2 Staff Changes, New Appointment Announced by OIR

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Chief of the Office of International Research, has announced two staff changes and one appointment to a new position.

Dr. Samuel Abramson, Assistant Head of the Foreign Grants and Awards Section since September 1962, has been named Head of the Section, effective May 29, 1963.

Dr. Abramson replaces Dr. Samueluel Herman who is being detailed to the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Harold Holdroth, NIMH Research Psychologist, served as project director.

Based largely on research conducted by Drs. Edwin S. Shederman and Norman L. Farberow of the NIMH-supported Suicide Prevention Center in Los Angeles, the film script was written by George C. Stoney, producer of documentary films.

Describes Suicidal Pressures

It describes the pressures that may trigger a suicide attempt, methods of handling suicidal persons, and of preventing a second attempt, the importance of quick, sympathetic action, and the needs of the suicidal person's family.

“The Cry for Help,” a training film for law enforcement personnel on the handling of suicidal individuals, was awarded highest honors among mental health and psychology films at the Fifth Annual American Film Festival in New York City on May 3.

Filmed recently in Chicago with the cooperation of the Chicago Police Department, “The Cry for Help” is a joint project of the Louisiana Association for Mental Health and the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Harold Holdroth, NIMH Research Psychologist, served as project director.

The film was cleared for U.S. Information Agency use abroad by the Interdepartmental Federal Agency Film Committee and will be shown at several of the foreign film festivals.

New Equipment Installed in Library to Improve Photocopying Service

The NIH Library has announced that a Xerox Copyflo and two microfilm cameras are being installed in the Library to improve its service of providing copies of scientific journal articles for NIH research purposes.

While the photocopy room is being renovated to receive the new equipment a temporary curtailment of services is in effect. The two Xerox 914 Photocopiers are available for limited use only.

Demand Exceeds Capacity

For several years the Library has rented two Xerox 914 Photocopiers to provide hard copy of journal articles to meet the needs of the NIH research personnel.

The demand for photocopies has been constantly increasing and far exceeds the production capacity of the two Photocopiers even when in continuous operation from 8:30 a.m. until 10 p.m. weekdays, and from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

34 Naval Officers, Studying Shelters, Become 'Guinea Pigs' in 4-Day Test

Dr. George Z. Williams, Chief of the Clinical Center's Clinical Pathology Department, was in possession of a secret as he entered the Naval Medical Center's fallout shelter with 33 other Naval Reserve officers at noon on Monday, May 13.

Only Dr. Williams and Dr. Richard Thrumbull, Office of Naval Research psychologist, knew that what had been scheduled as a class on fallout shelter problems was to be a test project in which the group would be confined to the shelter for four days—until the following Friday noon.

“Our officers knew they would study shelters; they didn’t know (See SHELTER STUDY, Page 5)

Naval Reserve officers participating in the shelter study project find games and reading acceptable means of whiling away the hours in the NMC fallout shelter.—U. S. Navy Photo.

The Cry for Help Film Wins Top Honors at Film Festival

In a scene from the film an actor portraying a topnotch motorcycle patrolman contemplates suicide after learning he is overweight and must take a new job.

The Cry for Help Film Wins Top Honors at Film Festival

The impact of dental research in the United States during the past 15 years will be surveyed by prominent speakers in a scientific seminar here on June 14 in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the National Institute of Dental Research.

How dental research findings are communicated to scientist, practitioner, and public will be discussed by Dr. Leland C. Hendershot, Editor of the Journal of the American Dental Association.

The Dental Institute was established in 1948. President Eisenhower signed the appropriation bill to construct its laboratory building on the NIH reservation 10 years later. The building was completed and dedicated in 1961.

Dental research at NIH had begun even before the Institute was established. In 1931 the late Dr. H. (See ANNIVERSARY, Page 5)
Edward Streater Award
Presented to Dr. Felix

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, was recently awarded the annual Edward A. Streater Medal for his outstanding contributions in the field of community mental health services.

The medal was presented to Dr. Felix in Philadelphia at the 11th Annual Meeting of Horizon House, a nonprofit organization that provides services to help former psychiatric patients readjust to community life.

In accepting the award, Dr. Felix paid tribute to the late Dr. Edward A. Streater, both as a friend and a dedicated professional, whose “advice and assistance did much to shape the National Mental Health Program in its formative years.”

Andrew Harrison, NIAID, Wins Award at LPC

Andrew J. Harrison of the Section on Epidemiology, Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, NIAID, received a cash award for sustained superior performance at an informal ceremony at the Laboratory in Columbia, S. C., on May 15. Dr. William E. Collins, Acting Head of the Epidemiology Section, presented the award to Mr. Harrison for his studies on the epidemiology and chemotherapy of intestinal parasite infections in man. The presentation was made at Colombia because Mr. Harrison was unable to attend the Twelfth Annual NIH Awards Ceremony held in the Clinical Center auditorium here on May 15.

Mr. Harrison was stationed at Milledgeville, Ga., from 1947 to 1954, and since then has been with the Laboratory in Columbia. He was scheduled for transfer on June 1 to the Laboratory’s Section on Cytology, at Chambly, Ga.

Dr. Mark Conner Joins Cancer Institute Staff

Dr. Mark H. Conner has been appointed as Scientist Administrator on the staff of the Research Grants Branch, National Cancer Institute, where he will assume responsibility for administration of a portion of the Institute’s extra-mural program.

Dr. Conner has been with NIH since 1959 in the Division of Research Grants, where he was Associate Referral Officer prior to his present appointment.

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

Lab Refresher Courses Announced by CDC

The Bureau of State Services, PHS, has announced the Schedule of Laboratory Refresher Training Courses to be conducted by the Laboratory Branch of the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga., beginning September 9, 1963 and ending June 17, 1964.

Applications for the courses, varying from one to four weeks duration, must be submitted to the Training Office Laboratory Branch not later than six weeks prior to the beginning of each course.

In addition to the scheduled courses, individual training is offered on a “bench work” basis in limited specialized techniques for applicants who have completed relevant basic courses or have pertinent experience in related activity. Training is offered by special arrangement only, and the duration is determined by the student’s needs and available accommodations.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the Laboratory Branch Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta 22, Ga.

Employees at Westwood May Transfer Accounts

Employees moving to the Westwood Building will find the same banking services nearby that are available in the Clinical Center.

The Bank of Bethesda’s Westwood Branch has been in operation about three years. It provides safe deposit boxes, regular and special checking accounts, and government check-cashing service. Savings accounts may be transferred there from the Clinical Center Branch without loss of interest.

Harry Meixell, Jr., is Manager and Loan Officer of the Westwood Branch.
Prize-Winning Sculptor Carves Walnut Statue In Estimated 50 Hours

Dr. James R. Stabenau’s 95-inch wood sculpture, “Madonna and Child,” which won the “best of show” award in the recent Annual NIH Art Exhibit, is not for sale. It will grace the living room of the Stabenau’s new home in Bethesda, with one inch to spare between it and the ceiling.

The statue, which its creator estimates took about 50 hours to carve with chisel and mallet, is of polished walnut. The wood came from a lumber yard in Gaithersburg, Md. Dr. Stabenau’s other prize-winning entry, entitled “Evolution,” was carved from the stump of a tree that was removed from the NIH grounds some years ago.

Winning Entries to Move

These and 115 other entries are on display in the Clinical Center lobby until Saturday. The award-winning entries will then be moved to the lobby of Building 31.

Dr. Stabenau, a research psychiatrist in the Adult Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, is a self-taught sculptor. His first artistic effort was in oil painting. While attending Marquette University in Wisconsin he enrolled in an evening course at the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee. The following year he took a course in casting. During his internship at Johns Hopkins there was little time for art.

Has Home Studio

When the 32-year-old doctor came to NIH in July 1956, he was a clinical associate in research at the National Cancer Institute. He left two years later to train in psychiatry at Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester, and in 1961 returned to NIH as a research psychiatrist.

Dr. Stabenau lives at 9812 Inglemere Drive, Bethesda, with his wife Joan, daughter Victoria, age 6, and 4-year-old son Erik. The new home, incidentally, will have a basement studio where Dr. Stabenau expects to do a lot of sculpturing, some of it in stone.

Blindness Prevention Group Needs Discarded Eyeglasses

Ronica Schwartz of the Perinatal Research Branch, NINDB, is collecting discarded eyeglasses for the Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Discarded eyeglasses may be mailed to Mrs. Schwartz or deposited in the mail box at her home, 1802 Belvedere Blvd., Silver Spring.

In Estimated 50 Hours

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Gov't Cars Available for Business Use

Many new NIH employees—and possibly others—undoubtedly wonder how to go about obtaining a Government car for use in the conduct of official business.

The Transportation Section of the NIH Police Unit and Pool of passenger cars, station wagons, carry-alls, and light trucks available for business use.


Cards Issued by PSB

Government operators' cards are issued by the Plant Safety Branch, OAM. To obtain an operator's card, employees should contact Lt. Frederick D. Reynolds of the NIH Guard Force, Ext. 4911, for application forms. All applicants must possess a valid State, D. C., or Territory driver's license, and must take an eye examination.

To obtain the use of a Government vehicle, the employee must:
1. Call the Motor Pool Dispatcher, Ext. 3426, to verify that a car will be available at the time needed.
2. Obtain a Vehicle Trip Ticket from his Administrative Officer.

If the trip exceeds 25 miles one way, a memorandum from the Administrative Officer stating time of departure, destination, time of return, purpose of the trip, and number of passengers, is also required.

If the trip is less than 20 miles one way, the trip ticket may be presented directly to the Vehicle Dispatcher, Bldg. 1, Rm. 29A.

OSB Approval Required

For trips over 25 miles the trip ticket and memorandum should be forwarded for approval to the Chief, Office Services Branch, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2268, or to the Head, Transportation Section, Bldg. 31, Rm. B23083.

Government vehicles also are available for official business on weekends and before and after regular hours. Arrangements must be made during regular business hours for use of vehicles at these times.

In reserving a car the employee finds he will not need it or will be delayed in picking it up, he should advise the dispatcher at once. Failure to do so may result in cancellation of the reservation. In any event, the Transportation Section allows a one-hour grace period, after which the vehicle is assigned to someone else if it is not picked up.

All vehicles are serviced by the NIH Garage and should require no further service for local trips. For trips in excess of 26 miles one way, a U. S. Government National Credit Card is issued for the purchase of gasoline, oil, and toll road service.

Staphylococci Antibodies Found in Germfree Mice

A joint study by scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., has demonstrated that antibodies against staphylococci are present in the serum of nonimmunized germfree and conventional mice.

The study of the sera of nonimmunized mice from both germ-free and non-germ-free colonies of similar genetic stock was undertaken to learn if germfree animals might prove to be deficient in staphylococcal antibodies and, therefore, useful for production of more specific fluorescent antibody reagents for serological use.

Frozen sera of mice from two age groups, two months and eight months, bled from the orbital sinus, were sent to the Staphylococcus and Streptococcus Unit, CDC, where scientists undertook studies of antigen-antibody reactions.

Measurements Compared

In general, titers of antibody, measured by the agglutination method, were higher in conventional than in germfree animals, and higher in 8-month-old than in 2-month-old animals.

Specificity for certain strains of staphylococci was demonstrated by both agglutination and fluorescent antibody techniques.

Although some of the source of the antibody formation in the germfree mice has not been determined, the stimulus may be dead microorganisms continuously ingested, or food substances with similar antigenic composition, from the steam-sterilized diet of the mice.

The presence of antibodies against staphylococci in germfree animals is of value in the great difficulty in finding sera which do not react with staphylococci.

These findings were reported in the Journal of Immunology by Dr. Walter L. Newton of the Laboratory of Control Activities, NIH, and Drs. Jay O. Cohen, William B. Cherry, and Elaine L. Updyke of the Staphylococcus and Streptococcus Unit, CDC.

Dr. William G. Workman, Internationally Known, Retires From DBS

Dr. William G. Workman, Chief of the Laboratory of Control Activities of the Division of Biologics Standards since 1955, retired June 1—after 32 years as a Public Health Service Officer.

Dr. Workman entered the Service in 1931 following his internship at the U. S. Marine Hospital in Baltimore. He was appointed Chief of the Laboratory of Control Activities, NIH, in 1949, and was made Chief of the Laboratory of Control Activities six years later.

An international authority on infectious diseases and preventive medicine, Dr. Workman has been instrumental in the formulation of methods for control, inspection, and testing of biological products.

A native of Beaville, Ohio, Dr. Workman received his B.S. degree in 1921 from the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, and his M.D. in 1930 from Ohio State University.

Active in Organizations

Among the many organizations in which he has been active are the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Association of Immunologists, and the Academy of Medicine of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Workman has also been a member of the London Royal Society of Health, the World Health Organization Expert Advisory Panel on Biological Standardization, and a number of other committees covering a broad spectrum of medical activities. He has several times served as a consultant to the U. S. Army here and abroad.

In 1965 Dr. Workman received the Alumni Achievement Award from the College of Medicine, Ohio State University, in recognition of outstanding professional attainment and of distinguished service to mankind. In 1959 he was selected for membership to the D. C. Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi which initiates three outstanding scientists during a year.

Today the research staff under Dr. Arnold, Institute Director since 1953, includes over 80 scientific investigators representing many scientific disciplines, including biochemistry, microbiology, genetics, oral pathology, histology, biophysics, and medicine and surgery. All NIH staff members are invited to attend the seminar.
SHELTER STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. George Z. Williams, Chief of the Clinical Center's Clinical Pathology Department (wearing his uniform of Naval Reserve Captain), is interviewed in front of a battery of microphones after spending four days in a fallout shelter at the Naval Medical Center with 63 other Naval Reserve officers. In plaid shirt (left) is Reserve Captain Donald T. Hawley, chosen by the men as their group leader.—Office of Naval Research Photo.

they were part of the study," said Dr. Williams, a Captain in the Naval Reserve, who had been appointed to serve as medical officer for the group. All members of the group were serving their annual active duty tours.

Putting aside manuscript for a manual he is now preparing from the shelter group's notes, Dr. Williams pointed out that "the shelter became our laboratory; we lived and worked there as research scientists."

Dr. Williams observed that the group found the food was better than they had expected shelter food might be. Crackers, soup, coffee, tomato juice, jelly, and peanut butter were the main items in their diet. Water was rationed for drinking.

Snoring Causes 'Comment'

Sleeping facilities were packed tight in a side of the 25 by 48-foot main area. Tiers of bunks were stacked close and high, as in the hull of a submarine. Dr. Williams noted that nighttime snoring was disturbing and a matter of comment.

Six smokers in the group found they had entered the shelter with only six packs of cigarettes. "They lost the taste," Dr. Williams said. It was cold at first, with the temperature in the low 50s. The officers wrapped themselves in blankets—"All Indians, no chiefs," Dr. Williams said.

He noted that the men organized quickly, set up routines, filled books full of useful notes, talked and played cards. Some were bored; some were not.

Someone made and hung a "God Bless Our Fallout Shelter" plaque. A neuroanatomist in the group had clay with which he modeled and demonstrated the anatomy of the brain.

An architect specializing in shelter design found himself suddenly in an ideal situation to gather pertinent data.

Some officers put boards on bunks eight feet up and did chin-ups to keep in trim.

Training lectures were brought in by closed-circuit television but there was no news of the outside world. The group did not know about Cooper's orbital flight until released from the shelter.

Dr. Williams summed up the group consensus of the test: "Glad to have helped with the study; wouldn't want to do it again!"

ARC Bloodmobile Will Be In Wilson Hall on June 13

On Thursday, June 13, the American Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in Wilson Hall, Building 1, from 9:15 a.m. to 1 p.m. to accept donations. Employees over 18 and under 60 years of age are eligible to donate blood. Volunteers under 21 must have written permission from a parent or guardian. Permission forms are available in Bldg. 1, Rm. 31, or by calling Ext. 4851.

Volunteers may donate blood once every eight weeks or five times a year. Donors should not eat any fatty foods (butter, cream, etc.) for four hours before appointments. A blood donation, using about one-half hour of the employee's time, assures that the donor and his family will receive blood without cost at a time of critical need.

Requests for blood are especially great during the summer months. "The life you save may be your own"—or that of a member of your family.

For additional information, please call Ext. 4851.

The despondent patrolman (pictured on page 1) is interrupted in his suicide attempt by his young son. In an effort to cover up his actions, he explains the working of his weapon to the boy.
R&W Obtains Discounts For Shady Grove, Olney

The Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH has arranged to obtain discounts for members on tickets to the summer theater presentations at the Shady Grove Music Fair and the Olney Theater. A 20 percent discount is available on tickets to Shady Grove for the Sunday and Tuesday evening, Thursday matinee, and the Saturday 5 p.m. performances. The discount on tickets to the Olney Theater will be 50 cents per ticket.

Fourteen musicals and plays comprise Shady Grove's summer program this year. The first seven shows to be presented are "Showboat," June 7-16; "Can-Can," June 16-23; "Mr. Roberts," June 25-30; "Carnival," July 2-7; "Silk Stockings," July 9-14; "Top Banana," July 16-21; and "The Unsinkable Molly Brown," July 23-August 4. The remainder of the Music Fair's schedule will be announced later.

5 Plays Listed

The five plays to be presented during the Olney Theater's summer season are: "Plays from Bleecker Street," May 28-June 16; "Romulus," June 18-July 7; "The Visit," July 9-23; "Time Remembered," July 30-August 18; and "The Caretakers," August 25-September 8. The 80-cent discount applies to all showings except Saturday night presentations and benefit performances.

Additional information on tickets and the two programs may be obtained from the R&W office, Ext. 3597.

NIDR Supports Georgia Tech Study of Hydrogen, Carbon Atoms in Hard Tissue

Neutron diffraction techniques will be applied for the first time in basic dental research to determine the location of hydrogen and carbon atoms in hard tissue, under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research to the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

"This project," PHS Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said in announcing the grant, "is especially significant to dental research because the major inorganic phase in enamel, dentin, and bone is probably some form of calcium-deficient mineral.

"When we understand structure of carbonate-containing minerals we can better explain the chemical dissolution of hard tissue which is characteristic of early dental decay."

The explanation could be based upon the exact location of the carbonate ions in enamel apatite (mineral) from precise crystal structure determinations by neutron diffraction, according to Dr. R. A. Young, Research Associate Professor of Physics and Head of the Solid State Branch at Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station, who has been awarded $153,660 for the first year of a projected 5-year project.

Serving as consultants will be Dr. M. K. Wilkinson, senior research physicist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Dr. Aaron S. Posner, Associate Professor at Cornell University Medical School.

Dr. Wilkinson is a world authority on neutron diffraction studies, and Dr. Posner, formerly of the National Institute of Dental Research, is an authority on crystal structure of hard tissues.

The investigators will study the structural locations of atoms within crystals that occur in such tissues as bones and teeth. Structural information on the apatite compounds is important to biological scientists and in many other fields ranging from geology and mineralogy to chemistry and physics.

Once the location of the hydrogen bonds and carbonate ions has been established in mineral and synthetic apatites, the investigators will apply the same techniques to enamel, dentin, and bone.

Fluoridation Improves Structure

"When we have determined the comparable atomic locations in these hard tissues," Dr. Young said, "we will turn our attention to the effect of age, disease, and chemical treatment on the structural components of hard tissue mineral."

Crystal chemistry studies by NIDR scientists have previously shown that fluoridated hard tissues of bones or teeth have larger, more perfect crystals, suggesting that fluoridation acts by improving the stability of the crystal structure. The apatite mineral is calcium phosphate-fluoride and occurs variously in six-sided prisms.

Preliminary work has shown that enamel can be made less acid-soluble in test tube experiments by raising the calcium-phosphate ratio with a calcium treatment. Changes in hydrogen bonding accompanying such rises in calcium content are expected to be detectable by neutron diffraction techniques.

Reactor at Georgia Tech

The major facility to be used in the research will be the Georgia Tech reactor which is similar to those at the Argonne National Laboratory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Assembly of the complicated neutron diffraction apparatus will require six to nine months.

Dr. Young, a physicist and crystallographer, has had long experience in diffraction work and precision determination of structural detail. He holds an M.S. degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. degree in physics and X-ray crystallography from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Three receive emblems of scientific research signifying life membership in the Medical Research Institute Council of the Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago. Left to right: Dr. Paul Dudley White, Consultant to the Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. Samuel L. Andelman, Chicago Commissioner of Health, who accepted the honor for Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago; and Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Chief of the NIH Division of Research Facilities and Resources. Dr. White and Dr. Stone were guest speakers at the Testimonial-to-Research dinner sponsored by the Council.

George P. Marsden, Chief Of Arts Section, Joins Virginia Exhibit Firm

George P. Marsden, Chief of the Medical Arts Section, Division of Research Services, left NIH on May 31 to accept a position as an exhibits specialist with Design and Production, Inc., of Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Marsden joined the DRS staff in 1956 as a technical illustrator. In 1957 he was made Assistant Chief of the Medical Arts Section and became head of the new Division of Exhibitions.

Mr. Marsden Chief in 1960.

While at NIH Mr. Marsden received two incentive awards.

The first was in 1957 for his design of a portable, self-creating exhibit which substantially reduced the cost of creating NIH exhibits for shipment and of assembling them at the exhibit site.

The National Institute of Mental Health honored him in 1960 with a special service award for his development of the exhibit, "Psychopharmacology: Two Studies in a Mental Hospital Setting," which was displayed at the American Psychiatric Association's 1960 annual meeting.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Marsden received his B.A. from Syracuse University in 1951, where he majored in painting and illustration. He was an illustrator with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research from 1951 to 1955.

Mr. Marsden

(Continued from Page 4)

Dr. Rogers

(Continued from Page 4)

degree from Yale University, and his medical degree from Ohio State in 1942.

During the war he served as an instructor in the Army's Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and participated in the Luzon campaign in the Philippines as Surgeon of the Third Battalion, 35th Infantry.

After the war he spent two years in Japan as surgeon, 25th Infantry Division, and spent a year as resident in surgery at Walter Reed Hospital. Dr. Rogers is currently President of the Medical Library Association and Chairman of the Second International Congress on Medical Librarianship to be held in Washington this month.

He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, American Association for the History of Medicine, and Association of Military Surgeons.
of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1946. He came to NIH in 1956 and served, in turn, as Executive Secretary of three DRG study sections.

The Foreign Grants and Awards Section administers programs of (1) postdoctoral international fellowships in which 41 nations participate, and (2) research grants to former international fellows. It also maintains relationships with the extramural grants branches of NIH, the Bureau of State Services, and the Research Grants Review Branch of DRG, and serves as the administrative center for the NIH Visiting Scientist Program.

Dr. George W. Luttermoser, who has been serving as Assistant Head for Fellowships, Foreign Grants and Awards Section, has been appointed Special Assistant to Dr. Milo D. Leavitt who heads the International Centers for Medical Research & Training & Special Foreign Currency Section.

Dr. Luttermoser joined NIH in 1956 as a staff member of the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, one of the forerunners of NIAID, and served in that Institute as research parasitologist prior to his OIR appointment.

New Position Created

Joseph R. Quinn, a program management specialist with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been appointed to the newly created position of Assistant Head of OIR’s Program Analysis Section. His primary responsibility will involve staff studies relating to medical research and training in foreign countries where NIH has programs.

The Program Analysis Section, headed by Harry L. Hornback, is responsible for producing operating statistics concerning international research, for collecting information on medical research in other countries, and for relating this information to NIH policies and programs for carrying out research abroad.

Prior to joining NASA in March of 1962, Mr. Quinn served for 11 years with the Atomic Energy Commission. This included seven years in the international program, three years of which were spent as the AEC liaison representative in Paris.

He also served on the staff of the Review of International Atomic Energy Procedures, conducted for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and with the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission in West Germany.

HAPPY HORSEMAN

Gary Len Ball of Gulfport, Miss., a Clinical Center patient, rides a hobby horse on this year’s opening day of the outdoor recreation area for CC patients. Located near the NIH Apartment Building, the area is equipped with swings, see-saws, picnic tables, and facilities for badminton and volleyball. Planned and supervised by the CC Patient Activities Section, the playground is open each day from dawn to dusk.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. Curtis G. Southard, former Chief of the National Institute of Mental Health’s Community Services Branch (now Research Utilization Branch), received the PHS Commissioned Officers Corps Commendation Medal from Dr. Robert H. Felix, NIHM Director, at a recent ceremony in Building 31.

In presenting the award, Dr. Felix commended Dr. Southard for his contributions to the mental health field and, in particular, to the community mental health program.

The award consists of a medal and a citation commending Dr. Southard’s “dedication and leadership in the development and establishment of community mental health programs.”

Citation Quoted

He was cited also for his “important contributions, national in scope, which have helped to formulate the quality and character of the many important relationships between the Services and the agencies which the States developed to provide mental health services.”

Dr. Southard was Chief of the NIMH Branch from 1954 until his retirement in January 1963. He is presently director of a comprehensive mental health program in Montgomery County.

This program is designed to provide county residents with preventive mental health services, early diagnosis and treatment, and to serve as a base for aftercare of discharged hospital patients.

A mental health information center for the county and a day-care center, to be open five days a week for patients who need rehabilitation services, are also included in the project.

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Dr. Southard Receives Commendation Medal

Dr. Southard is a native of New Jersey. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Connecticut in 1932 and an M.A. degree from New York University in 1933. He also attended the University of Paris where he received a Ph.D. degree in 1935.

Since 1937, Dr. Southard has been associated with the National Institute of Mental Health where he has served in various capacities, including as Chief of the Community Services Branch from 1954 to 1963.

Dr. Felix presents the Commendation Medal to Dr. Southard.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Robert J. Byrne, Associate Professor of Veterinary Science at the University of Maryland, has been appointed Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, Division of Research Services.

He succeeds Dr. Preston H. Field, who will transfer to the CDC Encephalitis Field Station, Greeley, Colo., on June 25.

Before coming to NIH, Dr. Byrne was in charge of research in the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Maryland, where he served as principal investigator on studies on equine encephalomyelitis and bovine respiratory diseases.

Dr. Byrne has also held positions as Assistant County Veterinarian of the Westchester County, New York, Health Department, and as Supervising Bacteriologist of the Veterinary Division, Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Serves in Veterinary Corps

He served as an officer in the U. S. Army Veterinary Corps from 1944-47, where his principal assignment was that of a meat and dairy products inspector in the U. S. and Newfoundland. During the Korean conflict he was again an officer in the Veterinary Corps serving at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Puerto Rico and the Far East. During this period Dr. Byrne devoted part of his time to research on leptospirosis and Japanese B encephalitis.

Dr. Byrne is active in a number of professional veterinary organizations. He is a past president of the District of Columbia Veterinary Medical Association and is currently Delegate to the American Veterinary Medical Association.

In announcing the awards, Robert Philleo, Head of the Employee Development Division, Personnel Management Branch, OAM, indicated that educational programs reflect the current emphasis on intensive training in the administration of public science programs.

Competition for the awards for the 1965-66 school year was keen. Several hundred nominations were screened to arrive at a list of 127 finalists from 32 states, the Panama Canal Zone, Germany, and Japan. Further screening narrowed the field to the 42 selected.

This year’s winners will attend Harvard, Princeton, Virginia, Stanford, or the University of Chicago. All of the university of Chicago. All of the university...
Skeletal Muscle Study Indicates Noradrenaline Is Trapped in Tissue

Experimental study with animal skeletal muscle indicates that some of the noradrenaline released after nerve stimulation is trapped in the tissue by the vasoconstriction it causes and either returns to the nerve or is carried away by the circulation.

It is generally accepted that noradrenaline is released upon stimulation of sympathetic nerves. Recent work has demonstrated that radioactive noradrenaline can be recovered from the skeletal muscle and stored within these nerves.

Noradrenaline, thus stored, can be discharged upon stimulation of sympathetic nerves and can exert certain physiological responses, such as blood pressure elevation.

Study Described

Drs. Sune Rosell, Irwin J. Kopin, and Julius Axelrod of the Laboratory of Clinical Science, National Institute of Mental Health, studied the release and metabolism of noradrenaline to determine its fate in skeletal muscle before and after stimulation of sympathetic nerves.

The isolated skeletal muscle of the dog was perfused with blood at a constant flow rate. The infused blood contained radioabeled noradrenaline (H-3-noradrenaline), which was partially retained by the nerves and partially metabolized by enzymes in the skeletal muscle.

When the sympathetic nerves were stimulated, the investigators observed a transient reduction in the amount of radioactive noradrenaline and metabolites, followed by a marked elevation of noradrenaline outflow.

Conclusions Cited

There was no concomitant increase in the outflow of metabolites. The delay in outflow of noradrenaline is presumably due to the vasoconstriction it causes.

This view is supported by the fact that after administration of an anti-andrenaline drug, such as Dibenzylamine, which prevents contraction of the blood vessels, the discharge of noradrenaline upon nerve stimulation is immediate.

The results indicate that, upon sympathetic nerve stimulation, noradrenaline is discharged into the blood, causing a vasoconstriction.

This released noradrenaline appears to be trapped in the tissue and can only to the newly formed nerve synapse or can be carried away by the circulation. Thus, enzymatic action apparently plays a minor role in the termination of noradrenaline activity in the skeletal muscle.

These findings were presented at the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City.