**UGF Drive Lags; Chairman Asks Greater Effort**

A tally of returns at the end of the fourth week of NIH's 1960 UGF campaign showed that contributions had reached 73 percent of the $793,000 goal.

Eighty-two percent of NIH employees had contributed by this time.

"This fourth weekly report of the results of the UGF campaign at NIH indicates that we are faced with a serious threat to the success of our drive," said Dr. Roderick Murray, Director of DBS, who is chairman of the campaign. "Unless we take immediate steps, we may fail to meet our quota. This would be tragic in terms of the many vital services performed by the UGF agencies. We are certain that if every NIH employee is aware of this fact, each one will want to do whatever he can to assure the success of NIH's participation in this worthwhile cause."

Institute and Division keymen will attempt to reach each employee.

(See UGF DRIVE, Page 8)

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**3,362 Reply to Traffic Quiz In 3 Days; 46.3% 'Want In'**

Within the first three workdays following distribution of the traffic survey questionnaire to NIH employees, 3,362 replies were received, Plant Safety Branch reports, and the returns were continuing at a still-encouraging rate.

Speaking for Management, which initiated the survey as a first step in its program to alleviate parking and traffic congestion here, Richard H. Henschel, Assistant Executive Officer of NIH, said:

"Early employee response to the traffic survey is indeed gratifying. It is hoped that those who have not returned their questionnaires will do so at their earliest convenience, so that we can make a final tabulation and formulate plans for alleviation of our parking and traffic problems."

As rapidly as replies are received, they are being tabulated by Matthew J. Peters of PSB and his assistants.

An analysis of the returns of the first three days revealed that of the 3,362 who had replied, 1,555, or 46.3 percent, are interested in the possibility of direct bus service.

(See TRAFFIC, Page 8)

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**'I Was a Baby-Sitter for the UGF'**

**By Betty Mok**

There's no telling what you'll get into when you're on a publicity committee. Running odd errands, going to meetings that last through lunch, holding photographer's flash bulbs, meeting all kinds of people.

This time it was a baby. And she wasn't even on the program.

The program was the UGF rally. The baby belonged to Jim and Jane Henson, creators of the Muppets of TV fame.

While the Muppets, Kermit, Sam, and Yorick, laughed in an old-fashioned market basket backstage, Jim set up the puppet theater. Then Jane Henson appeared, toting Lisa Henson, aged five months, who cooed and gurgled in her canvas carrying basket.

So I was assigned to baby-sitting duty, having had a little previous experience in that line. And it was a pleasure. There's a child who's adjusted to life's demands already.

While her father hammered away at the theater and her mother pasted wigs on Kermit and Sam, Lisa played with her rattle.

While distinguished speakers urged 100 percent participation in the UGF campaign, she added her voice in crows and coos.

And while her parents performed with the puppets she dozed in my arms, rousing to the applause.

When the program was over and the Muppets were in their basket, Jane reclaimed Lisa. And reluctantly I relinquished my assignment.

But I'll volunteer for the publicity committee next time—if there's a baby around.

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**Equipment Exhibit And Symposium Attract 6,237**

With a total of 6,237 visitors, the 10th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit and Instrument Symposium, held here October 3-7, continued its unbroken record of increasing attendance.

Last year's attendance total was 5,973. Of that number, 4,922 visited the Equipment Exhibit and demonstration sessions, and 1,051 attended the Instrument Symposium sessions.

This year's figures showed 5,165 viewing the exhibit and demonstrations, and 1,072 attending the symposium.

The symposium sessions, held in the CC auditorium, featured nationally known scientists who presented papers on subjects of current interest in their specialties.

**Welcomes Visitors**

In the absence of Dr. Shannon, Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics, delivered the welcoming address and introductory remarks at the opening session.

The number of equipment exhibitors this year was 121 and the exhibited equipment was valued at $1,016,255. Last year there were 100 exhibitors of equipment valued at $809,000.

James B. Davis, Chief, SMB, who is Exhibitor Manager and Executive Secretary of the Instrument Symposium Committee, expressed satisfaction over the mounting attendance but pointed out that "It poses a new problem of how to accommodate future expansion."

He called attention to the fact that this year, because of lack of sufficient space in building 22, the equipment displays of 10 exhibitors were housed in trailers adjacent to the building. Last year, he said, three trailers were used.
Health Benefits Statistics Released; 4,747 NIH Employees Participate

The total of employee payroll deductions and Government contributions for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, which went into effect in July, is estimated at $800 million a year, the Civil Service Commission has announced. Of this total, enrolled employees will pay about 62 percent, or $180 million, and employing agencies will pay the remainder, or $114 million.

The estimate is based on registration figures reported as of August 1 by the carriers of participating health benefits plans. These figures show a total employee enrollment of 1,738,828. The NIH total employee enrollment was 4,747. The breakdown, including NIH enrollment figures reported by Financial Management Branch, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>NIH</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>NIH</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Service Benefit</td>
<td>943,377</td>
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<td>68%</td>
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<td>Indemnity Benefit</td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,738,828</td>
<td>4,747</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page 1)

Phyllis Snyder Dies

Phyllis Snyder, Information Specialist, DRG, and staff correspondent of the NIH Record, died early Friday morning in Sibley Hospital shortly before she was scheduled to undergo surgery. "Phyl" came to NIH in June of 1966 as a member of the then Publications & Reports Section, SRH-DRG, and in November 1968 transferred to the Information Office of DRG, where she served as assistant to the Information Officer and editor of the bi-weekly DRG Digest, which she founded.

The Record extends sympathy on behalf of her many friends at NIH to her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gregori, of 1723 Irving St., N. W.

The Safety Branch also reports that a considerable number of the returned questionnaires carried constructive suggestions relating to parking and traffic congestion problems. These are being considered with a view to possible recommendation for action, PSB said.

PERSONNEL TO PERSON

ONE of the basic NIH personnel management responsibilities is to ensure that all jobs are accurately described and properly graded and titled.

This responsibility is jointly shared by NIH supervisors and the staff of the Personnel Management Branch. The supervisor assigns the work and makes certain that job descriptions are kept up-to-date. The FMB staff assigns titles and grades to positions consistent with standards and guides published by the CSC and the Department.

The primary aim of this joint effort is to assure that all employees receive equitable pay treatment for work performed.

Procedure Outlined

If you believe the grade or title of your position to be incorrect, you should discuss it with your supervisor. If you cannot reach an agreement with him, you have the privilege of consulting your Personnel Representative.

If you fail to reach an agreement with the Personnel Representative, you may request a review by the Classification Officer, NIH. Finally, if you are still not satisfied with the NIH decision, you have the right to appeal within the Department (HEW). This right pertains to GS as well as Wage Board positions.

Alternative Available

If you occupy a GS position you may elect to appeal to the CSC, directly or through Departmental channels. However, the Commission prefers that every effort be made to adjudicate appeals within the Department before they are submitted to the Commission.

Although the Department exercises final classification authority over Wage Board positions, you may appeal a reduction in rank or compensation to the CSC if you occupy such a position and are entitled to veteran's preference. Also, decisions as to whether a position is properly classified as GS or Wage Board may be appealed to the CSC.

Time Limit Cited

A classification appeal may be submitted at any time. However, if a down-grading or loss of compensation is involved, the appeal must be submitted within certain time limitations in order that a favorable decision may be applied retroactively.

Remember, if you have any questions regarding the classification of your position, or if you are appealing a decision, you should first consult with your supervisor. The Personnel

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Population Growth in Next Decade Presents Public Health Challenge

Excerpts from Chesley Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. David E. Price, Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health, before the Minnesota Public Health Association meeting in St. Paul, Minn.,

In speaking about "Public Health in 1970," I wish to share a few thoughts about some of the major forces operating in our society to shape the status and practice of public health a decade from now. My crystal ball does not have resolving power to permit any precise description. It can foretell with some accuracy the kinds of problems public health must surmount in the years immediately ahead. An analysis of these may suggest priorities that should guide our public health efforts.

Let us look first at population. You are all familiar with the fact that it is increasing rapidly, that its geographic distribution is shifting, and that its age composition is also changing. Based on reasonable assumptions, we may expect that in 1970 our total population will be about 23,000,000 larger than it is today. This increase would fill 22 cities the size of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area as it is today. Under the age of 10, we will need to grow of all kinds of health services throughout the country, in order to maintain the present per capita volume of services to say nothing of any improvement in quality of services that are now available....

Age Composition Changing

Projected changes in the age composition of the population suggest that certain kinds of health services may be particularly in demand. For example, the proportion of the population under 20 years of age will be about 33,000,000 larger than it is today. This increase would fill 22 cities the size of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area as it is today. Under the age of 10, we will need to grow of all kinds of health services throughout the country, in order to maintain the present per capita volume of services to say nothing of any improvement in quality of services that are now available.

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Tartar Formation Findings Confirmed

In experiments by Dr. R. J. Fitzgerald, Laboratory of Microbiology, National Institute of Dental Research, and E. G. McDaniel, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, six rats of the Lobund strain were maintained in a germfree environment for 90 days. Periodic bacteriological checks on the food and excreta of the animals confirmed the absence of viable microorganisms during the test period.

At termination of the experiment the animals were sacrificed and tartar-like material from first molars was collected and pooled for X-ray diffraction studies. The presence of crystalline calculus was the same as that in calculus from conventional animals and from humans. In demonstrating that the formation of typical calculus does not depend on the presence of living or dead microorganisms, these studies have further explained earlier findings by NIDR scientists that calculus will develop in conventional rats whose oral flora was depressed by antibiotics. The study was reported in the Archives of Oral Biology.

First maxillary molar teeth of germfree rat showing oxalin stained calculus deposits on the mesial and buccal surfaces of the first two cusps. Part of the mesial deposit has been chipped off with an explorer.

This four-page section, devoted chiefly to summaries of research findings that have been reported by scientists of the National Institutes of Health, is prepared with the cooperation of the Information Offices of the Institutes and Divisions of the National Institutes of Health.
Change in Host Cell Inhibits Growth Of Poliovirus in CNS of Monkey

During Division of Biologic Standards studies in which rhesus monkeys were inoculated intracerebrally and intraspinally with attenuated poliovirus—an established neurovirulence testing procedure—an unexpectedly low rate of virus isolation from the central nervous system (CNS) of the infected monkeys was observed. Moreover, when infected CNS tissue was plaque-assayed on monkey kidney cell cultures, virus appeared at higher dilutions of CNS tissue than at lower dilutions, strongly indicating virus inhibition.

In a study undertaken to determine the nature of this phenomenon, investigators Richard Low and Dr. Samuel Baron, DBS, found that the inhibition was not directed against the virus but affected viral multiplication by altering the host cell. The study was reported in a recent issue of Science.

When suspensions of lumbar or cervical cord tissue were assayed for poliovirus content, virus was recovered from only 30 percent of the infected monkeys, whereas in previous studies, recovery of virus from CNS tissues of infected monkeys was readily obtained.

New Committee Studies Polio Control Problems; Urges Salk Vaccine Use

Extended study of the technical and administrative problems associated with the control of poliomyelitis in the United States will be undertaken during the next 60-90 days by committees of scientists, physicians, and public health administrators, the Public Health Service has announced.

While the Surgeon General has indicated that an orally administered live polio virus vaccine would be suitable for use in the United States, it is doubtful that an oral vaccine will become available during the polio season of 1961, according to the announcement.

It was pointed out that an intensive effort in the meantime should be made to promote wider use of the Salk vaccine which has brought about dramatic reductions in the incidence of poliomyelitis during the past five years.

These conclusions were reached during a two-day meeting of the Agenda Committee of the Committee on Poliomyelitis Control at the Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta.

The findings of the Agenda Committee will be presented to the full committee which was recently set up by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney. No date has been set for the initial meeting of this committee which is made up of representatives of the medical and public health professions and of the general public.

In summarizing the present status of poliomyelitis control in the United States, Dr. E. Russell Alexander, Chief of the Surveillance Section of the Communicable Disease Center's Epidemiology Branch, said that an analysis of the vaccination status had been made of two-thirds of the paralytic cases reported so far this year. The study shows that over 56 percent had had no vaccine and 77 percent had not been vaccinated with three or more shots.

The number of cases of paralytic polio reported for the first nine months of this year totalled 1,553, compared with 4,650 for the same period of 1959. Major outbreaks have occurred this year in Providence, R.I., and Puerto Rico.

Vietnamese Survey by ICNND Team Reveals Serious Diet Deficiencies

An Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense survey of the Republic of Vietnam, where malnutrition has economic and political as well as health implications, has revealed suboptimal intakes of some vitamins and evidence of associated diseases.

Results of the 12th ICNND nutritional survey of civilian and military populations throughout the free world were reported at the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition held in Washington, D.C., recently.

The ICNND, operating administratively through the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Disease, conducts surveys to help participating countries assess the nutritional status of their peoples and aids in the establishment of local nutrition services.

Survey team members, from both the U.S. and Vietnam, included clinicians, biochemists, nutritionists, food technologists, statisticians and dental researchers. They examined approximately 7,400 Vietnamese selected from three major population groups (general civilian, school-age children, and military) in seven general areas throughout the country. Local methods of agriculture and food processing were also studied.

Goiter and Anemia Found

Two general areas of goiter were found among civilians, where the incidence in some communities reached as high as 64 percent in pregnant and lactating women, and as high as 27 percent in the population as a whole. Anemia was common in most areas, and beriberi was observed in three hospitals. Comparatively few specific lesions due to nutritional deficiencies were found among the military. Vitamin B1 and B2 intakes were low in most areas, and the incidence of angular lesions in the corners of the mouth was correspondingly significant. Vitamin A intakes varied widely, with some communities in the deficient range, while iron intakes were usually satisfactory due to the standard practice of cooking in iron vessels. Although Vietnam has few milk products, calcium intakes were satisfactory. This was due, in part, to eating small shellfish and shrimp whole, to the use of "nuoc man," a sauce made from fermented fish which is high in calcium, and to the chewing of betel nut (which, in practice, is mixed with

At the ICNND base laboratory in Saigon, trucks are ready to be loaded with field equipment.

Dr. Ernest C. Leatherwood (center), Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, NICD, a member of the ICNND team in Vietnam, performs a dental examination. Assisting him is Dr. Le Van Hien, a Vietnamese dental surgeon and team member.
Protein Part of Lipoproteins Found Synthesized by Liver

Experiments conducted by Drs. Charles Ruudling and Daniel Steinberg, of the National Heart Institute Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism, have demonstrated that rat liver slices, incubated in vitro, synthesize and secrete high-density lipoproteins identical with those found in normal rat serum.

In these experiments the liver slices were incubated in rat serum to which had been added a complete mixture of amino acids labeled with carbon-14. After incubation periods ranging up to four hours, the slices were removed and samples of the media ultracentrifuged to separate the lipoprotein fractions. These were then analyzed by the "fingerprint" technique.

Identification Distinctive

When broken down by the proteolytic enzymes trypsin or chymotrypsin, each protein yields its own characteristic peptide degradation product. These can be spotted on filter paper and separated on the vertical axis by descending paper chromatography, then on the horizontal axis by electrophoresis to form a characteristic peptide pattern. When this pattern is developed by ninhydrin staining, the result is a distinctive "fingerprint" which identifies the protein.

The ninhydrin fingerprints of high-density lipoproteins from the incubation medium were compared with fingerprints of lipoproteins of the same density class from normal rat serum and found to be identical. Autoradiograms (made by placing the media fingerprint strips in contact with X-ray film for 1-2 months, then developing the film) showed the presence of radioactivity in all of the ninhydrin spots of the fingerprint.

Comparisons Significant

These comparisons showed that the lipoproteins synthesized by the liver slices were identical to those of normal serum; and, since labeled amino acids had been incorporated into all of the newly synthesized lipoproteins, that the liver was the source of the protein as well as the lipid portions of those lipoproteins.

Other experiments showed that liver slices from nephrotic rats synthesized both lipoproteins and other serum proteins more rapidly than did those from normal rats. This suggests that overproduction of lipoproteins may be an important factor in the hyperlipemia of nephrosis.

These findings have been accepted for publication in the Journal of Clinical Investigation.

Regenerated Rhodopsin Is Seen as Key Factor In Adaptation to Dark

A study which shows how human eyes adjust to the dark after exposure to light, conducted by a National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness ophthalmologist, has proven that dark adaptation is directly related to the regeneration of a photosensitive pigment in the retina known as rhodopsin or "visual purple."

Further conclusions substantiate findings from animal studies indicating a linear relationship between recovery of night vision and regeneration of rhodopsin, regardless of differences in light exposure (binocular) or subsequent time in the dark.

Measuring Method Ingenious

An ingenious method for measuring both dark adaptation threshold (point of minimum vision) and rhodopsin levels in the same eye has been developed by Drs. W. A. H. Rushton, former visiting scientist, Ophthalmology Branch, NINDB, who reported the results of this work at the meeting of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology. (Dr. Rushton has now been transferred to the Laboratory, Trinity College, Cambridge University.)

By this method, predetermined fractions of rhodopsin in specified retinal regions can be bleached with lights of varying intensities, and the extent of bleaching and rhodopsin recovery can be measured by retinal densitometry, which determines pigment density.

Colored Filters Used

In typical experiments, different intensities of rhodopsin bleaching, ranging from total to 25 percent, were produced and studied. The subject alternated between the densitometer and an apparatus for measuring dark adaptation, which employed yellow and green filters to indicate the point of transition from cones (day vision) to rods (twilight vision). In all cases, the point of transition and the return of minimum vision occurred when rhodopsin was about 90 percent regenerated.

Dr. Rushton concludes that the dark adaptation threshold is probably dependent on the fraction of "opsin," a chemical component of rhodopsin, which has not at a given time combined with "retinyl" a yellow pigment, to form rhodopsin.

This theory is supported by tetroretinographic studies in animals which indicate that the amount of rhodopsin remaining after bleaching or vitamin A deficiency has a linear relation to the level of the visual threshold.
Clues Found to Cause Of Periodic Paralysis By NINDS Scientists

By correlating the results of multidisciplinary investigations, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness scientists have clarified the nature and possible cause of a baffling neurological disorder known as familial periodic paralysis.

New evidence indicates that muscle action may be disrupted by increased accumulation of fluid within the endoplasmic reticulum of muscle cells. The fluid increase may be caused by defective potassium metabolism in muscle, resulting in an altered ionic balance.

Intensive Studies Made

Intensive clinical, biochemical, electron microscopic, and electrophysiological studies of familial periodic paralysis have been conducted by Drs. G. Milton Shy, Theodor Wanko, Peter T. Rowley, and A. G. Engel, Clinical Investigations Unit, NINDS.

A significant result is the demonstration that muscle potassium and sodium are not significantly elevated during attacks and that muscle becomes electrically unexcitable.

Recording of the membrane potential by microelectrodes within the muscle cell also refutes the theory that paralysis in this disease is due to hyperpolarization by potassium accumulation.

Samples of muscle tissue obtained during attacks indicated that increased fluid was contained in large vacuoles within a specific conductsive substance within the muscle cell, the endoplasmic reticulum.

Granules Found

Inside the vacuoles, granules which took up certain stains were found. This and other evidence suggests that the granules may represent the accumulation of abnormal glycogen, breakdown products, which cause an influx of electrolytes and water into muscle cells to maintain ion balance.

The investigators reconfirmed that the administration of glucose, glycogen and insulin, and epinephrine predisposed to attacks of weakness or paralysis.

Administration and measurement of aldosterone, a potassium diuretic and sodium retention steroid, indicated that abnormal metabolism of this hormone is probably not a cause of the disease, as has been suggested. For unknown reasons, an excess sodium intake precipitated attacks.

The studies were presented at the scientific session of the Centenary of the National Hospital, Queen Square, London.

Action of Hormone Influences Enzyme Molecule Structure

Studies at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases by Drs. K. Lemone Yielding and Gordon M. Tomkins have shown that certain female sex hormones can alter the molecular structure of a key catalyst in mammalian cell metabolism, by fragmenting it four smaller, catalytically altered molecules.

This is the first time that a hormone has been found to affect directly the physical structure of an enzyme; previous studies by other investigators have suggested that hormones exert their biochemical influences by participating chemically in metabolic reactions, undergoing an oxidative or reductive change.

As indicated by the NIAMD studies, the reversible physical interaction of a strategically placed cell enzyme determines the direction which the cell's metabolic processes will take—toward energy-yielding chemical breakdown, or toward cell-building protein synthesis.

This finding of molecular alteration is the first concrete illumination of a basic regulatory mechanism which determines protein synthesis and, indirectly, reflects on associated cell growth or cell proliferation.

The studies reported describe the effect of four steroid hormones on crystalline glutamic dehydrogenase (GDH), an important enzyme which facilitates the energy-yielding chemical degradation of glutamic acid. The absence or inactivation of this enzyme tips the scales toward the diversion of glutamic acid to protein synthesis by the cell.

In in vitro experiments Drs. Yielding and Tomkins found that diethylstilbesterol, estradiol, and progesterone, all belonging to the group of female sex hormones, inhibited the normal GDH reaction.

GDH Dissociation Promoted

Further investigation demonstrated that the hormones promoted dissociation of the large GDH enzyme molecule, which has a molecular weight of 1,000,000, into four smaller units, which were enzymatically inactive with respect to GDH activity. Inactivation of the enzyme was reversed in the presence of adenosine diphosphate, a normal cell metabolite.

Cortisone, another steroid hormone tested, did not affect the molecular architecture of GDH and played not into the metabolic pathway with chemical degradation of glutamic acid. This selective inhibition by female sex hormones was demonstrated with GDH from beef, chicken, and rat liver, and rat testis, kidney and heart.

A report on these studies by Drs. Yielding and Tomkins is scheduled to appear in the forthcoming issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Continued from Page 5)

presentation during the past decade offers many patterns of successful supplementation of private resources, and good public health practice should result in wider coverage as the art advances.

Public health has a preventive tradition. We believe in attempting to foresee and apply a prophylactic. The decade ahead with all of the changes we may anticipate will surely test our ability to keep ahead of the problems.

I would, therefore, appeal for more interest in research about public health practice.

As a nation, we are spending vast sums on research in the biological and medical sciences, but I believe altogether too little attention is being paid to the critical investigation of public health services. This is a field for pioneering. We have not yet developed methods to measure some of the things we should study. We have not defined our public health problems clearly enough and in quantitative terms. Objectives are not always clearly in mind. Sometimes we do not know what the people we serve want. Much of the time we cannot tell them clearly what they can expect. We have not even developed methods for measuring the sharpness of our public health tools, their efficiency, the ratio between the effect produced and the amount of effort expended. We have found too little cost accounting both from the standpoint of cost in dollars and from the standpoint of cost in manpower.

And last, but not least, public health programs of many kinds have been in effect for a great many years. We badly need to evaluate their results and re-evaluate them from time to time. Unfortunately, we have had to be preoccupied with other sections of so many programs areas that we have not even developed the methods for evaluating the results of our work.

This is a serious indictment, but it is also a challenging opportunity, and I believe that evaluation and re-evaluation are an absolute necessity in the face of the changes which will surely come between now and 1970.
NIH Spotlight

By Mary-Helen Emmons

The time-honored masculine theory that all women leap with fright onto the nearest chair at the sight of a mouse is knocked into a cocked hat by Miss Damara Bolte and the 19 animal caretakers she supervises, all women but one.

This tall and handsome young woman is a Supervisory Animal Husbandman, the only woman of this title in the Animal Production Section, Laboratory Aids Branch, DRS, where she oversees the breeding and weaning of 70 to 80 thousand mice a month.

At the present time she handles 19 different strains of mice which she and her co-workers have developed for use in NIH experimental laboratories. Each strain, whether healthy or disease-producing, has its specific use. For instance, one strain has been bred to develop spontaneous mammary tumors; another strain, a kidney disorder. A third, spontaneous mammary tumors; and a fourth, a kidney disorder.

As a part of her duties in the breeding room, she also supervises the breeding of sixty thousand basset hounds a year.

Miss Bolte was born in Retta, Okla., and received a B.A. degree in journalism and an M.A. degree in history from the University of Oklahoma.

She is the author of a book, "The Case of Mrs. Surratt: Her Controversial Trial and Execution for Conspiracy in the Lincoln Assassination," and a second book, "The Story of Mary Surratt: Her Life and Times," both of which have been used as textbooks in colleges and universities.

Like All Animals

Damara's interest in her unusual occupation stems from a life-long love of animals. Even though as an Army "brat" she traveled all over the world, there were always pets of one kind or another traveling with her and her family.

Dogs are her special love, although horses rank high in her affection too. She says ruefully that the only thing that keeps her from owning horses as well as dogs is lack of room at her home.

Since her graduation from Purdue University in 1953 with a B.S. degree in Agriculture, she has been having a wonderful time in the animal world. Her specialty in dogdom is the basenji, an ancient hairless breed from Egypt which is highly dexterous in handling the sand mice a month.

The American Cancer Society is sponsoring a new venture designed to stimulate interest among college students in advanced work in the medical, biological, and related physical sciences.

Participating with professors from Harvard, Columbia, and Yale Universities is Dr. Harry Eagle, Chief of the Laboratory of Cell Biology, NAIID, who will deliver a series of lectures on the general topic of metabolism of normal and malignant cells in culture.

The speakers chosen by the ACS to launch this experiment have agreed to give four or five lectures each in the coming year at universities of their choice.

Dr. Eagle has chosen to talk at Purdue in November and Northwestern in December of this year, at Baylor in January and at the University of Oregon in February 1961.

The scientists who will be speaking at other centers are Dr. Bernard D. Davis, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology, Harvard University; Dr. Alfred Geis, Dean of the Medical School, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Dr. Arnold D. Welch, Eugene Higgins Professor of Pharmacology and Chairman of the Department, Yale University.

Guy W. Moore Named To DGMS Position

The Division of General Medical Sciences has announced the appointment of Guy W. Moore as Deputy Information Officer, DRS.

Prior to coming to NIH, Mr. Moore was Information Officer, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command. He has also served with the State Department, both in Washington and Uruguay.

He is the author of the book, "The Case of Mrs. Surratt: Her Controversial Trial and Execution for Conspiracy in the Lincoln Assassination," and a second book, "The Story of Mary Surratt: Her Life and Times," both of which have been used as textbooks in colleges and universities.

U.S. Scientists Leave For Soviet Survey

An NINDB-sponsored delegation of six American scientists departed for Russia on October 12 to survey Soviet progress in the field of maternal and child care.

The 30-day tour is part of a scientific-cultural exchange program between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. A group of Russian scientists will make a similar study of Soviet maternal and child care in this country at a later date.

Members Listed

Members of the U.S. delegation are Drs. Stewart H. Clifford, Boston Lying-In Hospital; Allan C. Barnes, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Katherine Bux, Children's Bureau; Dr. G. G. Greenberg, University of North Carolina; Edith Potter, Chicago Lying-In Hospital; and Fred S. Rosen, Children's Hospital, Boston.

A report which details the findings of a previous NINDB-sponsored medical exchange mission to the Soviet Union has recently been published. It contains observations on Soviet research activities in the physiology and pharmacology of the nervous system by six scientists, including Dr. Karl Frank of NINDB, who toured Russian research institutions in 1958. Copies of the extensive report (PHS publication No. 800) are available on request from the NINDB Information Office.

Dr. Kahler, Retiree from NIH

Dr. Ernestine Thurman, Executive Secretary of the Tropical Medicine and Parasitology Study Section, DRG, was named "Outstanding Professional Woman of the Year" recently by the D.C. State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

In 1928 Dr. Kahler joined the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service, forerunner of NIH, as a biophysicist, and became Head of the Physical Biology Section in 1951.
R&W Concert Nov. 10
Features D.C. Violist
Raymond Montoni

The second R&W concert of this season will feature Raymond Montoni, violist, on Thursday, November 10, at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Montoni will be accompanied by Allen Bonde at the piano.
Mr. Montoni will play selections by Beethoven, Schumann, Honegger, Piston, and Bloch.

A teacher of violin and viola at Catholic University, Mr. Montoni is the conductor of the Catholic University orchestra and of the Young People's String Orchestra of Washington. He has received critical acclaim for numerous performances both as a recitalist and with chamber groups.
Mr. Bonde is studying for his Masters and Doctors degrees at Catholic University.

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The research equipment of 111 manufacturers attracts a portion of the thousands of visitors who viewed the displays in Building 22 during the 10th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit held here early this month. Because of lack of space, 10 additional exhibits . . .

New Monthly Periodical Is Published by HEW

A new monthly periodical is being published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The booklet, Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators, provides a handy reference to various developments in the field of human resources. It features up-to-date statistical information in such areas as consumer interests, health conditions, population trends, social security, births, deaths, and marriages. Month-to-month changes in a wide-ranging field of subjects are reflected in a series of charts and tables.

The publication is being issued as a companion piece to the annual Health, Education, and Welfare Trends, published earlier this year.


Bloodmobile Scheduled to Be at NIH Nov. 8

A Red Cross Bloodmobile unit will be in Wilson Hall Tuesday, November 8, from 9 a.m. to 11:45 p.m. to receive blood donations from NIH employees.

Anyone over 18 years of age or under 60 is eligible to give blood. Volunteers under 21 must have written permission from a parent or guardian. Further information may be obtained by calling Ext. 4851.

Fire Prevention Week Observed With Drills, Demonstrations at NIH

NIH employees participated extensively in fire drills and had an opportunity to observe the NIH Fire Department in action during National Fire Prevention Week, October 9-15.

The observance featured fire drills involving every building on the reservation and the Robin and Arts Buildings in Silver Spring. This year for the first time drills were conducted without specific time announcements.

Even the Clinical Center, which because of its functions as a hospital could not participate in a total evacuation, held a drill in one of its patient areas.

The Plant Safety Branch, of which the NIHFD is a part, was particularly encouraged by the cooperation of employees in the drills and commended the building wardens for their "excellent job" in handling their duties.

Although NIH has never experienced a fire resulting in loss of life, the PSB stresses the fact that the potential for such a fire is always present. A knowledge of the building combined with training in evacuation will insure an extra margin of safety for NIH employees should such an emergency occur, the Safety Branch points out.

Computer Group Holds First Meeting Here

The first general meeting of the recently formed DRG Advisory Committee on Computers in Research was held here September 20-21.

Dr. Lee B. Lusted, Professor of Radiology, University of Rochester, is chairman of the advisory committee, and Dr. Fay Hemphill, Assistant Chief for Training, DRG, is Executive Secretary.

Dr. Shannon addressed the first session of the meeting September 20. He charged the group with the mission of contributing advice and recommendations on the direction of NIH policy concerning the application of electronic computers in biological and biomedical research.

A committee appointed by Dr. Lusted met here October 15 to discuss recommendations on organization of the entire program.