

the



Record

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

May 6, 1975
Vol. XXVII, No. 9

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Take Stock in America! Buy U.S. Savings Bonds; Campaign in Full Swing

"Take Stock in America, and in Your Future . . . It's Worth Saving For!"

With these words, Federal employees are being asked to join the Federal Savings Plan for civilians or the Military Bond Allotment Plan for service men and women.

The 1975 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign at NIH started April 29 and will continue through June 5.

Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, Acting Director of NIH and campaign chairman, has sent a special message to all NIH employees urging them to buy bonds.

Show Confidence

He suggests that "we at NIH can demonstrate . . . that we . . . do have confidence in our Nation and in the stability of its economic and fiscal systems."

In addition, Dr. Lamont-Havers noted that "as a community of investors in the scientific enterprise . . . we are not only committed to excel in our mission in biomedical research, but also to advance other worthwhile causes, such as this Bond Campaign, in order to strengthen . . .

(See U.S. BONDS, Page 8)

2 NIH'ers, Drs. Brady and Rowe, Elected To Famed National Academy of Sciences

Two NIH scientists are among the 84 new members who were elected to the National Academy of Sciences at its 112th annual meeting. The new members were elected for their continuing achievements in original research.

The NIH'ers named to the Academy are Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, Jr., National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Dr. Brady is chief of the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch. Dr. Rowe heads the Laboratory of Viral Diseases.

Accomplishments Noted

Dr. Brady, who is noted for his research in lipid storage diseases, has been at NIH since 1954. Twice in less than a year, he and his associates have been able to reverse the course of a hereditary metabolic disorder. The first time, two patients with Fabry's disease were injected with the enzyme that is missing in that disorder.

This past November, Dr. Brady and his colleagues used enzyme replacement therapy in two patients with Gaucher's disease. In their years of work on Gaucher's, Fabry's, Tay-Sachs, and other lipid storage diseases, Dr. Brady and his team have also developed tests

Dr. T. Cooper Nominated Asst. Sec'y for Health

Dr. Theodore Cooper, HEW Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, has been nominated to the office of Assistant Secretary for Health. His nomination will go before the Senate for confirmation.

Dr. Cooper was formerly Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute. In the spring of 1974, he left NIH to accept the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health.

Dr. Cooper joined NHLI in 1967 as associate director for the Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program—the following year he was named Institute Director.

Last September, he was elected to the Institute of Medicine, a component of the National Academy of Sciences.

to identify affected individuals and carriers.

Dr. Brady has been honored several times for his investigations. In April 1974 he was one of three NIH members to receive the DHEW Distinguished Service Award. He was cited for ". . . his unique contribution to mankind by finding underlying causes and preventives of ten tragic, inherited neurological, enzyme-deficiency disorders called sphingolipidoses and for pursuing cures."

A year earlier Dr. Brady was given the Gairdner Foundation Award—Canada's highest awards for achievement in medical science. He was honored "for his work on the enzymology of complex lipids (organic fats) and his contributions to the management of lipid storage diseases."

In 1970 Dr. Brady delivered the G. Burroughs Mider Lecture entitled The Genetic Mismanagement of Complex Lipids.

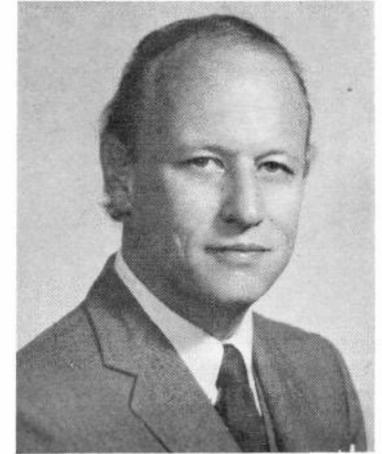
Dr. Rowe has been an active contributor to virology research

(See NAS ELECTION, Page 8)

Donald Fredrickson Nominated to Be Director of NIH

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, President of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, has been nominated to be the Director of NIH. On April 21 the President submitted his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Before joining the Institute of Medicine in 1974, Dr. Fredrickson had been with NIH for 21 years. He came to the then National



Dr. Fredrickson, who came to NIH in 1953, is known as a bench scientist. His research on arteriosclerosis is studied by investigators in all parts of the world.

Heart Institute (later, the National Heart and Lung Institute) in 1953 as a clinical associate. During his years on the campus, Dr. Fredrickson was known as a bench scientist despite his having held the Institute's Directorship and other top administrative posts.

Is Administrator, Researcher

In 1961, Dr. Fredrickson was appointed clinical director of NHLI. Along with his administrative duties, he also carried out his research studies on lipid metabolism transport and on hyperlipidoses.

In 1966, he was appointed NHI Director. He also remained chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Diseases and continued with his

(See FREDRICKSON, Page 7)



Dr. Lamont-Havers ushers in the NIH bond drive as he signs the first payroll deduction form. Others waiting to sign up are (l to r): Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, NIGMS Director; Betty McDonald and Dr. Shakhshiri, NINCDS, who are coordinating the Campaign; Dr. Tower; Dr. Jerome Green, Director, Division of Extramural Affairs, NHLI; Dr. Dorland Davis, NIAID Director, and Dr. Seymour Kreshover, NIDR Director.



Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Editorial Operations Branch, Division of Public Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures are available on request. The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NIH Record Office Bldg. 31, Rm. 2B-03. Phone 49-62125

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A. Robert Polcari has been named executive secretary of the Grants Associates Program. Mr. Polcari, a PHS commissioned officer, is on the faculty of Federal City College, and is also a panel member of the CSC Board of Examiners.

Raymond Jackson, EEO Officer, Discusses Program With NIH'ers

The EEO Office has announced that Raymond J. Jackson, NIH EEO Officer, will meet with employees on the campus and in other buildings to discuss the progress of the EEO programs and to talk about further plans.

The noon meetings—designated “brown bag seminars”—will also give employees an opportunity to discuss their own problems relating to EEO.

Mr. Jackson will hold the seminars in the Westwood, Landow, and Federal Bldgs. and in Poolesville.

For further information on the times and places of the meetings call the EEO Office, Ext. 66301.

Professionals' Workshop On Nutrition Is May 10

A workshop on Nutrition in the Life Cycle will be given for doctors and professional health personnel in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, on Saturday, May 10, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Topics will include prenatal, pediatric, and adolescent nutrition, nutrition and coronary disease, dietary fiber, trace element nutrition, and nutrition and aging.

Dr. John Bieri, chief, Nutritional Biochemistry Section, NIAMDD, and Dr. Charles H. Barrows, assistant to the director, Gerontology Research Center, NICHD, will be among the speakers.

The workshop is sponsored by the Montgomery County Medical Society and the Montgomery County Health Department, which have applied for continuing medical education credit from the Maryland Academy of Family Physicians.

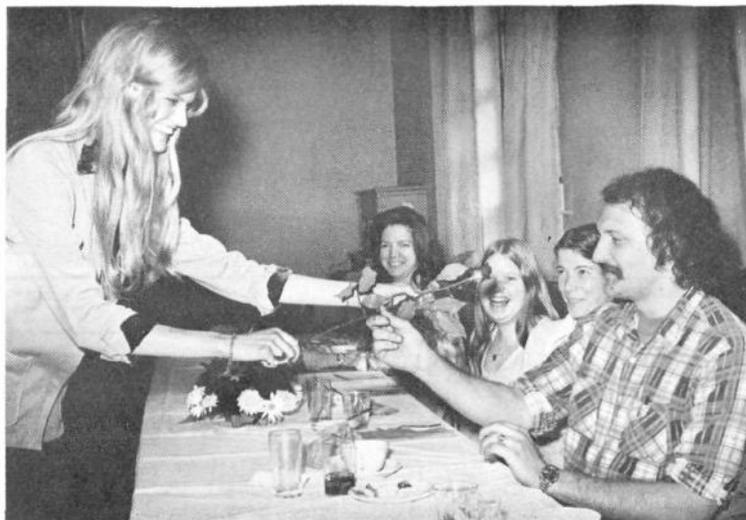
Reservations must be made in advance by calling Mary Goodwin, Montgomery County Health Department, 279-1675. The registration fee is \$5.

Sergeant John E. Carter Dies; On NIH Guard Force 22 Years

Sgt. John E. Carter, a 22-year veteran of the NIH Guard Force, died at Suburban Hospital on April 17 at age 55.

Sergeant Carter, who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces for 3 years, was buried with full military honors at Gettysburg where he was a member of the American Legion Post.

He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, his parents, two brothers, and two sisters.



Stride nursing intern Douglas Frey receives the traditional rose as newly elected president of the Student Nurse Association at Marymount College's annual inauguration dinner. Marguerite Engler, who made the presentation, and her twin sister were employed at NIH last summer. Mr. Frey, a nursing program freshman, is one of 31 Stride nursing students enrolled at Marymount. At the May 12 commencement, 15 interns—of whom 5 are men—will graduate in the first Stride nursing class. These are the first men to attend the previously all-girls college.

1975 Management Intern Training Program Opens For Qualified Employees

Opening of the 1975 Management Intern Program has been announced by the NIH Administrative Training Committee.

The Program is a 1-year training plan to identify and develop those employees who demonstrate the potential to assume responsible administrative jobs.

4 Assignments Given

The internship consists of four 3-month assignments in various management areas, including personnel, finance, policy, supply, and grants and contracts.

Any full-time career or career-conditional NIH employee may apply for the program if eligible for appointment to a GS-7 or GS-9 administrative assistant position.

Requirements Explained

At the GS-7 level, applicants must have had 4 years of “progressively responsible” non-clerical experience; 1 year of such non-clerical experience and a bachelor's degree, or a combination of education and experience totaling 4 years.

At the GS-9 level, an applicant's education and experience must total at least 5 years.

To apply, submit a current SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement, to the Career Development Branch, DPM, Bldg. 31, Room B2-C39, by May 30.

All applicants are required to take the Professional Administrative Career Examination, PACE, on a non-competitive basis on either May 15 or May 22. Arrange-

USDA Summer Classes: Register Before June 14

The summer schedule of classes offered by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is now available.

Course listings include: the Congressional system, improved reading ability, modern dance, earning more money and managing it better, memory training and creativity, plants in the home, and outdoor gardens.

Areas of study also include: public speaking, typing, shorthand, grammar and writing, library science, natural history field studies, art, computer science, and human relations.

Courses Begin in June

Courses are offered on a 3-week, 6-week, or 10-week basis. Tuition is \$18 per credit. Classes begin June 16.

Mail registration, now in progress, ends May 23. Registration in person will be held June 10-14 in the USDA Patio at 14th and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.

For your copy of the summer schedule of classes, contact your employee development officer, stop in Room 1031, South Agriculture Bldg., or call 447-4419.

ments for the examination must be made through the employee's personnel office.

A meeting for applicants will be held Friday, May 9, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1. For additional information, call Lou Hernandez, management intern coordinator, Ext. 66211.

Dr. Whedon Requests Scientists to Recruit For Urology Specialty

A workshop on benign prostatic hyperplasia, or enlargement of the prostate gland, was recently held at NIH. The disease affects more than 60 percent of the male population over the age of 60.

The meeting, sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, brought together representatives of such scientific disciplines as endocrinology, steroid biochemistry, pathology, and urology.

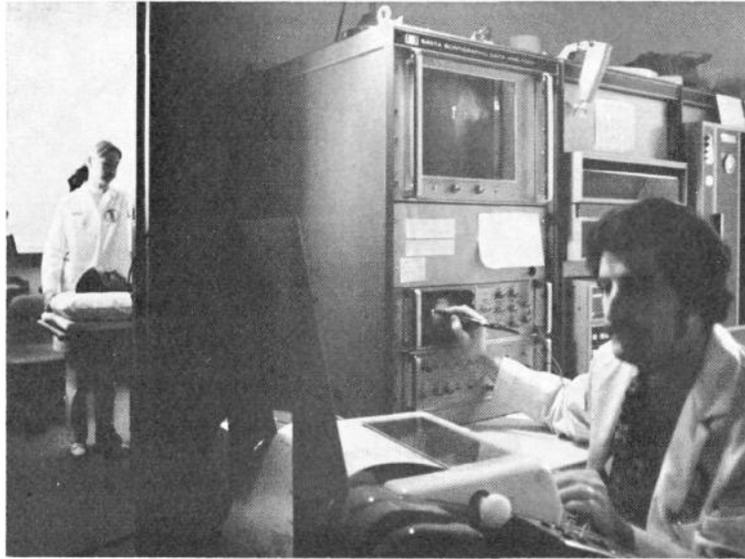
Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of NIAMDD, asked the conferees to formulate means for getting more investigators interested in this field, and to find ways to attract scientists from other fields into urology.

Twenty-five papers were presented by scientists from Europe, Canada, and the U.S. The conference was co-chaired by Dr. John T. Grayhack, Northwestern University Medical School, and Dr. Jean D. Wilson, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

EHS Unit Open in Bldg. 37

The Employee Health Service has announced that an EHS unit is open on weekdays in Bldg. 37 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. This unit serves NIH personnel working in Bldgs. 35, 36, and 37.

Nuclear Medicine Department—Pioneers in Radionuclides Research—Develops Improved Method to Study Heart Disease With NHLI, DCRT



The physician at the computer reads results of nuclear medical tests of a patient in the next room. The computer records what happens as the radioisotope passes through a part of the body. The picture permits physicians to watch the entire process. The computer tape can be stored to compare with later scans to observe changes that occur following treatment.

Clinical Center investigators in the Nuclear Medicine Department working with the Division of Computer Research and Technology and the National Heart and Lung Institute have developed an improved

The investigators have adapted

a computer to help interpret nuclear medicine tests. This method—called ECG-gated scintigraphic angiocardiology—tells precisely what happens as the heart ventricle expands and contracts.

A radioactive tracer is injected into a vein and spreads uniformly through the bloodstream. A scintillation camera records the radiation given off as the blood is pumped through the heart ventricle.

As the ventricle fills and empties a series of images or "pictures" of the heart action is displayed.

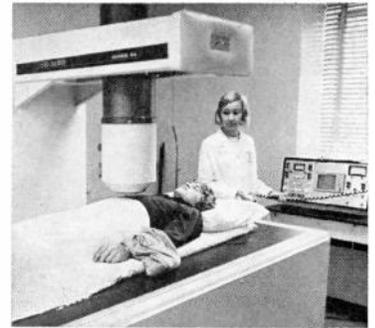
Because only a small amount of radioactive tracer is used, the amount of radiation given off in one cycle is too small to produce a complete picture. Accordingly, the images from as many as 1,000 to 2,000 heart cycles are superimposed until a reliable picture is accumulated.

This process uses a small computer system that records the scintillation camera data as well as an electrocardiograph reading of the R-wave that marks the heart's electrical activity just before each ventricular contraction.

The R-wave clues the computer to overlay the scintillation data on the picture from the previous cycle. The result is a sequence of 10-millisecond pictures representing the entire cycle.

The series can be analyzed for ventricular function and evaluated for efficiency of the pumping action.

The procedure takes 20 to 30



This dual probe rectilinear scanner is being used in a total body bone scan. Such nuclear medical tests help physicians determine whether or not a patient has cancer or other abnormalities of the bone.

minutes and can be performed on an outpatient basis with very low radiation exposure and no discomfort.

It can be repeated often to trace progress of disease or treatment and, unlike radiographic catheterization studies employing direct injection of material into the ventricle, does not alter the patient's cardiovascular status.

Other tests in the CC's Nuclear Medicine Department include using radioactive isotopes, or radionuclides, to provide detailed pictures of what is happening in nearly all parts of the body, such as the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, brain, and blood vessels.

That department uses over 12 radionuclides routinely in 27 diagnostic tests. Well over 50 disease processes affecting most of the organs and systems of the human body may be monitored using these techniques.

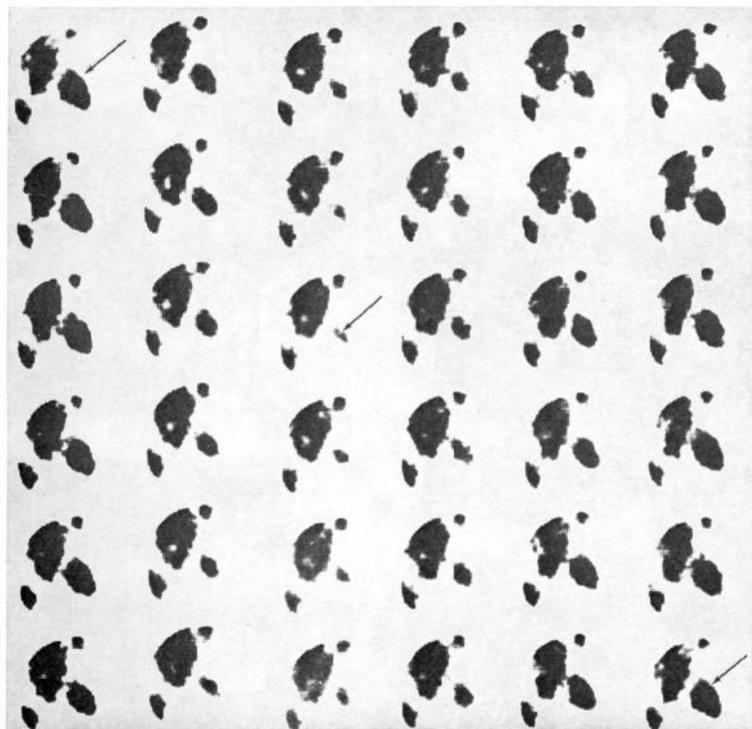
Certain chemicals or medicines collect or localize in various parts of the body. In radionuclide tests, a radioactive "tracer" may be administered which localizes in the body part to be studied, or the tracer may be attached to a chemical which will localize in the appropriate organ.

Physicians "See" Process

With the aid of sensitive electronic devices, the radionuclides can be detected, allowing physicians to "see" whether or not the body part or organ is functioning normally.

For example, a patient's brain may be visualized by administering a small amount of a radioactive substance, technetium 99m, by vein. A medical radiation detector called a gamma camera is then used to take a picture of the patient's brain.

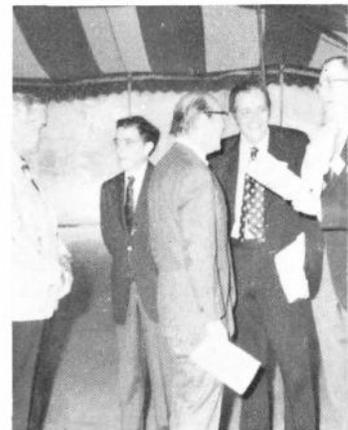
Radionuclides are promptly eliminated by the body without harm or discomfort. For the most part, the patient receives no more radiation. (See RESEARCH PIONEERS, Page 6)



Scintigraphic angiocardiology shows heart pumping cycle. The lower right lobe on each column represents the left ventricle. Reading from top to bottom of each column, the lobe or ventricle gets smaller until the middle of the center column when it begins to increase indicating that the ventricle is filling with blood. The images from as many as 1,000 to 2,000 heart cycles are superimposed until a reliable picture is accumulated. The result is a sequence of pictures representing the entire cycle.

First NIH Alumni Reunion

Photos by
Ed Hubbard
And Tom Joy





They came from all over the United States and India and Japan and other foreign parts including Yugoslavia, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Brazil, Belgium, and from just across our nearest northern border—Canada.

These scientists—well over 700 NIH alumni—met with old friends, visited their former laboratories, viewed the exhibits, walked the campus, attended the banquet and brunch, and heard Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Nobel Laureate who first came to NIH in 1942, speak at the opening meeting.

The professions of the alumni ranged from those who have entered private medical practice to those who teach medicine and the biomedical sciences, or head university medical schools, or the departments of medical schools.

For a number of those alumni whose investigations have won top scientific awards, much of that research had its beginnings in laboratories at NIH.

Lao Tze said, "To perceive things in the germ is intelligence." Thomas Huxley called science "Trained and organized common sense—simply common sense at its best," and Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Good-will makes intelligence."

On the campus for alumni weekend, there were those who had studied the germ, had more than their share of common sense, and who generated good-will. Amongst the NIH'ers attending the events of that weekend and the alumni who came back here, there was a common bond.



Dr. Mehlman Will Study Program Coordination



Dr. Mehlman has conducted research in biochemistry, toxicology, pharmacology, nutrition, and related disciplines.

Dr. Myron A. Mehlman, formerly of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW, has been appointed special assistant to the Associate Director for Program Planning and Evaluation, NIH.

Dr. Mehlman will look into the feasibility of coordinating programs within NIH as well as coordinating NIH activities with other Federal programs.

He will begin with a study of program policy plans in the area of nutrition.

For the past 2 years, Dr. Mehlman has been special assistant for Toxicology, Nutrition, and Environmental Affairs.

From 1972 to 1974, he was chief of Biochemical Toxicology, Bureau of Foods, Food and Drug Administration.

Previously, Dr. Mehlman served as professor of biochemistry at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, 1969-74, and associate professor of biochemistry at Rutgers University, 1967-69.

Dr. Mehlman has authored or co-authored a number of books, and has chaired several key HEW coordinating committees.

He received his B.S. degree from the City College of New York, and his Ph.D. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Belin Dies; Worked at NCI

Marjorie J. Belin, a contracting officer in the Cancer Treatment Contract Section of the National Cancer Institute for 6 years before her recent retirement, died of leukemia on April 19.

She was the wife of John F. Belin, chief of the Operations Section, Student Assistance Staff of the Bureau of Human Resources Development.

Mrs. Belin had lived in the Washington area for 7 years.

2 Workshops on Caries Research Held to Honor Late Dr. Henry Scherp

Two symposia on caries research preceded the annual meeting of the American Association for Dental Research. The workshops—supported by the National Caries Program, National Institute of Dental Research—were dedicated to the late Dr. Henry W. Scherp, who died last August. He was the first associate director of that Program.

Drs. Robert Genco and Thomas Lehner co-chaired the first workshop which was on the Immunological Aspects of Dental Caries. Dr. Genco is at the State University of New York in Buffalo, and Dr. Lehner is at Guy's Hospital in London.

At the opening symposium, Dr. Stephen E. Mergenhagen, NIDR, discussed Dr. Scherp's laboratory studies on immunochemical aspects of bacterial capsular antigens, and said "... Dr. Scherp's reviews and papers, published some 25 years ago, are quoted in the present day literature to place his work in proper perspective."

Dr. Mergenhagen succeeded Dr. Scherp as chief of NIDR's Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology.

Bleiweis Chairs Session

Dr. Arnold Bleiweis, University of Florida, chaired the second workshop which was on Fluorescent Antibody and Immunochemical Methodologies Used in the Identification of Cariogenic Bacteria.

At this session, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, former NIH Director and now president of the University of Florida, was the introductory speaker. His topics included the role of Government in science, emphasizing the need to expand the support for caries research.

New Part III Tabulation Of Contracts Available

Part III of the five-part series, *Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1974 Funds and Fiscal Year 1973 Released Funds*, has been published.

Part III presents tabulations of 1,961 research and development contracts awarded by NIH.

Contracts are shown by recipient area, project director, and the organization having professional responsibility for the work. In addition, a summary indicates the extent of financial support by each supporting component.

Single copies of Part III, DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 75-496, are available free of charge from the Division of Research Grants.

Multiple copies may be purchased at \$1.30 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Starting July, CDC in Atlanta Offers Lab Training Courses

A series of laboratory training courses will be given by the Bureau of Laboratories of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, beginning this coming July 14 and ending June 25, 1976. The courses will be given at different periods and vary in their duration.

Information about the courses and application forms may be obtained from the Training Office, Bureau of Laboratories, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Other NIDR scientists taking part in the workshop included Dr. Thomas C. O'Brien, chief of the Caries Grant Program Branch, and Drs. William Bowen and Ariel Thomson, NCP.

RESEARCH PIONEERS

(Continued from Page 3)

tion than the minimum exposure from a chest X-ray.

Patients need not be hospitalized for most nuclear medical tests, and can return to their homes and families immediately following the studies.

The Nuclear Medicine Department uses several techniques to detect radionuclide activity. One device is the whole body counter that detects minute amounts of radionuclide and measures the total amount in the body at any one time.

This device is located in a room made of 7-inch thick steel. The room shields the detection equipment as well as the patient from any naturally occurring atmospheric radiation, and thus provides an accurate measurement of radionuclides within the patient.

The whole body counter can discern metabolic function. It can be used, for example, to determine a patient's ability to use iron or vitamin B₁₂ to form red blood cells. It may also be used to determine the metabolic activity of a variety of cancers.

Device Explained

Another device used in the Nuclear Medicine Department is the scanner or rectilinear scanner. This device has a mobile detector that sweeps back and forth across the patient to trace the distribution of radionuclide either in the entire body or in a selected organ.

The scanner is not capable of detecting the instantaneous movement of radionuclide within the organ or within a given part of the patient.

A third and most important device, the gamma camera, takes pictures of organs such as the liver or lungs and assesses the blood flow to these organs as well as their size, shape, and function.

The flow of radionuclide can be recorded on film, videotape, or computer tape while the radionuclide is being given to the patient who is positioned before the camera.

Camera Diagnoses Disorders

The camera is used to diagnose vascular disorders as well as to detect a variety of diseases in different organs.

In response to the research requirements of the Institutes, the department has devised several unique diagnostic uses for radionuclides. Recent pioneering work with 67 gallium helped define this radionuclide's usefulness in detecting infectious and cancers such as malignant melanoma, histiocytic lymphoma, and Hodgkin's disease.

New gallium 67 techniques also provide a measure for the success of newly developed treatments for cancer by scientists of the National Cancer Institute.



Four employees in the Production and Distribution Section, Printing and Reproduction Branch, were recently honored. Dorothy M. Haymaker (l) received an award for her suggestion to reduce the number of carbon copies on a printing request form at an annual saving of \$353. A group award for sustained superior performance went to (l to r) Barbara A. Cephas, Agnes K. Salisbury, and Anita J. Ginton for their "exceptional skill in handling the enormous demands for the Distribution Services" at NIH.

Safety Tips for NIH



RADIOACTIVE SPILL!

In case of a spill:

- † Be prepared ahead of time.
- † Be aware of possible inhalation of volatile materials and dusts, or excessive external radiation hazards.
- † Contain the spill to limit spread of contamination.
- † Limit access to avoid tracking contamination.
- † Decontaminate (clean it up) using disposable absorbent materials.
- † Dispose of all wastes generated as radioactive waste.
- † Monitor to demonstrate lack of residual contamination.
- † In the event of personal contamination or injury, major spills, or unsuccessful decontamination, call the Radiation Safety Program, Ext. 65774.

Dr. Julian Dies; Chemist Was Civil Rights Leader

Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of the Julian Research Institute and Julian Associates, Inc., died April 19 in Waukegan, Ill.

He was internationally known for his research in organic chemistry, including methods of synthesis of indoles and steroids and studies of soy proteins and soy phosphatides.

Dr. Julian, who gave the NIH Lecture in March 1974, had been appointed to the Board of Scientific Counselors, NIAMDD, in 1971.

A fellow of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemistry, and the NAS, he held 17 honorary degrees and had received many awards as a civil rights leader.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and other relatives.

FREDRICKSON

(Continued from Page 1)

research there.

Dr. Fredrickson served as Director for 2 years when he elected to return to research as chief of NHLI's Molecular Diseases Branch. A year later—in 1969—he was named Director of the Institute's intramural research. He remained there until accepting the post of President of the Institute of Medicine.

Dr. Fredrickson's research in cardiovascular diseases and in the causes and prevention of arteriosclerosis has earned him a prestigious reputation among scientists in all parts of the world.

Lectures in Madrid

He is a member of several foreign scientific societies, including the German Society of Internal Medicine, and is one of the very few Americans elected to that organization. His other foreign affiliations include honorary membership in the Medical Society of Sweden and corresponding member of the British Cardiac Society.

Last May in Madrid, he gave the Jimenez-Diaz Memorial Lecture on the topic—Lessons about Plasma Lipoprotein Derived from Tangier Disease and Other Mutants. Dr. Fredrickson and his co-workers were the discoverers of Tangier disease. He has also lectured in other foreign countries including Switzerland and Germany.

Heads Delegation

His lectures in this country include the Sixth Harvey Lecture at Rockefeller University in 1973. The internationally known authority on fat transport and disorders of lipid metabolism spoke on Plasma Lipoproteins and Apolipoproteins.

That year, Dr. Fredrickson visited the Soviet Union where he headed the delegation representing American scientists of the US-USSR Cooperative Health Program in Cardiovascular Diseases. At that conference, both countries agreed on a collaborative study on hyperlipidemia.

At another US-USSR heart study which took place at NIH, Dr. Fredrickson was the U.S. coordinator for a study on the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis to determine the prevalence of lipid abnormalities in the population.

U. of Michigan Is Alma Mater

Dr. Fredrickson, a native of Colorado, received both his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Michigan. Before going to that university, he attended the University of Colorado.

He is on the editorial boards of several scientific journals, and is on the advisory board of the *Journal of Lipid Research*.

Dr. Fredrickson, who is a council member for the study of arteri-



A former NIH scientist who traveled the farthest—from India—for the recent Alumni Reunion was Dr. Meera Gharpure (second from left). Dr. Helmut Brunner (far right) came from West Germany. At an NIAID alumni reception, the two scientists visit their former lab chief, Dr. Robert Chanock, chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, and his wife. Dr. Gharpure was on her way to join the Department of Immunology at Queens University Hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Dr. Brunner is with the Institut Fur Med Mikrobiologie, Der Justus Liebig-Universitat.

osclerosis of the American Heart Association, is a Life Fellow of the American College of Physicians and a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology.

He also belongs to other societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, the AAAS, the Association of American Physicians, the Society for Pediatric Research, and the American Society for Human Genetics.

He is a special lecturer in internal medicine at George Washington University School of Medicine, and lecturer in preventive medicine at Georgetown University School of Medicine.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

4/1—Dr. Haruo Ohmori, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. J. Tomizawa, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. 304.

4/9—Dr. Itsu Kano, Japan, Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Daniel Nebert, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 13N246.

4/9—Dr. Kazutaka Kano, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Takami Oka, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9B08.

4/13—Dr. Joseph D. Cherayil, India, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. W. B. Jakoby, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9N109.

4/13—Dr. Olajide O. A. Ajayi, Nigeria, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John L. Ziegler, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B14.

4/14—Dr. Patricia A. Whiteman, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Peter Cooney, NINCDs, Bg. 36, Rm. 3C16.

7-Year Study Released On Higher Education Aid

A report, entitled *DHEW Obligations to Institutions of Higher Education and Selected Nonprofit Organizations, Fiscal Years 1965-1972*, was recently released by the Division of Resources Analysis, Office of the Associate Director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

The report presents a long term statistical review of HEW and NIH awards to colleges and universities and documents the changes that have occurred in the distribution of awards since 1965.

The analysis is based on data originally collected for the Federal Interagency Committee on Academic Science and Engineering and made available to the National Science Foundation for inclusion in its annual report to the President and the Congress.

Copies of the report may be obtained by calling Catherine M. Burns, Ext. 62578.

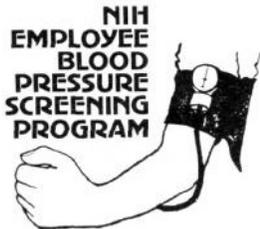
F.E.W. Meets May 21, Considers Fed'l Women's Program Impact

Federal Women's Program revisited: Is It Making a Difference in Recruitment, Selection, and Promotion? is the theme of the next meeting of Federally Employed Women on Wednesday, May 21, at noon in Conference Room E, Parklawn Bldg.

Federal Women's Program coordinators or representatives from health agencies, OASH, ADAMHA, HRA, HSA, CDC, and FDA, will discuss their programs and answer questions.

Questions may be submitted in advance to Frances Premo, program coordinator, Room 11C-09, Parklawn Bldg., or telephone 443-4673.

CC Employees to Check Blood Pressure in May



Get your blood pressure checked!

May is National High Blood Pressure Month. The National High Blood Pressure Education Program has scheduled blood pressure screenings during the month for employees in Bldg. 10.

Teams of nurses will check employees' blood pressure in the Clinical Center floor by floor from May 12 to May 23. Check the bulletin boards for times and locations.

Several other buildings have been screened previously with participation rates as high as 85 percent. The goal for Bldg. 10 is 90 percent.

High blood pressure affects over 23 million Americans; half of them don't know they have it because it generally has no symptoms. Uncontrolled high blood pressure can lead to heart attack, stroke, or kidney damage.

The only way to find out if your blood pressure is high is to have it checked. The High Blood Pressure Education Program in cooperation with the Employee Health Service is providing this service free to all employees.

The blood pressure check is simple, painless, and takes only a few minutes. Another thing: it's confidential—no one will be told your blood pressure.

Look on bulletin boards for this poster giving the time and place for the blood pressure checks on your floor. It's nice to know you're healthy.

NAS ELECTION

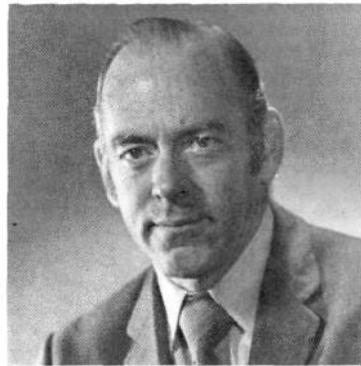
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since 1949 when he joined the staff of the Naval Medical Research Institute after receiving his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He came to NIAID in 1952.

Dr. Rowe's discoveries have changed ideas about the causes of disease and furthered understanding of the relationship between animal cells and viruses.

His work in animal virology has led to or confirmed such concepts as—sometimes the immune response to a virus, rather than the virus itself causes the disease; and a virus can enter an animal cell, become part of it, and re-emerge after many years to infect neighboring cells.

His studies revealed that in or-



Because of his research on lipid storage diseases, Dr. Brady received the Canadian government's highest award for scientific achievement.

der to survive, a virus sometimes "mates" with another virus; and that the genetic material in animal cells can also manufacture viruses.

These findings hold implications for understanding the evolution of life, and contribute to the development of better means for diagnosing, treating, and preventing disease.

Dr. Rowe is the recipient of num-



Dr. Rowe has been given a number of prestigious scientific awards for studies on murine leukemia viruses.

erous awards, including the 1972 Rockefeller Public Service Award and DHEW Distinguished Service Medal which he received in 1974. He was cited "for his studies of the genetic transmission of murine leukemia viruses and for his distinguished leadership of research programs in fundamental virology."

A month later, Dr. Rowe was given the Howard Taylor Ricketts Award of the University of Chicago, and also delivered the annual lecture named in honor of Dr. Ricketts. His topic was Viruses as Genes in Mammalian Cells.

In 1973, Dr. Rowe gave the fifth annual G. Burroughs Milder Lecture on the genetic factors in the transmission and expression of murine leukemia virus.

Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, was also elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1973, Dr. Mead, who is *emeritus* curator of the American Museum of Natural History, was a Fogarty Scholar residing in Stone House.

FAES Concerts Set For 1975-76 Season

Seven concerts are planned for the 1975-76 Chamber Music Series sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

The concert dates are: Oct. 5, Aulos Wind Quintet with Lydia Artymiw; Nov. 2, Vermeer String Quartet; Jan. 11, Beethoven Piano Quartet; Feb. 1, Radu Lapu; Feb. 22, Maurizio Pollini; Mar. 21, Jean Pierre Rampal; April 11, Amadeus String Quartet.

Due to the renovations planned for the Masur Auditorium, some of the concerts will be given at the National Academy of Sciences Auditorium on Constitution Ave.

As the Chamber Music Series was sold out last season, employees are urged to subscribe as soon as possible. Tickets, by subscription only, are \$30 for the season, half price for children under 17.

For further information, contact the FAES office, Bldg. 10, Rm. B1-L101, Ext. 65272.

US-USSR Group Makes Plans to Evaluate Data On Cancer Epidemiology

The US-USSR Joint Working Group on the Epidemiology of Cancer recently held its second meeting at the National Cancer Institute.

The participants reaffirmed that their main task is evaluating external and internal factors in cancer morbidity and mortality in various regions among different ethnic groups.

They plan to publish a series, *Joint Monographs on the Epidemiology of Cancer in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.*

The first monograph will deal with organization for research and means for collection and analysis of treatment and survival data; statistical material on incidence and mortality of various forms of cancer, and carcinogenesis related to occupational and environmental exposure.

Dr. Marvin A. Schneiderman, associate director for Field Studies and Statistics in NCI's Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, and Prof. N. N. Blokhin, director of the Soviet Union's Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, were co-chairmen.

At a meeting in the U.S.S.R. later this year, specialists from the two countries will develop plans for research on breast cancer epidemiology.

The next meeting of the joint working group will be held in the Soviet Union in 1976.

U.S. BONDS

(Continued from Page 1)

then the health of our national economy."

This year, Dr. Donald B. Tower, Director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and vice-chairman of the Campaign, the staff of his Institute, 18 Campaign coordinators, and some 400 canvassers are striving to make the Campaign a success.

Kick-Off Rally Held

At the kick-off rally held April 21 in the Masur Auditorium, Drs. Lamont-Havers and Tower spoke. Sylvestre Watkins, Metro Washington Director, U.S. Savings Bond Division, Department of the Treasury, addressed the key workers on campaign goals and held a question-and-answer session.

Dr. Zekin A. Shakhshiri, NIH Campaign coordinator, discussed the operation of the campaign following a film presentation, "Star Spangled Mission."

Tony D'Angelo and the NIH Band played during the rally.



Science writers and members of the press attending a seminar on cell biology on April 18 heard Dr. Robert S. Adelstein, NHLI (standing) explain the molecular basis of muscle contraction and cell motility. Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Deputy Director for Science, welcomed the group to NIH; Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, Jr., NIAMDD (far end of the table, left) chaired the meeting. Dr. Edward D. Korn, NHLI (r) presented the introduction and discussed membrane models and model membranes; Dr. Ira H. Pastan, NCI (far right) spoke on cell surface receptors.