2 NIH Grantees Share Nobel Prize in Medicine
With Another Scientist

Two NIH grantees—Dr. George Emil Palade and Dr. Christian de Duve—shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology with an American scientist, Dr. Albert Claude, who heads the Institute Jules Bordet in Brussels. The award was announced by the Royal Karolinska Institute in Sweden. On Dec. 10, the scientists will receive the joint Nobel Prize at ceremonies in Stockholm.

The three laureates were cited for being "largely responsible for the creation of modern cell biology" and for "their discoveries concerning the structural and functional organization of the cell." Dr. Palade is the principal investigator. Dr. de Duve is a grantee of both the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Dr. DeVita to Head NCI Cancer Treatment Div.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., has been appointed acting director of the Division of Cancer Treatment, National Cancer Institute. Dr. DeVita succeeds Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, who recently retired to assume the post of Director of the newly created Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami, Florida.

Dr. DeVita has been chief of the NCI Medicine Branch since 1971. Previously, he served in the Institute's Solid Tumor Service from 1966 to 1968 as senior investigator, and from 1968 to 1971 as head. 

Dr. DeVita, who has received several honors including the Lasker Medical Research Award, has frequently been cited for his accomplishments in the therapy of Hodgkin's disease.

Dr. Gajdusek to Talk on Studies of Kuru, New Guinean Disease, at Dyer Lecture

A rare insight into the mysterious workings of insidious slow viruses which persist in the body months or years before fatally striking the central nervous system will be offered by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke scientist who first demonstrated their existence—Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek.

Dr. Gajdusek, who was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences this year, will deliver the 24th Annual R. E. Dyer Lecture in the Masur Auditorium on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 8:15 p.m.

He will discuss his research to find the cause of kuru, the first chronic degenerative disease of man proved to be a slow virus infection. Its discovery has attracted worldwide attention and stimulated the search for additional infections which may possibly cause other subacute and chronic CNS diseases.

Studied in Mountainous Interior

Dr. Gajdusek, chief of the Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies, began studying kuru in the mountainous interior of New Guinea in 1956. Since then, about 2,500 cases of kuru have been recorded out of a total population of 35,000.

Kuru, which means "shivering" in the New Guinean Fore language, is characterized by cerebellar ataxia and shivering-like tremor. It progresses in three stages to complete motor incapacity and death within about a year after its onset.

The cause of kuru stumped the chemists for many reasons: it did not appear to be contagious; it rarely occurred in men, usually only in women and children, and there was an absence of all known characteristics of infectious disease.

Office for Protection From Research Risks To Coordinate Policy

The Office for Protection from Research Risks, headed by Dr. Donald Chalkley, will be established on Oct. 27 in the immediate Office of the Director and Deputy Directors, NIH.

Dr. Gajdusek, who began his research on the total nerve disease in 1956, was recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

High Blood Pressure Screening Program

NIH will begin a high blood pressure screening program next month as a health service for all employees on campus or working in buildings in the immediate area.

The screening will be carried out in cooperation with the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and the Employee Health Service using volunteer nurses from several area hospitals.

Studies have consistently shown that about one in every seven adults has high blood pressure. Only half of these people know they have it, and only half of those who know it receive adequate treatment.

A single casual reading of blood pressure is seldom sufficient to diagnose hypertension (a term used to describe high blood pressure). Employees with above normal blood pressure will be encouraged to make an appointment with the Employee Health Service for a further check. Those with consistently high blood pressure will be referred to their own doctor or clinic for further evaluation and treatment.

No one other than the employee (See BLOOD PRESSURE, Page 6)

15-Minute Movie Will Tell About High Blood Pressure

An educational film about the serious problem of high blood pressure will be shown in the Masur Auditorium on Oct. 29, Oct. 30, and Nov. 1 during the lunch break.

What Goes Up, a 15-minute film produced by the American Heart Association, will be shown at 11:45 a.m. and 12:15 p.m.

See the film and have blood pressure checked during the NIH High Blood Pressure Screening Program.
Students Enroll in NIH Clinical Electives Program

Dr. Philippe V. Cardon, Jr., (seated for left), CC associate director, explains the program to the students who come from many parts of the U.S. They will take part in clinical and research conferences, and receive training in one or more of five specialties including clinical psychopharmacology, immunology, and infectious diseases.

Seven women and twenty men selected from medical schools across the country recently enrolled in the fall session of the NIH Clinical Electives Program for Medical Students.

The 9-week training course gives medical students an opportunity to study a clinical subspecialty and gain firsthand experience in patient care. The students will be working with collaborating investigators from seven Institutes.

In 1971, when the program was first offered, Dr. Lewis Yecies, now a clinical associate in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, participated as a student while he was attending the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He spent 4 months at the Clinical Center training for work in endocrinology and immunology.

Dr. Yecies said the course is an educational opportunity for medical students. He described the program as non-pedantic with a flexible format.

He also lauded the library facilities here, the fact that the students receive instructions from experts in specialized medical fields, and the advantage of working with CC patients and studying their diseases.

Dr. Yecies mentioned the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases' research on systemic lupus erythematosus. NIAMDD recruited SLE patients through referrals from physicians all over the country.

The CC patients demonstrated such a wide range of symptoms that it was possible to observe the entire spectrum of the disease on just one floor of the hospital. Dr. Yecies pointed out that this would be almost impossible at any other institution.

Joyce Scherr Is Guest Speaker At October Meeting of F.E.W.

Joyce Scherr, president of the Parklawn Toastmistress Club, will be guest speaker at the October meeting of the Suburban Maryland chapter of F.E.W. (Federally Employed Women), to be held Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 noon in Conference Room A, Parklawn Bldg.

Ms. Scherr will discuss How Toastmistress Training Helps Improve Speaking and Leadership Skills.

All federally employed women and their friends are invited.

American Artists to Perform In FAES Concert on Oct. 27

A group of young American artists, led by Peter Serkin, will present a program which will include selections by Mozart, Stravinsky, and Brahms next Sunday, Oct. 27, at 4 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium.

This is the second concert in the 1974-75 Chamber Music Series given by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

Admission is by ticket only.
York E. Onnen has been appointed chief of the Public Inquiries and Reports Branch within the National Heart and Lung Institute's Office of Prevention, Control, and Education.

That Branch prepares and disseminates information about heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases and about NHLI programs for combating these disorders.

Mr. Onnen comes to NIH from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, HEW, where he served for 2 years as deputy director for Audiovisual Communications and represented the radio/TV media in the HEW press office.

Earlier, he had served for 3 years in the U.S. Air Force as a military aide in the White House, and as Radio/TV Officer for the Air Force Systems Command.

While he was with the Air Force, he produced and directed the radio series Countdown and Giant Step; he was given the Silver Anvil Award for both programs.

Mr. Onnen received his B.A. degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota in 1965. As an undergraduate, he worked with WCCO Television in Minneapolis.

In the Air Force, Mr. Onnen produced and directed an award-winning radio series.

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EST Returns Next Sunday;
Set Clocks Back One Hour

A return to standard time for 4 months—from next Sunday, Oct. 27, to Sunday, Feb. 23, 1975—has been approved by Congress and President Ford.

Employees should set their clocks back one hour on Oct. 27 to compensate for the change in this area to Eastern Standard Time.

NIH personnel who work the hour of duty starting at 12 midnight on Oct. 27 will work an extra hour that day for which they will receive overtime pay.

Dr. Arthur L. Schipper, biologist at NCI, Dies

Dr. Arthur L. Schipper, a biologist at the National Cancer Institute since 1959, died Oct. 11 of cardio-respiratory arrest. He had suffered from cancer.

Dr. Schipper was program director for review activities in the Review and Referral Branch, Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers.

Previously, he had headed the Institute's graduate training program and later was executive secretary of the Cancer Research Center Review Committee.

Education Noted

Dr. Schipper graduated from Coe College in Cedar Rapids, and received his master's degree and doctorate from the University of Iowa.

He was an associate professor of biology at Texas A & M University from 1937 to 1948, except for 2 years during World War II when he served as an aviation physiologist in the U.S. Army Air Corps.

Dr. Schipper joined the Institute in 1948 as a research associate professor of biology at the National Institutes of Health. In 1959, he was appointed to the position of assistant professor of biology at the University of Iowa.

Dr. Schipper died following a heart attack at his Bethesda home. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two sons, Arthur L., Jr., and Ross E., a daughter, Mala A. Schuster, and a brother, Johnnie.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be sent through contributions to the American Cancer Society or the Patient Welfare Fund at NIH.

One of many worthwhile organizations benefiting from CFC is the Cerebral Palsy Association of Montgomery County. Its workshop serves the area's handicapped adults and provides training. A recent workshop graduate, Bobette Montilla (l), hired by NIH as a Xerox machine operator in the CC, hands some completed work to a co-worker Jerry Rice.

Jerry Gordon Wins Toastmaster Contest for the District Area

Jerry Gordon, of the Office of Science and Health Reports, DRR, was the winner of the International Toastmasters District XIII Area Fall 1974 speech contest.

Mr. Gordon, who is president of the NIH Toastmasters Club, won the annual contest in open competition with other Toastmasters in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area.

NIH Reaches Halfway Toward CFC Quota

The halfway mark in the Combined Federal Campaign finds NIH just about halfway toward its quota of $187,389. At press time (last week) NIH had reached 48 percent of its goal with $89,396 in contributions.

This total included 2,415 contributions—an average gift of $37.02.

Two NIH units have gone over the top, more than 100 percent of their quotas. The Fogarty International Center reached 186 percent of its quota with an average contribution of almost $50 per person.

Meanwhile, the Division of Research Grants has scored 101 percent of its quota, giving almost $40 per person. Not far behind is the National Library of Medicine, which stands at 87 percent of its quota, $37 per person.

Next is the National Eye Institute. NEI now has reached 62 percent of its quota with $26 per person.

"We have done well so far, and
Dr. Gajdusek
(Continued from Page 1)

These factors led Dr. Gajdusek to hypothesize that kuru was a familial hereditary degenerative, rather than an infectious disease.

However, the scientists found that an animal disease, scrapie (whose symptoms closely resembled those of kuru) had similar pathology to kuru and was transmissible after an unusually long incubation period. Transmission is one of the classic proofs of infection. Then, in 1965, the scientists succeeded in passing kuru from infected human brain tissue to chimpanzees after a long incubation period.

Dr. Gajdusek has written that kuru undoubtedly spreads by "contamination of the population during their ritual cannibalistic consumption of their dead relatives as a rite of respect and mourning." Men rarely participated in these rites and therefore usually escaped infection.

Studies Explained

Today there are several laboratory animal models for studying kuru and several other fatal CNS degenerative diseases, and the virus of kuru may be cultivated in cell culture in vitro.

One of these is Creutzfeldt-Jakob (a presenile dementia), which is more widespread than kuru. The same basic cellular lesions occur in both kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob. But the molecular and immunological structure of both of these viruses remains hidden, eluding attempts to classify them through the usual laboratory techniques.

They possess many unique properties, such as extreme resistance to heat and ultra-violet irradiation, which makes them atypical among viruses.

Two other slow virus diseases of the nervous system which occur in man are subacute spongiform encephalitides and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy. Two other diseases of animals are caused by virus of the same atypical sort as those of kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob; scrapie and a transmissible, nonfamilial mammalian disease, scrapie of sheep.

Research Continues

The hunt is now on to determine whether other CNS disorders such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's chorea may also be slow virus infections.

Each year a Dyer lecturer is selected by the Director of NIH—with the advice of his senior scientific staff—from among scientists who have made important contributions in either medical or biological research, particularly in the field of infectious diseases.

The lecture was established in September 1950 to honor Dr. Rolla Eugene Dyer, a former NIH Director and Director of the Division of Infectious Diseases—now NIAID.

Dr. Goggins Named Assoc. Dir., Collaborative Research, NIDR; Dr. Kakehashi Is Prog. Chief

Dr. John F. Goggins has been appointed to the new position of associate director for Collaborative Research, National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Goggins received his pre­ dental training at the University of Notre Dame and earned his dental degree at Marquette University in 1958. He practiced dent­ istry until 1965, when he returned to Marquette for graduate training in pathology.

In 1965 he joined NIDR and over the next 8 years did research on the chemistry of connective tissues, bones, and teeth, and produced nearly 30 scientific papers and ab­ stracts.

In 1973, Dr. Goggins joined NIDR's Extramural Programs as chief of the Periodontal and Soft Tissue Diseases Program, encompassing both research and training activities.

Dr. Goggins is succeeded in that post by Dr. Samuel Kakehashi, who had been chief, Dental Services Branch, in the Clinical Center from 1960 until 1975, when he joined the Extramural Programs as a scientist administrator.

A graduate of Ohio State Uni­ versity in 1952 and its College of Dentistry in 1956, Dr. Kakehashi began his career in the latter year as a dental intern in the PHS Hospital in Boston.

Swedish Council Offers 3 Research Fellowships

The Swedish Medical Research Council is again sponsoring three research fellowships to qualified biomedical scientists who are U.S. citizens.

The 1976 fellowships will provide research experience and training at the postdoctoral level in basic or clinical sciences related to health.

Candidates must have a doctoral degree and have been engaged in independent research. They must present evidence of aptitude in basic science or clinical research with an active interest in pursuing a research career.

The applicant is responsible for arranging his research training with the preceptor in Sweden under whom he will train.

Fellowships will normally extend for 12 months after the starting date. The fellowship award will cover payment of a stipend and transportation expenses.

The deadline for receipt of completed applications is Jan. 31, 1976.

Noted Experts Discuss Kallikrein-Kinin System; Evaluate New Research

An international conference on Chemistry and Biology of the Kallikrein-Kinin System in Health and Disease was held from Oct. 20 through today (Oct. 23) in Reston, Va.

Scientists from all over the world who have made substantial contributions to current knowledge about the kallikrein-kinin system attended the conference sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

It is expected that after the eve­ nually, some eosinophilic lung disorders and vascular disorders, among others, will be named in mammals.

The kallikrein-kinin system is believed to play important roles in the regulation of blood pressure and blood flow and in kidney function.

Kallikreins also promote the activation of enzymes involved in coagulation and fibrolytic mechanisms and with various potentiators and inhibitors, and the physiological, patholog­ ical, and clinical significance of the system.

Dr. John J. Pisano, of the NHLI Hypertension-Endocrine Branch, is serving as program chairman of the conference.

The program included sessions on characterization of components of the kallikrein-kinin system; its interaction with coagulation and fibrinolytic mechanisms and with various potentiators and inhibitors, and the physiological, pathological, and clinical significance of the system.

Dr. Roy D. Hudson Appointed To Director's Advisory Comm.

Dr. Roy D. Hudson, president of the Hampton Institute in Virginia, has been appointed to the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH.

Dr. Hudson's term commenced Aug. 19 and will end June 30, 1977.

Dr. Hudson had been associate professor of medical science at Brown University.

Before that he had served as associate dean and assistant dean of the graduate school at Brown.

Blood Bank Needs Donors: Helps Employees, Families

The Clinical Center Blood Bank needs many more donors. Employees who can help should call Ext. 61048 or 61049.

All NIH employees and members of their families are covered by the blood assurance program.
NCI Awards Contracts To Improve Pap Test For Cancer of Cervix

Nine contracts to improve the Pap test for cancer of the cervix—the narrow lower portion of the uterus—have been awarded by the National Cancer Institute.

Under these contracts, which total $1,670,791 for the first year, the Pap test will be studied and modified for rapid analysis by automated instruments.

With the present technique, cancer may be detected in cells scraped or smeared from the cervix, stained with dyes and examined under a microscope. The test also may identify abnormal changes 5 to 10 years before symptoms of cancer appear.

An estimated 59,500 new cases of cervical cancer will be detected in the U.S. in 1974, about two-thirds of the total, 88,000 new cases of cancer of the uterus.

Convincing all U.S. women to have an annual Pap test is a goal of NCI and the American Cancer Society. However, inadequate numbers of technicians and laboratories are available to conduct this volume of testing.

As one approach to solving this problem, the NCI Committee on Cytology Automation is supporting development of three laboratory instruments for automated analysis of Pap test specimens.

Preparation of specimens more suited to instrumental analysis than present Pap smears will also be investigated.

"This area consistently has been the stumbling block hampering otherwise technically excellent instruments in differentiating between normal and abnormal cells," said Dr. Kenneth M. Kempner, DCRT, conference secretary;

Dr. Paul G. Hugenholtz, Thoraxcentrum, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, co-chairman; Dr. Pratt, and Dr. Jerome R. Cos, Jr., Washington University, St. Louis, co-chairman.

Attitude May Reveal Signs Of Alcoholism in the Home

Signs of alcoholism in the home are:

- Needing a drink
- Gulping drinks one after another
- Blacking out from drinking and not remembering having gotten drunk
- Drinking alone
- Sneaking drinks
- Resting anyone mentioning a possible drinking problem.

Nobelists (Continued from Page 1)

Co-hosts Dr. Arnold W. Pratt, Director of the Division of Computer Research and Technology, and Dr. Robert L. Ringler (l), Acting Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, welcomed several hundred scientists and engineers from 11 countries to a conference on computers in cardiology held at NIH on Oct. 2-4. Discussing the day's events at the conference banquet Oct. 3 are (l to r): Kenneth M. Kempner, DCRT, conference secretary; Dr. Paul G. Hugenholtz, Thoraxcentrum, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, co-chairman; Dr. Pratt, and Dr. Jerome R. Cos, Jr., Washington University, St. Louis, co-chairman.

Experts Explain the Role of Supervisors In Solving Alcohol, Drug Abuse Problems

Alcoholism costs the Federal Government from $275 million to $559 million a year in payroll losses alone.

In terms of social well-being, physical health, and cost to society, alcohol is a more devastatingly abused drug than heroin.

There are 227 million people in the United States—there are 200 million prescriptions written for tranquilizers each year.

Some 90 NIH supervisors and managers heard these and other pertinent facts in a seminar on alcohol and drug abuse held in Wilson Hall last month.

At the seminar, sponsored jointly by the Employee Relations and Recognitions Branch and the Employee Health Service, supervisors were instructed as to their roles in handling employees with such problems.

Only when an employee's use of drugs or alcohol interferes with the efficient and safe performance of his duties are nondisciplinary actions taken that are aimed at rehabilitation. If the employee's work doesn't improve, then disciplinary procedures are used.

Employee Health Service maintains a full-time staff whose duties include treatment for alcoholism. Its clinics in Bethesda and the Clinical Center, and Westwood Building are open 5 days a week from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A drug abuse plan is also scheduled to start in November.

Dr. Maxwell Weisman, a psychiatrist and the Director of the Division of Alcoholism Control of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, spoke on the urgent need to change attitudes about alcoholism.

"Alcoholism is not taken seriously," said Dr. Weisman, who compared the illness to diabetes.

Like diabetes, the alcoholic is not responsible for having the disease, but like the diabetic, he is responsible for treating the disease by abstaining from alcohol the way a diabetic abstains from sugar, he added.

According to the experts at the meeting, more than half of the people who are in the early stages of alcoholism can be rehabilitated with professional help.

They considered alcoholism an illness and those suffering should be treated with dignity, not ridiculed. The alcoholic is not a morally weak person; even strong willed people succumb to the disease.

Dr. Matthew Dumont from the Department of Mental Health, Boston, Mass., spoke on the use of heroin.

"Heroin addiction and crime do not go hand in hand," Dr. Dumont declared.

Explains Drug Views

He feels there is too much attention focused on heroin and not enough on drugs which are far more dangerous.

There are enough pills (such as barbiturates, sedatives, and tranquilizers) manufactured yearly for a one month supply for each person in the United States to stay high, low, up, down, or out, he further explained.

Dr. Dumont sees the self-help treatment programs for drug abuse as extremely effective.

Among the other speakers were Patricia Allen, who spoke on the Civil Service Commission's responsibilities and guidelines, and NIH employee union representatives.

Early Signs of Alcoholism May Be Observed in Office

Early signs of alcoholism in the office are:

- Repeated Friday, Monday, or half-day absences
- Unusual excuses for absences
- Lying about inconsequential matters
- Display of an increasing lack of responsibility
- More absences in a previously stable employee
- Frequent loud talking or irritability
- Avoidance of the supervisor
- Long lunch periods
- Frequent use of breath purifiers
- Hand tremors, flushed face, or other commonly recognized physical signs.

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BLOOD PRESSURE
(Continued from Page 1)

will be told the blood pressure reading. If high, the important thing is to seek treatment.

The screening has the endorsement of Dr. Robert Stone, Director of NIH, Dr. Robert L. Ringer, Acting Director of NHLI, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Council as well as the four employee unions at NIH.

Leading Health Problem

High Blood Pressure is the leading health problem in the United States today; over 23 million Americans have this disease that in itself has no definite symptoms but leads to heart attacks, stroke, and kidney damage.

Once you know you have high blood pressure, your doctor can keep it under control. Following his orders can do much to prevent those severe consequences.

The first screenings are scheduled for Bldg. 13, starting Monday, Nov. 11, at 9 a.m.

Watch bulletin boards for further information on exact time and place for other blood pressure screenings.

Questions should be addressed to the High Blood Pressure Education Program, Ext. 62311.

time off may be charged to administrative leave and is not to exceed a full day.

Polls will be open at the following times:

Maryland: 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
District of Columbia: 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Virginia: 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The kidneys receive about one-quarter to one-fifth of the blood volume pumped by the heart.

Willard Vincent Retires From Federal Service

Mr. Vincent’s career has been devoted for the most part to security and related fields.

Willard E. Vincent, who served as assistant director for Protection and Safety Management, Division of Administrative Services, recently retired from Federal service.

Mr. Vincent joined NIH in 1957 as the administrative officer and later assistant to the chief of the Plant Safety Branch.

Two years later, he received a Sustained Superior Performance Award.

Previously, Mr. Vincent had worked as a security officer in the Department of Commerce.

From 1953 to 1955, he was a security evaluator in HEW’s Security Division, and, 2 years before coming to HEW, had held the post of special agent in the Security Division of the State Department.

During World War II, Mr. Vincent served with the U.S. Army in the Counterintelligence Corps.

Friends and co-workers who attended a retirement luncheon in Mr. Vincent’s honor were treated to a view of the 31-foot trailer with which he hopes to travel, and they, in turn, surprised him with their gift of an electric power jack for the trailer.

Glycoprotein Workshop Scheduled Next January

A workshop on The Glycoprotein Hormones and Their Receptors will be sponsored by the Reproductive Biology Study Section, Division of Research Grants, starting Thursday, Jan. 16, at 9 a.m., and ending the next day about 3 p.m.

It will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bethesda.

There will be room for approximately 150 observers on a first-come basis.

Those wanting to attend will be responsible for their own expenses.

Requests to attend should be sent to: Dr. R. T. Hill, Executive Secretary, Reproductive Biology

New Manual Describes Standard Methods Used In Lipid Research Clinics

The first of two volumes describing in detail laboratory techniques and practices that have been validated and standardized by the Lipid Research Clinics Program has been published by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The publication, entitled Manual of Operations—Lipid Research Clinics Program, Volume I, Lipid and Lipoprotein Analysis, May 1974, DHEW Publication (NIH) 75-628, was developed because of a need for standardized methods leading to highly precise and accurate determinations of these fatty substances.

The Program is a collaborative effort supported through NHLI contracts.

Its major objects are: 1) determination of the prevalence of primary and secondary hyperlipoproteinemia through studies in selected populations, and 2) the Type II Coronary Primary Prevention Study to assess the effectiveness of cholesterol-lowering measures in the prevention of coronary heart disease.

Volume I is a working manual that will be continuously updated as lipid and lipoprotein methodology continues to evolve.

The second volume, to be issued later, will relate specifically to laboratory administrative procedure, used in the Program’s Prevalence Studies and Coronary Primary Prevention Trial.

While supplies last, single copies of the first volume may be requested from Ms. Pat Ramey, Lipid Research Clinics Program, NCNB Plaza, 2nd floor, 137 East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

Additional copies may be purchased for $1.20 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PROTECTION
(Continued from Page 1)

research.

In addition to administering the HEW program for protection of human subjects in biomedical and behavioral research, the new office’s functions will include coordinating policy throughout HEW, maintaining liaison with laboratories and clinics, and providing guidance to public and government agencies.

The OPRR will also develop policies relating to protection of other groups affected by risks created by research activities.

In addition, it will administer the HEW program on animal welfare.

Study Section, Room 206, Westwood Bldg., Bethesda, Md. 20014. He may be reached by telephone on (301) 496-7318.
Dr. Arthur L. Schade Retires From NIAID; Will Teach in Austria

Dr. Arthur L. Schade retired last month from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and is now a professor in the Department of Physiology at the University of Vienna School of Medicine, Austria.

Dr. Schade was a microbiologist in the Institute's Office of the Scientific Director.

In 1952 he joined NIAID where he conducted studies on microbial growth, metabolism, and structure, and on the nature and function of iron-binding proteins in blood plasma.

His most recent research centered on the isolation, purification, and characterization of the M protein antigen from the cell wall of type A strains of Streptococcus pyogenes. M proteins from other types of streptococci are being used in experimental vaccines.

Studies Explained

At NIAID, Dr. Schade also undertook research on siderophilin and its properties as a nonspecific bacterial immunity serum factor—a determinant of growth and metabolism of staphylococci—and as an essential iron-binding and donating protein of the host.

In 1964 Dr. Schade was appointed to the Scientific Committee of the Colloquium of Protes of the Biological Fluids at Bruges, Belgium.

He was honored by that city in 1972 with the presentation of a medal for his contributions, over a 14-year period, to its annual colloquia.

In 1939 Dr. Schade received the Ph.D. degree in biology from Harvard University, where he had earlier received B.A. and M.A. degrees.

Before coming to NIAID, he worked in private industry.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

9/1—Dr. Ruyuichiro Hata, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Beverly Peterkosky, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C16.

9/15—Dr. Lena Mikkelsen, Denmark, Caries Prevention and Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Rachel Larson, NIDR, Bg. 39, Rm. 528.

9/24—Dr. Charles E. de la Vega, Mexico, Section on Clinical Neuropharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Dennis L. Murphy, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 32229.

Dr. Minna a Sponsor

10/1—Dr. Stuart Brown, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Minna, NHLI, Bg. 36, Rm. IC10.

10/1—Dr. John C. Donlon, Ireland, Laboratory of Neurochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Kaufman, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 3D30.

10/1—Dr. Ronald B. Franklin, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Gillette, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 8N117.

10/1 — Dr. Janis Z. Gablits, U.S.A., Environmental Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Johnson Spalding, NIEHS, Research Triangle, N.C.

10/1—Dr. Kuninobu Kabuto, Japan, Laboratory of Chemical Physics. Sponsor: Dr. Herman Ziffer, NIAMD, Bg. 2, Rm. B1-06.

10/1—Dr. Hiroaki Kubo, Japan, Biochemistry Section. Sponsor: Dr. Nicholas Bachur, NCI, Baltimore Cancer Research Center.

10/1—Dr. Wu-Tse Liu, Taiwan, Laboratory of Cell Virology. Sponsor: Dr. Kenneth Chang, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 207.

10/1—Dr. Marina M. Mata, Spain, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Thomas N. Chase, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A05.

10/1—Dr. Robert M. Moriarty, U.S.A., Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMD, Bg. 4, Rm. 330.

10/1—Dr. Jiri Pochobradsky, Czechoslovakia, Laboratory of Neurophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Normann, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 2C02.

Dr. Pouyssegur at NCI

10/1—Dr. Jacques Pouyssegur, France, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Mark Wilkerson, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4B22.

10/1—Dr. Ursula Ruhl, Germany, Radiation Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Ralph Johnson, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. B3B38.

10/2—Dr. Jesus Otero, Spain, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Edward V. Everts, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 2D12.

10/8—Dr. Gilbert Jay, United Kingdom, Section on Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Cephas T. Patch, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 2B56.

Negotiated Agreement Between NIH and Area Metal Trades Council Is Signed by Dr. Stone

The recently negotiated agreement between the Washington Area Metal Trades Council and NIH for the Council's four exclusively recognized units here was signed by Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, on Sept. 26.

The units are Custodial Laborers and Related Building Services; Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping; Laundry, and Transportation.

Dr. Stone congratulated the negotiating committees on their success and fine spirit of cooperation. The reason negotiations went so well, he declared, was because members of both teams took their responsibilities seriously and did their homework well.

Dr. Stone felt that this was a good agreement with advantages for both employees and management.

Members of the negotiating committees included Paul Price, Washington Area Metal Trades Council, as chief negotiator. His team members were Kermit A. Miller, Lorraine Hopkins, Robert D. Grey, Clarence E. Black, Vest Hardwick, Jr., Willie J. Waller, and Colquitt H. Yearby.

James Welch was chief negotiator for NIH management, and members of his team were Walter Chakwin, Thomas J. Cook, Frank V. Curtis, Steven M. Galen, Grover T. Fletcher, and Stanley W. Oliver.

Dr. Stone discusses the agreement with council president Joseph Frazier after the signing.

of the Service.

From 1963 to 1965 he was a clinical associate in NCI's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology.

Dr. DeVita has frequently been cited for his accomplishments in the therapy of Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and has played a major role in developing the new combination drug treatment of that form of cancer, as well as cervical cancer and breast cancer.

His laboratory research has been in the interrelationship of drugs and cell kinetics of human tumors.

In 1957 Dr. DeVita earned his bachelor's degree at the College of William and Mary, and his M.D. with distinction at George Washington University in 1961.

He will continue to serve as scientific editor of Cancer Chemotherapy Reports, a post he has held since 1970, and associate professor of medicine at the G.W.U. School of Medicine.

Dr. DeVita is a member of numerous professional societies, he has written or collaborated on more than 150 scientific papers, and is the recipient of several honors and awards, including the prestigious Albert and Mary Lasker Medical Research Award.

He has been decorated by the government of Peru, and delivered the First Annual Clovis Lecture at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in 1973.

From 1968 to 1974 he served as associate editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.
Dr. Armstrong Appointed To Special NIDR Post

Dr. Armstrong's special interests include research on mechanisms of fluoride's anti-caries activity.

Dr. Wallace D. Armstrong, Regents' professor of biochemistry at the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been appointed for one year as special assistant to the Director of the National Institute of Dental Research.

The appointment was made under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, which provides for the temporary assignment of personnel between executive agencies of the Federal Government, state and local governments, and institutions of higher education.

Is Expert on Fluorides

An expert on fluoride physiology, Dr. Armstrong is particularly interested in the possible mechanisms of the anti-caries activity of fluorides, as well as recent indications that it is an essential trace element.

At the Dental Institute he will serve primarily as a consultant for research on these and other aspects of calcified tissues.

Retire Takes Headache Out of the Computation Of Retirement Benefits

Retirees know that computing retirement benefits can give you an acute h:adache. First, you take the date of retirement, the number of years worked, and your highest 5-year annual average salary, calculate the basis: annuity.

Two years ago Joseph Schachter, an NIAID statistician contemplating retirement, decided to take the headache out of the process. He worked up a computer program for calculating retirement benefits under current Civil Service regulations.

His computer program gives a printout on 10 points of information projecting the benefits for a given retirement date and at 6-month intervals for 10 years.

The program automatically takes into account any step increases as they come due and will also convert sick leave to years of service. For the basic information in 18 fed into the computer, it takes only seconds to produce a printout on an employee. Computations on a number of employees can be made almost as quickly.

Idea Wins Award

A procedure was submitted as an employee suggestion, and Mr. Schachter was awarded a $50 cash prize when the idea was adopted recently by NIH. Two other NIH employees who later came up with a similar idea received $25 awards.

When did Mr. Schachter receive the prize? Aug. 8—6 weeks after he retired.

In addition to assuming other duties, he will also be acting director of Intramural Research pending appointment of a successor to Dr. Richard C. Greulich.

Dr. Greulich, who has elected to return to the bench after 8 years in that position, has joined NIDR's Laboratory of Biological Structure.

General Schedule of New Annual Salary Rates

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*Pay limits extended to $20,000 by Title 5 of the United States Code.

On Oct. 7, President Ford signed an Executive Order granting Federal employees a pay increase averaging 5.2 percent.

The raise was effective at the beginning of the first pay period (Oct. 13) after Oct. 1. NIH employees—except those in special categories—will receive the increase in their Nov. 5 paycheck.

Former NIH Scientists, Administrators Invited to Attend First Alumni Reunion

NIH will have its first Alumni Reunion for former NIH scientists and administrators next year during the weekend of April 19-20.

Announcing the reunion, Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, noted, "This will be the first event scheduled on the NIH campus as part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's celebration of the Nation's Bicentennial."

Dr. Sidney Udenfriend, former NIH'er and now Director of the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology, proposed the idea. He heads a reunion Ad Hoc Committee composed of 20 other NIH alumni that includes members from six foreign countries.

Udenfriend Sends Letter

In a letter to alumni, Dr. Udenfriend wrote, "Besides providing a cordial homecoming atmosphere for seeing old friends, colleagues, students and teachers, and showing the family around the campus, it is hoped that the Reunion will emphasize to our national leaders and the great American public the important training role this great Institute has had in the past and continues to have today."

Tentative plans call for registration at the NIH Visitors Center, to be located in Bldg. 35, on Friday evening, April 18. The Reunion's main session will be held Saturday morning, April 19.

This will be followed in the afternoon with sessions scheduled throughout the campus by individual Institutes for their respective alumni.

According to present plans, a large tent will be erected in the area in front of the Visitors Center, adjacent to Old Georgetown Road between Lincoln Drive and South Drive.

The Secretary is the location for the Saturday morning main session, special exhibits, a reception late Saturday afternoon, and a possible farewell brunch on Sunday morning.

Working with the Ad Hoc Committee is a Host Committee of NIH staff appointed by Dr. Stone with Dr. Thressa Stadman, National Heart and Lung Institute, and Dr. Karl Piez, National Institute of Dental Research, acting as co-chairs.

Grant Is Secretary

The Office of Communications, NIH, is serving as Executive Secretary to the Host Committee.

Replies and inquiries should be directed to Robert Grant, Secretary, NIH First Alumni Reunion, c/o Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Mr. Grant is director of Public Affairs for FASEB, an NIH alumni.

J. Leonard Hooper

Appointed Director Of Exec. Secretariat

J. Leonard Hooper has been appointed Director of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of the Director.

Mr. Hooper will be assisted by Rosemary Tobin, correspondence control officer, and Celeste Meiningler, congressional correspondence officer.

The Executive Secretariat, responsible to the Director through the Associate Director for Administration, also acts as liaison with the Executive Secretariat of the Secretary at HEW, and other Department Executive Secretariats.

Other functions of the office include reviewing papers for clarity and timeliness, and assisting NIH components in developing documents.

Mr. Hooper received his B.S. in bacteriology in 1951 from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He also attended the University of Maryland and American University.

From 1952 to 1957, Mr. Hooper was a bacteriologist with the Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Md.

At NIH Mr. Hooper has worked for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as a bacteriologist and chemist.

In 1963 he joined the Division of Research Grants as a scientific reference analyst in the Statistics and Analysis Branch, transferring to the Career Development Review Branch in 1971 as a staff specialist.