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. Dr. Abramson replaces Dr. Samuel Herman who is being detailed to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration to serve as Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Health and Medical Activities.

Dr. Herman joined NIH in 1959 and has served as Head of the Foreign Grants and Awards Section since April 1962. Dr. Abramson has been a member of the Office of International Research since April 1962.

Dr. Abramson Dr. Luttermoser

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 Trueman, 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

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.

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. The program will be held in the Clinical Center auditorium from 2 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, Vice President for Health Affairs of the University of Alabama and a member of the National Advisory Dental Research Council, will discuss the growing role of research training in the dental field.

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.

Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., NIDR Director, will preside.

Dr. Arnold

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.

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

The Cry for Help Film Wins Top Honors at Film Festival

“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 Hildreth, NIMH Research Psychologist, served as project director.

Based largely on research conducted by Drs. Edwin S. Shneidman 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.

Dr. Abramson replaces Dr. Sam-

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 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.

At the Second International Conference on Mental Health and Psychology Films at the Fifth Annual American Film Festival, "The Cry for Help" was named Top Honors at Film Festival.

June 14 Seminar To Mark NIDR’s 15th Anniversary

Dr. A. Dean

The Dental Institute was established by Act of Congress on June 24, 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. K. Arnold, Jr., NIDR Director, will preside.

Dr. Arnold

Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General, and Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, are scheduled to deliver messages of welcome.

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NEWS from
PERSONNEL

PMB SECTION REORGANIZED

The Recruitment and Placement Section, PMB, was reorganized recently into three functional units to place greater emphasis on certain program areas considered vital to the advancement of the NIH personnel management program. The Section now consists of the Operations Unit, Program Development Unit, and Manpower Planning and Recruitment Unit.

Program emphasis will include: (1) stressing the identification of immediate and long-range manpower needs for the NIH, (2) facilitating the hiring process through the development and implementation of new appointment systems, (3) developing and coordinating NIH-wide programs to ensure maximum utilization of personnel skills and potential, and (4) placing renewed emphasis on the college recruitment program.

C. M. Hull, Chief of the Recruitment and Placement Section, said that all of these programs will be emphasized "to meet the needs of the NIH by assuring that we successfully compete for top quality scientific, technical and support personnel for our medical research effort, and by assuring that all employee qualifications and skills are utilized to maximum capacity."

HANDBOOK SUPPLEMENT

NIH supervisors may now obtain copies of Supplement 1 to Chapter IV of Personnel Guides for Supervisors from Personnel Officers.

The Supplement consolidates the materials previously issued on the conduct of officers and employees in the government service, and incorporates some new or changed provisions in the existing policy.

Edward Strecke Award Presented to Dr. Felix

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, was recently awarded the annual Edward A. Strecke 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. Strecke, 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 Columbia because Mr. Harrison was unable to attend the Twelfth Annual NIH Awards Ceremony held in the Clinical Center auditorium 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 Chambler, 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 extramural program.

Dr. Conner has been with NIH since 1965 in the Division of Research Grants, where he was Associate Referral Officer prior to his present appointment.

Dr. John M. Buchness, Chief of the Foreign Operations Branch of the Division of Foreign Quarantine, PHS, has been appointed Assistant to the Deputy Director of NIH. In this position he will provide staff support to the Deputy Director, Dr. Mark M. Sessoms, for special projects and various administrative functions.

After graduating from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1948, Dr. Buchness completed a year of internship at Meniscus Hospital in Baltimore before joining the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps in 1949.

He served an additional year of internship at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Chicago and was a resident in internal medicine at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Baltimore from July 1953 to June 1956. He was also a postgraduate Fellow at Johns Hopkins Hospital from July 1956 to December 1957.

His Public Health Service career has been marked by a number of increasingly responsible assignments. From 1956 to 1960 he served at the USDHHS Hospital at Staten Island, first as Assistant Chief of Medicine, later as Deputy Chief and finally as Associate Chief of Medicine.

Foreign Experience Cited

Before returning to Washington, D. C., he was assigned to Paris as Deputy Medical Officer in Charge of the European Area Headquarters Office, Division of Foreign Quarantine, from 1960 to 1962. He became Chief of the Division's Foreign Operations Branch in July 1962.

A Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine since 1959, Dr. Buchness is also an Associate Member of the American College of Physicians. He served as President of the European Branch of the Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service, 1960-61. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Public Health Service Clinical Society, and Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S.

He was President of the Student Council while at Loyola College in Baltimore, where he received his B.A. degree in 1944, and was elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges.

President of his class for three years at the University of Maryland, Dr. Buchness also served on the Student Council and received the Student Council Key of Merit.
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 stumps 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 St. Mary's Hospital, University of Rochester, and in 1961 returned to NIH as a research psychiatrist.

Dr. Stabenau lives at 9812 Inglewood 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.

Artist Directs Installation of 208-Ft. Mural at the NLM

For the past month visitors to the National Library of Medicine have found the walls surrounding the public catalog area enclosed in scaffolding. Behind the scaffolds workmen were installing a mural which will draw visitors' eyes upward as they enter this spacious, ground-floor area.

Almost any day now the scaffolding will come down, revealing a 208-foot-long ceramic frieze on the four 52-foot walls.

The mural was designed and executed by Frans Wildenhain, Professor of Ceramics at the School for American Craftsmen of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Prof. Wildenhain first sketched his mural in poster colors, then translated the colors from the cartoon (as the sketch is called) into clay.

Uses Various Clays

Where did he obtain the clay? "Each piece in the mural is made up of four or five different clays," the artist explained. "Each has its own particular qualities. The clays include Kentucky ball clay, Denver fire clay, and clay from New Jersey."

After firing the clay in kilns at his home studio, Prof. Wildenhain transported the pieces to the Rochester Institute where he temporarily constructed the entire mural on a large easel. Nails and the angle of the easel were used to hold each of the over 900 individual pieces in place.

Pieces Are Numbered

When the work was completed, each piece was numbered, then placed in crates for transportation to NLM.

At the Library, each piece in the mural is being wired to a metal lath behind the scratchcoat. It is then applied to special type of plaster while the plaster is wet. The Universal Tile and Marble Company of Washington, D.C. is installing the mural under the artist's general direction.

Interviewed as the mural was being installed, Prof. Wildenhain explained that it is abstract. In his work he seeks to express through a calligraphic form the image or inner presence of the subject.

Thus the mural, originally conceived "as a sort of wedding of medical and architectural motifs" but revised to take "the images off the earth, as it were," and to send them "flying around the room," represents the forms or impressions these subjects take in the artist's mind.

"Gestalt" Is Important

"Form—gestalt—is the most important thing. Not that I have so much of it, but I aspire to have it," he said.

Prof. Wildenhain received his training as an artist, sculptor, and potter in his native Germany. He has been working in ceramics for a quarter of a century.

He came to the U.S. in 1947 and spent three years at the Pond Farm Workshop in California before taking his present position.

A naturalized citizen, Prof. Wildenhain quipped, "As a citizen I am young—13 years old!"
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, an extension of the Pool and non-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 25 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. 3292R; or to the Head, Transportation Section, Bldg. 31, Rm. B21083.

Government vehicles are also 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.

If after 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 25 miles one way, a U. S. Government National Credit Card is issued for the purchase of gasoline, oil, and minor road service.

—Office Services Branch operates the

Each vehicle carries in the glove compartment a packet containing accident report forms and instructions as to action to be taken in case of accident.

The employee is responsible for the vehicle and its operation until it is returned to the motor pool.

The Transportation Section encourages the use of the NIH shuttle bus system which also comes within its responsibility.

The shuttle system connects with all major buildings both on and off the reservation, including DHWE, the Robin Building, the Woodmont Triangle, the North Bethesda Office Center, and St. Elizabeth Hospital.

The shuttle schedule may be found on pages 151-154 of the NIH Telephone Directory. Its use is also confined to official business only.

For further information concerning the use of Government vehicles, employees are requested to contact Mrs. Edith Erzen, Vehicle Dispatcher, Ext. 3426, or James B. Welsh, Head, Transportation Section, OSB, Ext. 4326.

2 Teams of Investigators Share Hofheimer Prize

Two teams of investigators working under National Institute of Mental Health grants are sharing the American Psychiatric Association's annual $1,500 Hofheimer Prize for their research in the fields of post-hospital experience and child development.

The prize awards were announced May 7 at the APA annual meeting in St. Louis.

Winners Named

Howard E. Freeman, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Social Research at the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, and Ozzie G. Simmons, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado, were honored for the work reported in their book, The Mental Patient Comes Home.

The other investigators were Jerome Kagan, Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Antioch College, and Howard A. Moss, Ph.D., Research Psychologist in the Child Research Branch, NIMH. Their findings were published in a book entitled From Birth to Maturity.

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 non-immunized mice from both germfree and non-germfree 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 staphylococci.

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 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 which have similar antigenic composition, from the steam-sterilized diet of the mice.

The presence of antibodies against staphylococci in germfree mice is of 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 Germfree Animal Research, NIAID, 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 Biological 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 Biological Control, 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 of control, inspection, and testing of biological products.

A native of Beallsville, 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 1955 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 1963, includes over 80 scientific investigators representing many scientific disciplines, including biochemistry, microbiology, genetics, oral pathology, histology, biology, and medicine and surgery. All NIH staff members are invited to attend the seminar.
\textbf{‘CRY FOR HELP’ (Continued from Page 1)}

Suicide in Suicide Prevention held in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 8-11, Dr. Hildreth introduced “The Cry for Help” to members of the conference and to representatives of the World Health Organization for Europe, located in Copenhagen. Danish government officials requested that a film print be made available for repeated screenings throughout Denmark, where the suicide rate per capita is abnormally high.

Following the Copenhagen meetings, Dr. Farberow showed the film to enthusiastic audiences in Stockholm and Oslo, while Dr. Hildreth screened it before the Netherlands Association for Mental Health in Amsterdam and at the U.S. Embassy in London. The latter showing was attended by 100 top Scotland Yard and Metropolitan London Law enforcement officials, medical representatives and clergymen.

Film Widely Used

Although “The Cry for Help” is in the form of a police training film, it is being widely used in this country and abroad for training purposes by other professional groups, including physicians, nurses, clergymen, psychologists, social workers, university students and by the Armed Forces of NATO member countries.

According to Drs. Farberow and Shneidman, suicide is a public health problem of growing concern. It is the tenth leading cause of death among adults, third cause of death among college students, and by the Armed Forces of NATO member countries.

Prints of this 30-minute sound film may be borrowed from the National Audio-Visual Facility, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga., or purchased for $44.92 from Norwood Studios, Inc., 926 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

\textbf{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 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.

\textbf{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 8:15 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.

\textbf{Dr. Reber M. VanMatre Named Section Chief in NIMH Training Branch}

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Dr. Reber M. VanMatre as Chief of the Psychiatry Section of the Training Branch, NIMH.

Dr. VanMatre will collaborate in the development and administration of the NIMH training grants program in psychiatry.

This program is concerned with graduate training, postgraduate training in psychiatry for physicians in practice, and an undergraduate program to expand instruction for medical students in the field of mental illness and to provide for training programs in human behavior.

\textbf{Comes From VA}

Prior to joining NIMH, Dr. VanMatre was Chief of Psychiatric Training in the psychiatry, psychology and Psychology Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Central Office of the Veterans Administration from 1946 to 1963.

Dr. VanMatre received his B.S. degree from Drury College, Springfield, Mo., in 1928, and his M.D. degree from the School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in 1933. He was certified as a psychiatrist in 1940.

During World War II Dr. VanMatre served as a regimental surgeon with the U.S. Army and was for two years military advisor with the Chinese Combat Command. He held the rank of Lt. Colonel.

Dr. VanMatre was promoted to full Colonel when he served as commanding officer of the 364th General Hospital during the September 1961 Berlin crisis.

\textbf{Memberships Cited}

Dr. VanMatre is a member of the St. Louis County Medical Society, the Missouri Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the District of Columbia Medical Society, the D.C. Psychiatrist Society, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychosomatic Society.

He was formerly an instructor in the Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Oklahoma; a lecturer in the Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis; and has been Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Georgetown University School of Medicine since 1956.
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 8 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 23-30; "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 Bleeker Street," May 28-June 16; "Romulus," June 18-July 7; "The Visit," July 9-28; "Time Remembered," July 30-August 18; and "The Cate­
takers," August 30-September 8.

The 50-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.

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 investigations 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 tissues."

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-phosphorus 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.

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 exhibit 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 Chief in 1960.

While at NIH Mr. Marsden received two incentive awards.

The first was in 1957 for his design of a portable, self-crating exhibit which substantially reduced the cost of crating 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.

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Dr. Rogers

(Continued from Page 3)

Dr. Rogers received his B.A. 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.

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 Chief in 1960.

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 1936 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) rese

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, NIMH 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.

Mr. Quinn

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

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

James W. Phillips, DRG, Wins Ford Foundation Graduate Training Grant

James W. Phillips, staff specialist in the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, was one of 42 career civil servants from 21 Federal agencies selected for a year of graduate training under a Ford Foundation grant.

Administration Emphasized

In announcing the awards, Robert Philleo, Head of the Employee Development Section, 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 1963-64 school year was keen. Several hundred nominations were received 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. A native of Flat River, Mo., Mr. Phillips is from 21 Federal agencies.

Dr. Byrne Is Appointed Chief of DRS Branch, Succeeding Dr. Holden

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. Joseph R. Quinn, 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 Section, 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 and later in Puerto Rico and the Far East. During this period Dr. Byrne devoted part of his time to research on leptosprirosis 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.

Dr. Byrne received a D.V.M. degree from Cornell University in 1944 and an M.S. degree in Bacteriology from George Washington University in 1958.
Scientists Demonstrate Quantitative Oncogenic Effect of SV-40

The causal relationship of SV-40 to the formation of ependymomas in newborn hamsters has been demonstrated by Drs. Paul Gerber and Ruth L. Kirachstein of the Laboratory of Viral Immunology, Division of Biologies Standards, on the basis of dose response and virus isolation from tumors.

The investigators previously reported the induction of SV-40 ependymomas in newborn hamsters. Since it was the first report of a true gliona induced by an oncogenic virus, they decided to study the quantitative oncogenic effect of SV-40 in the formation of ependymomas in hamsters. They found that the latent period and incidence of tumor depended on the virus concentration employed.

Results Compared

Each of 12 animals injected with 100 million infectious doses of virus developed characteristic tumors, whereas animals injected with one million or less gave negative results during a 7-month observation period. The latent period ranged from 87 to 137 days.

No evidence of viral multiplication in the brain or in other hamster tissue was found, and attempts to demonstrate virus in tumor extracts failed consistently.

However, trace amounts of SV-40 were found when intact tumor cells were seeded on monolayer cultures of African green monkey kidney cells, although only a small fraction of the tumor cells contained infectious material and no free virus was detectable in tissue-cultured tumor cells.

**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 returned to the nerve in a similar physiological response, such as blood pressure elevation.

**Study Described**

Drs. Sune Rosell, Irvin 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 labeled blood contained radio-labeled noradrenaline (H^-noradrenaline), which was partially retained by the nerve 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 increased metabolism, 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 post-synaptic effect it causes.

This view is supported by the fact that after administration of an anti-noradrenaline drug, such as Dibenzyline, 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, as such, is not released into the blood, which could 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 fall meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City.