THE JOURNAL DIABETES IN RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

In an editorial entitled "DIABETES Looks Ahead" in the first issue of the Journal, the writer discussed the objectives of the publication. These were defined as fulfillment of the aims of the American Diabetes Association in respect to the dissemination of knowledge of diabetes, the promotion and maintenance of high standards of treatment, and the stimulation of investigation. It was planned that the contents of DIABETES would include material appealing to the widely-varying interests of the Association members and other subscribers including internists and specialists in various other fields of medicine, general practitioners and scientists. That these aims have been achieved with a substantial degree of success has been confirmed by the results of the "Reader Interest Survey" presented in the November-December issue.

The favorable comments received from the majority of readers have been appreciated by the Editors and Editorial Board. At the same time, it is realized that consideration must be given to the possibilities of improvement, to which attention has been directed. Readers can be assured that efforts to bring about continuing progress will be made by the new Editor and his Associate.

The major factor in the success of any scientific publication is the quality of the papers which it can present to its readers. Much of the material published in the Journal has been derived from the program of the Annual Meeting of the Association, and to some extent also, from the Postgraduate Course which has been presented each year since 1953. These programs are planned and organized by committees which thus render indirectly an important service to the Journal supplementing the Editorial Board in the procurement and selection of papers.

Unsolicited manuscripts are submitted to DIABETES in increasing numbers, but more papers written especially for the Journal are desired. Contributions are welcomed from any source in which reliable observations can be made and sound ideas can be developed, whether in a university, a large medical center, or a small town, in the United States and Canada or elsewhere in the world. Each paper has been, and will be evaluated on its own merits. The Editors have available the advice of Board members possessing diversified interests and experience. No paper is arbitrarily rejected on the basis of a single adverse opinion, so that personal bias or disinterest can be eliminated as a factor in selection. Laboratory investigators and clinicians working in the field of diabetes can find that, in this Journal, their reports will come to the attention of the greatest number of readers whose dominant interest is concerned with this disorder and related endocrine and metabolic problems.

FRANK N. ALLAN, M.D., Vice-Chairman
Editorial Board, DIABETES

THE EDITORSHIP OF DIABETES

With this issue the Editorship of DIABETES passes from Frank N. Allan of Boston to William C. Stadie of Philadelphia, with Irving Graef of New York as Associate Editor. Dr. Graef will serve as Acting Editor until Dr. Stadie can assume full responsibility for his position in July 1956.

Dr. Allan's long service to the American Diabetes Association has earned him the gratitude and respect of its members, particularly of those who have worked closely with him. He had already proved himself a faithful worker and an able leader when in 1951, having been elected President of the Association, he consented to becoming as well the first Editor of its Journal. Either office would have taxed the energies of an ordinary man. Dr. Allan effectively and cheerfully filled both of them. Continuing as Editor after his presidency, he nurtured the new Journal not only with skill but also with a rare devotion born of love for his work and, more than a little, of a New England conscience with Canadian origins. This has been Dr. Allan's Journal, although he would be quick to deny it, and its manifest success is the success he has given it.

The Journal is extremely fortunate in its incoming Editors. Dr. Stadie's interest in the biochemical aspects...
of diabetes, revealed by his many distinguished contributions, will be ideally complemented by Dr. Graef's background in pathology and his present activities in clinical medicine. This is a powerful team, and we have every confidence that under their leadership the Journal will continue to grow and prosper.

HENRY T. RICKETTS, M.D., President
American Diabetes Association

ORAL ANTIDIABETIC SULFONAMIDES

In October 1955 three reports in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift described a new sulfonamide derivative possessing the ability when given by mouth to reduce normal blood sugar values to subnormal, and elevated blood and urine sugar values in diabetes to normal. Reduction of normoglycemia had been shown with other sulfonamide derivatives as early as 1942, but the application to therapy in diabetes mellitus was not made. The earlier compounds were p-amino-sulphanamido-alkyl-thiodiazoles: The current ones are aryl sulfonylureas. Those now under the most intensive investigation are \( N_1\)-sulfanilyl-\( N_2\)-n-butylcarbamide (BZ 55) and \( N_1\)-p-tolysulfonyl-\( N_2\)-n-butylurea (U 2043 or D 860). More clinical evidence is available concerning the former than the latter: The laboratory evidence on glyceria with both is similar.

There is no doubt that these substances in single doses by mouth lower the blood sugar promptly and substantially in normal men, dogs and rabbits. Hypoglycemic effects are observed within an hour or two (earlier when given with alkali) and they persist for hours. Indeed, it was the hypoglycemic manifestations seen on administration to nondiabetics for antibacterial purposes which led to their trial in diabetes. There is no doubt that these substances in single doses by mouth lower the blood sugar promptly and substantially in normal men, dogs and rabbits. Hypoglycemic effects are observed within an hour or two (earlier when given with alkali) and they persist for hours. Indeed, it was the hypoglycemic manifestations seen on administration to nondiabetics for antibacterial purposes which led to their trial in diabetes. There is no doubt that these substances in single doses by mouth lower the blood sugar promptly and substantially in normal men, dogs and rabbits. Hypoglycemic effects are observed within an hour or two (earlier when given with alkali) and they persist for hours. Indeed, it was the hypoglycemic manifestations seen on administration to nondiabetics for antibacterial purposes which led to their trial in diabetes. There is no doubt that these substances in single doses by mouth lower the blood sugar promptly and substantially in normal men, dogs and rabbits. Hypoglycemic effects are observed within an hour or two (earlier when given with alkali) and they persist for hours. Indeed, it was the hypoglycemic manifestations seen on administration to nondiabetics for antibacterial purposes which led to their trial in diabetes.

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