Cholesterol Study Wins Nobel Prize For PHS Grantee

Joint winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine, Prof. Konrad E. Bloch of Harvard, has been receiving research support from the Public Health Service since 1960. The 52-year-old biochemist will share the $52,500 1964 Nobel Prize with Prof. Feodor Lynen of the Max Planck Institute in Munich, as a result of their research into the mysteries of cholesterol.

Prof. Konrad Bloch, facing an array of microphones, is interviewed at press conference following announcement that he was joint winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine.

Prof. Bloch is currently being aided by a $97,798 grant from the

For large-scale, mental retardation research centers have been awarded by the Public Health Service to

First Construction Grants Awarded for Mental Retardation Research Centers

The first two construction grants for large-scale, mental retardation research centers have been awarded by the Public Health Service to Yeshiva University in New York, and to the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle.

In announcing the awards—$3,755 million to Albert Einstein and $6,04 million to the medical school at the University of Washington—Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said the centers will be the first of several large mental retardation research and research training centers to be built throughout the country in the next few years.

The grants provide about 75 percent of the anticipated cost of each of the centers, both of which are expected to be completed in 1968. Each institution has pledged to use its center for research and training in mental retardation and related aspects of human development for 20 years.

The two awards culminate almost a year of intensive planning and collaboration with the two universities by the National Institute

Special Committee to Evaluate Use and Effectiveness of Signs on NIH Grounds

As this issue of the Record went to press, Dr. Confrey, NIH Campaign Chairman, announced that the Combined Campaign would be extended until Friday, November 6, to give reporting units a further opportunity to reach 100 percent participation.

The Combined Federal Campaign at NIH entered the last scheduled week with 83 percent of its goal. At this point, almost 80 percent of NIH employees have participated in the campaign.

Six reporting units have exceeded their goal by the end of the fourth week and three units—DRFR, NIGMS, and DRC—have reached both 100 percent participation and goal.

Dr. Eugene A. Confrey, NIH Campaign Chairman, expressed satisfaction with the 14.5 percent gain in quota over the previous report, and indicated that another substantial increase was expected during the final week of the campaign.

With nearly 20 percent of NIH employees remaining to participate, Dr. Confrey expects NIH to get very close to the goal of $154,573.

NIH Enters Final Week Of Combined Campaign With Quota in Sight

BULLETIN

FIRE STATION

Remodeled NIH Fire Station To Hold Open House Friday

An Open House will be held at the newly remodeled NIH Fire Station at the south end of Building 12 on Friday, November 6, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Fire Marshal Kenneth W. Gettings and Chief Charles K. Keys of the NIH Fire Department, Plant Safety Branch, invite all employees to tour the building, inspect the equipment, and enjoy a cup of coffee and cookies.

This building sign, split in two by a speed limit sign, confronts visitors as they enter the NIH grounds from Wisconsin Avenue on South Drive. Even if the sign weren't split, its directions still would appear confusing.—PSB Photos.

By Julian Morris

Are traffic and building signs at NIH doing their job? This is the question under study by a special committee organized by the Plant Safety Branch. The committee will evaluate the use and effectiveness of the hundreds of outdoor signs which are located on the NIH grounds.

The members of the sign committee, selected to broadly represent different sections of NIH are: Inez Demonet, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS; Art Catlin, Office Services Branch, OD; R. H. Henschel, Executive Officer, NIH; Clifford F. Johnson, Chief, Office of Research Information, OD; and Earl Laurence, Adminis-

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The NIH Record

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Editor ............................................................. E. Kenneth Stabler
Associate Editor .................................................. George J. Mannina
Staff Correspondents
Junith Van Deusen, NCI; Tony Anastasi, NIH; Bryson Fleer, NIAID; Mary Anne Gates, NIAMD; Bob Callahan, NIDR; Bill Kleven, NIMH; Frances Dearman, NINDS; Frank Smith, GC; Faye Beil, DBS; Mike Canning, NIGMS; Helen Neal, DRFR; Dick Turlington, DRG; Bob Walters, DRS; Helene Devay, OAM; Dan Rogers, NICHD.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NEWS from
PERSONNEL

EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION SOUGHT

Two employee organizations have submitted requests to NIH for recognition which will allow them to act as the exclusive bargaining agent for appropriate units of employees.

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, Lodge 2419, has requested exclusive recognition for a unit comprised of non-supervisory guards and firefighters and for two other units of designated wage board employees. The Washington Area Mettal Trades Council seeks exclusive recognition for all non-supervisory wage board employees.

SECRET VOTE PLANNED

Employees affected by the requests will have an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on whether they desire union representation and, where appropriate, which organization they wish to have represent them.

An employee organization that wins exclusive representation as a result of an election is given the right to act for and to negotiate agreements covering all the employees in the unit.

Articles of bulletin on Employee Management Cooperation at NIH will be released by the Personnel Management Branch, providing basic information for a better understanding of the provisions of Executive Order 10988, "Employee Management Cooperation in the Federal Service."

TRAINING REPORTS

All NIH personnel are reminded that training they complete should be reported in order that knowledge and skills thus acquired may be recorded as part of their permanent records and be considered

Dr. Eberhart Appointed To Facilities Committee

Dr. John C. Eberhart, Associate Director for Intramural Research, National Institute of Mental Health, has been appointed a member of the NIH Research Facilities Advisory Committee (RFAC). He replaces Dr. Robert H. Felix, who retired last month as NIMH Director.

The RFAC reviews and evaluates new proposals and preliminary plans for research facilities. The committee, with its broad knowledge of NIH programs, advises the Director of NIH on the appropriateness of the facilities, siting and design concept.

Normally the committee reviews the proposed siting, the diagrammatic plans, and the exterior concept. Significant problems of design having major impact on research programs scheduled for a building are also brought to its attention.

Other committee members are Chris A. Hansen, DRS, Chairman; Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, OD; Richard L. Seggel, OD; Dr. Jack Masur, CC; Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI; R. H. Henschel, NHL; and Howard M. Biggs, DRS.

The director of the program for which a building is intended is automatically included as a member of the committee for meetings involving that particular building.

Russian Films Next in Silent Classics Series

The next presentation in the classic silent film program of the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association will be Sergei Eisenstein's The Battleship Potemkin. This feature-length picture will be preceded by three Russian short subjects.

Showings will take place in the Clinical Center auditorium next Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, at 8 p.m. All NIH employees are invited to attend. Admission is free.

When vital decisions affecting their careers are made.
When a civil servant or commissioned officer completes a period of training taken at another Government agency or at a non-Government facility, his supervisor should notify the Personnel Office on Form PHS-3470, “Certification of Completion of Out-Service Training.”

In-service training need not be so reported since it is recorded by the office conducting the training. This information then is made a part of the employee’s official qualifications record.

All outside formal training should be reported—whether paid for by the person or by the Government under the Civilian Employee Training Act (civilians) or the Public Health Service Act (commissioned officers).

CAR POOL

With traffic and parking space conditions growing more acute each day, employees who drive alone to work may be interested in car-pooling.

As a service to employees, NIH provides locators in several buildings for prospective car-poolers in the building and in the employee’s area of residence.

A supply of cards is at the site of the locators.

DRG to Use Computers To Prepare Notices of Research Grant Awards

The Division of Research Grants will soon be producing research grant award notices by computer for all NIH Institutes and Divisions. This new operation will relieve Institute and Division personnel of a sizeable workload involving typing, proofing, and arithmetical operations.

Following the National Advisory Council meetings, a computer will prepare Notice of Action forms for all applications recommended for approval.

These will then be forwarded to the appropriate Institutes and Divisions. The notice forms will show the computer records for such items as funds and dates, so that the awarding component can verify the data submitted and add any necessary information.

FORM RETURNED TO DRG

When final action is decided upon by the Institute or Division, the action form will be returned to DRG as notice to prepare an award document.

Any new information returned on an action form will be added to the magnetic tape record and the award notice to the applicant will then be printed out.

Simultaneously, a listing of the awards will be prepared for Institutes and Divisions. This tentative approval list will be forwarded to the awarding component for signature and processing.

The computer was devised by a 3-member team of analysts from the Management Policy Branch, OD, attached to the Office of the Associate Chief for Analysis and Statistics, DRG.

The analysts, Robert M. Downes, James F. Dybdal and Paul J. Wintermyer, were recently cited by the Associate Chief and presented Superior Performance Awards for their work.

NIH Needs Left-Handers For Manual-Dexterity Test

Are you a southpaw looking for a button-tapping good time? Well, now’s your chance. Left-handers of all ages and either sex are urgently needed as subjects for manual-dexterity tests by the NIMH Section on Aging.

The test, which promises to be fun, takes only 10 to 15 minutes. Those interested should call Virginia A. Martinly on Ext. 64932. Testing will begin on Monday, November 9. A limited number of right-handers also are needed for the tests.
Study Identifies, Traces Tissue Disposition of Circulating Histamine

Scientists from the National Institutes of Mental Health and Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases have found that circulating histamine in animal tissues is transformed into compounds that are retained by the body for long periods of time. It is well known that the symptoms of most human allergic conditions and allergic drug reactions can be attributed to histamine released into the circulation.

However, until recently, the fate in the body of this released histamine, whether it was directed to specific target organs and how it acted to cause allergic symptoms, was not known.

Earlier investigators had identified the metabolites of histamine in the urine, but there had been no thorough study of the tissue disposition of circulating histamine.

Study Uses Rats, Mice

In order to determine the course in the body of circulating histamine, investigators have examined the tissue disposition of circulating radioactive histamine in rats and mice.

Following the intravenous administration of radioactive histamine, it was found to be rapidly metabolized in mice, but small amounts of histamine persisted for as long as 48 hours.

Methylhistamine was quickly formed and after 30 minutes was present in higher concentrations than the original histamine.

The retention of histamine in tissues for such long periods of time suggests that it is stored in such a way as to protect the amine from enzymatic destruction.

All tissues, except the brain, had a higher concentration of histamine than the original histamine.

The retention of histamine in tissues for such long periods of time suggests that it is stored in such a way as to protect the amine from enzymatic destruction.

A striking observation was the formation of two other metabolites, imidazole acetic acid and its riboside, from the circulating histamine. These products were retained by the body in amounts 10 times as great as the retention of histamine itself.

imidazole acetic acid has been shown by others to be even more effective than cortisone in protecting mice from anaphylaxis, a condition resembling an overwhelming allergic reaction.

The report of these findings may have important implications for a further understanding of the mechanism of allergy. It would appear that histamine normally is transformed in the body to a compound which is an extremely potent anti-histaminic.

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Myers to Head NINDB's Puerto Rico Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology

Dr. Ronald E. Myers, Director of the Laboratory of Neurological Sciences at Spring Grove State Hospital in Baltimore, recently was appointed Chief of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in Puerto Rico.

Emphasis of the laboratory will be on long-range research on the central nervous system, particularly its developmental aspects.

Facilities of the laboratory include a free-ranging colony of monkeys on the island of Cayo Santiago, Puerto Rico, and a caged breeding colony on the grounds of the USPHS Quarantine Station in San Juan.

The interests of the laboratory are broad and include neuroanatomy, physiological analysis of behavior, neurophysiology, and primate ecology.

Expect New Sections

In addition, it is hoped to have sections on Experimental Neuropathology, Neurochemistry, and Electron Microscopy.

The carefully controlled pregnancies in the caged colony permit the laboratory to emphasize those aspects of its mandate relating to problems of brain damage as it occurs during intrauterine development, during the birth process, and during later life.

The laboratory welcomes the opportunity to carry on collaborative research with other scientists both inside and outside of NIH for all projects requiring its unique facilities.

Born and educated in Chicago, Dr. Myers received Ph.D. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1955 and 1956. After military service, during which he served as research officer at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Dr. Myers received residency training in clinical neurology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

He is the author of approximately 30 research articles on brain damage, fiber connections in the brain, and neural mechanisms underlying memory, perception and learning.

The first recorded Federal appropriation for support of medical research—$35,000 to erect a new building for the Hygienic Laboratory—occurred in the FY 1902 Treasury Department budget.

New NIDR Periodontal Disease Exhibit Shows Role of 5 Research Disciplines

The various ways in which dental research approaches a single disease entity are graphically demonstrated in a new exhibit, "Research Explores Periodontal Disease," to be displayed for the first time at the American Dental Association meeting, November 8-12, in San Francisco.

This National Institute of Dental Research exhibit shows, in a panoramic display, the role of five research areas in elucidating the problems presented by this one complex syndrome.

The exhibit demonstrates investigations in microbiology, tissue pathology, protein chemistry, tissue chemistry and epidemiology. Three-dimensional hexagons and a large transparent bubble contain the displays which are set against a mural of the NIH reservation.

All Labs Seek Factors

Every NIDR laboratory is involved in the search for the fundamental factors in periodontal disease. The exhibit shows varying approaches of the microbiologist, the pathologist, the biochemist, the histochemist and the epidemiologist.

The NIDR microbiologic studies demonstrated in the exhibit have led to isolation of a specific bacterial form (gram-positive, aerobic, filamentous type) shown to cause periodontal lesions in hamsters. These findings suggest prevention and treatment of the disease by chemotherapeutic control.

Various formulations containing antibiotics or fluoride salts have been effective against experimental infection when applied topically. Medicated gels have been applied in vinyl mouthpieces designed to fit the gingivae and teeth of hamsters.

A progressively lighted chart explains how the pathologist studying periodontal tissue changes can make an accurate evaluation in the interdental papilla without sectioning and staining every particle of tissue in the specimen. By way of contrast, periodontal profiles demonstrate the folly of a random selection of histologic slides to represent the total picture of a jaw block.

NIDR's collagen studies are a focal point for the protein chemist investigating periodontal tissue. Collagen fibers, one of the most important components of the periodontal membrane, affix the tooth to bone. The loss of these fibers is largely responsible for the loosening of the teeth.

Under the large plastic bubble a model of the collagen molecule shows the rope-like structure formed by its three polypeptide chains wound around each other. Another model of the collagen fiber shows the molecules packed closely together in a staggered fashion. Cova lent bonds crosslink adjacent molecules and strengthen the fibers.

Crosslinking Significant

The significance of these crosslinks has been shown by studies on lathyrisis, a toxic condition produced by aminopropionitrile. It produces an interference with the crosslinking mechanisms, resulting in connective tissue disorders.

Histochemical research seeks to define the general chemical structure of tissues, the normal metabolic parameters of various cell types within the periodontium, and the way in which both of these vary with disease.

The staining techniques utilized at NIDR in the search for the special role of enzymes in periodontal cells and the specific structural components of the periodontium are displayed in the exhibit. The recent development of a rapid de-mineralization procedure which conserves enzymatic activity has made possible a number of significant studies. A new fiber named oxytalan as well as certain complex relationships among enzymatic processes have been revealed.

Epidemiology explores the ways in which disease patterns in a population are affected by geography, climate, and way of life. Epidemiologic research has shown an invariable association between periodontal disease on the one hand, and increasing age and poor oral cleanliness on the other.

A few population studies have also revealed some beneficial relationships between consumption of fluoridated water and periodontal tissue health.

While there are great discrepancies in the prevalence and severity of periodontal disease in the world, NIDR surveys have shown no relation between the disease and vitamins deficiencies, race or sex.

Dr. Bernier Is Appointed To New NLM Position

The appointment of Dr. Charles L. Bernier to the newly established position of Science Communication Specialist in the National Library of Medicine was announced recently by Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director.

Dr. Bernier, former Head of the Laboratory of Scientific Communication at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, will be responsible for analyzing NLM programs in all areas of communication.

In addition, he will provide the Director with technical advice and assistance together with recommendations for improving methods of handling biomedical literature.

To further its objectives as the national center for the communication of biomedical knowledge, the library earlier this year put into operation its new Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS), an electronic complex consisting of an advanced digital computer and special high-speed composing equipment.

It has already been used to produce the August and September issues of Index Medicus, NLM's monthly listing of the world's medical literature.

Dr. Bernier will concentrate on the technical evaluation of MEDLARS and on devising and developing applications of new technology designed to facilitate the collection, evaluation, storage, and dissemination of scientific information.
NIH SIGNS
(Continued from Page 1)

Also Stanley Oliver, Assistant Chief, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS; Kenneth Painter, Administrative Officer, NCI; Robert Cohen, NLM; George F. Morse, Chief, Plant Safety Branch, OD; and C. Robert Chambliss, Assistant Chief, PSB.

according to Mr. Morse, the most important criterion in judging a sign is whether it will "create an impact that will cause the reader to comply with a regulation or supply him quickly with accurate information."

He said "the main objective of the committee is to develop a group of relatively few signs which will facilitate the control of public and employee traffic and parking. We do not want an ugly forest of signs."

Last year there were over 500 outdoor signs at NIH until a preliminary study indicated that many of these were unnecessary and could be easily eliminated. At present, less than 300 signs are standing. Mr. Morse feels that even fewer could do the same or a better job.

To provide the sign evaluation committee with a report of the present situation, Mr. Chambliss toured the NIH grounds, taking notes and snapshots of representative signs. Some of these clearly illustrate the need for revision.

Variety of Signs

"We now have signs of many shapes and sizes, of different materials and in a wide variety of colors and design," Mr. Chambliss said. "In some places so many signs are clustered together they actually confuse rather than help. If a sign requires a motorist to stop his car to read it, then it only defeats the purpose of speeding traffic flow."

An important factor in developing an effective set of signs is uniformity of color and design. At the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, for example, most traffic and building signs are blue with gold lettering.

Such uniformity creates famil-

THE NIH RECORD November 3, 1964 Page 5

The meaning of the sign headed "15-K" is doubt unclear to NIH visitors. The one-way sign serves to facilitate the control of public and visitor with the precise information needed.

Other items to be considered will be the replacement of the entrance narrows on Wisconsin Avenue and Old Georgetown Road, renaming NIH streets, and developing a policy for review and approval of future sign requests.

Pull-Over Areas Proposed

A proposal to construct pull-over areas for motorists to read the directories will be studied. Another suggestion is to install telephones in the pull-over areas with a direct line to a central traffic information center which would quickly provide the visitor with the precise information needed.

Appointees Listed

National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, December 10-12, Stone House—Dr. Theodore H. Bullock, Professor of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles; Dr. Oliver H. Lowry, Head, Department of Pharmacology, University School of Medicine, St. Louis; and Dr. Geraldine P. Woods, public affairs and social service leader, Los Angeles (4-year terms, ending September 30, 1968).

Appointees to these councils will convene for two days only. Two councils—the National Advisory Cancer Council and the National Advisory Human Health and Human Development Council—will hold their 3-day sessions in Conference Room 4 in Building 31.

Other Advisory Councils—10 altogether, one for each Institute and one Division—will hold their final meetings of the 1964 series at NIH starting November 6, and continuing through December 12.

Eight of the Advisory Councils will meet at Stone House. Of these, seven will hold 3-day meetings, while the National Advisory Health Research Facilities Council will convene for two days only.

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Dr. Stroud Is Appointed Chief of DRFR Section On Scientific Review

Dr. Robert C. Stroud has joined the staff of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources as Chief of the Scientific Review Section of the Health Research Facilities Branch.

In his new position, Dr. Stroud will supervise a staff of scientists and administrators responsible for the scientific review and analysis of applications requesting funds for construction of facilities for health-related research.

The health research facilities program provides matching funds up to 50 percent of the cost of health-related research construction, renovation and equipment, and up to 75 percent in matching funds for facilities for mental retardation.

In the eight years since inception of the program, $272 million totaling almost $330 million have been awarded.

Formerly With NASA

Dr. Stroud came to the Division from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Calif., where he was Chief of Program Management for Life Sciences since 1962. While in this assignment he lectured at Stanford University and chaired a course there on the relation of life sciences to the space program.

Prior to that he had served with the Public Health Service's Occupational Health Research and Training Facility in Cincinnati, and Assistant Chief of the Physiology Section.

Dr. Stroud also served as an instructor in physiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Philadelphia; Associate in Medical Physiology at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y.; Assistant Professor of Pharmacology at Ohio State University Medical School, Columbus; and Assistant Professor of Physiology at the Medical College of South Carolina.

Serves With Navy, PHS

In 1956, he accepted an appointment as Assistant Chief of the Physiology Branch and Chief of the Radiosotope Section with the U.S. Navy at the Navy Submarine Base, New London, Conn. In 1961 he transferred to the PHS.

A native of Oakland, Calif., Dr. Stroud received his B.A. from Princeton University, and his M.S. and Ph.D. on a scholarship and fellowship from the University of Rochester, N.Y., in the field of medical physiology.

NIMH Reports on Adolescents' Use of Psychiatric Outpatient Clinics in 1962

Data from 788 psychiatric outpatient clinics has revealed that admission, interview, diagnosis and referral services outweigh treatment by a ratio of two to one.

Of 53,000 adolescents served in psychiatric outpatient clinics in 1962, two-thirds received no treatment, according to findings of a study conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in cooperation with 41 State mental health authorities.

Instead, services for these patients were merely for admission, interviews, diagnosis, and evaluation for other agencies. The median number of interviews for each patient was four.

Three-fifths of the total number served were reported to have personality or psychoneurotic disorders and 16 percent were diagnosed as having more severe disorders, including psychoses, mental retardation, or chronic or acute brain syndromes.

Overall, three percent of the adolescents were diagnosed as without mental disorders. A total of 20 percent was reported as undiagnosed.

A previous study indicated that one-fourth of all outpatients ranged in age from 10 to 19 years. The new data showed that of this group the largest proportion was 14 to 15 years old, and the smallest number 18 to 19 years of age. This may reflect increased anxiety among parents in their ability to cope with children as they reach mid-adolescence.

Higher Ratio of Boys

Among the younger clinic patients, the sex ratio was 2.6 boys to one girl, with the ratio of variance decreasing among the older adolescents.

The consistently higher ratio of boys in clinic treatment in mid-adolescence corresponds with their growing high of appearance before court or "trouble-handling" agencies. The data supports the experience of clinicians in dealing with adolescents.

Boys tend to express their inter- and intra-personal conflict in sul- len moods and acts of defiance, while girls are often referred because they are more listless, depressed, or inadequate in adolescent social situations. Girls were held more readily able to accept help.

Schools were the predominant referral agencies among the 10- to 15-year age range, with the courts a frequent source of reference, particularly for boys, in the 14- to 17-year range.

School Referrals Important

Implications were that the schools should continue as active case-finding agencies and that public health nurses are increasingly aware of the mental health problems of school-age children.

In determining the disposition of the outpatient cases, the study indicated that approximately one-third of the adolescents withdrew from the clinics; one-third were terminated by the clinic without referral elsewhere; and the remaining one-third were referred to another community agency.

The study, reported at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, was prepared by Beatrice Rosen, Dr. Anita K. Bahn, Dr. Robert Shellow, and Dr. Eli M. Bower, all of NIMH.

Nobel Prize

Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi of the Institute for Medical Research in Budapest, Hungary, received the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discoveries concerning the chemistry and biology of vitamin 

Dental Research Booklet Describes Programs in Research

Progress in research on dental caries, periodontal disease, calcification, congenital anomalies and oral ulcerations is described in a new booklet, "NIDR Reports on Dental Research," recently released by the Public Health Service.

In the reports on basic and applied research supported and conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research, there are included an account of enzyme mechanisms in scurvy, a description of an organism which produces periodontal disease in hamsters, an electron microscope study of developing tooth enamel and a report of the relationships of frequency of eating to tooth decay.

Grant Allotment Substantial

The Dental Institute has an annual budget of approximately $20 million more than three-fourths of which is expended for grants to support dental research and train dental researchers.

"The oral diseases and deformities which plague mankind will, we expect, yield ultimately to research efforts," said Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., NIDR Director, in the preface of the 32-page booklet.

Part II of the brochure describes briefly 28 examples of basic and clinical research reported within the past two years. Of the total, 10 represent research reported by grant-supported investigators in nine research institutions in various parts of the United States and 18 are research reports by NIDR scientists.

Single copies of the booklet, PHS Publication No. 1244, are available from the Information Office, NIDR, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, first Director of the National Institute of Dental Health and Human Development (right), accepts congratulations of Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Legislation, DHEW, on receiving the DHEW Women's Auxiliary's "Special Citation for superior leadership in developing the health research program" of the Institute. Looking on is Aldrich's wife, Marjorie. Dr. Aldrich returned to the University of Washington Medical School (Seattle) Nov. 1 as Professor of Pediatrics.—DHEW Photo.
CENTERS
(Continued from Page 1) of Child Health and Human Development and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

Last year, with Congressional authorization for a nation-wide attack on mental retardation, including the construction of research centers, NICHD was given primary responsibility for helping institutions plan and develop research and training programs. This past year the Institute has provided approximately $5.5 million for the support of mental retardation research and research training.

Extensive Planning Involved

The Division of Research Facilities and Resources, which administers PHS research construction grants, has worked with the two universities and NICHD in planning mental retardation facilities best suited to the research and training programs to be conducted in them.

The center at Albert Einstein will be a 10-story building adjacent to the Jacobi Hospital of the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center. The research program will emphasize biomedical, psychological and environmental aspects of mental retardation and other problems of growth and development.

Research in developmental biology will cover a broad spectrum from molecular and enzymatic levels to the whole organism, relationships between mother and child and between the family and society.

Certain studies such as those in premature babies will be continued, in some cases expanded, and other studies will be initiated in several biomedical disciplines including biochemistry, enzymology, neurology, microbiology, physiology, pathology, electrophysiology, and epidemiology.

Related Studies Scheduled

Additional studies related to mental retardation will be conducted in the behavioral, social, and educational sciences.

The grant to the medical school at the University of Washington provides for the construction of three new buildings and remodeling some space in the Health Sciences Building.

In this building complex, there will be a multidisciplinary diagnostic clinic, an experimental school, and a short-term residential unit for clinical and educational research, and for professional training.

Research to be conducted in the center will include studies in biological and medical sciences, behavioral sciences, clinical research, and educational research.

Between-Acts Vignettes To Enliven Hamsters’ Production Next Week

"Before the evening is over you’ll be suspecting your best friends." This is what one reviewer said of "Bell, Book and Candle," the lively comedy about an entirely believable family of modern witches. The play is the R&W Hamsters’ fall production to be presented in the Clinical Center auditorium November 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Time-honored notions about witches being fiendish hideous creatures with broomsticks, black cats, and pumpkins were discarded by John van Druten when he wrote the play. Times have changed since medieval days, he reasoned, and so should have witches.

Unusual Witchcraft Practiced

Gillian Holroyd, the leading soreress in the play, is young and alluring and lives in a well-kept East Side apartment. Her cat, Pyewacket, is not diabolical but a cheerful Siamese. Gillian’s brother Nicky instead of tormenting enemies by incantations, gives them sleepless nights by causing their phones to ring mysteriously at all hours.

Tickets for “Bell, Book and Candle” are now available at the R&W office, Rm. 1A18, Bidg. 31; at noon in front of the cafeterias in Buildings 31, 10, and 1; and at various other NIH locations.
Progress Reported in Treating Disorders of Kidney and Cholera

Two National Heart Institute physicians reported medical progress in kidney disorders and cholera at the recent scientific sessions of the 71st annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington.

Dr. Myron Lotz of the Clinical Endocrinology Branch discussed how some of the newer man-made penicillins may help prevent kidney stones in victims of an inherited kidney disorder called cystinuria.

Reports on Cholera

In another area, Dr. Robert S. Gordon, Jr., of the Laboratory of Metabolism, reported on better management of cholera using the simplest of equipment. Dr. Lotz discussed results of limited but promising trials of the drug d-penicillamine, used on seven patients over 16 months. He noted that none of the patients developed kidney stones and that side effects were minimal, and predicted "a greatly improved outlook" for drug treatment of persons afflicted with this disorder.

In discussing the status of cholera treatment, Dr. Gordon pointed out that economic and social problems are now limiting factors in bringing aid to people of "cholera countries."

Cutting treatment costs and promoting social progress in underdeveloped nations is vital if this once dread disease is to be conquered, he said.

Fluid Replacement Important

With adequate fluid replacement therapy doctors could save almost every cholera victim, Dr. Gordon noted. Existing scientific knowledge makes it possible, he said, to formulate therapy which will virtually guarantee a cure for any person attacked by cholera.

By adding antibacterial drugs to the therapeutic regimen, Dr. Gordon observed, it’s been possible to shorten the course of cholera and reduce the requirements for intravenous fluids, bed space and professional care.

He also stressed another important point—concerning military logistics—that it is much easier to transport the lighter-weight antibiotics than the heavier intravenous fluids.

In August 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Luke I. Wilson made the first gift of 45 acres of their estate for the use of NIH, thus determining its present location. Subsequent gifts by Mrs. Wilson in 1938, 1940, and 1942 brought the total donated from the Wilson estate to 92 acres.

Glad to be on the NIH "reservation," these graduates of the Indian School of Practical Nursing in Albuquerque, N. Mex., recently joined the CC Nursing Department. Their alma mater is operated by the Public Health Service to provide an opportunity for young Indian girls to obtain training in a useful occupation and to furnish hospitals with a group of workers with an understanding of the Indians. From left, they are: Millie Bogay, Celestina Colhoff, Shirley James, and Linda Marie Scott of the Navajo, Chippewa/Sioux, Choc-taw and Cherokee tribes, respectively.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Campaign (Continued from Page 1)

The percent of participation and the percent of quota attained as the campaign entered its final week follows:

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Dr. Knutti to Appear on Program Featuring NIH

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, will be heard on radio station WMAL at 7:30 p.m. EST, Wednesday, November 11. The program, "SCARCE ON THE SURFACE," is one of a series produced by the ABC network, featuring the work of the National Institutes of Health.

Others appearing on the program with Dr. Knutti will be Dr. William C. Hall and his associates at the Cardiovascular Research Center of Baylor University College of Medicine, and Dr. Julius Comroe of the University of California’s San Francisco Medical

Study Indicates Antiviral Activity of Interferon in Species Specific

Investigators of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases have found a virtually complete species barrier between mouse and chicken interferons.

It has been reported that interferon may exert a substantial antiviral effect in the cells of diverse species. In contrast, investigators had observed that low potency mouse, chicken, or guinea pig interferons were completely species specific.

Because high-potency mouse interferon is now available and there is presently a technique for concentrating chicken interferon, they were able to test for possible low levels of cross protection on heterologous cells.

Antiviral Activity Assayed

Mouse and chicken interferons were assayed for antiviral activity on both mouse embryo and chicken embryo cell cultures.

No antiviral activity on heterologous cells was detected when as much as 3,000 units of mouse interferon and 2,000 units of chicken interferon were used.

The authors conclude that the "virtually complete species barrier between mouse and chicken interferons suggests that this striking property should be more generally applied for characterizing interferons."

These findings were reported by Dr. Samuel Baron, Dr. Stanley Barban, and Charles E. Buckler, of the Laboratory of the Biology of Viruses, NIAID, in Science.

Center. The program is narrated by well-known radio commentator Jimmy Wallington.

List of Latest Arrivals

OF VISITING SCIENTISTS

9/30—Dr. Goran Frostell, Sweden, Research in the Laboratory of Microbiology, Gnotobiotics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Robert J. Fitzgerald, NIDR, Bldg. 30, RM 334.
10/1—Dr. David M. Greenberg, U.S.A., Research in the Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Sidney Udenfriend, NIH, Bldg. 10, RM 7D20.
10/1—Dr. Richard L. Brima-combe, England, Research in the Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry, Section on Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NIH, Bldg. 10, RM 7D03.

NCI Research Biologist, Betty Achinstein, Dies

Betty Achinstein, 63, a research biologist with the National Cancer Institute, died of cancer October 21 at her home in Bethesda.

She had been with the Institute’s Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology since 1964.

Born in Lithuania, Mrs. Achinstein was graduated cum laude from the Brooklyn, N.Y., College of Pharmacy in 1918. She also studied at Hunter College, New York, in 1925-26, and at George Washington University in 1953.

Mrs. Achinstein was co-author of 10 papers published in scientific journals between 1956 and 1963.

Before joining NCI, she was a professional pharmacist for 15 years. She is survived by her husband, Asher Achinstein, of the home address, 8504 Meadowlark Lane, Bethesda, Md., and a son, Peter, who is an associate professor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University.

Julian Morris, who recently completed his one-year internship in the NIH Information Training Program, received a graduation certificate from Clifford Johnson, Chief, and Jane Stafford, Assistant Chief, Office of Research Information. He is now a member of the ORI staff.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.