls, Dr. Martha Vaughan, of the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, studied the effects on adipose tissue of four hormones shown by others to stimulate the release of UFA: epinephrine, norepinephrine, ACTH, and glucagon. Dr. Vaughan found that hormonal stimulation of UFA release was accompanied by increased uptake of glucose by the tissue and by stepped up phosphorylase activity.

Phosphorylase is an enzyme which breaks down glycogen, the principal energy source which is stored as glycogen in the liver, the resulting glucose can be released into the blood by action of the enzyme phosphatase. However, phosphatase is not present in adipose tissue, so that the small amounts of glucose resulting from phosphorylase activity must be used locally, either as a source of energy or for conversion into fatty acids and triglycerides.

The fact that all four hormones stepped up phosphorylase activity at the same time that they stimulated UFA release suggested that the hormones might control UFA release by a common mechanism. Phosphorylase is not the common denominator, however, since previous work at this laboratory had shown that serotonin, a hormone which increased phosphorylase activity, did not stimulate UFA release.

But the increased phosphorylase activity produced by ACTH in adrenal tissue and by epinephrine and glucagon in liver does have a common denominator—cyclic 3,5 adenyl monophosphoric acid. The compound is produced by other tissues to stimulate the accumulation of this compound, which in turn increases active phosphorylase. It is probable that the compound may play a role in hormone-stimulated UFA release, perhaps by affecting reactions in addition to that producing increased phosphorylase.

These findings were reported at the last meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists—W.E.S.

POLIO VIRUS

(Continued from Page 4)

inoculated muscle was the only way is could be prevented.

An additional requisite for virus strains to be used in live polio vaccine is stability of low neurovirulence characteristics during vaccine production and human passage. Dr. Baron reported on current DBS studies of such stability during laboratory and human passage of vaccine strains.

The results to date of these continuing studies indicate that 1) the temperature character as determined by plaque systems is very often correlated with monkey neurovirulence; 2) minor laboratory manipulation of the vaccine strains often results in marked alteration in the virulence characteristics; 3) virus obtained from stool examinations of persons fed vaccine virus exhibited a high frequency of increased monkey neurovirulence.

Results of these studies might be applied as additional criteria for selection of strains for oral vaccinates.
Dr. Fremont E. Kelsey Named to DGMS Post

Dr. Fremont E. Kelsey, formerly professor of pharmacology and Chairman of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of South Dakota School of Medicine, has been appointed to a staff position in the Research Grants Branch of DGMS. Dr. Kelsey has published a number of papers on lipid metabolism, chemotherapy of malaria, drug metabolism, biosynthesis of radioactive drugs, the use of radioactive isotopes in medical diagnosis and therapy, and a textbook of pharmacology, now in its fourth edition.

He received his B.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1935 and his Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University of Rochester in 1939.

DEDICATION
(Continued from Page 1)

and a victory in medicine by any nation is a victory shared by all nations and by all mankind.

"I am convinced," he said, "that medicine, with its resources and influences fully mobilized, can do more for permanent peace than all the billions of dollars being poured into the armaments race."

Representative Fogarty of Rhode Island, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, recalled Dr. Shannon's first appearance as NIH Director before that committee four years ago.

At that time, Representative Fogarty said, Dr. Shannon "brought to the attention of the committee the accomplishments and expanding responsibilities of the newly formed Division of Biologics Standards."

Accomplishments Praised

"I was particularly impressed," he said, "with the explanation of the ever-expanding range of diseases to which biological products may be applicable and of the kinds of new biological products—particularly in the field of virology—that seem to be destined to emerge in the future."

Representative Fogarty termed it "almost prophetic that Dr. Shannon should have pointed up the oft-times unrecognized function—the research function—of the Division of Biologics Standards."

He praised the accomplishments of DBS during the intervening period, when the new building was being planned and constructed.

"The Division," he said, "despite its cramped quarters and limited laboratory facilities, has not only continued to meet its responsibilities for safe and pure vaccines and other biologicals reach the public, but it has brought into being a basic and developmental research program that has produced many significant results."

Representative Laird of Wisconsin called attention to the fact that DBS, since its establishment five years ago, "has had tremendous and increasing responsibility in the health protection field. It is gratifying to me, as I am sure it is to the American people," he said, "to note how well this responsibility has been fulfilled."

"Thanks to the dedicated work of the staff and personnel of this division," he continued, "we and our physicians know that the 'shots' given to protect our children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio, and the blood that may be used to pull any of us through a life-threatening emergency, are both safe and effective."

In his address, Dr. Roderick Murray, Director of DBS, reminded his hearers that, "It was just 58 years ago that the United States Government assumed the responsibility for the control of biologic products in this country," with passage of the Biologics Control Law on July 1, 1902.

"The complexity of today's roster of vaccines, sera, and antitoxins," he said, "makes it difficult for us to realize that the 'germ theory' of disease is scarcely more than 100 years old."

He pointed out that, "Today there are 285 specific biologic products licensed for commercial use," and that "one of these is whole blood for which 124 establishments hold U.S. licenses."

Continuing Research Essential

"It has long been recognized," Dr. Murray said, "that effective control of these products is not possible without continuing research."

He pointed out that the Division is presently engaged in research in the fields of bacteriology, virology, rickettsiology, immunology, hematology, and biochemistry.

"Occupancy of these new laboratories," he said, "will permit closer integration of these activities and give greater scope to the entire program."

Dr. Murray added, "As we strive to deal ever more effectively with the diseases of man, we look to a further horizon of well-being for all peoples of the earth, for I can think of no field which presents a better opportunity to promote harmony among men."

DHEW Secretary Fleming termed the occasion "a memorable day in the history of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

"The dedication of this building," he said, "symbolizes the significant progress we are making throughout the world in the battle against disease and suffering."

Arriving at NIH at 12:45 p.m., the King and Queen and their party were met at the Clinical Center by Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, NIH Associate Director for Intramural Research, and taken on a brief tour of the reservation.

They were then entertained at a luncheon given by Secretary and Mrs. Fleming at Stone House, in the South Room, adjacent to the palace. The luncheon guests numbered 42.

Prior to the dedication ceremonies, the visiting party and other guests toured the west wing of the new $3.5 million building.

Music at the dedication was provided by the U.S. Marine Band.
T. A. Gates to Retire; Developed New System Of Property Control

Theodore A. Gates, Head of the Property Supply Section, SMB, long recognized for his leadership in developing the outstanding Property Control System now in use at NIH, will retire July 29 after 32 years of Federal Government service.

When Mr. Gates came here in 1948 from the Federal Security Agency, NIH was relatively small but on the verge of rapid expansion, requiring the development of a more modern and effective system of property management.

James R. Davis, SMB Chief, credits Mr. Gates with a high degree of resourcefulness in maintaining the principal initiative in obtaining and utilizing a variety of information essential to this undertaking.

Mr. Gates, he said, subscribed to and kept up with the more important trade journals, and visited factories and other industries around the country to discover and bring back to NIH new and improved warehouse techniques and methods of operation.

Largely as a result of his leadership in this field, the NIH Property Control System became recognized as a model of efficiency and has served as a pattern for other segments of the PHS.

Mr. Gates' previous Government service also included positions with the Department of Labor, the Civil Service Commission, and the Department of Justice, and the Federal Communications Commission.

DR. BRIGGS LEAVES NIH FOR CALIFORNIA POSITION

Dr. George M. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Biochemistry and Pharmacology Training Committees, DGMS, left NIH on July 13 to become Chief of the Department of Nutrition in the College of Agriculture at the University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Briggs came to NIH in 1951 as Chief of the Nutrition Unit of the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, NIAM, and was appointed Executive Secretary of the two training committees in 1958.

That same year he won the Borden Award ($1,000) and a gold medal sponsored by the Poultry Science Association, of which he is a member.

Dr. Briggs is the author or co-author of over 100 scientific publications on fundamental nutrition. He is a member of various scientific societies and served as Secretary of the American Institute of Nutrition from 1957 to June of this year.

WILLIAM R. LAY RETIRES; HEADED ELEVATOR UNIT

William R. Lay, Head of the Elevator Operating Unit, Plant Engineering Branch, retired June 30, 1958. He had been employed at NIH since 1951 with the exception of three months in 1952, when he was working at Doctor's Hospital.

WINDSOR S. DAY RETIRES; 1,000-HR. CLUB MEMBER

Windsor S. Day, a cabinet maker in the Carpenter Shop, Plant Engineering Branch, retired June 30 after 15 years at NIH.

A highly skilled woodworker, Mr. Day made laboratory and office furnishings for NIH. He also made special display cases for use in the medical exhibit at the Brussels World's Fair in 1958.

While at NIH, he was a member of the “1,000-Hour-Club,” with over 1,300 hours of sick leave to his credit.

Mr. Day plans to spend his retirement years on his 116 acre farm at Boyds, Md., which he purchased 41 years ago.

DR. BRENNA Transfers To Post in Panama

Dr. James M. Brennan, entomologist on the staff of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory since 1944, is transferring from Hamilton, Mont., to the Laboratory of Tropical Virology for an assignment in Panama.

Dr. Brennan will be attached to the Middle America Research Unit, LTV, where he will study the problems of chiggers and other parasitic mites in relation to their potential as vectors of disease in the American tropics. He expects to return to Montana after a two-year period.

Windsor S. Day Retires; 1,000-Hr. Club Member

Dr. Smith to Succeed Dr. Anderson as Chief Of CDC in Atlanta

PHS Surgeon General Burney announced the appointment of Dr. Clarence A. Smith as Chief of the Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., effective July 1.

Dr. Smith has been Deputy Chief of the Center since 1957. His rank is Assistant Surgeon General. He succeeds Dr. Robert J. Anderson, whose appointment as Deputy Chief of the Bureau of State Services was announced earlier.

Dr. Smith's entire professional career has been spent in the Public Health Service. Following his internship in the Service's Norfolk, Va., and Stapleton, N.Y., hospitals, he became a Commissioned Officer of the Public Health Service in 1937.

In the ensuing years he has served at medical posts in Montgomery, Ala.; Columbia, S.C.; Savannah, Ga.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; and New Orleans, La.

Dr. Smith was Venerable Disease Control Officer for the Chicago Health Department from 1950 to 1952 before coming to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Service's Venerable Disease Control Division.

He was promoted to Chief of the Division in 1953 and remained in the post for three years before his appointment to the CDC.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM

July 1, 1960

TABLE OF PERMISSIBLE CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENTS WHICH PERMIT CHANGES</th>
<th>FROM &quot;NOT ENROLLED&quot; TO &quot;ENROLLED&quot;</th>
<th>CHANGE PERMITTED</th>
<th>ONE PLAN OR OPTION TO ANOTHER</th>
<th>THE LIMIT IN WHICH REGISTRATION FORM ELECTING CHANGE MUST BE FILED WITH EMPLOYING OFFICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Regular opportunity to change.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 31 days after termination of enrollment in plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Change in marital status.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Within 31 days after change in marital status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Change in family status.</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Within 60 days after change in family status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Move from an area covered by group or individual-practice plan in which employee is enrolled at time of move.</td>
<td>DOES NOT APPLY</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 31 days after move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Termination of membership in employee organization if enrollment in organization's plan is thereby terminated.</td>
<td>DOES NOT APPLY</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 31 days after termination of enrollment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Employee covered as a family member of spouse, where spouse's enrollment terminates (other than by cancellation).</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>DOES NOT APPLY</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 60 days after termination, if by death. Within 31 days after termination, if for reason other than death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Move to or from overseas post of duty.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 31 days before or after move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Employee, covered as family member, marries, reaches age 19, or otherwise loses coverage.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Within 31 days before or after move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Termination of plan in which employee is enrolled.</td>
<td>DOES NOT APPLY</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Within 31 days after termination of plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A change from "Not Enrolled" to "Enrolled" is permitted where indicated, providing employee is otherwise eligible to enroll.

PMB suggests that employees save this table for future reference.