the NIH Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Hearings to Begin On $989 Million Budget for '64

Hearings on the NIH $989.6 million overall budget request for Fiscal Year 1964 are expected to start before the House Appropriations Subcommittee early next month.

The NIH total is included in the Public Health Service request for $1.7 billion, which is part of the Administration's request for $5.5 billion for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Top Staff to Testify

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, Institute Directors, and staff associates will present testimony during the hearings in support of the Administration's request for NIH.

The overall NIH budget for the coming fiscal year includes $930.5 million in operating funds; $9.1 million for direct construction at NIH; and $50 million for Health research facilities construction grants.

Funds requested in operating appropriations for Fiscal Year 1964 represent an increase of $49.7 million over the amount appropriated

(See BUDGET, Page 5)

DeWitt Stetten to Give NIH Lecture Tomorrow On History of Gout

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Dean of the new Rutgers University Medical School and former Director of Intramural Research at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, will deliver the 22nd National Institutes of Health Lecture tomorrow (February 27) at 8:15 p.m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Dr. Stetten

Dr. Stetten's topic will be "The History and Natural History of Gout." He will discuss this ancient and baffling disease and its treatment, and will offer some tentative answers, based on recent research by himself and others, to some of the persistent puzzles that have harassed students of the disease through the ages.

Leader in Research

A leader in biomedical research, Dr. Stetten during his long tenure at NIAMD contributed to the growth of the NIH. A pioneer in the application of isotopes to medical research, he has also been for

(See NIH LECTURE, Page 7)

President Proposes Long-Range Attack On Mental Illness Through Development Of Comprehensive Community Programs

A broad, long-range plan of attack on mental illness through the development of comprehensive community mental health programs was proposed by President Kennedy in a special message to Congress on February 5.

"New knowledge and new drugs," the President said, "make it possible for most of the mentally ill to be successfully and quickly treated in their own communities and returned to a useful place in society."

He urged the prompt launching of a broad new mental health program which would make it possible, within a decade or two, to reduce the number of patients now under custodial care by 50 percent or more.

Many Can Be Helped

Many more of the mentally ill, he said, can be helped to remain in their own homes without hardship to them or their families; those who are hospitalized can be helped to return to their own communities; and all but a small proportion can be restored to useful life.

The President's proposed plan of action against mental illness contained six recommendations.

1. *A recommendation for authorization of grants to the States for construction of comprehensive community mental health centers, beginning in Fiscal Year 1965, with the Federal Government providing 45 to 75 percent of the project cost.*

Separate Elements Combined

These centers would combine a number of separate elements now found in many communities, although no community has all of them. They include diagnostic and evaluation services, emergency psychiatric units, outpatient services, inpatient services, day and night care, foster home care, rehabilitation, consultative services to other community agencies, and mental health information and education.

The centers would have two primary purposes: first, the prevention of mental disorders in the community; second, the treatment of

(Continued on Page 6)

NHA-FSJC Campaign To Be Launched Here On Monday, March 4

The National Health Agencies and Federal Service Joint Crusade Campaign, which each year reaches some 300,000 Federal civilian and military personnel in the Washington Metropolitan Area, will be launched here at NIH next Monday.

Dr. Knutti

Chairman and Vice Chairman of this year's NIH campaign are Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, and Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director of the National Cancer Institute.

"Because of the nature of our work here, NIH shares a special interest in this campaign," Dr. Knutti said. "It is my hope that the keymen will put forth every effort to obtain an excellent showing. The campaign goal is 100 percent participation; we are not shooting for a special dollar-goal."

Endicott Asks Support

Dr. Endicott pointed out that "our campaign contributions will enable the voluntary health organizations to continue the crusade for better health for all of us."

Last year NIH closed the drive with 50.6 percent participation in the National Health Agencies and 48.2 percent in the Federal Joint Crusade.

Of the nine agencies supported by the campaign, six are in the health field and three conduct over-

(See CAMPAIGN, Page 8)

Miniature 3-Ring Circus Brings Cheer To Clinical Center Children Patients

The smell of sawdust and animals is the only thing missing from the circus-in-miniature, on display recently in the Clinical Center.

Chester Cooper of Bethesda, whose hobby is modeling animals in clay, created the Big Top exhibit and presented it to the Clinical Center for the entertainment of the children patients.

Complete with side shows, spectators and all the colorful trappings of circus and fair grounds, the 6 by 10-ft. exhibit was displayed on tables in the 14th floor lobby of the CC.

To say that the younger—and many of the older—patients found it fascinating is an understatement.

Within the 3-ring Big Top, lions and tigers, trained bears, and bareback riders perform, as trapeze artists swing overhead.

Outside the tent are parade

(See CIRCUS, Page 2)

Circus elephants dine at leisure after performing under the Big Top.

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

COMMISSION SEEKS ANSWERS

Do men who work for the Government really get promoted more often than women? If so, why? The President's Commission on the Status of Women is looking for answers to these and related questions.

Nearly 400 women Civil Service employees at NIH are presently participating in a Government-wide survey to aid in this study. They are completing a four-page questionnaire on their qualifications and work history.

Answers to the questions will be tabulated and analyzed by the Civil Service Commission for the President's Commission.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

The Civil Service Commission recently authorized NIH and other Government agencies to pay travel and household moving expenses to first duty posts for top-level research scientists in the biological sciences.

The action was taken as a result of a request initiated by Personnel Management Branch. Coverage includes jobs in the 208(g) category as well as those in Grades 16 through 18 under the Classification Act.

As a result of this new authorization, almost all positions covered under the 208(g) category are now eligible for payment of travel expenses to first duty posts.

Any questions on this coverage should be referred to your Personnel Officer.

HIGHER STANDARDS ESTABLISHED

Higher job standards for typists and stenographers were established recently by the Civil Service Commission. These Government-wide standards, effective January 1, 1964, will serve to place more demanding educational and training requirements on persons who are appointed to these positions.

Increased emphasis will also be placed on verbal and clerical skills of applicants by modifying the written test measuring these skills.

These new standards will not affect present employees or those hired prior to January 1964.

The new standards will limit starting positions for typists who are high school graduates to Grade 2 and stenographers to Grade 3. This is a grade lower than provided for in present standards.

Additional Training Needed

Applicants for Grade 3 typist and Grade 4 stenographic positions will need a year of post-high school training such as business school, junior college, college or appropriate experience to qualify.

Another new provision provides for the waiving of typing or shorthand examinations for individuals who present certificates of proficiency from their teachers in typing or stenographic courses. However, they will still be required to pass the written verbal and clerical abilities test offered by the Civil Service Examining Board.

LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

A compilation of names of persons eligible to receive 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50-year length of service awards is now being prepared for the 12th Annual NIH Awards Ceremony, to be held this spring.

In order to qualify for a length of service award at this ceremony, an employee must have performed the service prior to the cut-off date of December 31, 1962.

Employees who are uncertain of their eligibility for these awards or have been overlooked in past ceremonies, may call Ext. 4851, Employee Relations and Services Section, for verification of service computation date.

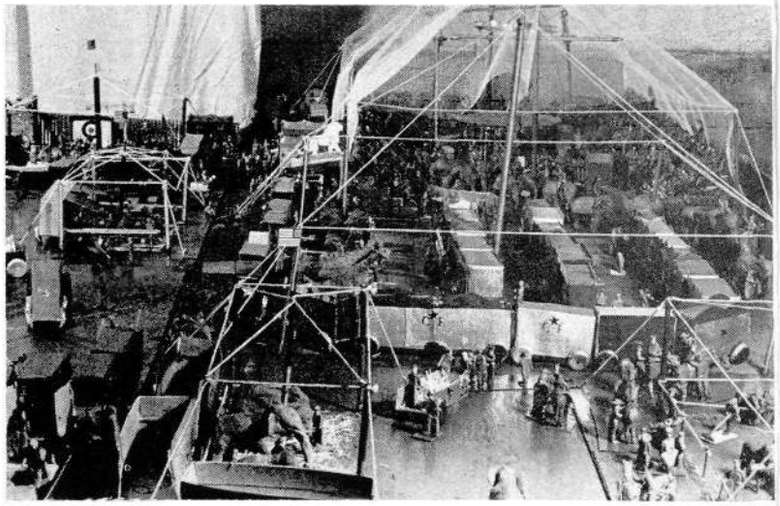
List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

1/25—Dr. Jean Felix Renson, Belgium, Hydroxylation in Liver Microsomes. Sponsor, Dr. Sidney Udenfriend, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7B12.

2/6—Dr. Norman Michael Green, England, Mechanism of Avidin-Biotin Combination. Sponsor, Dr. Bernard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 228.

2/7—Dr. Luciano Manara, Italy, Tissue Culture and Psychotropic Drugs. Sponsor, Dr. Erminio Costa, NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N118.

U. S. Internal Revenue Service received 100 million returns in 1962, and it anticipates 113 million returns by 1970.



Part of the fair grounds with the Big Top, right rear. Animals and humans are modeled to scale. Elephants pictured on page 1 are in left foreground.

CIRCUS

(Continued from Page 1)

wagons the size of cardboard matchboxes, with gilded bottle-top wheels. Leopards, tigers, monkeys, and bears prance inside the wagons' barred cages.

The sideshows include hula girls, fat ladies, thin men, acrobats, a rifle range, and a shell game.

Mr. Cooper used many colors of modeling clay to resemble red sweaters and bright uniforms, brilliant costumes, dark-skinned hula girls, pink-cheeked children, brown-spotted giraffes, and black-striped zebras.

As this issue of the Record went to press, Arnold Sperling, Chief of the Patient Activities Section, reported that the miniature circus, on display here for more than a month, has been temporarily removed to make way for other activities.

All the people and animals were made to scale. The largest people are less than 3 inches tall. The elephants and giraffes are about 6 inches high.

Mr. Cooper spent his free evenings for about a year constructing the circus. The project originated, he explained, as "a little boy's desire to run away with the circus."

'Arma Virumque Cano' Quote Brings 'Dear Dr. Cano' Note

It had to happen sooner or later.

Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, Chief of NINDB's Biophysics Laboratory, chose the opening line of Vergil's Aeneid to introduce his research paper at the first International Biophysics Congress last year. When the Biophysical Journal published the paper, "The Advance of Electrical Models for Cells and Axons," the Roman poet's immortal line was printed beneath: "Arma virumque cano."

Sure enough, a request for a reprint recently came in addressed to—you guessed it—Dr. Arma Virumque Cano, NIH, Bethesda, Md., with the salutation, "Dear Dr. Cano."

Dr. Cole says he may skip the Latin mottoes in future.

DRG Schedules Regional Meetings for Grantees

The Division of Research Grants has scheduled a series of three regional meetings for the week of February 25-March 1 to brief presidents and deans of grantee institutions—other than medical colleges—on new grants administration guidelines and to amplify information presented in the new Research Grants Manual.

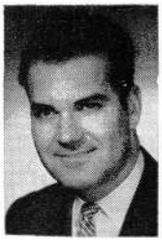
The day-long meetings were to be held February 25 in New York City, February 27 in Chicago, and March 1 in San Francisco.

Representatives of all major extramural programs of NIH and the Bureau of State Services are attending each of the meetings. Dr. Ernest M. Allen, PHS Grants Policy Officer, is representing the Office of the Surgeon General.

The meetings follow a similar series which took place last month between PHS officials and representatives of medical schools.

Jess Martin Appointed As Acting Chief of DRS Library Branch

Jess A. Martin, a librarian with 15 years of experience in the medical and technical library field, joined the staff of the Division of Research Services as Acting Chief of the Library Branch on February 1.



Mr. Martin

Before coming to NIH, Mr. Martin was Health Center Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Administration at Ohio State University.

He served as Chief Medical Librarian of the San Diego County Medical Society from 1952 to 1957, and from 1957 to 1958 was in charge of the technical processes program of the Convair-Astronautics Technical Library in San Diego. He has also held library positions at the U.S. Naval Hospital in San Diego and at the University of Kentucky Medical Center Library in Lexington, Ky.

Activities Cited

Mr. Martin has been active in a number of professional library organizations, including the Medical Library Association, the Medical Library Group of Southern California, and the Kentucky Library Association.

He received an A.B. degree from San Diego State College in 1953 and an M.S. degree in Library Science from the University of Southern California in 1955.

Dr. Shacter Appointed NIGMS Grants Analyst

Dr. Bernard Shacter, biological chemist, has been appointed Research Program Analyst with the Research Grants Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In this position Dr. Shacter will analyze and review research grant applications and grant-supported research programs in the chemical and biochemical areas in the sciences basic to medicine and biology.

For the past year Dr. Shacter has served as president of Calbiochem D. C., Inc., and from 1959 to 1961 he was a Research Program Analyst with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. While with NINDB, he served at one time as Executive Secretary of the Communicative Disorder Research Training Committee.

Dr. Shacter joined the Public Health Service in 1947 and served as a chemist with the National Cancer Institute for thirteen years.

Ticket Sales Open Today for Hamsters' 'Pajama Game' at CC March 14 to 17

It's ticket-sale-time again at NIH—this time for the Hamsters' March production of "Pajama Game," sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

Shows are scheduled for 8:30 p. m., Thursday to Saturday, March 14, 15, and 16; and Sunday, March 17, at 2:30 p. m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Erv Liljegren, ticket co-ordinator, said that beginning today, tickets will be on sale at $1.50 each at the entrances to the cafeterias in Buildings 1, 10, and 31, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Tickets will also be available during the day in the R&W Office, Rm. 1A18, Bldg. 31, and from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. at the R&W Film Desk in the Clinical Center, Rm. B1C27.

Sperling Praises Cast

Tickets are also scheduled to go on sale in other buildings on the reservation.

Show Director Arnold Sperling said the cast contains a good balance of performers selected both from NIH and nearby communities. The four leads—two male and two female—are from off the reservation.

John Kinnamon, playing "Sid," the plant superintendent, lives in Adelphi, Md., and comes to the cast via the University of Maryland and numerous appearances in the University Theater there. He is presently an Assistant Director at Washington's NBC affiliate, WRC-TV.

A housewife and mother of three children, Rebecca Barmack will take the part of "Babe." Her husband, Marty, plays the role of the tough factory owner, and one of her daughters will serve as an usher.

Also a housewife and the mother of four, Anita Ash will take the part of "Gladys." Many will remember Anita from her impressive performance as the "Daisy Mae" of last year's production of "Li'l Abner." A resident of Bethesda, she is a member of the Bannockburn Players and the Montgomery County Players.

Gould Plays 'Heinsie'

Murray Gould will enact the role of the plant's daffy time-study man, "Heinsie." He brings to the part a wealth of experience gained through association with many dramatic groups. At one time he toured the Keith circuit with his own orchestra.

Show co-producers, Harold and Yvonne Miles, advise NIH employees to obtain their tickets early. They expect sell-outs for all four performances, as with last year's "Li'l Abner."

Rehearsing for the "Steam Heat" dance number in the Hamsters' March production of "Pajama Game," are (left to right) Jerry Osborne, NCI; Sally Ramsburg, OD; and Bob Kavanaugh, ORI.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Young Wins Darling Prize for Malaria Research

For his outstanding contributions to research in malaria, Dr. Martin D. Young, Associate Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named recipient of the Darling Foundation Medal and Prize, awarded by the World Health Organization.

Dr. Young

The bronze medal and prize of 1,000 Swiss francs will be presented to Dr. Young during the plenary session of the 16th Annual Assembly of the World Health Organization in Geneva in May. He is the eighth malariologist honored by the Darling Foundation, which awards the prize intermittently in acknowledgment of notable accomplishment in the field of research in malaria.

Before coming to Bethesda in the spring of 1961, Dr. Young was head of the Columbia (S.C.) field station of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy. There he did most of the work for which he has now received one of the highest honors awarded to malariologists.

Research Is Extensive

His research has been concerned with practically all phases of malaria, with particular emphasis on use of malaria parasites in the treatment of neurosyphilis, host-parasite relationships, biology and cytology of the parasites, chemotherapy, and the relative vectoral abilities of mosquitoes.

Most recently he has documented cases of resistance of certain strains of malaria parasites to two antimalarials, chloroquine and amodiaquine, which have been among the most effective drugs to suppress and cure malaria.

One other NIH scientist has won the Darling Prize. It was awarded in 1954 to Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID. Another so honored was Dr. George Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine, London, recently an NIAID Scientific Counselor.

An NIH staff member since 1937, Dr. Young has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1944. He holds an Sc.D. from Johns Hopkins and is a graduate of Emory University. He was the first NIH staff member to receive the Rockefeller Public Service Award.

The Darling Prize is named in honor of Dr. Samuel Taylor Darling, U.S. member of the League of Nations Malaria Commission, who was accidentally killed while on duty with the League.

Researcher Reports Viruses Widespread Now in Once-Isolated American Arctic

A recent report prepared by Dr. Karl R. Reinhard, Deputy Chief of the Research Grants Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, reveals a "drastic change" in the pattern of disease in Alaska as a result of the social and economic development of that once-isolated territory.

"Early in this century and previously, American Arctic populations were subjected to epidemics of highly contagious diseases by the advent of visitors from more southerly regions during the late spring and summer," Dr. Reinhard said. "Smallpox, influenza, measles, and other epidemic diseases were frequently traceable to direct contact with outside populations."

During the past 40 years, however, he pointed out, arctic regions have been opened up to development of resources, new inhabitation, commerce, and military activity.

Populations Intermingle

"In Alaska, most of the small villages are in constant contact with the larger northern centers of population, and the latter exchange people constantly with the heavily populated southerly regions," Dr. Reinhard reported. "Acute diseases are now a year-round experience in most communities in the Western American Arctic."

The work by Dr. Reinhard and associates demonstrated that Coxsackie viruses, ECHO viruses and polioviruses, particularly Type 2, are prevalent in the Western American Arctic.

A study of the degree of immunity to polio among Alaskan natives, based on a 1953-54 survey, indicated a high level of resistance among 717 men in 47 villages of western and northern Alaska. Less than one percent, he said, had no antibodies against any of the three poliovirus types.

Overall, 87 percent had antibodies against Type 1 poliovirus, 92 percent had antibodies against Type 2, and 62 percent against Type 3.

More Research Needed

Considerably more research is needed, Dr. Reinhard said, to determine the relationship between these viruses and human disease.

It would be particularly desirable, he said, to learn whether these viruses could be responsible for a serious and fatal disease among infants in native villages.

Diseases with central nervous symptoms or respiratory failure are a common cause of infant deaths, Dr. Reinhard said, noting that these intestinal viruses also might explain the wintertime epidemics of stomach upsets among Alaskan villagers.

"The endemicity of the enteroviruses in the small native villages may actually be a commentary on the depressed socio-economic state of native Alaskans," he said, "as well as the related problems of inadequate environmental sanitation."

An average semi-isolated Alaskan native village, Dr. Reinhard said, would afford an excellent opportunity to investigate the natural history of enterovirus infections.

Such an investigation, he said, should include questions of reinfection of individuals, changes in immunologic shifts, and the persistence of the viruses in the natural environment.

The latter question is of special importance, he indicated, since these viruses have shown themselves to be highly resistant to environmental influences and therefore capable of persisting in frozen soils and water.

The report, which appears in the February 9 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, is a summary of some of the work accomplished by Dr. Reinhard and colleagues while he was Chief of the Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Arctic Health Research Center, in Anchorage, from 1954 to 1960.

W. A. Laughlin Dies; Was NHI Technician

William A. Laughlin, Chief Technician in the National Heart Institute's Surgery Branch, died suddenly on February 11 at his home, 105 Varnum St., N.E., at the age of 43. The cause of death was listed as heart disease.

Mr. Laughlin, a physiologist, came to the National Heart Institute in 1953, when the Clinical Center and the NHI Surgery Branch first opened. During his first year, Mr. Laughlin spent much of his time in the laboratory helping to develop procedures and techniques for heart surgery, such as hypothermia.

Since 1957, when he became Head Clinical Technician in the Surgery Branch, he had been an important member of the heart surgery team. His job required setting up special kinds of instrumentation for safe investigative procedures in the operating room.

"Much of our surgical research over the past 10 years owes its success to Mr. Laughlin's careful work," said Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Chief of the Surgery Branch.

Mr. Laughlin is survived by his mother, Mrs. Winifred R. Laughlin, and a sister, Miss Winifred M. Laughlin, both of Taunton, Mass.

Burial was at Taunton on Monday, February 18.

114 NIH Exhibits Displayed At Scientific Meetings in '62

A recent tally by the Division of Research Services revealed that during calendar year 1962 NIH exhibits were displayed at 114 scientific meetings.

April and October were the peak months in 1962, with 27 and 25 exhibits shown, respectively.

During the year, 18 major exhibits were produced by the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, and 14 exhibits were renovated and updated.

Former NCI Associate Receives JCC Award

Dr. James R. Jude, a former Clinical Associate in the National Cancer Institute, has been chosen one of America's ten outstanding young men of 1962 by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Now a surgeon at Johns Hopkins University Hospital and Assistant Professor of Surgery at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Jude served as a Clinical Associate in NCI's Surgery Branch from 1956 to 1958.

Dr. Jude was a member of a 3-man team at Johns Hopkins University that developed the external massage method of cardiac resuscitation, a process to restart the heart without surgery by compressing it between the breastbone and the spine.

He is coauthor of a booklet and film on training in resuscitation techniques.

Dr. Ossofsky Appointed To Child Center Post

Dr. Helen Johns Ossofsky, Pediatrician and Consultant Practitioner in Pediatric Cardiology, has been appointed a part-time consultant in pediatrics with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Since 1959 Dr. Ossofsky has been Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Georgetown University School of Medicine and a lecturer in Pediatric Cardiology at the Post Graduate School of Cardiovascular Nursing, Catholic University of America. She has also been a Consultant Practitioner in Pediatric Cardiology in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ossofsky was Supervisory Medical Officer from 1959 to November 1962 at D.C. General Hospital, and from 1957 to 1959 she served as Research Associate in Epidemiology at Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore.

Hopkins Graduate

A native of Drexel Hill, Pa., Dr. Ossofsky received a B.A. degree from Mt. Holyoke College in 1943 and an M.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1954.

In the intervening years, she served as a hospital social worker at the Army hospital in Aberdeen, Md., from 1944 to 1947 and as a physical science aide and organic chemist at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Ballistics Research Laboratory, from 1947 to 1950.

A resident of Washington, D.C., Dr. Ossofsky is a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a member of the American Heart Association.

Hazel Bowen, a former Grants Clerk in the International Research Programs Section, Research Grants and Fellowships Branch, NIMH, receives a sustained superior performance award from Philip Sapir, Branch Chief, as Dr. Jeanne Brand of the International Research Programs Section looks on approvingly. Mrs. Bowen, who resigned last November, received a citation commending her for "her exceptional productivity, organizational ability, high adaptive capacities . . . and her excellent working relationships with scientific consultants and fellow employees."—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Urinary Hydroxyproline Found to Vary With Parathyroid Activity

The parathyroid glands secrete a hormone which exerts profound effects on calcium and phosphorous metabolism. In health, the rate of parathormone secretion is regulated by a feedback mechanism geared to serum calcium levels.

In hyperparathyroidism, the glands do not respond to this feedback mechanism, and very high serum calcium levels are maintained at the expense of bone calcium. This disorder can lead to kidney stones, impaired renal function, and increased susceptibility to bone fracture.

National Heart Institute scientists have found that parathormone also causes the breakdown of bone matrix and the release of hydroxyproline, an important constituent of bone collagen. This hydroxyproline is subsequently excreted in the urine.

Reaction Noted

When parathormone was administered to normal subjects and to patients with hypoparathyroidism, there was a sharp increase in their hydroxyproline excretion.

Calcium infusions, which suppress parathormone secretion in normal subjects, resulted in a sharp decrease in their hydroxyproline excretion. These infusions had no effect on hydroxyproline excretion in patients with complete absence of parathyroid function.

These findings indicate that the rate of bone metabolism, and hence parathyroid activity, is reflected by variations in urinary output of hydroxyproline.

The diagnosis of hyperparathyroidism is usually established by infusing calcium into the patient, then measuring his urinary output of phosphorus.

Differences Explained

In normal subjects, the infusions suppress parathormone secretion and result in decreased phosphorus excretion; in hyperparathyroidism, they do not. Since urinary hydroxyproline would also be unaffected by calcium infusions in hyperparathyroidism, it might provide valuable confirmatory information in cases where the diagnostic picture is clouded by renal disease or other factors.

This work was reported at the January meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research by Drs. Harry Keiser and Albert Sjoerdsma of the Experimental Therapeutics Branch, NHI, and Drs. John Gill and Frederic Bartter of the Clinical Endocrinology Branch, NHI.

BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

for the same purpose for the current fiscal year.

NIH funds were designated for the following activities:

Grants & Related Contracts	*(Millions)*	
Research	$541.2	
Fellowships	45.8	
Training	172.6	
State control programs	10.9	
Subtotal		$770.5
Direct Operations		
Research	71.1	
Collaborative studies	58.1	
Int'l research	1.1	
Biologics standards	4.8	
Training activities	1.5	
Prof. & tech. assistance	4.0	
Review & approval	15.2	
Program direction	4.2	
Subtotal		$160.0
Direct Construction		
Extension to CC cafeteria	.4	
Library relocation, NIH	.9	
Warehouse extension, Building 13	.8	
Mental Health-Neurology-Cancer cafeteria	.8	
Repairs and improvements, NIH	1.9	
Construction of Biologics Standards laboratory annex	4.3	
Subtotal		9.1
Health research facilities construction grants		50.0
TOTAL		$989.6

A breakdown of the NIH operating funds in the 1964 budget request, not including construction, follows:

Appropriations	*(Millions)*
Gen. Res. & Services	$164.7
DBS	4.8
NCI	145.1
NIMH	190.1
NIDR	19.8
NHI	133.7
NIAMD	114.7
NIAID	69.2
NINDB	88.4
TOTAL	$930.5

Funds for the newly created National Institute of General Medical Sciences ($118.3 million), as well as funds for the Division of Research Facilities and Resources ($40.9 million), are included in the amount requested for General Research and Services. For the current fiscal year, the latter also included funds for the Division of Biologics Standards which is a separate appropriation item in the Fiscal Year 1964 budget.

The budget request for the coming fiscal year also includes $34 million for the other newly established Institute—the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. This amount will be derived by transfer from other appropriations for NIH for the coming fiscal year.

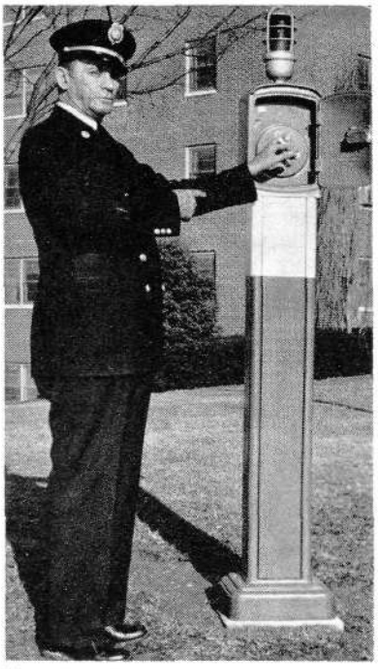
Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee are John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, Chairman; Winfield K. Denton of Indiana; John Lesinski of Michigan; Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin; and Robert R. Michel of Illinois.

Fire Alarm Boxes Placed At Strategic Locations Outside NIH Buildings

For the better protection of NIH personnel and buildings the Plant Safety Branch, OD, has installed 10 new pedestal-type fire alarm boxes at strategic locations on the reservation and is planning additional installations.

The new fire boxes bring to 14 the number now installed outside of NIH buildings. They are painted red and are identifiable by a red light on top that burns day and night.

The boxes are easily actuated by opening the door and pulling down the handle. Although all NIH fire boxes are intended primarily for fire use, Fire Marshal Kenneth W. Gettings points out that it would be permissable to use them in event of a rescue or first aid emergency.



NIH Fire Marshal Kenneth W. Gettings tests one of the new pedestal fire alarm boxes. This one is located near the intersection of Center and Convent Drives, at the southwest corner of Building 20, an apartment house.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

NCI Sponsors Workshop On Complement Studies Here Feb. 28-March 1

Sixty scientists internationally recognized for their research on complement, a group of serum proteins thought to play a role in defense against infection, will attend a 2-day Complement Workshop to be held here February 28 and March 1 under sponsorship of the National Cancer Institute.

Hosts for the meeting and program moderators are Dr. Herbert J. Rapp, Head, and Dr. Tibor Borsos, a senior staff member, of the Immunology Section of the Institute's Diagnostic Research Branch.

Opening remarks will be delivered by Dr. Eli Nadel, Chief of the Diagnostic Research Branch, and Dr. Manfred M. Mayer, Professor of Microbiology, Johns Hopkins University.

19 Papers Scheduled

Nineteen of the invited participants, who represent public and private scientific research institutions in the United States and several foreign countries, will deliver papers.

The program of the Complement Workshop, which will be held in Conference Room 4, Building 31, has been divided into six areas relevant to the mechanisms of immune hemolysis, a specific phase of complement.

Presentations and discussions will include topics on isolation of complement components, mode of action of the various components of complement, antibodies to complement components, enhancement and inhibition of complement activity, conglutinin and hemolytic complement activity, and complement component measurement.

Dr. Rapp Comments

Commenting on the significance of complement studies, Dr. Rapp said, "Complement fixation, which is a test based on hemolytic activity, has been used for many years as a diagnostic tool in the routine and experimental laboratory. Recently, a need has arisen for improved diagnostic methods based on complement action; it is hoped that this workshop will contribute to this end."

Although this is the first Complement Workshop to be held at NIH, there have been several others in past years. The last one was held in 1956 at Walter Reed Hospital.

Other projected workshops will emphasize practical problems involving diagnosis, the role of complement in infectious disease and tumor-cell destruction, and immunological phenomena in general.

President Submits Mental Health Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

mental patients within the community. In this way, patients could move from diagnosis through treatment and recovery to rehabilitation without leaving their own localities.

Construction of the centers, which could be an expansion of existing facilities, a new beginning where necessary, or supplementary facilities, would be expected to follow the pattern set by the Hill-Burton program. Center sponsorship could be by State or local government or by voluntary nonprofit organizations.

Private physicians would be able to treat their patients in the centers, assisted by an auxiliary professional staff directly and quickly available for outpatient and inpatient care.

2. *A recommendation for authorization of short-term project grants for the initial staffing costs of comprehensive community mental health centers, with the Federal Government providing up to 75 percent of the cost in the early months, on a gradually declining basis, and terminating such support for a project within slightly over four years.*

Aid Would Decrease

These funds would be made available during the period of greatest financial impact, with local sponsors expected to meet an increasing amount of the staffing cost until after the fourth year, when financing would be centered solely within the community, region or State.

Success of local and private financing of center services, the President said, will depend in large part upon development of appropriate arrangement for health insurance. Recent studies have indicated that mental health care—particularly the cost of diagnosis and short-term therapy—is insurable at moderate cost.

3. *A recommendation to facilitate the preparation of community plans for these new facilities as a necessary preliminary to any construction or staffing assistance, with a Congressional appropriation of $4.2 million for planning grants under the National Institute of Mental Health.*

This recommendation follows the appropriation of a similar amount for planning by the 87th Congress for Fiscal Year 1963. Funds would be allocated on a formula basis, with no State receiving less than a minimum of $50,000.

Purpose of the planning grant program is to assist each State in formulating plans for mental health programs on a community basis. Assistance through the grants would help assure State-wide coordination of plans and efforts of all community agencies and organizations interested in mental health and those with programs aimed toward prevention of mental illness and promotion of mental health.

Funds would also allow States to assess the need for facilities and services, research and training, legislation and financing, and so forth, and allow for the development of priorities for short- and long-range goals.

4. *A recommendation stressing the need for improvement in the quality of care in existing State mental institutions while the comprehensive community mental health center program is developing, with an appropriation of $10 million for special grants for demonstration projects for inpatient care and in-service training.*

Would Aid State Hospitals

This assistance would help State mental hospitals to strengthen their therapeutic services, to become open institutions serving their communities, and thus to perform a valuable transitional role.

5. *A recommendation for the appropriation of $66 million for the training of personnel.*

Manpower shortages now exist in virtually all of the key professional and auxiliary personnel categories—psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, and psychiatric nurses. The current supply of professional manpower in these fields would have to be sharply increased—from about 45,000 in 1960 to approximately 85,000 by 1970—to assure success of the National Mental Health Program.

6. *A recommendation for continued basic and applied research in the mental processes, in therapy, and in other phases of research bearing upon mental illness, with a recommended expansion of clinical, laboratory, and field research in this area.*

"We must promote . . . to the best of our ability and by all possible and appropriate means . . . the mental and physical health of all our citizens," the President said. "To achieve these important ends, I urge that the Congress favorably act upon the foregoing recommendations."

John DeVierno of the Management Studies Section, Management Policy Branch, OAM (center), is congratulated by Zelda Schiffman upon receiving a cash award for sustained superior work performance from Charles Miller, Management Policy Branch Chief. Mr. DeVierno won the award for management studies he made over the past three years and for the manner in which he has trained junior staff members. Miss Schiffman, who is now with NCI, was formerly Mr. DeVierno's supervisor.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Oratorio Society to Give Concert Here Feb. 28

The third concert in the 4th Annual Concert Series sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH is scheduled for February 28 at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The Oratorio Society of Montgomery County will present the program which includes Randall Thompson's "Frostiana" and the Cantata for Peace by Darius Milhaud. Works by Pachelbel, Bach, Brahms, and Saint-Saens also will be sung.

The 100-voice chorus was organized in 1961 by Dr. Hugh Hayward, a former NHI biochemist who is now music master at the Landon School for Boys.

Admission is by ticket only. Tickets at one dollar each may be purchased at the R&W Film Desk, Rm. B1C27 in the Clinical Center, and at the R&W Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A18. Children under 12 and CC patients will be admitted free but must obtain tickets.

NINDB Lab Determines Structural Picture Of Nerve Endings

The precise structure of autonomic nerve endings on smooth muscle has been revealed for the first time by Dr. Keith C. Richardson of the Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, NINDB.

This finding, coupled with other developments in this laboratory, now furnishes a precise structural picture of autonomic nerve endings.

The autonomic nervous system is concerned with maintaining a constant internal environment of the body and controls what are generally called involuntary functions.

At nerve endings the autonomic system releases chemical transmitter substances that regulate the muscles and effector organs under autonomic control.

Using the electron microscope, Dr. Richardson studied the nerve endings in the smooth muscle coat of the rat vas deferens—the excretory duct of the testis. This muscle is unusually rich in nerve endings which greatly facilitate the task of finding and examining them with the electron microscope.

Nerve Fibers Divide

He found that as the nerve bundles reach the muscle the individual fibers divide into fine branches, loose their sheaths and pass into grooves on the surface of the smooth muscle fibers. There they form elongated endings in which there is a close apposition between the nerve and muscle membranes.

The majority of the endings contain mitochondria and many vesicles with a central granule similar to those known to be associated with neuro-transmitter substances in other parts of the autonomic system.

There were also numerous vesicles without granules, similar to the synaptic vesicles of motor end-plates, but at present these are of unknown significance.

This basic knowledge will permit scientists to assess the effects of drugs at specific nerve endings in the autonomic neuromuscular system and to learn how the vital functions controlled by this system are affected.

The results of this study appeared in the Journal of Anatomy.

Hypertension makes the heart pump with increased force and increases the pressure on arteries. If high blood pressure continues for a long time, the overworked circulatory system will not function as well as it should. Most people with high blood pressure can lead normal lives if they follow the advice of their doctors, according to the Washington Heart Association.

CC HOLDS DANCE

Adding final touches to decorations for the St. Valentine's Day Dance for Clinical Center patients are Dorothea Bost, a patient from Kannapolis, N. C. (left), and Treva Brown of Wichita, Kans., a participant in the normal volunteer program. The U. S. Marine Combo provided the music and members of B'nai Brith prepared and served refreshments for the dance, held in the CC's 14th floor assembly hall.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Open Chess Tournament Scheduled by NIH Club

The NIH Chess Club, sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association, is holding an open tournament beginning next Monday, March 4.

The tournament, a 5-round Swiss, will have a round scheduled on each of five successive Monday evenings. Each round, starting at 7:45 p.m., will be held in the third floor cafeteria in Building 1.

Dr. Eli A. Rubenstein, President of the NIH Chess Club, said that the only restriction being placed on the tournament is that rated players with more than 2,000 points are not being invited to enter. The tournament, he said, will not be rated.

Why Not Join?

To enter the tournament, call Dr. Rubenstein, Ext. 6151; Dr. Herbert C. Lansdell, Ext. 4193; or William I. Lourie, Ext. 8405. The entry fee is 50 cents for NIH Chess Club members and $1.50 for nonmembers.

Since club membership dues are only $1 per year, Dr. Rubenstein pointed out, nonmembers will be afforded the option of joining the club at the time they enter the tournament.

In the event of any postponements, he said, the club will notify all those who enter the tournament.

Prizes will be awarded, with the value of the prizes dependent upon the number of contestants entering the tournament.

Automatic Tube System Proves Popular; Volume Carried Is Doubled in 4 Months

The volume of mail carried by the automatic pneumatic tube system has doubled, from 4,000 to 8,000 pieces a day, since the system was placed in operation in Building 31 four months ago, according to James G. Hawkes, Head, Communications Section, Office Services Branch, OAM.

"This increase," Mr. Hawkes said, "indicates that employees have found the tube system to be a speedy and successful means of sending urgent material between Buildings 1, 10, 13, 29, 30, and 31."

To test the system's effectiveness a member of the Communications Section staff recently sent a message from the third floor of Building 10 to a station in Building 31.

The round trip, including the time it took the recipient to open the carrier and respond to the message took exactly 10 minutes. Had the message been sent by the "special" hand-carried mail system the same trip would have taken a minimum of two hours.

Please Phone First

Messages sent by tube are received more speedily, Mr. Hawkes explained, if the sender telephones the recipient so that the carrier can be picked up as soon as it reaches its destination.

Although most employees seem to be using the tube system, Mr. Hawkes believes there are still a few who may be reluctant to use it through fear that it is too complicated.

He points out that simple, concise directions for sending messages by tube are posted at each station along with a directory of all stations to which messages may be sent.

Mr. Hawkes cautions users to be sure to dial the alphabetical and numerical rings on the carrier, which identify the receiving station. If the dial is not set, the message will automatically be sent to the station dialed by the last user of the carrier.

There is no need to fear that mechanical difficulties may hamper delivery of messages, Mr. Hawkes said. His staff has encountered only two major stoppages, and the causes of both were quickly ascertained and corrected.

NIH LECTURE

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some years at the forefront of gout research.

"Gout is one of the several painful afflictions which affect the joints of man," Dr. Stetten says. "Study of skeleton remains reveals that it has tortured mankind for at last 4,000 years, yet despite its antiquity and much intensive study there is a great deal that is not known about it."

The Rutgers medical dean adds that, contrary to infrequently voiced opinion, gout is not a rare disease. It has been estimated to occur in at least 300,000 individuals in the United States.

"A surprisingly large number of famous people have been victims of gout and there has long been a suspicion that a rich diet predisposes to the disease, although it may be found among people of humble situation," he says.

To Explain Interest

Dr. Stetten will discuss how and why gout has attracted the attention of physicians, artists and writers to a degree entirely disproportionate to its incidence.

He will also discuss the two aspects of the disease—the acute inflamation of one or more joints of the body, and the metabolic defect in which the concentration of uric acid is increased.

Dr. Stetten points out that for the first time a "rational basis" for the relationship between these two aspects can be proposed.

"Even the hitherto mysterious mode of action of colchicine may be on the verge of clarification," he says. Although colchicine, a potent drug derived from the meadow saffron, has long been used to stop an attack of gout, its mechanism had not been known until recently.

Elsie Fahrenthold Named Information Officer Of Clinical Center

Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, has announced the appointment of Elsie J. Fahrenthold as Information Officer of the Clinical Center, succeeding Francis J. Olson who recently transferred to the Office of Research Information as Chief of the Publications Section.

E. Fahrenthold

Miss Fahrenthold came to NIH in 1954 and was assigned to the NIH Scientific Reports Branch as a Publications Editor for one year. She then joined the Clinical Center Staff and was named Assistant Information Officer in February 1957.

In that capacity she has helped to develop the Clinical Center's information program and the public relations aspects of the patient-care program. Her new duties will include assisting with plans and preparations for the Center's tenth anniversary celebration in July.

Background Cited

Before coming to NIH, Miss Fahrenthold was on the administrative staff of the University Hospitals of Cleveland for a year, and was with the U. S. Department of Labor for 14 years where she held a variety of related public information positions in the Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

While there she directed the Bureau's publications section and served as editor of three periodicals. These included a monthly news magazine devoted to the promotion of safety and health; a quarterly bulletin on workmen's compensation and state labor legislation; and a monthly magazine to promote employment of the physically handicapped.

A native of Texas, Miss Fahrenthold attended American University.

As often as not, adult education is left up to teen-agers.—*Frederic G. Houle in the SatEvePost.*

Dr. Fred Alt to Conduct Seminar Here February 27

"Instrumentation for Digital Data Acquisition" will be the subject of the third in a series of informal roundtable seminar discussions on biomedical engineering conducted by Dr. Fred Alt, Chief of the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services.

The seminar, which is open to the public, will be held tomorrow (February 27), at 8 p.m., in Building 10, Rm. 1S213.

The subject will be introduced by Walter S. Friauf of the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, DRS.

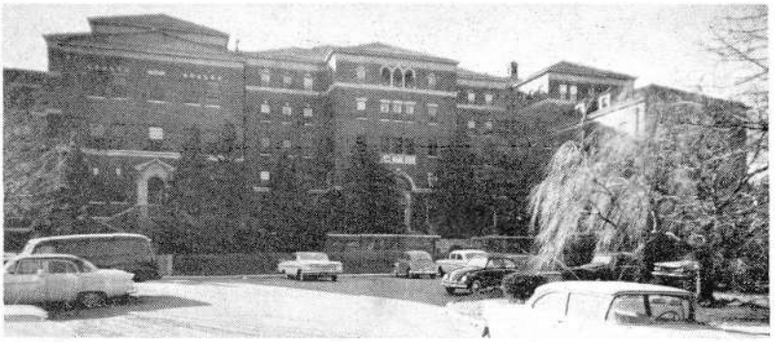
Mr. Friauf will give an overview of the instrumentation involved in digital data acquisition systems. His presentation will include a description of the analog to digital conversion process and a general review of its role in the field of data acquisition and recording.

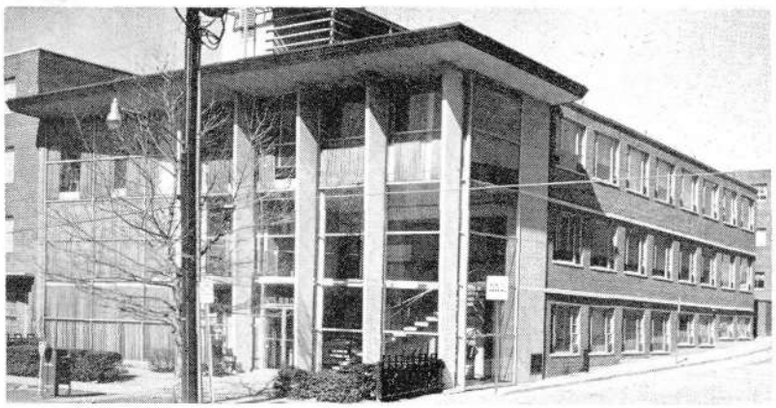
Mr. Friauf will also discuss electrical analog to digital converters, with particular emphasis on external specifications. Operation with a multiplexed input will be covered, and the principal relationships between system requirements and analog to digital converter specifications will be established.

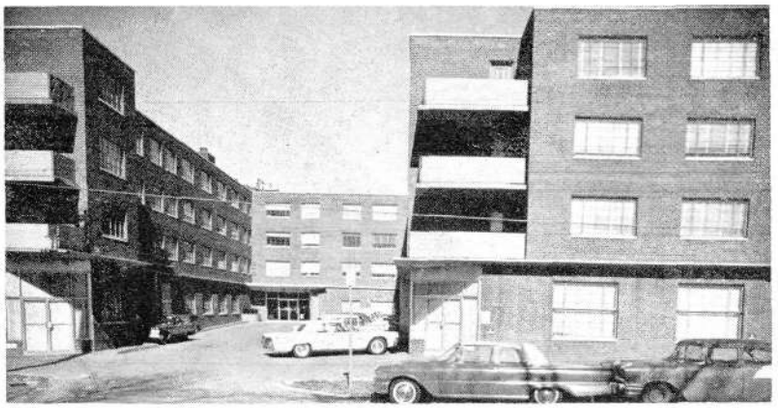
Address NBOC Mail to NIH

Mail from outside of NIH, intended for NIH personnel and offices located in the North Bethesda Office Center, should be addressed to the National Institutes of Health, North Bethesda Office Center, Bethesda 14, Md.

If NIH is not included in the address, mail may be routed to the Rockville (Md.) Post Office, which does not deliver to the North Bethesda Office Center.







In its issue of December 5 the Record carried pictures of eight office buildings in the Bethesda area which NIH has leased wholly or in part to ease overcrowding on the reservation. The four buildings pictured here also house NIH off-reservation activities. Space in the William Alanson White Building at St. Elizabeths Hospital (top left) is occupied by the Clinical Neuropharmacological Research Center, National Institute of Mental Health, by agreement with the hospital's administration. The others are leased. At top, right, is the Robin Building in Silver Spring, Md. It contains units of the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and the Supply and Financial Management Branches, OD. The Arts Building in Silver Spring (lower left) houses units of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The North Bethesda Office Center on the Rockville Pike (first unit of which is pictured at right) is now occupied by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources; the Virus Reference Reagent Branch, NIAID; the Finance Section, Grants and Training Branch, and the Information Office, NCI; the Grant Audit Section, OAM; and the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, NIMH. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Extramural Programs of the NINDB are located in Building 2 of the Office Center.—Photos by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Gay, DRS, Certified As ACLAM Diplomate

Dr. William I. Gay, Chief of the Animal Hospital Center, Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services, was recently certified as a Diplomate and admitted to membership in the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine. He is one of 55 veterinarians now certified as Diplomates in the United States.

Dr. Gay

Certification as a Diplomate is limited to veterinarians who have completed a comprehensive oral and written examination, have written a dissertation suitable for publication on some phase of laboratory animal medicine, and meet training and experience requirements established by the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine.

As a Diplomate, Dr. Gay will engage in efforts to increase the effectiveness of experiments on animals used in medical research by assisting in the breeding and procurement of healthy animals, by preventing and treating naturally occurring diseases in research animals, and by training technical personnel who work with animals.

Dr. Gay joined the Laboratory Aids Branch in 1954. In 1955 he was appointed Chief of the Animal Hospital Section and in 1962 was named Assistant Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, with primary responsibility for planning and developing facilities at the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, Md.

Dr. Gay is a member of the Executive Board of the Animal Care Panel, President of the District of Columbia Veterinary Medical Association, and President of the National Capital Branch of the Animal Care Panel.

Question-Answer Period for COs Soon to Leave PHS

A question-and-answer period for Commissioned Officers preparing to leave active Public Health Service duty on or about July 1 is scheduled to be held Thursday, March 7, at 3:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The session, planned under the direction of Joseph A. Staton, Deputy Chief of the CC Clinical and Professional Education Branch, and Boyd W. Stephenson, Chief of the Commissioned Officers Section, PMB, is designed to answer typical questions that confront an officer about to return to private life.

Typical Questions Listed

These include questions on separation procedures, leave and pay, shipment of household effects, inactive status, physical examinations, and personnel orders.

Dr. Murray C. Brown, Chief of the CC Clinical and Professional Education Branch, will be chairman of the session and Dr. Murray A. Diamond, Chief of the Office of Personnel, PHS, will address the meeting.

Mr. Stephenson will be on hand to answer questions.

Complete inactivation information as well as all necessary forms will be available.

Administrative personnel concerned with inactivation procedures are invited to attend the session.

A stroke is caused by a stoppage or reduction in the blood supply to a part of the brain. Nerve cells, deprived of their supply of blood, cannot live. In turn, part of the body controlled by those nerve cells ceases to function. Modern techniques of rehabilitation can reduce invalidism and help most patients toward recovery. For general information, ask your Heart Association.

CAMPAIGN

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seas relief or information programs.

National Health Agencies supported in the campaign are the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the American Heart Association, and the American Cancer Society. Agencies supported by the Federal Service Joint Crusade are CARE, Radio Free Europe, and the American-Korean Foundation.

Celebrezze Urges Help

Vice President Johnson is serving as honorary chairman of the campaign and all cabinet members as well as Chief Justice Warren and House Speaker McCormack will serve as honorary vice chairmen.

Anthony J. Celebrezze, DHEW Secretary, stressed the importance of the National Health Agencies program to Federal personnel. "With your help," he said, "these agencies can continue their fine work to free us from the shadows of needless suffering and death."