Dr. Griff T. Ross, Noted Endocrinologist Named CC Deputy Director

Dr. Griff T. Ross has been appointed deputy director of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Ross, who has been serving as Acting Director of the CC since June, was acting scientific director and clinical director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development from 1972 until this year.

Dr. Ross came to NIH in 1960 as a medical officer and senior investigator of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Branch.

He headed NICHD Branch

He was appointed chief of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Branch of NICHD in 1965, and he served that Institute in many capacities.

Dr. Ross has also been associate editor of the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, elected to the Council of the Endocrine Society in 1974, and is now president elect.

Dr. Ross has published widely on the endocrinology of human reproduction, growth, and development. As a result of his research activities, he was awarded DHEW's Superior Service Award in 1970 and 1975, the only scientist to receive this award twice.

A diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine, he has addressed a number of national and international symposia. In 1969 Dr. Ross was invited second Pincus Memorial speaker at the Laurentian Hormone Conference; in 1973 he was the invited lecturer at the 300th anniversary of Remler de Graaf at Leiden, Holland.

Will Speak in Sweden

He will give the convention address for the 600th anniversary of the founding of the Uppsala University in Sweden in 1977.

Dr. Ross received his M.D. degree from the University of Texas, Austin, in 1945. He was a Fellow in Medicine at the Mayo Foundation and received a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota before coming to NIH.

From 1947 to 1953, Dr. Ross was the fourth generation general practitioner of his family to serve the town of Mount Enterprise, Ix., (pop. 500). After the Korean War, Dr. Ross began his second career at NIH.

In 1974 Dr. Ross was elected chairman of the NIH Medical Board, and in 1975 chaired a committee which revised Clinical Center bylaws.

Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy Is Chemists' Tool to 'See' Molecular Disease

A new resource that enables scientists to detect, measure, and analyze atoms or molecules with unpaired electrons has been funded by the Division of Research Resources.

The Biotechnology Resources Program of DRR has awarded a 3-year grant to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, to establish a resource for Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy, which involves the study of paramagnetic components of complex systems of cells and tissues.

Paramagnetic molecules, those with free radicals (groups of atoms that enter into and go out of chemical combinations without change), and molecules containing transition metals such as iron, copper, and manganese, have unpaired electrons.

Using ESR, scientists are studying the important role these electrons play in normal cellular chemistry and in the development of various diseases.

"ESR works on a principle similar to light absorption spectroscopy," said Dr. James S. Hyde, co-director of the new Center. "Instead of visible light, microwave energy is used in ESR. A sample of the matter to be investigated is placed in a strong magnetic field and irradiated with microwaves.

"If there are unpaired electrons (See ELECTRON SPIN, Page 7)"

Dr. di Sant'Agnese Wins Medal of Honor

Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, chief of the Pediatric Metabolism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, was recently awarded the Medal of Honor of the International Cystic Fibrosis Association at the Seventh International Congress on Cystic Fibrosis in Paris.

Is Authority on CF

An authority on this inherited metabolic disorder, Dr. di Sant'Agnese was recognized as a pioneer in CF research and founder of the International Cystic Fibrosis Association, sponsor of the meeting.

Through the efforts of the Association, interest in cystic fibrosis—its basic research and clinical problems—has expanded significantly since the group's inception 11 years (See DI SANT'AGNESE, Page 6)
Second Day Care Class For Kindergarten-Aged Children Is Now Open

A second day care class at Ayrlawn School was opened for kindergarten-aged children on July 1 by Parents of Preschoolers, Inc., which operates day care services for NIH employees in Bldg. 35 and at Ayrlawn School.

During the summer, both classes at Ayrlawn School provide full day care from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and, during the school year, before- and after-kindergarten care for children enrolled there. At least 90 percent of the 36 children enrolled in the two classes are children of NIH employees.

There may be a few vacancies in the program starting Sept. 1, so interested parents should contact Virginia Burke, NIH Child Care Coordinator, at 496-1181, to place their names on the waiting list.

The 14 teams of the Co-Rec Softball League sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association finished the season in the following order:

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In a tribute to pitcher Jackie Watley of the first place Westwood team, Dr. Aaron Ganz of the National Institute of Dental Research saluted the fortitude, stamina, sportsmanship, and talents of champions:

You Gotta Have Heart

The game was tough and bruising. The championship was at stake. One of the teams was losing. Hoping for a lucky break.

The losers were grim and earnest. Their faces showed the strain. They tried to do their dumbest stuff.

For on the mound was Jackie Pitching with skill and verve. Her fast ball was straight and snappy. They couldn't touch her curve.

She looked so frail and tiny. Facing those husky batters. Their faces grim and grumpy. Their hopes in shreds and tatters.

What counts in life is trying. And winning takes more than size. If you have heart, there's no denying. That victory will be your prize.

Joe Ray Lucero Joins EEO as Spanish-Speaking Coordinator for NIH

A graduate of Southern Colorado State College, Mr. Lucero has a Masters of Public Administration from the University of Colorado and attended the University of Colorado Law School.

Joe Ray Lucero has been appointed as the Spanish-Speaking Coordinator for NIH in the Division of Equal Opportunity.

Mr. Lucero, a native of Pueblo, Colo., will assume the responsibilities and duties of that office to plan and develop programs which address the needs and concerns of the Spanish-speaking, and programs which will increase the number of Spanish-speaking employees at NIH.

Mr. Lucero leaves the University of Southern Colorado where he was assistant dean/director of the consolidated services department. He has also been National Executive Director, National Chicano Health Organization, a Denver-based national association of Mexican-American health students and health professionals.

Counseled Students

Previously, he served as a counselor to minority students at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and as a recruitment officer at the University of Colorado Medical Center at Denver.

Mr. Lucero welcomes all Spanish-speaking employees to visit with him in the Division of Equal Opportunity, Bldg. 31, Room 2840, Ext. 65301.

Jane Faarclas Receives Award

Jane L. Faarclas of the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DFPM, recently received a Special Achievement award as "an invaluable staff member and excellent teamworker in the Branch."

Mrs. Faarclas was also cited for "her ability to handle a wide variety of complex assignments with minimal supervision as well as for her special help" with ERRB programs.
Fredrickson Re-elected to Institute of Medicine; Orloff Is New Member

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson—president of the Institute of Medicine at the time of his appointment to his present post as Director of NIH—is one of 70 original members re-elected to a second term in the Institute.

Dr. Dickson Re-elected

Dr. James F. Dickson, III, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW, was also re-elected.

Dr. Jack Orloff, director of intramural research at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, is one of 25 new members elected to 5-year terms in the Institute of Medicine.

Chartered by the National Academy of Sciences in 1970, the Institute of Medicine is designed to examine “policy matters pertaining to the health of the public.”

Assigned to Committees

Election to the Institute is both an honor and a working assignment. With their appointment, members make a commitment to serve in a broad range of health policy studies.

Current activities include studies of alternatives to the existing medical malpractice system, of the functions of primary health care and who should perform them, and of the effectiveness of programs to assure quality of health care.

Recently completed projects include a large-scale investigation of medical personnel supply issues, centering on the payment of physicians in teaching hospitals for services to Medicare and Medicaid patients.

Members’ terms are effective at the beginning of the next calendar year, at which time the membership will total 305.

The Institute’s charter stipulates an eventual maximum active membership of 400. Active members are limited to two terms.

Convert to Senior Status

At age 66, or expiration of the last elected term, a member is transferred to senior status, which precludes holding office or voting on Institute affairs. Senior members will total 36 next year.

New members are elected by present active members from among candidates chosen for major contributions to health and medicine, or to such related fields as the social and behavioral sciences, law, administration, or engineering.

The charter requires that at least one-fourth of the members be drawn from other than the health professions.

-bound for Maine, Lois Meng Leaves NIH After 15 Years in Gov’t Information Jobs

Lois Meng’s statement that she had been covering NIH news “longer than anybody” went unchallenged when she produced a copy of a 1951 local paper featuring a story she wrote on President Truman’s visit to NIH to lay the cornerstone of the Clinical Center.

Mrs. Meng, an information specialist in the Division of Public Information, OD, recently resigned from NIH to join her husband in Maine, where he is a physician in the V.A. Hospital Center. The copy of The Record, now defunct,

How times change! In the 1951 newspaper, new houses in Wildwood were advertised for $17,000, coffee was 79 cents a pound, and bread 13 cents a loaf. Now the Mengs plan to build a home powered by solar energy.

is her parting gift to the NIH archives.

The lead story also featured Dr. W. D. Schrell, Jr., NIH Director, Dr. Leonard Scheele, Surgeon General of the USPHS, and Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator. Cost of the CC was estimated at $40,000,000, and local residents were assured there was plenty of parking on the NIH grounds.

The newspaper includes other interesting items: a 75-ton magnet, destined for NIH, was unloaded onto a specially built 32-tire truck at the Bethesda freight yards; the shortest route to the Eastern Shore was the Sandy Point Ferry, which ran every 20 minutes; and 80 babies were born at Suburban Hospital in a month.

Career Recounted

During her 15 years at NIH, Mrs. Meng served as information specialist in the National Institute of Mental Health from 1961 to 1964, and as information officer in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development from 1964 to 1971, and in the Fogarty International Center, 1971-74.

Earlier, she was an editorial assistant for Dell Publishing Company and for the American Institute of Public Opinion. Then she did free lance writing, taught English and journalism, and was editor of The Record, a weekly Bethesda newspaper.

She was managing editor of the Foreign Service Journal in 1962-56, and chief of the Joint Information Service, American Psychiatric Association, before coming to NIH in 1961.

In 1965 she wrote the First Book of the White House for children.

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Epilepsy Center of Oregon physician Dr. J. D. Gabourel and research assistant Adriana Vasil (l) study the lymphocyte function of patients using an anti-convulsant drug. Through research projects like this one, the Center—in Portland’s Good Samaritan Hospital—seeks to develop a comprehensive epilepsy program for Oregon.

Colorful pictures help educator Jill West (r) teach language skills to pre-schoolers during a visit to the Child Neurology Clinic, a division of the Epilepsy Center which offers diagnostic and evaluation services and prescriptive classrooms for infants through school-age children. The Center is funded by a 3-year, $1 million contract from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

ENERGY TIPS

There are about 100 million registered automobiles in the U.S. The average car gets 13.7 miles to the gallon, travels about 10,000 miles each year, and uses well over 700 gallons of gasoline, or 14 percent of all the energy used in the U.S., ¾ of all gasoline used, and 31 percent of all petroleum used.

Hints to Save

• Join a carpool. About 1/3 of all private automobile mileage is for commuting to and from work.

• Eliminate unnecessary trips. Try to take one less short trip a week. Combine errands or combine trips with those of friends and neighbors.

• A careful driver can get at least 30 percent more mileage than the average driver and 50 percent more than a careless one.

• Don't let the motor idle for more than a minute. Turn off the engine. It takes less gasoline to restart the car than it takes to let it idle.

• Don't overfill your gas tank, causing spillage.

Director of communications for the White House Conference on Mental Retardation in 1963, and assistant director of communications for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1969-70, she is listed in Who's Who in American Women.

What we desire our children to become, we must endeavor to be before them.—Andrew Combe.
Ken Carter, the Top Donor at CC Center, Makes His 100th Donation of Platelets

Kenneth Carter, an NIH fireman, set a record at the NIH Plateletpheresis Center on Aug. 5. He was the first to give platelets for the 100th time.

Mr. Carter has donated platelets—blood components necessary for clotting—on an average of once a week since May 4, 1974, shortly after the Center opened in a trailer outside the CC Surgical Wing. He had previously given platelets 23 times.

Mr. Carter first donated platelets at the CC Blood Bank's suggestion. Since the odds of matching platelet types average 4,725 to 1, Mr. Carter began donating regularly when he found that his platelet type is one that matches those of several patients with blood disorders such as leukemia and aplastic anemia.

The chances of relatives having the same platelet types increase to as much as 3 to 1, so Mr. Carter asked his mother and sister to donate platelets. Now, both are regular donors.

On days Mr. Carter donates, he routinely arrives at the Center after his 24-hour shift at the NIH Fire Department at about 7:15 a.m.

With the Center's staff to wait on him—sometimes with coffee and doughnuts—Mr. Carter doesn't seem to mind the time he spends donating. In addition to color TV, magazines, and newspapers, Gail Welcome, Plateletpheresis Center supervisor, said the “friendly staff” keeps donors interested.

An average of 10 to 12 donors give platelets at the Center each day, and new donors are always needed. NIH employees are especially valuable donors, Ms. Welcome commented, because “they're easily contacted for emergencies.”

The donation process begins with a platelet typing, involving a one-ounce blood sample flown to a laboratory in California for processing. The results are stored in a computer for future use.

If platelets match those of patients, the Center asks for a donation. “People can refuse to donate,” Ms. Welcome said, “but we like them to be willing to do it at least once.”

The next step means going to the Center where, before donating, a physical examination is given. Heart, lungs, urine, and blood are checked and recent health history recorded.

Then the donation. A pint of blood is drawn and centrifuged to separate the red cells and plasma from the platelets. Whole blood, minus the platelets, is returned to have their platelets typed. Now, both are regular donors.

NIH Sangers Begin Rehearsals For Fall Season on Sept. 12

The NIH Singers, an R & W-sponsored activity, will begin rehearsals for the fall season on Sunday evening, Sept. 12. Subsequent rehearsals will be held on alternate Sunday evenings.

Rehearsals are held in members' homes. For further information contact Dr. Lewis M. Norton, Ext. 61686.

The Singers' repertoire includes great choral music from all periods, with an emphasis on a cappella performance.

At least two concerts are given each year, the first in conjunction with the annual Christmas Carol Sing-A-Long.

New members will be welcome in all sections. No auditions are held, but an ability to sight-read music is necessary.

New Booklet Summarizes Digestive Disease Study; Makes Recommendations

More Americans are hospitalized because of diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, and other parts of the digestive tract than for any other group of disorders, according to a recent survey.

A report on the survey, sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, has been issued in a new booklet entitled Digestive Diseases: Recent Research Advances, Future Opportunities and Needs.

The 23-page illustrated publication summarizes the report initiated by the Institute's Digestive Disease Program.

Some 300 non-Government scientists contributed data and ideas to the final report which describes current knowledge in digestive diseases and areas where the latest developments are taking place.

The report includes recommendations to: increase trained research personnel and continue support of comprehensive research training; to establish clinical trials and epidemiological studies; and to enlarge general and specialized research resources, such as standardized chemical and biological substances, animal models, and new methodologies and instruments.

Copies of the booklet are available from the NIAMDD Office of Scientific and Technical Reports, Bldg. 31, Room 9A-04, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

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Suppressor T Cells Identified in Newborns Inhibit Maternal Immune Response to Fetus

A newborn baby's T lymphocytes—thymus-derived white blood cells—suppress the ability of its mother's maternal lymphocytes to potentially be rejected by the mother's body. It has long been recognized that during a pregnancy, a mother's immune system does not respond to the foreign antigens which the fetus inherits from its father.

The mechanisms involved in this highly successful form of natural transplantation have not been understood, although such knowledge could find application in organ transplantation where rejection of foreign tissue is the major problem.

Earlier Research Described

Researchers involved in the present study—Drs. Lars Olding and Michael Oldstone of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, Calif.—had earlier shown that lymphocytes from the umbilical cords of newborns inhibit the mitosis (division) of not only their own mothers' lymphocytes but also those from unrelated adult females.

As a next step, they have now separated the cord blood into populations of T cells, B cells (thymus independent cells), and macrophages to determine the specific white blood cells involved in this process.

Each cell population was mixed with equal amounts of the mother's lymphocytes. After several days, the scientists observed that, in culture, T cells proliferate while suppressing their mothers' cells, indicating that a baby's cells can resist their own inhibitory action.

The scientists theorize that a newborn's T cells lack the receptor upon which the inhibitory substance acts. Since newborn T cells are less mature than those from adults, Drs. Olding and Oldstone consider them to be suppressor T cells. However, they have not yet determined whether these cells have any of the other functions of suppressor T cells, such as regulation of antibody production.

The scientists reported their findings in the March 1976 issue of the Journal of Immunology.

DR. LIPSETT

(Continued from Page 1)

of that Branch and served in that capacity until 1970, when he was appointed associate scientific director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

He simultaneously served as chief of NICHD's Reproductive Research Branch until his appointment in 1974 with Cancer Center, Inc.

After earning his M.D. degree from the University of Southern California in 1951, he completed his internship at Los Angeles County Hospital and his residency at the Veterans Administration Sawtelle Hospital in Los Angeles.

He held positions at the University of California, and at the Sloan-Kettering Institute Memorial Center, and at Cornell University Medical College before coming to NIH in 1957.

He has served on many national medical committees, including the Committee on Therapy of the American Cancer Society and the Endocrinology Test Committee of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

He was chairman of NCI's Endocrinology Committee from 1963 to 1964, and chairman of the NCI Tumor Progression Program.

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NIH'ers Edit Volume on Primate Research

A newly synthesized drug has been found to correct or prevent various abnormalities of heart rhythm without significant depressant effects. The experimental drug, designed mimetically to a 3-mercaptoimidazole-2-propyl chloride, was evaluated in dogs at the University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, by Dr. Benedikt R. Luchesi and co-workers with the aid of National Heart and Lung and Blood Institute research grant funds.

Tailor Synthesis

Their report, authored by Drs. Frank J. Knifflen, Steven Winokur, Raymond E. Counsell, and Luchesi, appeared in a recent issue of *The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*.

Synthesized at the University's Medicinal Chemistry Unit, UM-424 was "tailored" specifically to overcome potentially serious hazards attending the clinical use of some currently available antiarrhythmic drugs: depression of heart function by changes in spontaneous heart rate, lowering blood pressure, reducing heart muscle contractility and heart output.

Such undesirable effects are especially worrisome in arrhythmia patients whose cardiovascular performance is already compromised by a heart attack or other coexisting circulatory disorder.

The Michigan investigators have previously reported that by chemically changing the molecular structure of certain drugs, they can form derivatives which act synergistically with quaternary ammonium compounds which have the desired antiarrhythmic effects but appear to lack most of the undesirable side effects. UM-424 is one of these derivatives.

UM-424 Effects Reported

In the currently reported studies, UM-424 given intravenously was found to restore normal heart rhythm in dogs in which tachycardia—abnormally rapid heart rate—were induced with the drug digitalis.

In a second group of dogs subjected to progressive narrowing of one of the coronary arteries whose branches nourish the heart muscle, UM-424 reversed ventricular arrhythmias. The surgical procedure thus simulated a heart attack, or myocardial infarction.

Furthermore, pretreatment with UM-424 provided complete protection against the premature beats and ventricular fibrillation which occurred in untreated dogs subjected to 20-minute surgical interruption of blood flow through one of the coronary arteries followed by release of the obstruction.

Fibrillation Develops

Ventricular fibrillation—a rapidly fatal arrhythmia unless reversed by drugs or electrical countershock—is the ineffectual asynchrony of cardiac muscle fibers in the heart’s main pumping chambers (ventricles).

When an electrical current was used to induce ventricular fibrillation, four to six times more current was required for pretreated animals than for those in the control group.

Some Effects Persist

Although corollary studies in dogs and with isolated heart muscle preparations revealed dose-dependent depressant effects of UM-424 on cardiovascular function, these effects disappeared within 10 minutes after drug infusion. The antiarrhythmic effects persisted for as long as 24 hours.

"The favorable antiarrhythmic and antifibrillatory actions along with only slight hemodynamic effects suggest that UM-424 might be of potential clinical value," the Michigan scientists conclude.

Dr. Grace Yeni-Komshian Joins NICHD; Studies Brain, Language Function

Dr. Grace Yeni-Komshian, formerly a psychologist with the department of otorhinolaryngology, Johns Hopkins University, has joined the staff of NICHD.

In the Growth and Development Branch, Center for Research for Mothers and Children, Dr. Yeni-Komshian will be responsible for administering research programs in learning and cognitive development, and to plan new research initiatives in the area of dyslexia.

Dr. Yeni-Komshian, a native of Beirut, Lebanon, obtained her bachelors degree in psychology from the American University, Beirut, her masters in child development from Cornell University, and her Ph.D. in psychology from McGill University.

Dr. Yeni-Komshian will continue her research interests, including developmental psychology, language acquisition, and brain and language function.

Her most recent article, which appeared in the April 23, 1976 issue of *Science*, reported results of a comparative anatomical study of human, chimpanzee, and rhesus monkey brains.

The larger left temporal lobe in the human brain is generally believed to be correlated with language function in the left hemisphere. Dr. Yeni-Komshian and her associates demonstrated that this anatomical feature is not restricted to humans, but also exists, to a limited extent, in chimpanzees, but not in rhesus monkeys.

Recent NICHD-supported research has demonstrated some degree of language capacity among chimpanzees; Dr. Yeni-Komshian feels her findings raise speculations as to whether this anatomical feature of the brain is a prerequisite to language acquisition.

In 1969, Dr. Yeni-Komshian was awarded a special postdoctoral fellowship from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Michigan Investigators Test New Drug’s Effects on Animals’ Cardiac Arrhythmias

Mr. Augustine, information officer of the Division of Research Resources, checks on advance copy of “Primate Research.” His co-editor, Dr. Goodwin, director the NIH Primate Research Centers Program before retiring from Government service last year.

Primate Research, a 122-page volume containing research data from the seven NIH regional research centers, has just been published by Plenum Press, New York and London.

Described as Volume 6 of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology Monographs, the book was edited by James Augustine and Dr. William J. Goodwin. All of the material contained in the book originally appeared in *Federation Proceedings*, Vol. 34, No. 8, July 1975.

The book contains a detailed history and explanation of the NIH Primate Research Centers by the editors, and 11 papers on non-human primate studies conducted by researchers at the seven DRR-supported centers.

Study Topics Listed

The topics are: melanoma and leukemia associated antigens, cytogenetics of the squirrel monkey, fetal hormone effect on the central nervous system, immunology of borreliosis, effects of certain drugs on pregnant monkeys, marijuana use, ozone exposure, and polychlorinated biphenyl exposure.

Cyclical changes in the sexual skin of the female rhesus monkey, endocrine and metabolic responses to cold, and immunological and morphologic effects of vasectomy in the rhesus monkey are also discussed.


Nature has given man one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear twice as much as we speak.

—Epictetus.
Dr. Stolz's interests include psycholinguistics, language development in mental retardates, development of cognitive processes in children, and research methodology.

Dr. Walter Stolz, former chairman of the department of psychology, Earlham College, has joined the NIH Grants Associates Program. Developed by NIH in 1961, the Program prepares biomedical and behavioral scientists for roles as health scientist administrators. Dr. Stolz received the B.S. degree in journalism in 1960 from the University of Wisconsin.

A technical writer and programmer with IBM from 1960 to 1961, he returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1961 as a research assistant in Wisconsin's Mass Communications Research Center where he received an M.S. in journalism in 1962 and his Ph.D. degree in mass communications in 1964.

He was a National Science Foundation Fellow at the Center for Cognitive Studies, Harvard University, during 1964 and 1965.

Then he joined the faculty of the University of Texas as assistant professor of psychology. While there, he also was a research associate with the University's Linguistic Research Center and assistant professor, department of journalism, the U.S. Office of Education.

Directed Education Program

As research associate with the Texas Research Institute for Mental Science, he was co-director of "A Research and Training Program on Selected Aspects of Syntactical and Lexical Development in Retarded Children" funded by the U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

In 1971, he accepted the position of assistant professor of psychology at Earlham College, becoming associate professor in 1972 and was chairman of the department in 1973.

Prior to joining the Grants Associate Program, Dr. Stolz was co-director of "A Research and Training Program on Selected Aspects of Syntactical and Lexical Development in Retarded Children" funded by the U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

4500 Volunteers Enrolled in 3-Year Study Of Aspirin in Preventing Heart Attacks

Dr. Harold Swartz, professor of radiology and biochemistry, are cooperating with basic and clinical science faculty at the Medical College of Wisconsin and with scientists throughout the Nation, to use ESR to study molecular biology, cancer, organ transplantation, anti-radiation drugs, and other problems.

Dr. Hyde and Center co-director Dr. Harold Swartz, professor of radiology and biochemistry, are cooperating with basic and clinical science faculty at the Medical College of Wisconsin and with scientists throughout the Nation, to use ESR to study molecular biology, cancer, organ transplantation, anti-radiation drugs, and other problems.

Dr. Hyde asserts that the study of living systems with ESR is now in its infancy and that the new resource offers great opportunities for scientists to increase their understanding of the body's biochemical and biophysical processes.

ELECTRON SPIN

(Continued from Page 1)
Commuters Team Up, Queue Up for Carpool Economy, Convenience

By the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 13, the Parking and Traffic Control Section had registered 1,349 carpools at NIH.

Although most of the commuter groups consist of two employees, some owners of vans and station wagons have organized parties of eight to ten riders.

Parking lots 4A, 5A, 20C, 10H, 32A, and 14C are now “sold out,” while spaces assigned for carpools still remain in lots 41A, 31D, MLP-6, 13C, 28A, 30B, 14A, and 38B.

Signs Will Be Posted

The NIH Commuter Club will begin operation Monday, Aug. 30, when signs are posted: NUMBERED SPACES RESERVED FOR CARPOOLS ONLY.

New carpool groups may continue to register in the Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Room B1-C-15, 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.

To register, all members of a group must appear and present their NIH ID cards and state registration for each vehicle.

The Parking Office wishes to express appreciation and congratulations to NIH’ers for their cooperation and participation in organizing the carpools.

Cooperation Brings Success

The continued success of the program depends on continued cooperation and self-policing to avoid violations of the new parking arrangements.

Already, one group returned their carpool registration after it was noted that their “commuting trips” originated from addresses in Bethesda, Md., and Southeast D.C.

Federal regulations state that persons abusing their parking privileges may be banned from campus parking facilities for 6 months.

Employees Invited to Ceremony for Unveiling Of Portrait of Dr. Charles Richard Drew

Mrs. Drew and her daughter, Dr. Jarvis, convey their approval of Dr. Drew’s portrait to the artist, Alfred C. Laoong. Mr. Laoong is in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services.

In this year of our Nation’s Bicentennial, NIH is honoring Dr. Charles Richard Drew and his pioneering “lifesaving” work with the unveiling of his portrait which will be displayed in the Clinical Center. All NIH employees are invited to attend the official unveiling on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10 a.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

A pioneer in blood research, Dr. Drew introduced the use of plasma on the battlefield in World War II, organized the world’s first mass blood bank project, “Blood for Britain,” and established the American Red Cross Blood Bank, serving as its first director.

For the past 23 years, members of the Clinical Center’s Blood Bank Department, indebted to Dr. Drew’s efforts, have made major contributions in blood banking techniques and blood research.

In addition to Dr. Drew’s widow and daughter, Dr. Charlene Jarvis, who is a neurobiologist at the National Institute of Mental Health, several notable friends have been invited to attend the ceremony.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, will welcome the guests, and Dr. Jack White, professor of surgery at Howard University, will speak on Reflections as a hundred carpools each day of the week-long initial registration period. Most groups include only two commuters, but some employees arranged groups as large as 10. - Photos by Tom Joy.