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the NIH Record

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

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Big Final Effort Needed to Reach Bond Drive Goal

Top-level concern was expressed this week over the limited progress of the NIH 1966 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign.

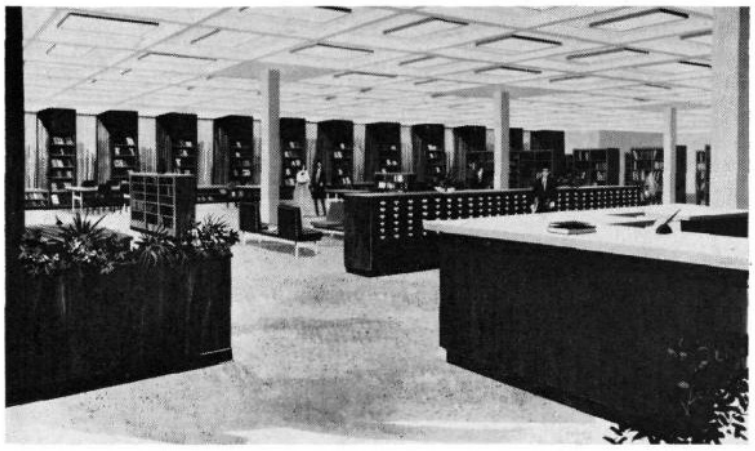
To reach our goal, three out of four NIH employees must participate in the Campaign, Dr. Eugene A. Confrey, Campaign Chairman, reported. Only eight institutes and divisions have reached 30 percent participation, and some show only 20 percent.

As an indication of the Secretary's personal interest, Assistant Secretary for Administration Donald F. Simpson met May 20 with institute and division executive officers and chief keymen. Assistant Secretary Simpson expressed concern over NIH employees' lack of response to President Johnson's request that Federal employees buy bonds in the interest of the Nation's economy.

For 25 years, the Minute Man has been the symbol of the U.S. Savings Bond program and, since the beginning of our country, the symbol of readiness of every Amer-

(See BOND, Page 3)

New 'Home' for NIH Library Will Include Facilities for Twice as Many Patrons



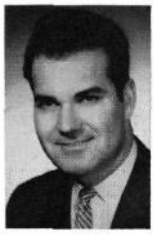
Artist's sketch of the spacious reading room in the new NIH Library. Completion date of the facility is fall 1967.

By Kathleen DuBois

Construction recently began on an annex to the Clinical Center to house the NIH Library. This new facility will accommodate approximately twice as many patrons as the present library.

Bounded by the C and D wings on the south side of the building, the annex will provide two floors of space for the Library, which is now in crowded quarters on the 5th and 11th floors of the Clinical Center.

"When the new facility is completed in the fall of 1967, the user will find he has easier access to library materials and a more comfortable setting for their use than now exists," says Jess A. Martin, Chief, Library Branch, Division of Research Services. "This is due in part to the square shape of the new library. Patrons will have to walk only a few steps from the reading areas to obtain library materials, and the Library staff will be better able to maintain the collection."



Mr. Martin

The first floor features a large reading room containing a 5- to 10-year file of the most frequently used journals, a collection of reference books, and an information desk manned by a professional librarian. Reference librarians, too, will be stationed in the readers' area. Nearby will be the circulation desk and bibliographic services. The Translating Unit, now six floors above the rest of the Library, will also be located on the first floor—near library users, reference material, and copying

(See LIBRARY, Page 8)

Surg. Gen. Moves To NIH; NIMH to Barlow Building

The move of the Immediate Office of the Surgeon General from the HEW Building to the NIH campus was completed May 23.

Dr. Stewart and his immediate staff, together with the Division of Public Health Methods, now occupy the second and third floors of Bldg. 31's A-Wing.

Also involved in the space realignment is the National Institute of Mental Health. Institute offices formerly in Bldg. 31's A-Wing have been relocated in the new high-rise Barlow Office Building, Chevy Chase, Md.

At a later date the Budget Branch, Division of Finance, Office of the Surgeon General, will move into that part of the fourth floor of Bldg. 31's A-Wing now occupied by the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The NICHD offices will move to Bldg. 12-A.

In addition, those Mental Health offices now at NBOC will move to the Barlow Building as soon as the space they are to occupy is ready.

Moving to NBOC will be the Mathematical Statistics and Applied Mathematics Section of the

(See MOVE, Page 5)

The National Institute of Mental Health recently moved several of its offices to the new hi-rise Barlow Building, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md. Eventually the 12th, 13th and 14th floors will be occupied by NIMH personnel formerly on the NIH campus and at the NBOC.—Photo by Edward Hubbard.

Dr. Bleuler, Son of Man Who Coined Word, 'Schizophrenia,' Speaks at NIMH

One of the world's most highly respected authorities on schizophrenia, the most prevalent form of mental illness, told an NIMH Seminar recently that contrary to earlier beliefs, the disease is not degenerative, the possibilities of recovery are greater than commonly supposed, and isolation worsens the disorder.

These were among the "Thoughts Theories, and Experiences with Schizophrenia," reported by Dr. Manfred Bleuler, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Zurich, Switzerland, in one of his rare appearances before an American professional group.

Bleuler's 40 years of clinical experience and research in schizophrenia culminated in a long-term study of 200 schizophrenics and their families. The patients were admitted to the Burgholzli Hospital in Zurich in 1942-43, and the study was completed in 1963-64.

As yet unpublished, Bleuler's observations sustain the theory that both heredity and environment are factors in the etiology of the disease. However, he advances the possibility that inherited dispositions or personality traits, albeit healthy in one parent, or healthy when considered as a single trait, may clash when combined in the offspring who becomes schizophrenic.

No formula is yet known that accounts for all the data being collected concerning schizophrenia, Dr. Bleuler said, but his evidence points to the interaction of unfavorable inherited traits with unfavorable experience and environ-

(See DR. BLEULER, Page 8)

the NIH Record

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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.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Four area fair housing groups are working to establish an open housing market in which members of any group may freely purchase or rent in the neighborhood in which they want to live.

They assist incoming personnel by supplying information about housing opportunities offered on a non-discriminatory basis in metropolitan Washington.

Northern Virginia Fair Housing Inc., 4444 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22204, telephone 524-4452, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. weekdays.

Northwest Washington Fair Housing Association, c/o 5415 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, telephone 537-0198.

Prince Georges Fair Housing, 8001 Annapolis Road, Lanham, Md. 20801, telephone 577-9288, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. weekdays.

Suburban Maryland Fair Housing, 9601 Cedar Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20014, telephone 949-9040, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. weekdays.

NIH cooperation with these fair housing groups is in keeping with the Director's stated policy of nondiscrimination and fair and equitable consideration for all persons, with no restrictions involved as to race, color, creed, or national origin.

CONDUCT REGULATIONS

In keeping with the intent of EO 41222, concerning standards of conduct for Federal employees, the Department of regulations specify that certain employees are required to file statements of employment and financial interests. This includes regular employees, under both Civil Service and the Commissioned Corps, who occupy positions in which they are able to affect the awarding of a grant or contract, or in some other way have an economic influence on a non-Federal organization.

Such employees are now being contacted and the statements which they file will be reviewed only by their Institute Director or Division Chief to determine that there is no real conflict of interest or the appearance of any conflict. Subsequently, the statements will be maintained in a confidential file for this purpose only.

Public Interest Paramount

Some staff members may consider this new requirement an invasion of their privacy. However, the public interest is the paramount concern and this requirement is to our mutual benefit in that it strengthens efforts to avoid a conflict of interest.

Manuel B. Hiller, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the Secretary, DHEW, has been named as the Department Counselor to advise and guide employees on conflict of interest. He serves in this capacity for all Department employees in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

A list of Deputy Counselors who will serve employees in regional offices is posted on all NIH bulletin boards.

CO'S NEED NEW W-4'S, TOO

The Financial Management Branch notes, with concern, that many Commissioned Officers have not executed new Forms W-4, Employee's Withholding Tax Exemption Certificates, recently requested in connection with the change in Federal withholding tax rates.

DHEW Central Payroll Division asks that all Commissioned Officers submit a new W-4, whether they wish to make any changes in tax withholding or not. This is especially important for married officers, whose tax withholding will automatically be computed at the single rate based on exemptions previously claimed if no new W-4 is submitted.

Information explaining the changes in rates was sent to each Commissioned Officer. A careful reading of this information will clarify the new requirements and aid Officers in completing their W-4's properly. No change will be made retroactively, so it is doubly important that desired changes be submitted promptly.

26 Employees of DRS Plant Engineering Branch Receive Service Awards

Service awards were presented recently to 26 employees in the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services.

Thirty-year awards were given to Joseph M. Fisher and Charles T. Razum, both of the Planning and Control Section.

Recipients of 20-year awards in the Maintenance Engineering Section were Albert L. Wimberly, Charles T. Reed, James L. Dickinson, James H. Terry, George M. Pickrell III, Earl R. Hottinger, Richard C. Jackson, and Anthony J. Hoff.

Shops Section recipients of 20-year awards were Marion R. Wachter, Julian A. Nichols, Stanley R. Nicholson, Joseph D. Mullineaux, Benjamin Barnhart, Paul F. Cavender, Robert L. Dunlap, Sidney W. Brake, and Marvin G. Bede.

Ross Holliday (left), Chief of the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, presents a 30-year service award certificate to Joseph Fisher of the Shop Stores Unit, Planning & Control Section. Charles T. Razum, another 30-year winner, of the Maintenance Inspection Unit, PCS, was absent for the picture.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

Other personnel who have contributed 20 years of service are Hoover Rowel and Clyde W. Dove, of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, and Leo E. Joyce, Clinton G. Howard, Samuel B. Calley, Elmer C. Dinger, and Louise H. Graves, of the Planning and Control Section.

Matthews, Technician Pathology Lab, Retire

Joseph O. Matthews, Divisio Biologics Standards biological oratory technician, retired on 13 after more than 10 years service with NIH.

Mr. Matthe

Mr. Matthews joined the DBS Section on Virus Vaccines and Basic Studies in September 1955.

At the time of his retirement he was with the Animal Test Section of the DBS's Laboratory of Pathology. During his 10 years of ser he participated in the Divisi poliovirus vaccine testing progr

After retirement Mr. Matth expects to continue his favo hobby—gardening. He may take this opportunity to visit daughter in France, where elder son, Joseph Jr., is prese vacationing. His other son, Commander John B. Matthews serving aboard the USS Sh gri-La.

List of Latest Arrival Of Visiting Scientists

4/7—Dr. Heywood Melvyn T Great Britain, Laboratory of Bio physical Chemistry. Sponsor: K. Laki, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, R B-24.

4/25—Dr. Makoto Niwa, Japa Molecular Biology Section. Spon sor: Dr. Edgar Ribi, NIAID, Rock Mountain Laboratory, Hamilto Mont.

4/26—Dr. Frederick B. Mosing Czechoslovakia, Laboratory of M tabolism. Sponsor: Dr. M. Vaugha NHI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5N314.

5/2—Dr. Cesar Roberto Uman Guatemala, Human Genetic Branch. Sponsor: Dr. C. J. Wit Jr., NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 106.

5/5—Dr. Teinosuke Kobaya Japan, Laboratory of Chemistry Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witko NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 309.

Herbert L. Rooney Cite For Civic Achievement

Herbert L. Rooney, National I stitute of Mental Health, recentl received a Civic Award from th Rotary Club of College Park "i recognition of the outstanding civi contributions and achievements made by him in his work with th Mental Health Study Center.

From 1948 to 1960 Mr. Roone was Chief of Psychiatric So Work for the Center. From 196 to 1965 he served as Assistant D rector, and until February 1966 wa Acting Director of the Center.

Mr. Rooney presently is NIM Advisor on Citizen Participation.

BOND

(Continued from Page 1)

to defend the freedoms that are

Every bond buyer knows that investment not only helps to ld his own financial security, but tributes to the economic ngth of his country at a time en the strength of freedom is ng tested.

d Cited

resident Johnson pinpointed the l for the Campaign when he , "Not all of us are called upon ght in the jungles of Vietnam, while our men are there, in the nt lines of a distant land, none s can remain aloof on the side- s."

NIH Bond Drive Progress To May 20 Listed Below

	% Base	Ending May 20
D-OAM-OIR	22.0	33.0
C	20.2	27.7
BS	28.0	39.9
CRT	19.0	23.0
RFR	29.0	44.0
RG	26.0	62.1
RS	31.0	36.5
RMP	29.0	58.0
NCI	22.0	26.0
NHI	20.0	21.3
NIAID	23.3	26.8
NIAMD	16.5	20.1
NICHD	14.1	27.4
NIDR	23.0	42.0
NIGMS	11.0	42.0
NIMH	19.2	20.8
NINDB	20.6	21.9
Total NIH	21.9	30.3

Drs. Brodie and Gillette Serve as Guest Faculty At NYU Medical Center

Two scientists from the National Heart Institute, Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology and Dr. James R. Gillette, head of the section on Drug Metabolism in the same Laboratory, served as guest faculty with other leading experts on drug metabolism in a workshop at the New York University Medical Center May 23-27.

The sessions were organized under the auspices of the Drug Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Foundation.

The No. 1 $1,000 savings bond is held by Harold N. Graves, former Treasury Department official and husband of NIH employee Corinne T. Graves, Policy and Procedure Office, Division of Research Grants.

Newcomers and Oldtimers Alike Find All the Answers in Latest NIH T&SD

Changes at NIH are reflected in the telephone directory which has grown from 9 pages and 209 personnel listings in 1938 to 177 pages and 11,534 personnel listings in 1966. James B. Davis (right), Chief, Supply Management Branch, and Patricia Davis (no relation), a brand new employee of the Research Contracts Section, compare the two. The 1938 directory, the only one known to exist, is a prize possession of Mr. Davis. It dates back to the move of the National Institute of Health to Bethesda and to Mr. Davis' owr employment here.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

By Patricia Gabbett
NIH Information Trainee

My first day as an NIH employee was a strange one. When I overheard someone getting what I thought were the following instructions, I was puzzled:

"Go to the MP office to check on the PS order from RI. See the GM on your way to LA, and look at the babies in the PR Branch on the way."

Were they sending him to the military police to check on public schools for Rhode Island, and to see the guided missile on his way to Los Angeles, and to look at the babies in the Puerto Rico Branch on the way?

Directory Is Guide

A quick look through the Abbreviations section of the new NIH Telephone and Service Directory saved my sanity. To a newcomer, the esoteric abbreviations used daily at the NIH are a real obstacle to comprehension. I guess my supervisor realized this when he gave me the Directory to guide me through the confusion of my first few days.

Glancing through it, I saw that this was no ordinary directory. It not only gave names, addresses and phone numbers; it carried its service a lot further. Even an oldtimer at the complex NIH bureau has trouble figuring out who's who and what's what at times. But, luckily, everyone has a Directory. And in it, I found organizational listings that *told* me who is who.

Then I turned to the yellow pages. Even these were out of the ordinary. I found a directory of buildings, floor plans, and a map of the reservation. Now I not only knew who was who, but what was where!

I stopped to study the parking regulations and shuttle bus schedule to see who could be transported where and how.

Further and further I dug into the Central Services section, coming across cafeteria and library hours and feeling very smug to have discovered where one could read and eat when.

Even personal services—banking, beauty and barber shops, and counseling—announce their who what and whens on these exciting pages.

And for subjects I didn't run into head-on, I looked in the handy Classified Index in the back.

So, feeling very well oriented, I marched proudly into my supervisor's office to announce that I had mastered the NIH T&SD, and told him that this was *one* abbreviation he couldn't find in the Directory. He'd have to figure it out for himself.

R & W's Double Feature Set for This Weekend; Last of Film Series

A double feature program, "A Boy Ten Feet Tall," with Edward G. Robinson, and "The Heroes of Telemark," starring Kirk Douglas, will conclude the current R&W film series.

Showings will be Saturday, June 4, and Sunday, June 5, at 8 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Admission is by ticket only, with tickets available at no charge to R&W members in the organization's office, Rm. 1A18, Bldg. 31.

Report Outlines Growth Of R & D Personnel in Pharmaceutical Industry

Prescription pharmaceutical manufacturers—the largest industrial employer of health-related research workers in the United States—anticipate adding another 2,500 scientists and supporting personnel by the end of 1968. By that year, 19,000 scientists and technicians will be engaged in research and development in the industry, according to an analytical report "Trends in R & D Manpower in the Pharmaceutical Industry, 1959-65 and 1968."

Report Released

The report was recently released jointly by the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

The major findings of this analysis, based upon information obtained by the Association from 100 of its member firms are as follows:

- Employment of R & D personnel in the industry increased by 5,000 from 11,400 to 16,400 in the six-year period 1959-65; the 1968 projections indicate an annual growth rate of six percent for the entire period, 1959-68.
- During the last five years the industry has maintained a high degree of stability in the make-up of its R & D staff.
- Women scientists comprise about one-sixth of the industry's R & D professional staff, and are working chiefly as bioscientists or chemists.
- Three of every 10 R & D employees hired by the industry in 1964 had a doctoral degree.

1965 Figures Given

- In 1965 the pharmaceutical industry accounted for about one-fifth of the $1.9 billion national total for the conduct of medical R & D by all performers.

Single copies of the report "Trends in R & D Manpower in the Pharmaceutical Industry, 1959-65 and 1968" (Resources for Medical Research Report No. 8), may be obtained without charge from the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201 or from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Multiple copies may be purchased at 25 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Spectacles Found in Bldg. 1

A pair of spectacles, tan frames, found in the Cafeteria of Bldg. 1, Apr. 27, may be claimed by owner at reception desk, Bldg. 1.

Staff Appointments at NIDR Reflect Increased Emphasis on Research

Three staff appointments, coincident with a reorganization to more adequately reflect current program and research emphasis, were announced recently by Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Lyman

Dr. F. Earle Lyman becomes the Institute's first Associate Director for Special Programs. One of his principal responsibilities will be in the area of program development for the establishment of dental research centers in universities and other institutions throughout the United States.

Dr. Edward J. Driscoll, formerly Clinical Director of the Institute, succeeds Dr. Lyman as Associate Director for Extramural Programs.

Dr. Harold R. Stanley, who has been Chief of the Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, assumes the post of Clinical Director.

Dr. Driscoll

Dr. Stanley

Grant Awarded Kansas Mental Health Center

The Prairie View Mental Health Center in Newton, Kan., has received a $200,924 Federal construction grant under the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, it was announced recently by the National Institute of Mental Health.

The first psychiatric facility in the State to obtain Federal aid for a construction project, Prairie View serves a 3-county, largely rural area of about 65,000 population.

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institutes of Mental Health, which administers the centers construction aid with the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, said that Prairie View is an outstanding example of how a good basic inpatient service can expand into a comprehensive mental health service program, with the support of State, County and citizen interest.

There are 1,400,000 Americans, alive today, cured of cancer, the American Cancer Society says.

N.Y. Union, Management Help Workers Keep Jobs by 'On-the-Spot' Psychiatry

A quiet, hard-working employee in a New York clothing factory suddenly turns into a troublemaker. He relates his fear of losing his sanity to a union social worker, who arranges a diagnostic interview the same day. The psychiatrist confirms the onset of mental illness. The employee responds satisfactorily to treatment, and is again a valuable employee.

The success of this experiment in on-the-spot psychiatry offers hope for keeping mentally disturbed workers of a large blue collar union on the job in New York City.

Many Helped

More than 155 persons thus far have received help from the study to determine what role a union and management can play in treating the emotional problems of workers, according to a report on the first 15 months of a 4-year study made recently by the project director, Dr. Hyman J. Weiner.

Supporting the experimental project by a joint grant is the National Institute of Mental Health and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

Specific goal of the project is to keep workers on the job by: 1) developing ways to locate workers who have lost their jobs or are in danger of losing their jobs due to mental disorder; 2) devising ways to engage and maintain the worker in a treatment program, and 3) developing procedures to integrate the entire industrial network in a total attack on the problem of maintaining the patient on the job or returning him to work.

Unions Participate

Involved in the study are the 30,000 members of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and members of their families. The mental health program is being operated in the union's Sidney Hillman Center, but community agencies are used when possible to provide treatment.

The mental health project began in September 1964, and was the natural outgrowth of a vocational rehabilitation project for physical disabilities. It became clear to supervising personnel that mental disorders were as serious a problem as the physical disorders.

In order to help insure cooperation of all elements a policy board was established with representation from the union, the health center and management.

Personnel directing the program are developing their own early warning system by turning union organizers, union health center officials, company officials and insurance company officers into mental health watchdogs.

Dr. Weiner, project director, says that each resource within the industrial network has operated successfully in a case reporting role. He adds that although the union is credited as the direct source of only 7 percent of reported cases, its indirect role has been more important. The union frequently gives initial encouragement for a worker to seek help.

Setting Vital

Project officials say that the success of a mental health program in an industrial setting hinges on how well the setting itself can be used in servicing the patients.

They note, however, that maintaining the industrial focus requires consistent effort toward identifying and serving those workers whose jobs are in jeopardy. In this regard union and management were not apt to note mental abberations of a worker until his job performance was affected.

The union membership's natural antipathy toward mental rehabilitation service is being overcome, the report indicates. Guarantee of relatively informal contacts has greatly improved trust and fostered increased subsequent contact between workers and professionals.

13 on Team

The project team, made up of 13 professionals, is prepared to take cases for direct treatment, but the union encourages the use of existing agencies whenever possible.

Project officials report they now have a core of union representatives who are acquainted with the mental health helping process and see themselves as part of it.

As part of their 4-year project, the staff is now consulting with numerous other unions and their service committees in the New York City area, seeking to promote further labor involvement.

Book on Parasitology in Japan Available in English

A book making available information previously published only in Japanese, the English translation of "Progress of Medical Parasitology in Japan," Volume 2, is currently being distributed to university and research libraries.

Supported in part by a grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the work was prepared by 14 Japanese scholars under the direction of the Parasitological Museum of Tokyo.

The final volume, which summarizes Japanese contributions in the field of parasitology since 1876, is expected later in the year.

Purchases may be arranged through the Maruzen Company Ltd., P.O. Box 605, Tokyo, Japan.

NHI Leaflet Describes Hardening of Arteries

Hardening of the arteries may actually begin in early youth, perhaps even at birth. It strikes young as well as old people, and is the cause of most heart attacks.

These are some of the facts presented in a new illustrated National Heart Institute leaflet issued recently by the Public Health Service, titled "Hardening of the Arteries—Cause of Heart Attacks."

Factors Explained

The publication describes what an artery is, how arteries harden, trouble spots resulting from hardening of the arteries, and what a heart attack is and how it happens.

Also explained are factors involved in the development of hardening of the arteries, such as age, sex, heredity, cholesterol, diet, high blood pressure and cigarette smoking.

Single free copies of the leaflet (PHS Publication No. 1392) are available upon request from the Heart Information Center, National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201. Multiple copies at $6.75 per 100 may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ESP Dance Show Mystery Is Solved at CC Tomorrow

The E.S.P. Dance Show, directed by Miss Cora Logan, a dance therapist, will be presented tomorrow night, Wednesday, (June 2) at 7:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center's 14th floor assembly hall.

You don't quite know what this is? The answer, according to CC Patient Activities Chief Arnold Sperling is: "Come and see an unusual and exciting demonstration of extrasensory perception."

CC patients, their guests, and NIH employees are welcome to attend.

Dr. Dempsey on Council

Dr. Edward W. Dempsey, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a 4-year term on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

The 12-member Council reviews applications made to NIGMS for research grants, training grants and fellowships, and advises the Surgeon General on activities in basic medical sciences and related natural and behavioral sciences.

Surgeon General Creates Committee on Epilepsies

In recognition of a critical need, Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart announced recently the creation of a Public Health Service Advisory Committee on the Epilepsies.

Dr. Caveness

"The purpose of this Committee will be to recommend actions at the national level to prevent and control the epilepsies," Dr. Stewart said. It has been estimated that this neurological problem involves one to two million Americans.

Dr. Stewart selected Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Dean of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, as chairman of the Committee. Dr. Merritt is the discoverer of the well-known anticonvulsant drug Dilentin (Diphenylhydantoin).

Caveness Named

Dr. William F. Caveness, Associate Director for Collaborative and Field Research, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, will serve as the Committee's executive secretary.

The Committee consists of two Subcommittees, one for service, the other for research. The whole Committee will meet at least once a year to consider recommendations of the Subcommittees and to review the total program.

The Service and Service Training Subcommittee for Epilepsy will concern itself with the present and future total service needs of epilepsy patients and the training of sufficient health manpower to carry out these services. In fulfilling its mission, this Subcommittee will work closely with Dr. William H. Cope, Deputy Chief of the Neurological and Sensory Diseases Service Program within the PHS's Bureau of State Services.

PHS Publication Lists '65 Extramural Grants

Publication of a book of statistical tables summarizing research grant programs to complete a five-part series for fiscal year 1965 data was announced recently by the Public Health Service.

An itemized accounting of more than $1 billion in PHS grant and award funds, the new publication is entitled "Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1965 Funds, Part V, Summary Tables for the Extramural Programs."

Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $1.75 per copy.

'Year Later' Study of Schizophrenics Points Up Value of Proper Treatment

A study of 299 schizophrenic patients from nine hospitals one year after discharge reveals that many have made surprisingly good adjustments to community life.

The results of the study were reported to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Atlantic City May 12 by staff members of the National Institute of Mental Health who compiled results of the investigation.

Results Promising

Of the patients studied, 85 percent were living in the community a year following discharge, although 78 patients had been hospitalized during the interim and had been discharged a second time. A total of 59 percent avoided rehospitalization during the year.

While only 11 percent of the former mental patients were deemed to be functioning as well as the average person in the community, a large majority had returned to their own best previous level of social functioning.

At study time, 58 percent of the subjects were employed. But 88 percent who were classed as wage earners worked during the year and 54 percent were self-supporting. Investigators reported that 68 percent of the employed patients were working at a level compatible with their education and training at followup time. Of the wage earners, 64 percent were getting along adequately with co-workers, but only 47 percent of the housewives were compatible with neighbors.

Adjustment Factors

Investigators noted very little overt symptomatology in the ex-patients. Fully 68 percent showed no general psychopathology symptoms.

Besides assessing the ex-patients' adjustment in the community, the study also sought to establish relationship between the patient's pre-illness history and the course of his illness and subsequent community adjustment.

Investigators found the following factors seemed to have a bearing on community adjustment at followup time:

The more rapid the onset of illness, the more likely the ex-patient was to be self-supporting and the better his adjustment.

Rapid improvement under active drug treatment presaged good community adjustment after discharge.

Those who received drugs and/or psychotherapy after discharge were less likely to be re-hospitalized than those who did not receive such aftercare.

The married and those from conjugal homes were more likely to have had only one job in the course of the year after discharge as opposed to more than one or none. Ex-patients who lived alone or in conjugal homes were more likely to be self-supporting than those from parental homes.

Data for the study were collected by research social workers at each of the nine collaborating hospitals on the basis of clinical interviews with family members and/or the patient at the time of initial hospital admission and one year after discharge. Subjects were newly-admitted acutely ill schizophrenic patients who had participated in a larger study to assess effects of drug treatment on such patients.

Neurological Information To Be More Accessible

Medical literature in the area of brain research has been made accessible to physicians and research scientists through a new arrangement between the U.S. Public Health Service and Columbia University.

The cooperative pilot project links the indexing activities of the Public Health Service's National Library of Medicine here, with Columbia University's Parkinson Information Center, New York City. The latter is supported by a contract from a research arm of the Public Health Service, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The arrangement will utilize the expertise of a specialized information center to index a portion of the literature for the NLM. This information gathered by the Parkinson Information Center will be made available to the 7,000 subscribers of Index Medicus.

MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

National Cancer Institute, from the Wiscon Building; the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, from Bldg. 12-A; a part of the Heart Information Section, from Bldg. 12-A; and the Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, and the Contract Finance and Analysis Section, Financial Management Branch, from Bldg. 31's B-Wing.

NBOC will be occupied by the Division of Finance, the Office of Personnel and Public Health Reports, all part of the Office of the Surgeon General.

Delays and postponements of moves incident to the arrival of the Surgeon General here have been caused by a carpenters' strike that has held up completion of the Barlow Building.

H. Wexler Develops New Method for Pinpointing Tumors in Mice Lungs

A method for staining lungs of experimental mice with India ink, so that small, lightly pigmented tumor growths may be quickly counted and sized, has been developed by Hilda Wexler, Biologist of the Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute.

This technique has enabled scientists to broaden the range of animal tumor model systems used to study lung metastases, or secondary growths of a tumor originating

Hilda Wexler examines a specimen of mouse lung which has been dyed black with India ink by a process that leaves all existing tumors permanently white and readily visible.—Photo by Edward Hubbard.

elsewhere in the body.

Since the color of normal lung tissue and tumor metastases is often similar, it has been difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate between the two without microscopic examination, an expensive and time-consuming procedure.

In the new technique, the lungs of the killed animal are filled with a 15 percent solution of India ink which stains the lobes a deep black but does not penetrate the thicker cells of the tumors.

The lungs are then removed from the animal, washed in tap water, and quickly immersed in Fekete's solution. This solution bleaches the tumors white while setting the black dye in the normal lung tissue, creating a marked and permanent contrast between the two.

The accuracy of the method, described in a paper published in the April issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, has been consistently supported by microscopic examination.

NIGMS Appoints Lincoln

Dr. Thomas L. Lincoln was appointed recently to the staff of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, assigned to the Training Grants Branch. He was formerly an Instructor in Pathology at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Walter Magruder Named NIAID Executive Officer

Walter H. Magruder has been named Executive Officer of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Director.

Mr. Magruder

Formerly Administrative Officer for Chemotherapy Research in the National Cancer Institute, Mr. Magruder succeeds Kenneth Brown, who retired in December 1965.

Mr. Magruder joined the Federal Government in 1934 as an employee of the National Recovery Administration. He was an auditor in the General Accounting Office from 1935-40, and a project auditor with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1940-43.

He served in the Pacific theater with a U.S. Navy construction battalion from 1943-46, and in 1947 joined the Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1952 he joined NIH as a budget examiner in the Financial Management Branch, National Microbiological Institute (now NIAID), and from 1955 had been with the National Cancer Institute.

New Psoriasis Therapy Shows Early Promise

Prolonged therapy with triacetyl azauridine, an antimetabolite capable of blocking pyrimidine biosynthesis, has been found in preliminary studies to be a feasible and clinically effective therapeutic agent in patients with severe, disabling psoriasis.

Substantial improvement was seen in 14 of 15 patients, while a rapidly reversible, moderate anemia was the only significant toxic manifestation encountered.

Chemotherapeutic agents such as mexthotrexite and aminopterin have, for some time, been recognized as effective in psoriasis, but use of these have often been accompanied by marked hematopoietic suppression, stomatitis, gastrointestinal ulceration, and loss of hair.

Although psoriasis is usually characterized by frequent remissions and exacerbations, consistent beneficial results obtained in the present studies of triacetyl azauridine warrant more comprehensive clinical investigations.

Such long-term studies are planned by the present investigators, Dr. R. W. Turner, a grantee of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and Dr. P. Calabresi of Yale University, a National Cancer Institute grantee. Their findings were reported in the Annals of Internal Medicine.

Booklet Outlines Needs, Test Methods Used for Ideal Dental Materials

As an aid to investigators who are searching for an improved dental restorative material, a booklet outlining the requirements and test methods peculiar to this field of dental research has recently been released by the Public Health Service.

Titled "Adhesive Restorative Dental Materials," the booklet was prepared by the National Institute of Dental Research Bio-Materials Research Advisory Committee.

Present restorative dental materials require that the excavation be made larger than the carious area in order to "lock in" the filling. Adhesive materials would bind to the tooth itself, require less drilling, and eliminate much pain.

Strength Essential

In addition, an ideal filling material would be strong enough to withstand the thousands of pounds of pressure exerted by biting, yet elastic enough to expand and shrink under the extremes of hot and cold that occur during the eating of one meal.

"Dental restorative methodology could be simplified considerably if there were available an adequate adhesive filling material," said Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of NIDR.

"It is hoped that this booklet will contribute to a better understanding of the diverse problems inherent in making dental restorations and will stimulate a broader research interest in adhesive restorative materials."

The booklet is divided into three sections that discuss the properties of tooth structure, the methods of testing dental materials, and recommend criteria for the selection of adhesive fillings.

Because of the limited supply, single copies of the 32-page booklet, PHS Publication No. 1433, will be available only to researchers in the field of restorative materials. Requests should be directed to the Collaborative Research Office, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Colloquia Scheduled at IBR

Interested NIH personnel are invited to attend two colloquia at the Institute for Behavioral Research, 2426 Linden Lane, Forest Glen.

On June 3 at 3:45 p.m. Dr. Howard Hoffman, Pennsylvania State University, will speak on "Behavioral Control by an Imprinted Stimulus in the Duckling."

On June 7 at 3:45 p.m. Harold Cohen of the IBR will give a talk on "Motivationally Oriented Designs for an Ecology of Learning—an Educational Laboratory Using Extrinsic Reinforcement with Juvenile Delinquents."

'Project Re-Ed' Fills Important Need in Lives of Emotionally Disturbed Children

A demonstration program supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, called "Project Re-ed," is helping emotionally disturbed children assume their rightful place in home and community without years of psychotherapy or institutionalization.

Speaking at the first of an NIMH Colloquium Series, Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, Chairman of the Division of Human Development and Guidance, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., described Project Re-ed as "a translation of theory into an experiment in living."

Problem Outlined

Children who are too emotionally disturbed to remain in public school or who need to be removed temporarily from an unstable home ideally should be placed in a residential treatment center that has a full range of psychiatric services, Dr. Hobbs said.

However, the cost of such centers is prohibitive, and adequate staffs are not now available. Project Re-ed was created to fill the gap that exists between this ideal and the current practice of institutionalizing some children for lack of any suitable alternative.

Underway since 1961, Project Re-ed now operates two schools—Cumberland House in Nashville and Wright School in Durham. Here emotionally disturbed children receive education, recreation, care and training tailored to their individual needs.

Children in the project come from all over both States and often are referred by mental health centers. When a child is accepted, social service agencies work with his family and school to effect a change in the total environment.

Project Described

The children attending these schools are of normal or superior intelligence and generally are in serious trouble in school. They live at school during the week, returning home on weekends to maintain close contact with their families.

The emphasis of Re-ed is on schoolwork and activities. Two teacher-counselors, who are at the heart of the program, are responsible for each group of eight children, for teaching them, playing with them, eating with them, and being on hand whenever a child needs them.

Their one common characteristic is a "commitment to children," and Dr. Hobbs has described them as "partners in the task of inventing what Re-ed will become." Psychiatric, pediatric, social work and educational consultants work through the teacher-counselors to help the children.

Cure is not the goal of the project. Officials believe each child is an inseparable part of a small social system, and their goal is to make that system work when it threatens to collapse.

While many children improve greatly during their stay at a Re-ed school, a child does not have to improve to return home. If his family achieves greater stability or his school situation improves enough to alleviate some of the pressures bearing on him, the child returns to his home and community. The average stay at a Re-ed school is six to eight months.

Eight goals comprise the basis of Re-ed theory and practice:

- Life is to be lived—each hour is of great importance and is never neglected or just allowed to pass.
- Trust is essential and its development is the first step toward growth.
- Competence brings confidence and self-respect.

Additional Goals

- Symptoms can and should be controlled; Re-ed attacks them through reconditioning to permit the child to make effective contact with others.
- Cognitive control can be taught, through immediate experience and specific events, to broaden the limited responses these children have.
- Communities are important and exist *for* people.
- The body or visible self is an armature around which the psychological self is built.
- A child should know some joy each day.

The Project is supported by an NIMH grant for training and research.

The name "aNtIsHa" (NIH, a true sailing association) won the "Name the Boat" contest (NIH Record, May 3) for Henry E. Lutterlough, National Heart Institute. He stands by R&W Sailing Association's boat with his award-winning name inscribed on the stern.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

9 NCI Scientists Give Cancer Research Papers

Nine NCI scientists presented papers at the 57th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, Inc., in Denver, Col., from May 26 to 28. About 1,000 cancer researchers attended the meeting, which included a special session on cell kinetics and symposia on radiobiology and chemical carcinogenesis.

More than 175 research reports were given at the scientific sessions, which were devoted to cancer research in the areas of biochemistry, biology, carcinogenesis, chemotherapy, clinical investigations, endocrinology, immunology and genetics, and viral studies.

Speakers Listed

The NCI scientists who presented papers were: Drs. Edward S. Henderson and William R. Bell, of the Medicine Branch; Drs. John H. Weisburger and Mihir Ranjan Banarjee of the Biology Branch, Etiology Area; Drs. Michael B. Sporn and Creed W. Abell, of the Chemistry Branch, Etiology; Dr. Pietro M. Gullino, Laboratory of Biochemistry; Dr. Robert C. Rubin, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology; and Dr. Michael W. Johnson, formerly of the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, now at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Among the important highlights of the meeting were the Sixth Annual G. H. A. Clowes Memorial Lecture given by Dr. Joseph W. Beard, of the Duke University Medical Center, and an address by the Association's president, Dr. Joseph Burchenal, of the Sloan Kettering Institute of Cancer Research. Dr. Beard spoke on "Evolution of Viral Neoplasia: From Hens to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on drug treatment of childhood cancers, chose as his topic "Geographic Chemotherapy—Burkitt's Tumor as a Stalking Horse for Leukemia."

Press Assisted

The NCI's Research Information Branch, represented by Margaret McElwain and Judy Raisner, made all press arrangements for the meeting, the seventh year in which the Branch has served the Association in this capacity.

At a press conference on Thursday evening the newsmen heard five scientists who discussed the predicted highlights of the meeting and answered questions. Press summaries of a number of papers were also available for the newsmen's convenience.

Obesity . . . is admittedly the most consistent confederate of all the deadly diseases, both microbic and metabolic, as well as the uncompromising enemy of recovery from accident and injury.—*AMA Journal.*

Mice and Japanese Quail Produced Germfree for Use in Cancer Research

Germfree mice and Japanese quail are among the essential components of a collaborative virus-cancer research program being carried out by scientists of the National Cancer Institute and the Germfree Life Research Center, Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Rauscher

At the Florida Center a Public Health Service contract in the amount of $255,000 is supporting a Germfree Tumor Virus Laboratory. Here tumors chemically induced in laboratory animals free of detectable micro-organisms are being studied. In addition, tumor-bearing germfree animals are being supplied to qualified scientific investigators, including those cooperating in NCI's Special Virus-Leukemia Program.

Dr. J. A. Reyniers, head of Germfree Life Research Center, and his associates induce primary tumors in the animals by single injections of a chemical, methylcholanthrene. Tumors which develop at the sites of inoculation are passed to other germfree animals by single injections of tumor homogenates or filtrates in the absence of any additional carcinogen.

Steps Given

After 5 or more serial passages in animals, a tumor line is considered established and can then be used in experiments designed to elucidate the process of cancer causation, the activation of latent tumor viruses, and factors which may enhance or retard induction and growth of the tumor.

Germfree mammals produced at the Center are delivered by Caesarean section in specially designed isolators and are hand-fed. Japanese quail, because of their small size, are in many instances replacing chickens in germfree-type studies of fowl viruses. The quail are hatched within the germfree isolators where they are maintained in a carefully controlled environment.

Work is in progress to develop means for mechanizing and standardizing the tedious techniques of hand feeding and to improve care routines for different species, principally hamsters, rats and mice.

Animals are tested for susceptibility to cancer-inducing chemicals and viruses and are certified as germfree before being shipped to NCI and other laboratories for further characterization and experimental use.

Project officer for NCI is Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Chief, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

Drawings by NIH medical illustrators were exhibited recently at the Library in the Clinical Center. Here, Howard Bartner, Chief of the Medical Illustration Section, gives Jean E. Foulke, Chief of Readers Services Section, a closer look at his drawing of an eye fundus.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

Human Gingival Tissues May Produce Factor To Destroy Collagen

An enzyme may be involved in the tissue destruction associated with periodontal disease in man according to scientists from the National Institute of Dental Research.

The production of a collagen-destroying factor by human gingival tissues has been demonstrated for the first time by Drs. Harold M. Fullmer and William Gibson of the Dental Institute's Laboratory of Histology and Pathology here.

Collagen, a major constituent of periodontal tissues, is lost in large quantities during the course of the disease.

Over 100 specimens of gingivae removed from patients during periodontal disease therapy, were prepared and cultured on a collagen gel in a test situation.

Observations Described

Drs. Fullmer and Gibson observed collagen destruction after 24 hours, and the destructive activity increased with time. On the other hand, collagen destruction was not seen in cultures of certain rat tissues incubated under comparable conditions for as long as one week.

The investigators found further support for the hypothesis that a cellular factor, produced by periodontal tissues of patients with the disease, is responsible for collagenolytic activity. They inhibited cellular activity by freezing and thawing tissues in one procedure and by adding puromycin to the gingival culture in the other. In neither case could collagenolytic activity be observed.

Specimens of the gingival tissues which had exhibited collagenolytic activity were cultured for microorganisms. No bacterial growth was observed after as long as one week.

In still another procedure, culture fluids from excised gingivae from patients with periodontal disease were shown to reduce the viscosity of collagen solutions 14 to 35 percent as compared with control solutions. The activity was markedly reduced by the use of boiled culture fluid.

The findings, according to Drs. Fullmer and Gibson, suggest that diseased gingival tissues, when cultured *in vitro*, produce a heat-labile collagenolytic factor, presumably an enzyme.

These findings were reported in Nature.

Grant Given Minneapolis Mental Health Center

A comprehensive community mental health center to be built and operated jointly by two hospitals in Minneapolis received a $827,968.50 Federal construction grant recently.

The 3-story $3.6 million structure, connected to both neighboring hospitals, will house a variety of services and facilities.

The two voluntary, non-profit hospitals, St. Barnabas and Swedish, are affiliated with the University of Minnesota. Experienced in running joint training programs, they qualified for the mental health center grant by planning mental health services in addition to a 52-bed inpatient psychiatric unit.

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of NIMH which administers the national mental health program, said that the joint project is an example of the collaboration that is possible when communities resolve to bring effective mental health services into their areas.

New Grant Programs Initiated to Meet Need For Biomedical Research

Two new grant programs, the Biomedical Sciences Support Grant and the Health Sciences Advancement Award, initiated by NIH to meet the Nation's growing biomedical research needs, were announced recently by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service.

The Biomedical Sciences Support Grant program extends to graduate institutions, such as schools of arts and sciences, engineering and agriculture, the type of general research support previously limited to health professions schools and non-academic research institutions.

Concept Given

The concept of the BSSG program, like that of the General Research Support program, is to enable institutions participating in the Nation's biomedical research effort to have available funds which can be used flexibly for various health research activities.

For example, such funds could be used to meet new and unanticipated research opportunities, explore new and unorthodox ideas, or more readily recognize and support scientific talent.

In the BSSG program a minimum of $200,000 in NIH research project awards for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1965, is the qualifying base requirement for applicant institutions. The minimum award is 15 percent of this amount. It provides a base grant of $30,000 for grantee institutions. There is no ceiling at present.

The Health Sciences Advancement Award program provides an opportunity for additional graduate academic institutions to raise the stature of their biomedical research programs. The program is also expected to increase both the number of biomedical health scientists and the quality of their training.

Progam Competitive

A non-formula program, the HSAA will be made on a competitive one-time basis to qualified institutions for a period of up to five years. Preference will be given to applicant institutions which show the greatest promise for advancing the excellence of their health science activities.

Eligible under this program are universities, colleges which grant higher degrees, and health professional schools not a part of a university.

Both programs, like the General Research Support grant program, implemented in 1962, are administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

Training investigators to meet dentistry's increasing need for the application of basic science research to clinical problems was the principal subject of the NIDR Training Directors' Conference held at NIH recently. Pictured (seated from left) are Dr. Fred A. Henny, Chairman, Dental Training Committee; Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, NIDR's new Director, and Dr. Thomas J. Hill, Conference Chairman. Standing (from left) are Dr. Robert J. Isaacson, Training Director, University of Minnesota; a trainee, Richard R. Bevin, and Dr. Robert C. Caldwell, University of Alabama Training Director.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

DR. BLEULER

(Continued from Page 1)

ment.

Bleuler's studies discounted the belief that once chronic deterioration sets in, it cannot be reversed.

"Many decades of study are needed to show the true course of the disorder," he told the seminar. "Cases of schizophrenia with a sudden beginning and lifelong deterioration are becoming increasingly more rare, and chronic cases have diminished in number. Even in chronic cases, the condition frequently improves after many years of suffering. Full recovery after a long-standing schizophrenic psychosis is not very rare," he added.

Theory Given

One of the bases of Bleuler's work is the proposition that schizophrenic life and healthy life are not alien to one another. "Sometimes the schizophrenic shows warm emotions like love, he shows responsibility, and complex intellectual achievements. This healthy part of the patient does not disappear as it does, for example, in cerebral atrophy," he said.

His picture of the essential character of the schizophrenic is that the patient lacks unity, order, and suffers from dissociation. "The schizophrenic lives in a world of imagination, emotions, and remembrances. The healthy person fights this disharmony in his nature, while the schizophrenic treats the world as a projection of *his* nature," observed Bleuler.

While no specific effective therapy has yet evolved for the treatment of schizophrenia, Bleuler's clinical experience has suggested several approaches he termed primary. Among these is the maintenance of human contact with the patient because isolation worsens the disease.

"Active therapy between doctor and patient is needed," Bleuler said. Concerning shock treatment, he regards it as useful "to produce a suitable and abrupt change in the patient's 'environment'."

Shock therapy is not used as commonly in the United States as it was a decade ago before the advent of psychoactive drugs.

Of secondary importance in helping the schizophrenic are sedation and relaxation, Bleuler held. He prefers not to use drugs for his patients over a long period of time, and does so only when withdrawal of drugs causes relapse.

"Whatever therapeutic measures are used to help the patient evolve a harmonious personality that is adapted to reality, to help him find his own unity and his own self, are worthwhile and must be employed," said the Swiss psychiatrist. "But we do not yet know a therapy that can attack specific causes of the disease."

Bleuler's work has been focused on the genetic, endocrinological and psychological factors implicated in the etiology of schizophrenia. He is the famous son of a famous father, Dr. Eugen Bleuler, who coined the word "schizophrenia," provided psychiatry with its classic description of the disorder, and pioneered the study of this form of mental illness.

LIBRARY

(Continued from Page 1)

equipment.

On the B-1 level are the stacks, large enough to hold 140,000 volumes—50,000 volumes more than the present collection. Slide-through reference shelves will permit easier browsing in the stacks, and a series of carrels will provide seating space immediately adjacent to the stacks. Also located on the B-1 level are the photocopy facilities.

An additional floor of the annex, being constructed at the B-2 level, is to be used for other on-going NIH programs. This space will be available for future library expansion if that should become necessary.

Close attention has been given in the design to reducing noise in the reading room-circulation desk area. Carpeting for the reading room floor is part of this effort. Also, a separate paging system will be installed in the library, perhaps using transistorized pocket devices to summon a patron without disturbing others.

Plans for the new facility were developed with the assistance of the NIH Library Advisory Committee. Design and construction are being coordinated by the Plant Engineering Branch, DRS.

Drs. Fish, Walters Join Grants Associates Plan

Two new appointees, Drs. Melvin S. Fish and Charles F. Walters, have been named to participate in the Grants Associates Program at NIH.

Under this program, administered by the Division of Research Grants, participants receive a year of diversified professional experience. Upon completion of this tour, they are offered scientific-administrative posts within NIH or other bureaus of the Public Health Service.

This is a return assignment to NIH for Dr. Fish. He was a research scientist with the Laboratory of Chemistry of Natural Products at the National Heart Institute from 1951 to 1958.

Prior to his present position, Dr. Walters was technical assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of State Services' Basic and Applied Sciences Branch of the division that is now known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Dr. Emanuel M. Papper, Professor of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, receives from Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, a special citation upon completion of six months as principal consultant to the Institute.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.