FIRST PATIENTS ARE
ADMITTED ON JULY 6

The intensive planning and construction of the past five years at NIH was climaxed at 9 a.m. last Monday, July 6, when an elderly man from the rural area north of Bethesda was admitted as the first Clinical Center patient. He was the first of a group of 17 to be admitted as inpatients that day. One was admitted on an outpatient basis. All inpatients were assigned to the east nursing unit on the eighth floor of the Center.

Of this first group, seven patients will participate in studies conducted by NCI, three, including rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes patients, will be studied by NIAMD, and eight will participate in heart disease and hypertension studies conducted by NHL.

Present plans call for filling this nursing unit (26 beds) during the month of July. Two additional units will be opened in August, encompassing research by all the Institutes. By next July, 200 to 250 beds will be occupied.

TO MEMBERS OF NIH:

We have now concluded a most successful series of guided tours of the Clinical Center and research demonstrations terminating July 2 in the Dedication Ceremony and the "Open House" for the general public. On every hand I have heard nothing but the highest praise for the splendid and friendly manner in which you have carried on this program.

Since it is not possible to be sure that I can thank each of you individually let me here express my gratitude to all who have had a hand in planning, financing, and building the Clinical Center, which he called "as fine a medical research center as anywhere in the world." Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of PHS, described the task which faces the staff of the Clinical Center.

The Montgomery County A Capella Chorus sang during the ceremony, and music was supplied by the United States Navy Band.

Immediately following the dedication, the guests were invited to inspect the Clinical Center. During the afternoon and evening, the Center remained open to the general public. About 3,700 persons toured the building July 2.

NIH played host at the Clinical Center to nearly 1,200 employees of PHS and DHEW June 28. On the following day, about 1,000 NIH employees and their families inspected the Center.
Studies of the Golgi Substance
No. 98 in a Series

A phase contrast photomicrograph of an epithelial cell of the epididymis showing an outer strand of Golgi network (arrow), partially surrounding the inner strands and vacuoles.

During the past 10 years, investigators in the Biology Laboratory of NCI have been making a detailed analysis of the cytologic characterizations of normal and malignant cells. This study has involved the use of the phase contrast and electron microscopes, as well as the usual light microscope. Part of this project has involved a study of the Golgi substance, an organized structure found in both neoplastic and normal living cells of animals, which may add new morphologic criteria for determining the presence or absence of malignancy.

The first to describe the substance was Camillo Golgi, the great Italian neurologist, who in 1898 discovered it in nerve cells of the barn owl and called it the "internal reticular apparatus." Since that time scientists interested in the structure and function of cells have unsuccessfully attempted to isolate the Golgi substance or to prove its existence in living cells.

Dr. A. J. Dalton and Mrs. Marie D. Felix of NCI identified the Golgi substance in fresh unstained body cells isolated from mice and rats and photographed it in the living state for the first time. The form of the substance in this fresh material is very similar to its appearance in the cells of fixed material when visualized by classical staining methods. In the photographs of isolated cells which Dr. Dalton obtained with the phase contrast microscope, the Golgi substance appears as dark strands forming a cylindrical network in the cytoplasm between the nucleus and the outside border of the cell. After identification, the substance was isolated by high speed centrifugation by Drs. W. C. Schneider and E. B. Kuff of NCI.

The presence of the Golgi substance with a characteristic position and distribution is evidence for the view that it plays some important role in the life of the cell. The most generally accepted theory about the function of the substance is that it serves as an area for the segregation and accumulation of secretory and excretory products of the cell. With isolation of the substance, the way is now open to learn more about its functions and its chemical nature.
A likeable chap with an unusual avocation is Charles R. Barley, Head of DRG's Grant Finances and Reports Section. He spends a considerable amount of his spare time auctioneering back home in the Pennsylvania Dutch country. Prior to his World War II service, Charlie worked with his father in the auctioneering business in Martinsburg, Pa. Now it provides a convenient excuse for frequent trips home for the Barleys, plus a bit of extra cash.

Charlie came to NIH in March 1947 as a Fiscal Accounting Clerk in the Division of Research Grants. Attending night school at Benjamin Franklin University meanwhile, he advanced to auditing and accounting positions in the division. In June 1951, Charlie received his Bachelor of Commercial Science degree, and about a year later, he assumed his present position in DRG as Budget Reports and Records Analyst. He is an advisor to the division and branch chiefs on grants funds that are obligated or encumbered. Charlie's section also maintains a detailed IBM record of all NIH grants programs, broken down by institutes, study sections, state and institution, etc.

Born and raised in Martinsburg, Charlie graduated from high school in 1931. He attended Shippensburg State Teachers College for two years, and then joined his father's business. Married in 1941, Charlie worked in his hometown until he went into the Army Air Corps in 1943. He served two years in Florida, and then went to the C-B-I theatre dispatching Lend-Lease supplies for Britain sent out over the Hump. Discharged from the service in 1946, Charlie settled in Washington and took a job with the Civilian Production Administration, a few months prior to coming to DRG.

Long interested in the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association, Charlie took over a tedious job last year as Chairman of the Concessions Committee. He is responsible for stocking the cigarette machines at NIH, and counting the receipts from the "coke," coffee, and candy machines installed by R and W. Charlie estimates that this work consumes about six hours of his spare time each week. This is a very conservative figure when you consider that he is the one who slips the pennies into the approximately 120,000 packages of cigarettes sold here yearly.

Blessed with a well-modulated voice, Charlie added his talents to the Hamsters quartet in their 1952 production. He has served on the supervisory committee of the NIH Credit Union since 1948.

The Barleys bought a new home in Silver Spring last year and have been busy fixing it up to suit themselves. Because of this and his other activities, Charlie's favorite game of golf has suffered. He says he hasn't found time to play in two years.

Charles R. Barley

NIH Spotlight

Cordially yours,

W. H. Sebrell, Jr.
NIH Director
CLINICAL CENTER OPEN HOUSE ATTRACTS 6,000 VISITORS

Elizabeth Walker, of the Cancer Nursing Service, operates the intercom system at a nursing station for Open House visitors.

A family admires one of the pools of Bethesda from the lobby.

Clinical Center nurse Elizabeth Walker explains the services outlet panel in a typical ambulatory patient's bedroom to a group of visitors.

Dr. Bert R. Boone of NHI shows a model of the human heart to Open House visitors.

A youthful guest examines a test slide as Elizabeth Thomas of the NNI staff looks on.

Some young visitors are obviously intrigued by the electroencephalograph machine being demonstrated by Mrs. Marion Argyll of NINDS during the Clinical Center Open House.