

the



Record

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

May 7, 1974
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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Fink Appointed Assoc. Director, Cancer Control

Dr. Diane J. Fink has been appointed associate director for Cancer Control, National Cancer Institute. Before being named to this post, she headed Cancer Control's Treatment Branch. She had also served as program director for Chemotherapy, Clinical Investigations Branch, Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers.

Joins NCI in 1971

Dr. Fink came to NCI in 1971 from the Veterans Administration Hospital in San Francisco, where, since 1969, she had been chief of the hospital's oncology section. She was also assistant clinical professor of medicine, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco.

Dr. Fink received her B.S. and M.D. degrees from Stanford University in 1957 and 1960. She served her internship and residency in internal medicine at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in San Francisco.

After her residency and post residency training at the VA Hospital in that city, she became staff physician for chemotherapy. Dr. Fink was also executive secretary and principal investigator of the Pacific VA Cancer Chemotherapy Group.



Dr. Fink had served for 6 years as executive secretary and principal investigator of the Pacific VA Cancer Chemotherapy Group.

HEW Sec. Weinberger Announces Results Of Recent High Blood Pressure Surveys

At a press conference held on April 30, HEW Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger and representatives from four other sponsoring organizations signed a proclamation designating May as National High Blood Pressure Month.

The sponsors of High Blood Pressure Month are the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, and the Citizens for the Treatment of High Blood Pressure, Inc.

The purpose of High Blood Pressure Month is to focus national attention on one of the most widespread and dangerous cardiovascular diseases and to stimulate com-

munity activity that will continue after HBP month is over.

An estimated 23 million American adults—one out of every seven—has high blood pressure (hypertension).

Hypertension causes some 60 thousand deaths a year. It is also a major factor increasing susceptibility to coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney failure.

Secretary Weinberger repeatedly underscored the significance of a recent public opinion poll about high blood pressure.

The results of the Harris survey are cause for some concern: the general public has little idea of what normal blood pressure levels are. They have only a vague idea of the potential consequences of the disease.

Only one person in four had any idea of what a normal blood pressure reading for a person of his or her age was, and only one-third of these knew the right numbers.

The poll also indicates that young hypertensive patients take a more cavalier attitude towards hypertension than older patients do.

(See HBP Surveys, Page 7)

'Share a Common Bond,' U.S. Savings Bond Drive Now Underway at NIH

"Share a Common Bond" is the theme of this year's annual Savings Bond Drive, and the intergovernmental campaign—which is already underway—will run through May.

The drive is being closely tied to the Nation's bicentennial celebration.

NIH began its campaign last week with an orientation meeting for Institute coordinators and canvassers on May 1, and the following day nearly 100 employees attended Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger's HEW kickoff meeting.

Last month, Institute coordinators joined other agency employees at a Government-wide ceremony where television star Telly Savalas appeared as a guest.

Dr. Carl Kupfer, Director of the National Eye Institute, is chairman of this year's drive at NIH. Secretary Weinberger is heading the HEW campaign, and Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz is chairman of the Government-wide drive.

Seeking to reach a goal of 55 percent employee participation, canvassers will contact all NIH'ers and remind them that Savings Bonds now pay a higher 6 percent interest and have a shorter 5-year maturity rate.



Dr. Kupfer

Dr. Stetten, Gajdusek Elected NAS Members

The election of two NIH scientists—Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., and Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek—to membership in the National Academy of Sciences was announced by the Academy at its 111th annual meeting.

Dr. Stetten, NIH Deputy Director for Science, and Dr. Gajdusek, chief of the Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, were elected "in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research."

Election to membership in the NAS is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded to an American scientist or engineer.

Dr. Cooper Named HEW Deputy Ass't Sec'y for Health



Dr. Cooper, who holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon General in the PHS Commissioned Corps, has been NHLI Director since 1968.

Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW.

He will serve as principal Deputy to Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Charles C. Edwards.

In one of his last acts as NHLI Director, Dr. Cooper participated in a press conference April 30 in which HEW Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger announced that May has been designated High Blood Pressure month.

Dr. Robert L. Ringler, NHLI deputy director, will serve as Acting Director until a new Director is named.

"Dr. Cooper has achieved an outstanding record as a scientist, and as administrator of our heart research effort at NIH," Mr. Weinberger said.

Will Aid Dr. Edwards

"We are extremely fortunate that he has agreed to work with Dr. Edwards in guiding the development and implementation of health policy and programs which range from basic research to the financing of health care."

Dr. Henry E. Simmons will remain a Deputy Assistant Secretary while serving as Director of

(See DR. COOPER, Page 6)

the  **Record**

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Prof. Zykov entitled this photo "Dr. Seal looking behind the Iron Curtain!"
 —Photos given by Prof. Zykov.

FAES Announces New Chamber Music Series

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will present seven concerts in its 1974-75 Chamber Music Series.

Performances will be given on Sundays at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Because the series was sold out last season, employees are urged to subscribe as soon as possible.

Tickets are sold by subscription only—\$28 for the season, with children under 17 half price.

For information contact the FAES office, Bldg. 10, Room B1-L-101, Ext. 65273. Concert dates are:

Contribution to Biomed. Studies by Amer. Indians Is Theme of Program

Contributions made by American Indians to present-day biomedical research will be the theme of programs sponsored by the NIH Minority Cultural Committee during the week of Monday, May 13, through Friday, May 17. The programs will be held at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

Emanuel C. Moran, administrative officer for Mental Health Programs, Indian Health Service, will talk on *The Relationship of Medicine Men to Present-day Medicine and The Role of Indigenous Paraprofessionals in Mental Health*.

Robert Moore, executive director for the American Indian Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, will also discuss folk medicine and the role of the American Indian in modern medicine. A movie—*Navaho Fight for Survival*—will be shown during the week.

Representatives of organizations concerned with American Indian problems are expected to attend the programs. There will be a question and answer period following each day's presentation.

Oct. 6—Pinchas Zukerman, viola and violin

Oct. 27—Peter Serkin and Chamber Music Ensemble

Nov. 17—Murray Perahia, pianist who appeared in the 1972-73 series.

Dec. 8 — William Parker, a young Washington baritone

Jan. 19—Waverly Consort, Baroque madrigals

Feb. 23—Rudolf Serkin, pianist
 Mar. 9 — Quartetto Italiano.

Safety Tips for NIH



DOES YOUR LABORATORY GLOW?

Laboratory monitoring is necessary whenever radionuclides are used.

The filter paper smear technique can be utilized for ³H, ¹⁴C, or ³⁵S; use smears or survey meters for other radionuclides.

Remember to keep written records of all results.

The Radiation Safety Section solves radiation problems; call Ext. 65774 for information.

Dr. Benjamin Alexander Named President of Chicago State U.

Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander, Division of Research Resources, has been appointed president of Chicago State University, effective July 1.



The possibility of collaborative studies on influenza was discussed at a recent meeting in the USSR attended by Soviet and U.S. scientists. The U.S. scientists included Dr. John R. Seal, NIAID's scientific director. They plan to study a Soviet computer model system used to predict timing and severity of flu outbreaks and the Soviet researchers' work with live virus vaccines, and live oral influenza vaccine for children that is used in Moscow and Leningrad. The preliminary memorandum of agreement on research in subjects pertaining to the disease is signed by Prof. M. P. Zykov (l), director, All-Union Research Insti-



tute for Influenza in Leningrad—the leading flu research lab in the USSR—and Dr. William S. Jordan Jr., (seated) who heads the U.S. group. Dr. Jordan is dean, University of Kentucky School of Medicine. The signing took place in the Palace of Scientists, Leningrad. Right: The U.S. investigators and their translators visit the All-Union Research Institute for Influenza (l to r): Dr. Frank Sloan; Dr. Vichniakov, All-Union Research Institute; Dr. Bernard Easterday; Lubja Sysoeva, an interpreter; Dr. Edwin Kilbourne; Dr. Michael Gregg; Dr. Jordan; Dr. Seal; Dr. Walter Dowdle; Prof. Zykov, and Dr. Frank Ennis.

Dr. G. H. Pacheco Dies; Former NIAID Zoologist

Dr. Guillermo Hans Pacheco, 43, a former zoologist in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently died of leukemia.

Dr. Pacheco, considered one of the most promising young American investigators in the field of parasitology, was sought as a consultant by physicians around the country.

A native of Chicago, Ill., he graduated from Ohio State University and received his M.S. and Ph.D. from Tulane University.

Conducted Research in Singapore

Upon graduation, Dr. Pacheco conducted research in Singapore, Malaysia, as a research associate with Tulane University. There he acquired firsthand knowledge and a lifelong interest in the relationship between parasitism and human disease.

In 1963 he joined Tulane as an instructor in parasitology.

Dr. Pacheco came to NIAID in 1965 where he pursued his interest in filariasis, a parasitic worm infection found in the warmer regions of the world.

He was interested in many aspects of the disease including the action of drugs used to treat it and, several years ago, was instrumental in establishing a Department of the Air Force research study on the use of drugs in the control of filariasis in sentry dogs.

Dr. Pacheco retired in January



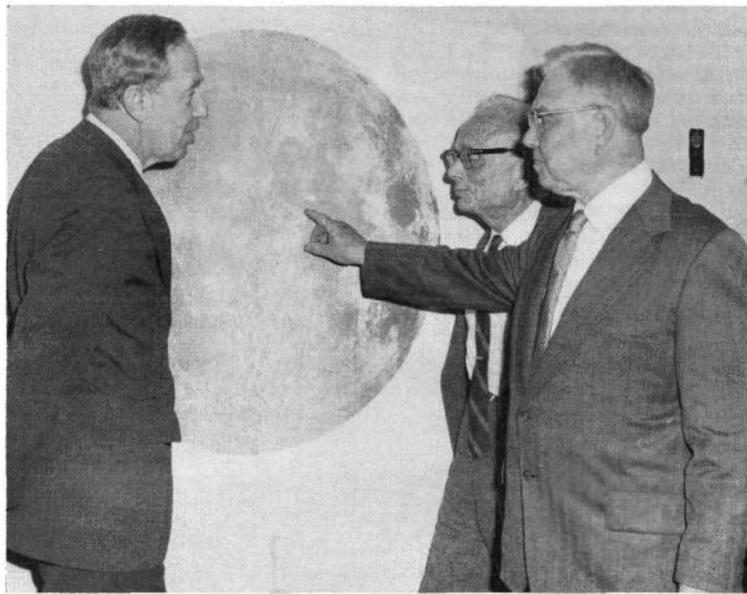
Dr. Guillermo Hans Pacheco

because of ill health.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy, of the home address, 5508 Charlote Road, Bethesda; two children, Christine and Guillermo, of Garrett Park; his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Guillermo Pacheco of La Paz, Bolivia; and two sisters, Ann Marie Bresna of Stanford, Calif., and Ethel Pacheco of Washington, D.C.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to a memorial fund in his name at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118.

A Moon Crater Bears Honorable Name Of Brackett—Dr. F. S.—Our Own Scientist



Dr. Brackett points out the location of his "namesake" to NIH Director Dr. Robert S. Stone (l) and Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science. The researcher shares the honor of having a moon crater named after him with Huxley, Darwin, Freud, and other famous scientists.

By Pat Gorman

A yellowed citation, a plaque packed away in a box, a tarnished medal—all are faded symbols of meritorious achievement at some point in the recipient's life.

There is another type of honor, however, which endures indefinitely—and that honor was recently given to Dr. Frederick S. Brackett, a physicist at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. A crater on the moon now bears his name.

Dr. Brackett is among 43 noted scientists whose names were selected last year by the International Astronomical Union to label craters on the moon's near side.

Dr. Brackett, recognized internationally for his work in the field of spectroscopy, is particularly well known for his 1922 discovery of a series of hydrogen lines in the infrared spectrum called the "Brackett Series."

His 1928 publication, *Characteristic Differentiations in the Spectra of Saturated Hydrocarbons*, laid the groundwork for much important academic and industrial use of infrared spectra in the determina-

tion of molecular structure.

Dr. Brackett shares the honor of lunar nomenclature with such notables as Sigmund Freud, Sir Frederick Banting, the discoverer of insulin, and Thomas Huxley and his fellow evolutionists Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace.

A newly adopted IAU policy now permits the assignment of names, not only of scientists, but also of writers, painters, composers and other contributors to culture and knowledge.

Dr. Brackett joined NIH in 1936 as director of biophysics research and consultant on biophysics in cancer. Since his retirement in 1961, he has served as a consultant to the NIAMDD Laboratory of Chemical Physics.

During his tenure at the Institute, he was chief of the former Section on Photobiology in the Laboratory of Physical Biology. There, he encouraged the introduction of advanced computer technology to NIH in the late 1950s by designing and interfacing the first computers with instruments.

Dr. Brackett is known for his skills in the design of optical equipment. During World War II he developed vision and fire control equipment for combat vehicles for which he received the Legion of Merit award.

On April 4, friends and colleagues congratulated Dr. Brackett at a party held in his honor.

Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita Given Proctor Award

Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, chief of the Laboratory of Vision Research, National Eye Institute, recently received the Francis I. Proctor Award from the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology at its annual meeting in Sarasota, Fla.

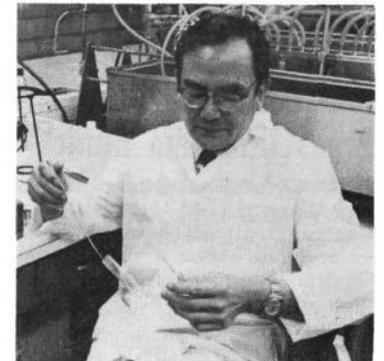
The Proctor Award, a gold medal, is given each year at the ARVO meeting to a senior investigator in recognition of a major contribution to ophthalmology.

ARVO is the Nation's leading organization of basic and clinical scientists engaged in research on the visual system and its disorders.

Dr. Kinoshita is one of the few non-ophthalmologists to receive this award. His Proctor Award lecture, *Mechanisms Initiating Cataract Formation*, was introduced by NEI Director, Dr. Carl Kupfer.

Dr. Kinoshita discussed his ongoing research in the biochemistry of cataract.

During the last 13 years, his work—first at the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology of Harvard University and now at NEI—has led to major advances in under-



Dr. Kinoshita demonstrates his tissue culture procedure for studying the development of cataract in human and animal lenses.

standing the cause and delaying the formation of the sugar cataract, which may occur in diabetes.

Dr. Kinoshita's research is also providing insight into how the cataract associated with aging develops.

Federal Women's Program

For the second year in succession, women received nearly two-thirds of the promotions for full-time GS employees at NIH, according to a Federal Women's Program analysis of 1973 employment figures.

Eighty-seven percent of the promotions went to women in grades GS 9 or below.

The analysis showed that, as grade levels rise, the proportion of promotions for women decreases sharply.

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow

Last week NIAMDD's altitude chamber—housed in a wooden "temporary" building adjacent to Bldg. 2—was bulldozed into oblivion after 32 years of active service.

The altitude chamber was a vital part of NIH's contribution to the war effort during 1942-45. Flight conditions were simulated within the chamber and the physiological effects of high altitude and increased air pressure on pilots and their equipment were studied.

The building also contained a set of refrigerated rooms where aviation materials and human sub-

jects were exposed to conditions of extreme cold—necessary research, since aircraft of the period were not pressurized.

In later years, work conducted in the altitude chamber focused on such areas as cardiovascular and kidney physiology, and respiratory flow rates. These basic studies continued right up until last month.

A smaller altitude chamber—located in NIAMDD's Laboratory of Chemical Physics—will continue to aid research into the physiological effects of different pressure conditions.



The altitude chamber is rolled into position in 1942.



... going ...



... going ...



gone!

NCI Divisions Establish Breast Problem Clinic

The Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis and the Division of Cancer Treatment have established a Breast Problem Clinic in the Clinical Center. Both divisions are part of the National Cancer Institute.

Physicians may refer patients with questionable mammograms, breast lumps, or nipple discharge to the Breast Problem Clinic studies. For referrals, call Dr. Douglas C. Tormey, Medical Breast Cancer Service, 496-1547, or Dr. Ernest V. de Moss, Breast Oncology Section, 496-2031.

Investigation of non-cancerous, benign breast diseases in relation to cancer is an important area of the clinic's research directed toward improved methods for diagnosing early breast cancer.

Testing Is Extensive

Diagnostic procedures include complete physical examination, thorough X-ray evaluation, radioisotope scans, and blood/urine tests.

For some diagnoses, the patient may be accepted into the Breast Tumor Services in the CC.

The clinic, staffed by members of the Medical Breast Cancer Service and the Surgery Branch of NCI, is held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the North Clinic. All CC diagnostic facilities are available to patients.

Inpatient Care Given at Outpatient Convenience

Two psoriasis day care centers supported by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases have recently opened to provide inpatient care at outpatient convenience.

The new centers, at Stanford and the University of California, San Francisco, offer intensive hospital-type care during the day for psoriasis treatment without patients having to remain overnight.

The majority of psoriasis victims do not require hospitalization. However, the 5 to 10 percent who

do may stay in the hospital on the average of 2 to 4 weeks, according to Dr. Eugene Farber, Stanford day care center director.

Dr. David L. Cram, director of the UCSF center, believes that the day care center concept can reduce the cost of hospital treatment by as much as 50 percent.

It is possible that these first two centers will serve as models for low-cost, high-quality care for psoriasis patients in other hospitals where outpatient facilities are available.



Dr. Cram (seated, l) and his associates, Dr. M. B. Sulzberger (l), nurse Marie Cram, and Dr. William Epstein (r), meet in the "home-like" atmosphere of the UCSF psoriasis day care center. They feel that the atmosphere tends to create a positive mental attitude in the patients.

Deadline for Management Intern Program—May 31

Recruitment for the NIH Management Intern Program will continue until May 31 (see *the NIH Record*, March 26). Applications may be sent to the Career Development Branch, Room B2C15, Bldg. 31.

The program is designed to develop potential managers through on-the-job training and courses in management and public administration. Successful graduates are eligible for permanent assignments at GS 9 and GS 11 levels.

To apply, NIH'ers must have a full-time, permanent position in grades 7, 8, or 9. Other requirements are 4 years of responsible non-clerical experience or a bachelor's degree and one year of responsible nonclerical experience or a combination of college and non-clerical experience.

FSEE Is Prerequisite

It is also necessary to have taken the Federal Service Entrance Examination.

Arrangements to take this examination on May 14 may be made through the employee's personnel office.

When applying, submit a standard form 171, FSEE score, and statements on both one's outside activities and interest in the MI program.

For additional information, call Ext. 66211.

Husband-Wife Research Team Wins Pap Award

Dr. Ingegerd Hellstrom, professor of microbiology, and Dr. Karl Erik Hellstrom, professor of pathology—both National Cancer Institute grantees—have been awarded the Papanicolaou Award for 1973 for their outstanding contribution in cancer research at the University of Washington School of Medicine.

The Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute in Miami selected the husband-wife team because of their research on the ability of the body to recognize its own cancer cells as foreign and mount its immune reaction against this.

The two investigators, who came to the University of Washington in 1966 from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, are studying why the body's immune reaction is not more efficient.

Pros, Cons of 1975 Car Converters Debated

The verdict on the health effects of the use of catalytic converters to clean automobile exhausts may be several years away, reported participants in a 3-day conference, April 17-19, in Durham, N.C.

The conference was the first in a series of symposia on Health Consequences of Emission Controls sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the Environmental Protection Agency's National Environmental Research Center.

Side Effects Studied

Conferees at the second symposium on May 14-15 will explore the "side effects" of Biometeorological Consequences of Environmental Controls, and suggest ways in which these effects can be minimized.

Catalytic converters will be installed in 1975 model cars and should remove most of the harmful carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides from exhaust fumes.

At the same time, these devices increase sulfuric acid mists and sulfates in the environment and thus pose another potential health problem. Most gasolines contain sulfur. And when gas with sulfur goes through a catalytic converter it produces a sulfuric acid mist.

Emissions from various sulfur compounds represent an important health problem, reported Dr. J. F. Finklea, NERC Director.

High sulfate concentrations already exist in many urban areas. When sulfate emissions from automobiles are added to these concentrations, this is likely to increase the severity of asthmatic attacks and to heighten respiratory problems among those with heart and lung disorders and in the elderly.

Key ingredients in the converters are the heavy metals, platinum

Dr. Kennedy Given 'A' Award For Fostering FWP Ideals

Last Wednesday (May 1), Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., NIH Associate Director for Program Planning and Evaluation, received HEW's second annual "A" Award for supervisors who have fostered the objectives of the Federal Women's Program.

The award is given for furthering the same employment opportunities for women as there are for men. Dr. Kennedy, whose name was submitted by 20 employees in his office, was selected from 84 nominations.

The award was presented to Dr. Kennedy by Stuart H. Clarke, acting assistant secretary for administration and management, HEW, at ceremonies in the Snow Room.

and palladium, which can also have deleterious health effects. However, the extent and severity of these effects are not yet known.

Nevertheless, said Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, the decision to use the catalytic converter "appears, at the moment, to be a good health trade-off."

"We're eliminating three dangerous compounds from the air, even though we're adding sulfates. At present, we do not have enough data to pinpoint the extent of the problem from the use of the converters."

Conference proceedings will be published in the NIEHS journal, *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Information on subscriptions can be obtained from the Managing Editor of the journal, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709.



Dr. Rall (l) and John Moran, Director of the Fuel and Fuel Additives Research Program at NERC, look over an emission control device to be installed on 1975 automobiles.

Adults May Require as Much Calcium As Children to Achieve Positive Balance

Adults may need to consume as much calcium as children, according to Dr. Herta Spencer, speaking at the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology meeting on April 12.

Dr. Spencer conducted her research on calcium requirements at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Hines, Ill., in collaboration with Lois Kramer, a research dietitian, Clemon Norris, R.N., and Dace Osis, a senior laboratory technician.

Her studies on calcium—a vital element for many cell functions and for forming and maintaining healthy bone and teeth—were supported in part by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Spencer described metabolic studies which showed that a level of 1200 mg of calcium per day (the amount in a balanced diet including 3 glasses of milk) is most desirable.

Although a daily intake of 800 mg of calcium was sufficient for most people studied, some patients receiving that level had a negative calcium balance—that is, they excreted more calcium in the urine and in the stools than they were consuming.

Calcium Depots Depleted

When the body receives too little calcium, the element will be removed from its storage depots in the bones to maintain normal blood levels.

Years of chronic calcium depletion can lead to osteoporosis, a condition in which the vertebrae and long bones become porous and fragile. The condition is common, especially in women after menopause and is encountered in males with chronic alcoholism.

Dr. Spencer found that all patients tested, including those with

osteoporosis, achieved positive balances when their calcium intake was raised to 1200 mg per day.

Calcium retention was higher in patients receiving milk or calcium gluconate and phosphorus (glycerophosphate) than in those taking calcium tablets alone.

Phosphorus, which is also in milk, decreases the loss of calcium in urine, Dr. Spencer reports.



Gloria Steinem and Jane Galvin-Lewis look over their notes before speaking at a meeting on April 16 for NIH employees in the Masur Auditorium. Their topic was *Feminism: Black and White*. The meeting was sponsored by the Federal Women's Program.

USDA Graduate School Offers Popular Courses For Summer Enjoyment

The Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture suggests three ways to increase enjoyment of summer months—taking a class in any of the 3-, 6-, or 10-week courses it is offering.

Some new courses are: *Earning More Money and Managing It Better*; *The Congressional System*; *Indian Sub-Continent: India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Western Europe for Travelers*.

Also, *Issues of National Concern*; *Memory Training and Creativity*; *Plants in the Home*; *Plants for Outdoor Gardens*, and *Significant Books of the 20th Century*.

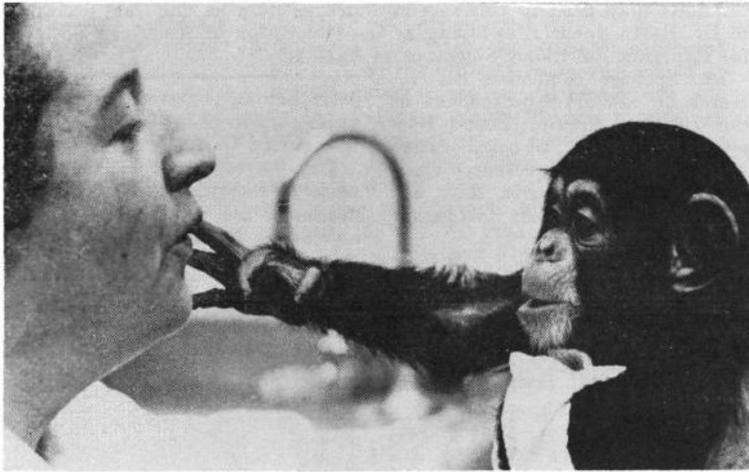
Newswriting Course Offered

There is a Practical Nutrition Course of interest to the layman as well as the professional, and two other popular courses, *News-writing and Photography*, are scheduled for this summer.

For more information and a copy of the summer schedule—available by May 10—call the Graduate School, USDA, at 447-4419.

Registration by mail continues until May 24. In person registration is June 7-14. Classes begin June 15.

Dottie Salter Mothers, Feeds, Diapers Monkeys Growing Up at Delta Center



A typical day for Mrs. Salter includes playing with her chimps . . .

Dottie Salter has been diapering, feeding, and mothering little chimpanzees since 1963. She heads the nursery at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Covington, La., supported by the Division of Research Resources.

Under her care are chimps and monkeys who were purchased as infants or rejected by their mothers. The animal spends one year in her special care before being moved to the medical research center.

Mrs. Salter works under a flexible schedule, depending on the chimp's age. Newborn animals require feeding 7 times a day for the first 30 days.

For the next 20 days, the animal technician feeds her charges 4 times daily, then reduces feedings to 3 times, and finally to twice a day.

The infant primate's diet consists of milk, liquid baby formula, fresh fruit, and monkey chow.

Each time they are fed, Mrs. Salter changes the chimps' diapers. "They're absolutely no trouble," she remarked. "Just feed and diaper them, and put them in their cage."

She claims that each animal is a rugged individualist, and that she has a feeling of loss each time one is transferred to the adult chimp building.

"But there's always another one coming along," she added.



. . . changing diapers, . . .



. . . feeding, . . .



. . . and giving lots of love.

Photos by T. F. McNease

DR. COOPER

(Continued from Page 1)

the Office of Professional Standards Review in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

He will continue as the Department's chief advisor on all matters related to quality health care as it affects hospitals, nursing homes, and the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Dr. Simmons has been Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health since June 1973, and became OPSR Director on Jan. 4, 1974.

Dr. Edwards said "the new assignments reflect the increased responsibilities being placed upon the Department and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health to coordinate Federal efforts in research, in improvement of the health care delivery system, and in development and implementation of a comprehensive health insurance plan."

Dr. Cooper received his B.S. degree from Georgetown University College of Arts and Sciences in 1949, his M.D. degree from St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1954, and his Ph.D. in physiology from St. Louis University Graduate School in 1956.

Joins NHLI in 1967

After a variety of residency and teaching positions, he became professor of surgery at St. Louis University in 1964. In 1967 he joined the NHLI as associate director for the Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program. The next year he became Institute Director.

Dr. Cooper has conducted extensive clinical and basic research on the physiology of the heart and vascular system and the effects of drugs and surgery on this system. His most significant work has been directed toward gaining a fuller understanding of how the heart's nervous system works.

Also, he was among the first to conduct fundamental studies on the physiologic problems involved in heart transplantation.

Dr. Cooper—a member of many professional societies—is serving as vice president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation and as a trustee of the American College of Cardiology.

Awards Noted

He has served on the editorial boards of several scientific journals, and is on the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, which provides training for NIH research personnel.

Dr. Cooper has received numerous awards and lectureships, among them the Sixteenth Honorary Lecture Award of the Albany Medical College, the Gold Heart Award of the American Heart Association, and the HEW Superior Service Award.

Perk up
your future.



Take stock in America.
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds.

CSC Tells Key Features Of Annual Leave Law For Gov't Employees

Key features of the new annual leave law, approved by the President on Dec. 14, 1973, have been summarized by the U.S. Civil Service Commission:

- Newly hired employees, who previously could not use annual leave until their 4th month of work, may now use any leave earned during their first 90 days of employment.

- The previous limit on the number of days of annual leave for which an employee may receive cash payment when leaving Government has been removed.

- Employees may now be paid for all annual leave to their credit at the time of separation.

Previously, an employee could carry no more annual leave from one leave year into another than his or her annual ceiling—normally 30 days.

- The new law provides that previously scheduled leave which was lost because of the press of work or unexpected illness can be carried over—in a separate leave account.

- An employee who has lost annual leave through administrative error may have that leave recredited to a special account.

Those who lost leave through administrative error but who were separated before the new law was passed may receive cash payment for the lost leave by filing a claim within 3 years with the agency for which they last worked. This provision of the new law is retroactive to June 1960.

- Employees who were considered missing or were prisoners of war after January 1965, and who forfeited annual leave because of the circumstances, may have their leave restored for use after they return to active duty, or they may elect lump sum payment.

HPB SURVEYS

(Continued from Page 1)

The younger patients are more intolerant of the side effects of drug therapy and are more likely to discontinue treatment.

This obviously is a dangerous thing to do, since the earlier HBP is detected and treated, the better are the prospects for averting or indefinitely delaying its cardiovascular consequences.

Another Harris survey finding pointed out that patient adherence to reducing diets, low-salt diets, and other measures often used in treating HBP was not nearly so good as was adherence to drug therapy.

An interesting and somewhat disturbing finding was that most hypertensive subjects were convinced that they could tell when their blood pressure was high without actually having it measured.

It seems likely that many of these patients take their medications only sporadically, whenever "symptoms" like dizziness, headaches, and nervousness "act up."

Other Results Explained

(Since HBP seldom produces any clearcut symptoms—even when it is well advanced—taking medication irregularly is simply courting trouble.)

Secretary Weinberger went on to relate the results of a second survey which indicated *the higher your blood pressure, the more you pay for insurance.*

Premiums rise right along with your blood pressure until—if your blood pressure is very high—you cannot buy insurance at any price.

Secretary Weinberger emphasized that this pricing process is *reversible* to some extent.

Many insurance companies will reduce premium costs to patients who keep their blood pressure under good control over prolonged periods.

If HBP patients stick with a doctor-prescribed regimen, get their blood pressure down and steady, and request a re-rating after 1 or 2 years, premiums may also come down.

Loan Referral System Utilized By British Library and NLM

Last October the National Library of Medicine began an experimental interlibrary loan referral system with the British Library Lending Division in Yorkshire, England.

The BLLD, like NLM, is a library for libraries. In 1957 it began collecting material that originally included all fields of science and technology but which was subsequently extended to the social sciences.

Requests which cannot be filled on the regional level, and which are not readily available at NLM, may be referred.

Is 35 Years in the U.S. Army Enough? —General William Harris Didn't Think So

Serving 35 years with any organization would be enough for most people to call it quits. Not so for Gen. William Harris—following his stint with the U.S. Army and 3 years R & R, he embarked on a second career with NIH in 1968.

General Harris initially came aboard as chief of the Protection and Parking Branch, Office of Administrative Services. In this capacity, he helped conceive, develop, administer, and enforce the program for traffic control and parking requirements now in operation here.

On April 26, he retired again—



At his retirement party, Gen. and Mrs. Harris slice the cake.

this time as program planning officer for OAS's Protection and Safety Management Branch. While PPO, General Harris provided guidance and outlined procedures for implementation of the NIH protection program and served as liaison with legal and security counterparts in Government and private industry.

His Federal career began with the U.S. Military Academy in 1926. He subsequently saw action in World War II and the Korean conflict, as well as serving in

many colorful places: Panama, Brazil, India, China, France, and various U.S. posts.

He received the Legion of Merit for his accomplishments in his last assignment as director of personnel and training, U.S. Army Materiel Command.

However, out of all the various honors he has received, General Harris' favorite award was bestowed on him by Pope Pius XII. The Pope gave him the *Bene meriti* (meaning "well deserved") for work in religious education involving troopers and children.

Among his accomplishments here, he is credited with inaugurating and implementing the training program which has become an integral part of each NIH Special Policeman's background.

Also, General Harris conceived and developed plans for new projects in protection including the introduction of closed circuit television on the campus.

Twice during his NIH career he was cited for outstanding achievement. The second citation read, in part, "Mr. Harris' dedication to the integrity of the law-enforcement program . . . his unique understanding of the problems connected with providing security . . . his keen analytical ability . . . have rendered him invaluable" to NIH.

At the retirement party given for him by his colleagues, co-workers, and friends, General Harris was inducted as an honorary PFC in the NIH Guard Force, and was presented with a "red" parking sticker—mounted on a plaque to keep him from using it.

General Harris' retirement plans include "studying, reading, and writing—things I was unable to do during my career."



Following a total of 45 years' Federal service, General Harris still has a smile on his last day.

NIGMS Resumes Support For MARC Program

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences has resumed support for research training under the Minority Access to Research Careers Program through the current fiscal year.

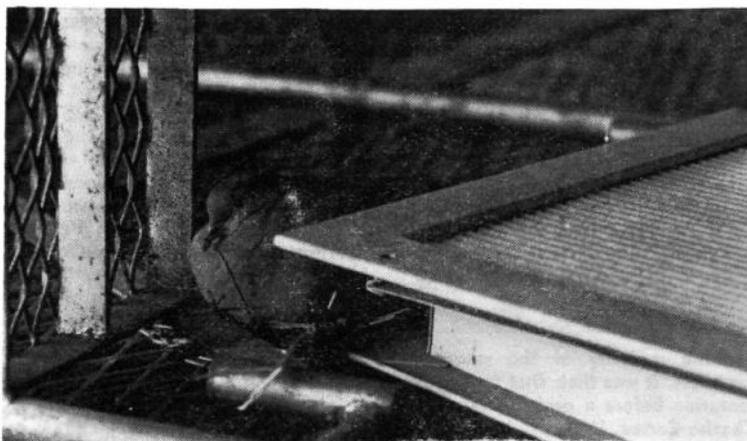
The MARC Program provides special fellowships for biomedical research and teaching in 4-year colleges and universities with predominantly ethnic minority students.

There are three types of MARC awards—faculty fellowships, visiting scientist fellowships, and a limited number of training grants leading to a Ph.D. degree in minority institutions.

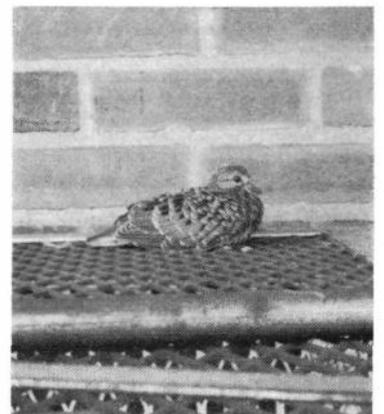
Announcement Mailed

Elward Bynum, director of the program, said that an announcement on the resumption of MARC support was mailed early last month to 130 eligible institutions.

As a result, more than 150 requests for application forms were received. The forms are expected to be completed and submitted to the program by the May 17 review deadline.



A dove found peace on top of an oxygen tank cage near the Bldg. 13 loading dock. Sometimes accompanied by her mate, she nested there for over 2 weeks—and refused to budge when oxygen tanks were changed.



HAPPY DAYS—One of two chicks hatched by momma dove still sits near the nest—the other has already flown away.

Minority Groups Hear Dr. Malone Stress Opportunities for Careers in Research



Dr. Malone (l) meets with students and Dr. Ann A. Kaufman, OD Research Grants officer (r), to discuss the reports presented by both the HEW investigators and the neophyte undergraduate researchers. The students are Elizabeth Rodriguez, Catholic University of Puerto Rico, and Leon Richard, Xavier University of Louisiana.

The unique opportunity in biomedical research for young people from ethnic minority groups was stressed by Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, at a 3-day meeting of the Second Annual Xavier-MBS Biomedical Symposium held recently in New Orleans.

"Career opportunities in science are far more accessible to minority groups today than ever before,"



Walter Hammond, a senior at Xavier, further illustrates his research with a chalk-talk. His paper was entitled *Estimation of the Levels of Catecholamines in Various Regions of the Central Nervous System of the Mouse*.

Dr. Malone told over 500 undergraduate research students and faculty scientists at the beginning of the symposium which was co-sponsored by Xavier University of Louisiana and the Division of Research Resources through their Minority Biomedical Support program.

In his address, Dr. Malone emphasized the importance of formal training for a career in biomedical science.

"In the past, minority scientists had to rely on creativity and self direction to achieve professional recognition," he said.

"But today that is not enough.

Creativity and motivation must be combined with formal education, the ability to create new experiments, and the ability to be productive within one's peer group," Dr. Malone further stated.

Approximately 110 science papers were delivered by undergraduate researchers. In addition, 55 other biomedical research projects were reported on by faculty health science investigators.

The subjects ranged from studies in leukemia treatment by bone marrow therapy to analyses of lead levels in the teeth of children and adults living in a Chicano population.

"The majority of the papers by undergraduates were presented as initial efforts before peer groups," said Dr. Joyce H. Corrington, Xavier MBS program director who co-



For the majority of the young researchers, it was their first formal presentation before a professional group. Charles Cortez, United Colleges of San Antonio, reads his paper entitled *The Effects of Lithium Chloride on Regional Concentrations of Rat Brain Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate*.

Heavy Metals in Environment To Be Discussed at Duke U.

The second Research Triangle conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment is being held at Duke University in Durham, N.C., on May 9-10. The first was held March 8-9, 1973.

The conference is co-sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the university's Department of Chemistry.

Papers will be presented on trace metals in the marine environment and in the agricultural ecosystem as well as on the analysis, biochemistry, and toxicology of trace metals.

The meeting abstracts will be published in a future issue of the NIEHS journal, *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

ordinated the symposium.

"Some of the papers given were remarkable. The idea behind these first-time efforts is to get them oriented in the method of presentation of their work before professional groups.

"The symposium is also providing an annual forum by grantees of the Minority Biomedical Support program to share research work."

Seventy-three institutions throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico were represented. Forty-two of these are MBS-grant supported.

Officials from NIH and other HEW components spoke at the meetings and in workshops.

DRR researchers who participated included Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander, acting chief, General Research Support Branch; Dr. Ciriaco Q. Gonzales, GRSB health science administrator; Dr. Charles McPherson, chief, Animal Resources Branch; Dr. William F. Raub, chief, Biotechnology Resources Branch, and Dr. Emmett G. Cooper, General Clinical Research Centers Branch.

Other NIH speakers were Edward Bynum, chief, Office of Program Analysis, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Dr. Jay Moskowitz, Division of Lung Diseases, National Heart and Lung Institute.

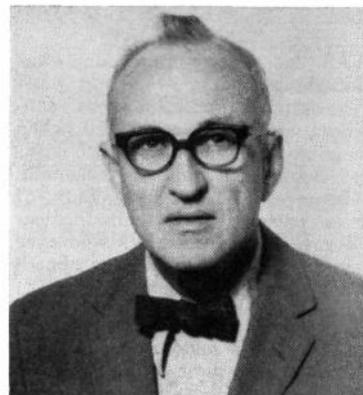
Dr. Geraldine Woods, GRS program advisory committee member, headed a panel discussion on research resources. Dr. Woods is a consultant to the MARC program of NIGMS. Dr. Robert G. Page, a committee member, also spoke during this session. Dr. Page is a member of the faculty at the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo.

The Health Resources Administration speakers were Dr. Kinzo Yamamoto, Office of Health Resources Opportunity, and Dr. William E. Bennett, Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Resources Development.

Dr. Elvin A. Kabat, Prof. of Microbiology, Is a Fogarty Scholar

Dr. Elvin A. Kabat, professor of microbiology at Columbia University, is at NIH as a Fogarty Scholar. He will be here—at Stone House with Mrs. Kabat—through next April.

Dr. Kabat, a member of the Expert Advisory Committee on Immunology, WHO, is known for his immunochemical research. His most recent studies involve the mechanisms of immune reactions,



Dr. Kabat spent a year in Sweden as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow. Later, he joined the faculty of Cornell Medical School.

antibody purification, and the physical chemistry of antibodies.

Before joining the faculty at Columbia University where he had received his Ph.D., Dr. Kabat spent a year as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the Institute of Physical Chemistry in Uppsala, Sweden, and 3 years as a faculty member of Cornell Medical School. In 1952 he returned to Columbia.

During his stay on the campus, Dr. Kabat will revise a textbook on *Structural Concepts in Immunology and Immunochemistry* and work with NIH researchers. He will also take part in conducting seminars.

This afternoon (Tuesday, May 7), Dr. Kabat will present a lecture entitled *How do Proteins Know How to Fold*. His talk, which is open to NIH'ers, will be given at 3 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Employees With Sickle Cell Trait Asked to Donate Blood

NIH employees with sickle cell trait are asked to donate blood to further research on sickle cell anemia. This study is taking place in the Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIAMDD.

Donors will be compensated. For further information, call Dr. Alan Schechter, Ext. 62758.