Survey Reveals Change in Current Profile of American Psychiatry

Almost half the psychiatrists in the U.S. today are employed either full-time or part-time in Federal, State and local government agencies and private organizations, according to a recent comprehensive survey by the National Institute of Mental Health in cooperation with the American Psychiatric Association.

The survey, to which 88 percent of the 18,740 psychiatrists responded, showed that the current profile of American psychiatry is changing and no longer reflects the traditional emphasis on private practice serving individual patients.

Activities Vary

Slightly more than half of all psychiatrists are engaged in private practice but, even of those who are self-employed, only 40 percent are in full-time private practice. The others are also involved in such psychiatric activities as teaching, administration, consultation and research.

The Nation's pool of psychiatrists is growing at a slightly faster rate than the general population—3 percent a year versus 1.5 percent for the country as a whole.

However, the survey pinpointed a number of manpower shortages in psychiatry. Only 9 percent, or 1,346, of the responding psychiatrists reported that their major specialty is child psychiatry. And psychiatrists are engaged in private practice serving individual patients.

Biochemical Defect Not Yet Established In Mental Disease, Brodie Tells AAAS

Despite 10 or more years of biochemical research and a plethora of reported biochemical abnormalities in mental disease has been established, Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, told members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in Berkeley, Calif.

Delivering the Distinguished Lecture of the AAAS Section on Pharmaceutical Sciences, for which he was awarded a plaque by the association, Dr. Brodie in his review of "Biochemical Changes Associated With Mental Illness" attacked in particular the popular concept that maintains mental illness results from a defect in intermediary metabolism and further holds this defect to be reflected by increased amounts of metabolizable products in urine or plasma.

Dr. Van Slyke, PHS Surgeon General (second from right) and Dr. Allen, PHS Grants Policy Officer (left), assist in ceremony investing Dr. Van Slyke with the honorary D.Sc. degree, while Dr. Wegman, Dean, School of Public Health, University of Michigan (right), presents citation. —Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Van Slyke, PHS Surgeon General (second from right) and Dr. Allen, PHS Grants Policy Officer (left), assist in ceremony investing Dr. Van Slyke with the honorary D.Sc. degree. —Photo by Jerry Hecht.
Registration for Spring NIH Graduate Courses To Begin January 31

Registration for the Spring 1966 semester of the Graduate Program at NIH will take place Jan. 31 through Feb. 8 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Bldg. 12A, Rm. 3033.

Catalogs announcing the schedule of evening courses from Feb. 7 through May 27 have been issued by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. Fifty-one courses are being offered in the fields of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Genetics, Mathematics and Physics, Medicine and Physiology, Microbiology and Immunology, and Languages and General Studies. Textbooks for the courses are stocked in the Foundation Bookstore in Bldg. 12A, Rm. 3033, and may be purchased between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

For copies of the catalog, information on courses or textbooks, call Ext. 66371.

NIH Employees Donate 2,449 Pints of Blood During Calendar 1965

NIH employees donated 2,449 pints of blood during calendar year 1965 for Clinical Center patients, according to Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, CC Blood Bank chief.

Dr. Schmidt said these figures mean that NIH staff members are continuing to give blood at a rate high enough to assure the NIH contract for American Red Cross blood insurance. However, he emphasized that the patients’ need for blood is still greater than the donations.

One example of the need is that of a boy from a nearby State who needs blood. The boy, who is described by Blood Bank personnel as “one of the cutest children we have seen.”

This boy, who will mark his fourth birthday next month, has received 57 transfusions at the Clinical Center. Another boy, aged 11, has received 50 transfusions.

In the continuing effort to provide convenience for all NIH donors, the Bloodmobile will visit the Westwood Building on Thursday, Feb. 10.
Two Nurses and Worker In CC Nutrition Retire

Two nurses and a food service worker retired recently from their duties at the Clinical Center. They are Marguerite D. Fanning, a staff nurse in the Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service; Esther K. Johnson, a staff nurse in the Neurology and Blindness Nursing Service; and Mary L. Robbins, a staff nurse in the Patient Dietetic Service in the CC’s Nutrition Department.

Mrs. Fanning is a World War I veteran. She volunteered after graduating from nursing school in 1918, became a member of the Army Nurse Corps Reserve and served in a variety of nursing positions before joining NIH in 1954. She adjusted quickly to the metabolic research here.

Serves in Army

Miss "Johnnie" Johnson is a veteran of World War II and the years following. During 14 years of duty she rose to the rank of captain in the Army Nurse Corps. Among her interesting experiences was a tour of duty in Germany.

During one exhausting but enjoyable 3-month period she pitched in with others to convert two German barracks buildings into an Army evacuation hospital.

Miss Johnson came to the Clinical Center on Dec. 15, 1958 and has worked in the Cancer Nursing Service and the Neurological Nursing Service.

Mrs. Robbins has worked in food service, primarily with patients, throughout her government career which began at Freedmen’s Hospital in 1958 and continued at the CC in 1957. Younger workers in the Nutrition Department will miss her sympathetic guidance.

Her main interest is in maintaining a happy home for her retired husband, and she hopes to continue her volunteer work.

Chris A. Hansen, Chief of the Division of Research Services (left), extends his congratulations and a special service award to John M. F. DeBrooke, Chief of the Instrument Fabrication Section, Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch. Mr. DeBrooke was commended for the additional workload responsibility he undertook from October 1964 to August 1965.

---Photograph by Ralph Fernandez.

No Electrical Blackout Here; DRS Ready For Emergency

By Tony Anastasi

Medical investigators attempting to shed some light on their research problems should never literally be in the dark here at NIH.

Following the recent electrical blackout in the northeastern part of the country, the Division of Research Services received numerous inquiries regarding the effect of such a blackout on the operation of NIH.

The DRS Plant Engineering Branch has devised a planned system for staff operation under just such emergency conditions.

"Our emergency electrical equipment is tested regularly and is on a routine preventive maintenance program," said Ross Holliday, PER Chief.

System Improving

"For the past eight years there has been a steady upgrading of the system," he said. "The expansion of the master utility system now underway will further improve flexibility and reliability, and extend emergency service to Buildings 2, 3, and 29A."

What would happen if an electrical power failure occurred here while an operation was underway in the Clinical Center?

"Electrical services to Building 10A and the Operating Suite of Building 10 would continue," Mr. Holliday said, "with only a brief interruption of about 10 seconds.

"The lighting in the stairwells and other critical areas of Building 10," he added, "would be quickly replaced by emergency battery-powered lighting units."

What would happen elsewhere on the reservation in the event of a blackout?

Air conditioning would immediately be discontinued. Steam for heating would continue with uninterrupted service.

Walter E. Howard (left) and Lucian Falconer of the Shops Section, DRS Plant Engineering Branch, hook up a portable generator to a truck in a simulated emergency power failure here. NIH has nine generators available for emergency use, six of which are portable.

The liquid waste (sewer system) would be unaffected except in a few small areas where the system depends on sump pumps.

Water service would continue as long as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission elevated water storage supplies last (probably at least through the night).

Mobile engine-driven generators would be brought into operation to serve selective loads in Buildings 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, and 21.

Also, a 5,000 kilovolt-ampere steam-driven turbine in Building 11 would be activated immediately. Forty-five minutes to one hour is required to bring this unit into service.

The unit would serve emergency loads in Building 10 and other buildings not provided with mobile engine-driven generators.

Dr. Price to Give 32d NIH Lecture Here February 9

Dr. Derek de Solla Price, Avalon Professor of the History of Science at Yale University, will present the 32nd National Institutes of Health lecture in the Clinical Center auditorium on Feb. 9 at 8:15 p.m. His subject will be "Quantitative Measures of Size, Significance and Relatedness of Scientific Literature."

Born in England, Dr. Price came to the United States in 1957 as a Consultant in the History of Physics and Astronomy during the planning of the National Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1959, after a year as a Donaldson Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J., he joined the faculty of Yale University.

He is the author of "Little Science, Big Science" and "Science Since Babylon." His lecture will deal with his research on the usefulness of the scientific literature to scientists.

Honors Noted

Dr. Price is an Honorary Research Associate of the Smithsonian Institution, a Consultant to the National Science Foundation, and a Corresponding Member of the International Academy for the History of Science.

Other honorary posts and memberships he has held in this country include the Science Information Council of the National Science Foundation, the Council of the History of Science Society, and the Council of the Society for the History of Technology.

NIH Orchestra Presents Concert Here Feb. 4

The NIH Orchestra, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, will present the first concert of this season on Friday evening, Feb. 4, at 8:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The conductor will be Mark Ellsworth, who has led the orchestra since it was organized in 1959. The program will be an overture by Berlioz, a symphony by Haydn, and some Slavonic Dances by Dvorak.

Admission is free to NIH employees, their families and friends.

In short, the Division has the situation well under control and is continuing to make improvements.
NIAMD Issues Brochure On Sickle Cell Anemia

Modern medicine has prolonged the life span of victims of sickle cell anemia, an inherited blood disease, according to a new brochure now available from the Public Health Service.

Sickle cell anemia occurs when an altered type of hemoglobin causes the normally round red blood cells to “sickle”—assume an abnormal, distorted sickle shape. With their shape changed, red blood cells cannot pass freely through many of the very small blood vessels. The twisted cells frequently pile up, causing blood clots which block the flow of blood to local tissues.

Symptoms Outlined

Entitled Sickle Cell Anemia, the brochure, prepared by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, outlines the variability of symptoms caused by changes in red blood cells, which include periodic attacks of acute pain, anemia, and jaundice.

The disease process often causes lowered resistance to infectious diseases, but the life span of patients has been increased considerably through treatment with antibiotic drugs and other therapy.

Single copies of the pamphlet, PHS Publication No. 1341, may be obtained from the Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201. It is also for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at five cents each.

Robert Schultheis, PMB, Elected R&W President

The Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH has announced the election of Robert L. Schultheis, PMB, as President for 1966.

Other officers elected by mail ballot were: Carolyn Casper, MPB, PMB, as President for 1966. Other officers elected by mail ballot were: Carolyn Casper, MPB, 1st Vice President; Tim Wright, NHI, 2nd Vice President; Louretta Doherty, NHI, Secretary; and Bob Colligan, NCI, Treasurer.

Delegates Selected

Richard Christy, DCRT, and Arleigh W. Green, NCI, were elected as delegates to the Board of Directors at the R&W Executive Council meeting, Jan. 11.

Gerard A. Launais, OIR, has been named Membership Chairman. He urges all NIH employees to join R&W for 1966.

Membership cards may be obtained through Institute or Division representatives. Employees also may obtain R&W office, Rm. 1A10, Building 31, or at the Film Service Desks in Building 10 or Westwood Building.
Dr. Jonathan Cole Wins 1st Paul Hoch Award

Dr. Jonathan C. Cole, Chief of the Psychopharmacology Service Center, National Institute of Mental Health, was the recipient recently of the first Paul Hoch award for meritorious service in the field of neuropsychopharmacology.

Making the award was the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. The award honors the memory of Dr. Paul Hoch, former Mental Health Commissioner for the State of New York.

Award Honors Pioneer

Dr. Hoch was a pioneer in psychopharmacology and was a past president of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology.

Announcement of the award was made at the group’s recent meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dr. Cole also was named president-elect at that meeting.

Membership of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology is composed of several disciplines in the field of mental health.

The organization was formed some five years ago, Dr. Cole said, to promote and improve exchange of information between the various disciplines.

Dr. Cole has been Chief of the NIMH Psychopharmacology Service Center since its creation in August 1956.

NCI Publishes Pamphlet On Cancer of Prostate

The significance of an annual examination for cancer of the prostate gland in men over 40 is stressed in a new pamphlet issued recently by the National Cancer Institute.

The pamphlet, "Cancer of the Prostate," is the ninth in a series of 10 prepared for the general public on cancer of different body sites.

The prostate, which lies just below the bladder, is one of the most common sites of cancer in older men. According to the pamphlet, many prostate cancers can be discovered easily—often before they display symptoms—when the chance of successful treatment is greatest.

Symptoms Cited

Continuing urinary difficulty or pain in the pelvis, lower back, or thighbone may be a symptom of cancer. Urinary difficulties can be caused, however, by a non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate, which occurs in more than half of all U.S. men over 50, or by other conditions.

Other pamphlets in the NCI series deal with cancer of the breast, uterus, skin, bone, lung, stomach, larynx, and colon and rectum. They discuss symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, related conditions, research, and the nature of cancer.

Single copies of "Cancer of the Prostate" (PHS Publication No. 1550) are available without charge from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201.

The pamphlet may be bought in quantity from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at five cents a copy or $2.75 per 100 copies.

Dr. Leung Tours 14 African Countries, Collects Samples, Data for Food Tables

Dr. Leung Tours 14 African Countries, Collects Samples, Data for Food Tables

Female Rate High

• Thirty-seven percent of the respondents work full-time; 19 percent are in training; 5 percent work part-time; only 2 percent are retired.

• Approximately 37 percent of the respondents have spent their specialty board examinations and are certified. Approximately 25 percent of child psychiatrists are certified out of the 1,346 who regard their specialty as child psychiatry.

The complete report, a major activity of a 5-year manpower study on psychiatrists, will be published by NIMH early this year.

Natives in this Sudan marketplace are shown buying and selling their staple food—maize, millet or sorghum. Grain may be bought ground or whole in this market, one of the largest in the area. The grain is weighed and carried away in any available receptacle, such as cans or handmade baskets.

By Frances Davis

Traveling entirely alone—burdened with official papers, suitcases and cameras—diminutive Dr. Woot-Tsuen Wu Leung recently completed a two-and-one-half month tour of 23 key cities in 14 African countries to compile data for food composition tables.

In cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Leung of the Nutrition Section of the Office of International Research, NIMH, conferred with officials of the English-speaking African governments, international organizations, and universities.

During her travels she also inspected local markets and collected samples of various foods for which present analytical data are scanty or non-existent.

Various staple foods commonly used in different areas were selected to be shipped through American Embassy air pouch to the United States for complete analysis.

Wherever Dr. Leung visited the markets, happy and curious children flocked around her. Here she visits a village near Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Dr. Leung makes her way with ease through a throng of people to the market. (Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Leung Tours 14 African Countries, Collects Samples, Data for Food Tables

Two women in a typical African scene grind grain. In left background is thatch-roofed dwelling, to the right is storage bin for grain products. Of particular interest was the consumption of such foods as "iffe," a grain little known in this country but a staple in Ethiopia, and of dried termites, ants, and caterpillars—all excellent sources of protein.

Throughout Africa, Dr. Leung stressed in a new pamphlet issued recently by the National Cancer Institute.

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PHS Awards Long-Term, Cost-Sharing Research Support to Sloan-Kettering

A grant of $43 million to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City to inaugurate long-term support of its cancer research on a cost-sharing basis was announced recently by Surgeon General William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service. Representing about 47 percent of the Institute's annual operating budget of $91 million, the award will replace current PHS grant and contract support of some 52 individual projects. It was made under a 5-year agreement with Sloan-Kettering approved by Dr. Stewart on recommendation of his National Advisory Cancer Council.

Funds Decrease

Funds to be provided for the next two years under the agreement are somewhat less than the amount that would be available under existing commitments. Subsequent increases will bring the grant to an annual level of $47 million out of an estimated operating budget for the Institute of approximately $10 million in 1970.

The decision to adopt a single-instrument method of support was reached after long and careful study by the National Cancer Institute, which will administer the grant.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, said the single instrument type of support is intended to expedite research by giving the grantee institution increased flexibility in deploying funds as new leads in cancer research develop.

Sloan-Kettering Institute is a part of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center which also includes the 273-bed Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases. The Institute's President and Director is Dr. Frank L. Horsfall Jr.

The entire Institute research program—clinical investigation, chemotherapy, biophysics, virology and immunology, chemistry, cytology, environmental carcinogenesis, and pathology—will be supported under the cost-sharing grant.

Among the exclusions are construction costs, purchase of capital equipment, and patient care costs. Care of patients participating in Sloan-Kettering Institute studies is a responsibility of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases for which separate PHS grant support may be requested.

Sloan-Kettering will receive no other grant or contract support for research, training or special programs from PHS during the agreement's 5-year period.

Other Grants Possible

Requests may be made, however, for research facilities construction grants administered by the Service under other authority, and PHS fellowships may be awarded to eligible individuals affiliated with the Institute.

The PHS commitment is contingent upon Sloan-Kettering's continuing to receive more than half of its support from other sources, including private gifts and grants.

The Institute is regarded as an appropriate testing area for a single instrument grant, PHS said, because it is totally committed to cancer research and research training and has no major function of patient care or medical education.

PHS and NIH Combined

The entire Institute research budget for the fiscal year 1970 is $91 million. The PHS commitment is contingent upon Sloan-Kettering's commitment to a 5-year research program with a total operating budget of $47 million.

Other Grant Programs

In addition to the Sloan-Kettering Institute grant, other PHS long-term, cost-sharing grants have been made to The Rockefeller University, the New York State Department of Health, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institutes of Health, the National Heart Institute, and PHS-sponsored programs at Sloan-Kettering Institute.

The NCI Director, Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, said the PHS grant is intended to expedite research by giving the grantee institution increased flexibility in deploying funds as new leads in cancer research develop.

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Frank R. Shaw of the Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, NIDR (right), receives an award in recognition of sustained superior performance from Dr. F. A. Arnold Jr., Institute Director, for his contributions to the 3-year caries studies conducted by the branch.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Dr. Colvin L. Gibson Named Science Bulletin Editor

Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, Chief of the Parasitology and Medical Entomology Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been appointed editor of the official bulletin of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He succeeds Dr. William B. DeWitt of the Division of Research Services.

During the next three years, Dr. Gibson will direct the publication of both the bi-monthly, scientist-oriented news­magazine, which accompanies the Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and Health Hints for the Tropics, a special supplement designed to inform travelers about health conditions in the tropics. The editorship is honorary.

Advisers Broad Program

As Chief of the NIAID branch, Dr. Gibson administers a program of grants, fellowships, and awards for the study of parasites as human health problems.

Dr. Gibson joined the Institute in 1948 as the parasitologist of a research team investigating oncho­cerasis, a tropical blinding disease in Guatemala.

In 1952, he moved to the Memphis, Tenn., field station of the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases. There, he studied toxoplasmosis, a frequently severe protozoan infection of humans and animals.

Dr. Gibson, a native of Detroit, Mich., was educated at the University of Michigan, receiving an A.B. in 1940, an A.M. in 1941, and a Ph.D. in zoology in 1951.

Hemorrhagic

In contrast to adult animals inoculated parenterally, none of these young Colomys had detectable virus-neutralizing antibodies 20 weeks after potential first exposure to infection.

Machupo virus was also detected in five of 11 urine specimens from wild C. colomus trapped alive from houses in San Joaquin, Bolivia, where hemorrhagic fever among humans was then active.

The results indicate that continued contamination of the human environment by infectious urine shed by chronically infected rodents could be an important mechanism leading to human disease.

The NIAID scientists, Drs. K. M. Johnson, R. B. Mackenzie (now of the Arbovirus Research Unit, Yale University School of Medicine), F. A. Webb, and M. I. Kuns, reported their findings in Science.
Dr. Sirotkin Appointed
Assistant Director of
Mental Health Institute

Dr. Phillip L. Sirotkin has been
appointed Assistant Director of the
National Institute of Mental
Health, it was announced last week by
Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Institute
Director.

In his new position Dr. Sirotkin
will serve as the
Director's principal
staff assistant and
advisor on legisla­
tive development, program
planning, program
analysis and evaluation, inter­
ter-agency liaison
field operations.

He will direct and coordinate the
activities of the various staff
offices established to carry out the
above functions, as well as those of the
Office of Biometry and the
NIMH Regional Offices.

Has Extensive Experience

Dr. Sirotkin brings to his post a
broad view of mental health pro­
grams, having been active in key
positions at the State, regional and
Federal levels. He recently com­
pleted a review of trends in mental
health concepts as developed in
several countries in Europe.

Before his appointment as
Assistant Director, Dr. Sirotkin served
NIMH as consultant and later as
Special Assistant to the Associate
Director for Extramural Programs.

Prior to joining the Institute in
February 1964, Dr. Sirotkin was a
special consultant to the Office of
Human Resources and Social
Development, Agency for Interna­
tional Development.

From 1960 to 1963, he was Exe­
cutive Assistant to the Director of
the California Department of
Mental Hygiene.

Academic Background Noted

Dr. Sirotkin was born in Moline,
Ill., and attended Wayne State Uni­
versity from 1941 to 1943 as a
McGregor Foundation scholar.

Following service in the U.S.
Army (1943-46), he attended the
University of Chicago as a Wal­
green scholar and as a Carnegie
Fellow earning his M.A. and Ph.D.
degrees in Political Science in 1947
and 1951, respectively.

In 1956, Dr. Sirotkin joined the
staff of Wellesley College in Massa­
chusetts as an instructor and later
became Assistant Professor of
Political Science. He earned the
Wellesley College Research Award in
1957.

That same year he was appointed
Assistant Director of the Mental
Health Project of the Western In­
terstate Commission for Higher
Education (WICHE) to develop its
first mental health training and re­
search program.

He later held the post of Asso­
ciate Director for Regional pro­
grams, WICHE, before joining the
California Department of Mental
Hygiene.

Dr. Sirotkin is a member of the
American Public Health Associa­
tion, the American Society for
Public Administration, the American
Political Science Association and
is a former member of the Board of
Directors of the Council on
Social Work Education.

Supply Management Urges
Increased Use Of
Reconditioned Furniture, Equipment

On display in the Property Utilization
warehouse in Bldg. 13 are these ex­
amples of reconditioned equipment and
unrequired office furniture. At left,
George O. Jarrelts, Head of SMW's Property
Utilization Office, stands by re­
conditioned furniture and equipment, while
Charles Kerr, warehouse Super­
visor, stands amid assorted unrequired
furniture that, after reconditioning,
will resemble and be as serviceable as new.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

James B. Davis, Chief of the Supply Management Branch, OD, reports
that the reconditioning of unrequired office equipment and furniture has taken on added significance as a result of recent directives issued by
the President and the DHFW.

These directives are designed to
reduce Federal expenditures for
the purchase of new office fur­
ture, typewriters and other equip­
ment.

To implement the directives and
to strengthen the NIH property
utilization program, Mr. Davis
said, policy and procedure memo­
randa have been issued detailing
the restrictions and limitations on
acquisition of new office equipment,
and placing greater emphasis on
the utilization of available excess
and reconditioned property.

Furniture 'Restored'

Frequently, items of office fur­
ture judged to be ready for "re­
tirement," he said, can be restored
in appearance and serviceability
equal to that of new equipment.

The cost of reconditioning is ap­
proximately one-half the price of
new equipment, he noted, adding
that ordering activities can reap
substantial savings by utilizing re­
conditioned equipment.

Reconditioning and rehabilitation of
unrequired office equipment is a
major function of the Property
Management Unit of the Property
and Supply Section, SMB.

A display of reconditioned fur­
ture may be seen in the Property
Utilization warehouse in Bldg. 13,
Rm. 2773. Complete information
can be obtained by calling Ext.
64015.

Proceedings of 2d Nat'l
Conf. on Cardiovascular
Diseases Now Available

Publication of the Proceedings of
the Second National Conference on
Cardiovascular Diseases was an­
ounced recently.

The 2-volume Proceedings were
cosponsored by the American
Heart Association and the Public
Health Service's National Heart
Institute and Heart Disease
Control Program.

The Proceedings summarize
knowledge and progress in heart
and blood vessel diseases since

Results Included

They also comprise the results of
the Second National Conference in
1964, when over 700 conferees par­
ticipated. Problems of cardiovascu­
lar diseases were discussed in de­
tail and recommendations made for
future action.

Volume I, titled Research, is
available at $3.50, and Volume II,
titled Community Services and
Education, is priced at $1.50. A brief
summary for the general public is
also available for 50 cents.

The publications may be ordered
from the Federation of American
Societies for Experimental Biology
(9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda,
Md. 20014) which provided services for the conference.

Accidently Fired Bullet Kills Anna Reimer, CC
Dietetic Service Chief

Anna O. Reimer, 51, Chief of the
CC Nutrition Department's Pat­
ient Dietetic Service, died instant­
ly near Rockville on Jan. 8 when
struck by a bullet fired accidentally
by a boy cleaning his rifle.

Miss Reimer joined the PHS Com­
misioned Corps in 1952 and came to
NIH to help plan the CC's Nutrition
Department.

Beginning with a small staff of dieti­
tians when the Clinical Center opened in mid-1958, Miss Reimer's staff and responsi­
bilities grew as the patient census steadily increased to the current daily average of 400.

Develops Dietetic Service

She developed a high caliber Pat­
etic Service to meet the needs of the various Institutes' clinical research studies, all of
which have a nutrition emphasis and importance.

Prior to her appointment here, Miss Reimer held supervisory and teaching positions in the hospital dietary departments at the Universities of Michigan and Iowa.

She wrote numerous technical and scientific articles on nutrition and dietary research, and was the author of the first manual for dietary procedures for use in a hospital devoted solely to research.

Edith Jones, Chief of the CC Nutrition Department, described Miss Reimer as "one of the most outstanding dietitians in the field," and said that by example and leadership she encouraged and in­spired young dietitians on her staff.

Miss Reimer was born and lived in
Buhler, Kans., until she went to
Kansas State College of Agricul­
ture and Applied Sciences, where
she received a B.Sc. in Home Eco­
nomics in 1938.

Other Degrees Listed

She received her M.Sc. degree in
Nutrition the following year from the
University of Iowa. In 1964 she took a leave of absence from the CC and earned her Mas­
ter's degree in Public Health from the
University of California.

She was a member of several
professional organizations, inclu­
ding the American Public Health
Association, the Commissioned Offi­
cers Association of the PHS, and the
Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.

She is survived by her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Reimer, and a
brother and three sisters, all of
Buhler, Kans.
Lucy H. Chaconas, who joined the National Institute of Mental Health in 1949, during its first year of existence, retired Dec. 30. She was one of seven institute staff members whose retirements were announced recently.

Also retiring at the end of 1965 was George Landsman, Consultant on Aging and Chronic Diseases for the NIMH Community Research and Services Branch. A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., he had been with the Public Health Service since 1950. He joined the NIMH staff in 1961.

Mrs. Chaconas served as Clear­ance Officer in the NIMH Public Information Section and was responsible for the clearance process­ing of professional and scientific manuscripts submitted by investig­ators and staff writers.

Born in France

Born and educated in France, she met her husband, Nicholas T. Cha­conas, in Paris and became an American citizen by marriage.

During World War II she was active as a full-time volunteer. She joined the American Red Cross Motor Corps, served as Chairman of the Blood Donor detail, and took an active part in other Red Cross activities.

She was also chairman of the Community War Fund for the United Nations, representing the American Relief for France. In recognition of her services, she received the Army-Navy "E" award and a certificate of merit from the President of the United States.

Others retiring were Marjorie M. Meyers, Career Development Officer, Career Development Section, Training and Manpower Resources Branch; Elizabeth L. Holt, Secretary, Section on Cellular Regulatory Mechanisms, Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry; Madeline M. Moorman, Statistical Assistant, Consultation Section, Office of Biometry; Lois Kem­mer, Secretary, Clinical Facilities Section, Community Research and Services Branch; and Louise V. Seabury, Supervisory Grants As­istant, Mental Health Project Grants Section, Community Research and Services Branch.

The NIH Federal Credit Union recently celebrated its 25th anniversary with twin parties for NIH personnel, held simultaneously in Buildings 10 and 31, at which 10 CU members, who have maintained their memberships continuously since it opened, received $25 checks. In the picture at left, Dr. Robert Farrier, CU Associate Director, cuts the cake to begin festivities in Building 10.

Around him are from left: A. C. Faber, Henry W. Diehl, Ervin J. Liljegren, Dr. Farrier, Fred Kruhm, Edwin C. Thompson and Howard F. Brubach. At right, Walter Megruder, CU past president does the honors. With him are from left: Dr. Harold P. Morris, William R. Piggott, Ruth Secor, Dr. Leon Jacobs and Mr. Magruder. Those honored were Mr. Faber, Mr. Diehl, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Brubach, Mr. Piggott, Miss Secor and Dr. Jacobs. Unavailable for the picture-taking were Dr. Walter Newton, Dr. Bernice Eddy, and Miss Inez Demonet.

—Photos by Jerry Hecht and Ed Hubbard.

The actions of drugs in the body and techniques for avoiding undesirable side effects from them will be studied by George Washington University scientists under a grant from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The $123,758 award, for the first year of a 5-year project, was an­nounced last week by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surg. Gen. of the Pub­lic Health Service.

Dr. H. George Mandel, Chair­man of the Department of Pharma­cology at George Washington, will direct a research program on fac­tors which influence effects of drugs, especially toxic effects.

Dr. Mandel hopes these studies will put the predictability of drug toxicity on a more rational basis, and may also be of practical value in assessing the utility of present and future drugs in a particular patient.

Drug Metabolism Is Focus

University scientists will focus their research on drug metabolism in the belief that the breakdown products of drugs are potentially as hazardous as the parent drug.

They will study the metabolic by-prod­ucts of a number of drugs to see if it is possible to modify the mole­cules so as to avoid the develop­ment of harmful metabolites within the body.

Included in the research pro­gram will be studies of drug­induced gastric hemorrhage, investi­gations of drug interactions, and research into the effects on drug­metabolizing enzymes of certain analgesics, barbiturates, and antibi­otics.

There will also be biochemical studies of the mechanism of action of various central nervous system drugs. The goal of the over-all pro­gram is to gain insight into mol­ecular interactions, and thereby develop a rational basis for predict­ing toxicity.

Tests will be performed on mon­key tissue in an effort to produce drug reactions similar to those which occur in man. Individual variations in reactions and varia­tions which are related to the sex and age of the experimental animal will also be examined.

In addition, by studying the hereditary traits which control drug­metabolizing enzymes in highly inbred mice, a genetic basis for variations in drug reactions will be sought.