

the



Record

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

August 24, 1976
Vol. XXVIII, No. 17

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

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.

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 diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, he has

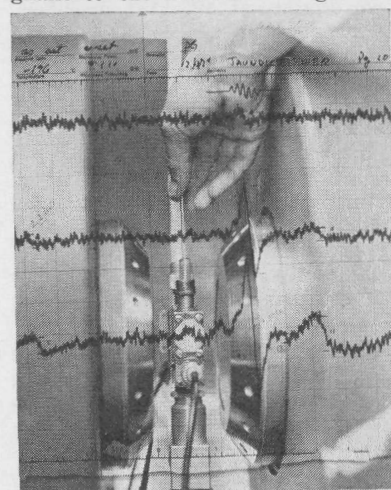


In 1974 Dr. Ross was elected chairman of the NIH Medical Board, and in 1975 chaired a committee which revised Clinical Center bylaws.

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



A quartz tube containing a liver sample is placed in the strong magnetic field of the ESR spectrometer, between two circular magnets, and irradiated with microwaves. The results are shown in the superimposed graph.

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)

Will Speak in Sweden

He will give the convocation address for the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Uppsala University in Sweden in 1777.

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, Tex. (pop. 500). After the Korean War, Dr. Ross began his second career at NIH.

Dr. di Sant'Agnese Wins Medal of Honor

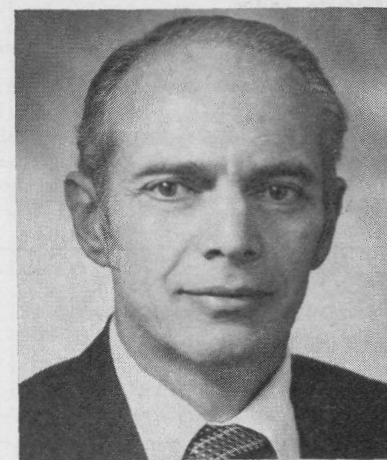
Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, chief of the Pediatric Metabolism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, was recently awarded the Medal of Honor of the International Cystic Fibrosis Association at the Seventh International Congress on Cystic Fibrosis in Paris.

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)

Dr. M. B. Lipsett, New CC Director, Returns to NIH



Dr. Lipsett received the Alfred P. Sloan Award for Cancer Research in 1955 for work in endocrine treatment of breast cancer, and a DHEW Superior Service Honor Award in 1969.

Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett has been named Associate Director for Clinical Care of NIH and Director of the Clinical Center. He succeeds Dr. Robert S. Gordon, Jr., who retired last September.

At the time of his appointment, Dr. Lipsett was director of Cancer Center, Inc., a cancer research, professional training, and patient care facility in Cleveland. He was also professor of medicine at Case Western Reserve University.

Will Serve as Advisor

In his new position, Dr. Lipsett will advise the NIH Director on policies pertaining to clinical research conducted or supported by NIH as well as direct Clinical Center activities.

Dr. Lipsett commented that this is a particularly exciting time to return to NIH because of the commitments of the administration and medical staff to the further growth of the CC.

Dr. Lipsett has had a long association with NIH. He first served as a medical officer of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Branch in 1957.

In 1966 he was appointed chief (See *DR. LIPSETT*, Page 5)

the NIH Record

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.

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Westwood Team Wallops Competitors in Softball

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

TEAM	WON	LOST
Westwood	11	2
Genesis	10	3
Odds & Ends	10	3
DFM	10	3
DUX	9	4
Sundance Kids	8	5
NIAID	7	6
Misfits	6	7
Bombers	6	6
NEI	5	7
NCI	3	10
Stride	2	11
Team Ten	2	11
Big Sticks (Nitty Gritty)	1	12

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

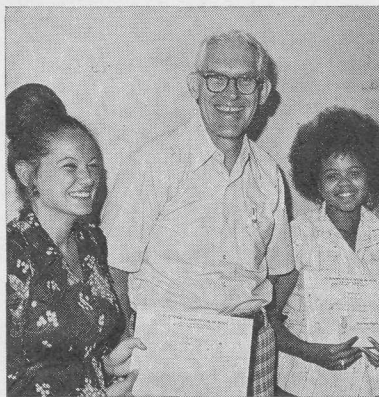
The game was tough and bruising
The championship was at stake
One of the teams was losing
Hoping for a lucky break.

The losers were grim and earnest
Their faces showed the strain
They tried to do their damndest
But it was all in vain.

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 grimy
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.



Billie Kulp (l), administrative technician, and Grace Walton, personnel clerk, receive cash awards for Special Achievement from Dr. Thomas G. Bowery, DRR Director. Mrs. Kulp's work during late 1975, when executive and administrative officer posts were vacant, was outstanding. Ms. Walton performed exceptional service in the personnel office. Delores Smallwood, personnel assistant (not pictured), also won a Special Achievement award for secretarial and technical support in an emergency.

Dr. Enos to Explain Features Of M.B.A. Program on Sept. 1

Dr. Darryl Enos of Southern Illinois University will visit NIH on Sept. 1 to explain a Master of Business Administration degree program.

He will discuss electives in health care management as well as dates, location, and cost of the program.

A unique feature of the program is that classes will meet every third weekend at the National Naval Medical Center.

Interested persons should call the

Second Day Care Class For Kindergarten-Aged Children Is Now Open

A second day care class at Ayr-lawn 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 Ayr-lawn School.

During the summer, both classes at Ayr-lawn 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.

Ms. Burke is also accepting names of children 18 months old or older for the waiting list for the Day Care Program at NIH.

Both programs are funded by parent fees, which are based on a sliding scale in order to serve children of NIH parents at all economic levels.

Tuition assistance is provided by county departments of social service and by a scholastic fund raised by the parents.

Symposium Proceedings On Development of Iron Chelators Now Available

Proceedings of a symposium on the *Development of Iron Chelators for Clinical Use—1975*, published by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, is now available.

Some 50 specialists in iron chelation (binding) attended the symposium held at NIH last September. Sponsored by NIAMDD, it was organized by the Inter-Institute Coordinating Committee on Cooley's Anemia.

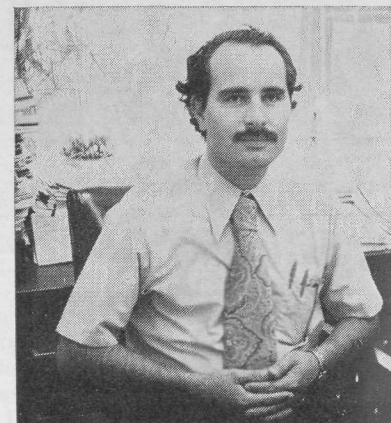
Participants ranged from organic microbial chemists specializing in iron binding substances to pharmacologists, to clinicians who use available iron chelators for treatment of iron-overloaded patients.

The 277-page book, DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 76-994, was edited by Dr. W. French Anderson, chief of the Molecular Hematology Branch, NHLBI, and Marilyn C. Hiller, Office of Program Analysis, NIAMDD.

Single copies of the book may be obtained free of charge upon request to: Iron chelation project officer, NIAMDD, Bldg. 31, Room 9A-03, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Training and Education Branch, Division of Personnel Management, Ext. 62146, before Aug. 31 to sign up and learn time and location of the meeting.

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



A graduate of Southern Colorado State College, Mr. Lucero has a Master's 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.

Counselled 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 2B40, Ext. 66301.

Jane Faraclas Receives Award

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

Mrs. Faraclas 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 ERB 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 work on Institute committees engaged 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. Sebrell, 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 1952-56, 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.

ENERGY TIPS

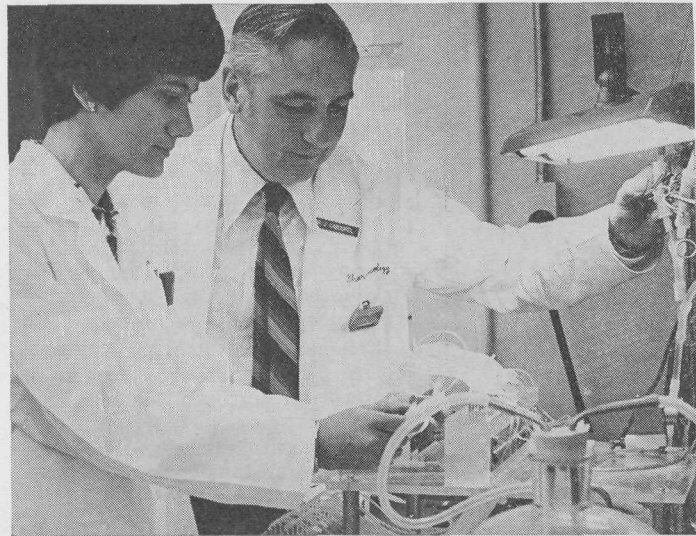
There are about 100 million registered automobiles in the U.S. The average car gets 13.7 miles to the gallon, travels about 10,000 miles each year, and uses well over 700 gallons of gasoline, or 14 percent of all the energy used in the U.S., ¾ of all gasoline used, and 31 percent of all petroleum used.

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.



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—seek to develop a comprehensive epilepsy program for Oregon. Colorful pictures help educator Jill West (r) teach language

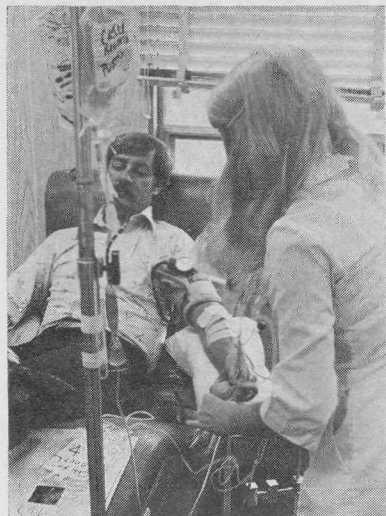


skills to pre-schoolers during a visit to the Child Neurology Clinic, a division of the Epilepsy Center which offers diagnostic and evaluation services and prescriptive classrooms for infants through school-age children. The Center is funded by a 3-year, \$1 million contract from the National Institute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

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



Mr. Carter relaxes as Ms. Welcome prepares to return his red cells—the first of four pints that are taken, centrifuged, and returned to the donor—sans platelets.

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 have their platelets typed. 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

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.

the donor. The procedure is repeated three more times.

Removing platelets has no ill effects on healthy donors. Anyone interested in donating platelets may call the Plateletpheresis Center, Ext. 62022, or stop by the trailer in parking lot 10D.

NIH Singers 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 capella performance.

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

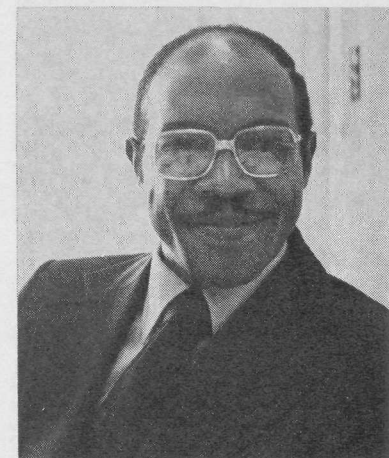
New members will be welcome in all sections. No auditions are held, but an ability to sight-read music is necessary.

NCI Names Louis Hall As EEO Coordinator

Louis Hall, Jr., has been appointed Equal Employment Opportunity coordinator for the National Cancer Institute.

Mr. Hall, formerly director of the Los Angeles Neighborhood Youth Corps Program and a police community relations coordinator with the District of Columbia Government, came to NCI from the Public Health Service's Office of Equal Opportunity. He has been a Federal employee since 1968.

An EEO coordinator serves as a mediator, conciliator, educator, and adviser to all NCI personnel,



Mr. Hall plans to bring EEO to the NCI employee by organizing community activities, cooperative endeavors with other NIH organizations, and informational seminars and workshops for supervisors and employees.

whether administrators or non-supervisory employees, before official intervention is needed, according to Mr. Hall.

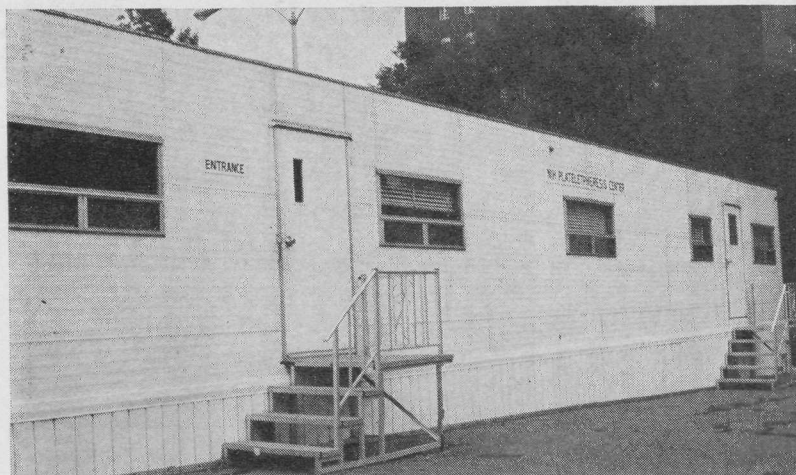
The more positive aspects of EEO will be demonstrated by Mr. Hall's intention to maintain "an open-door policy on an individual basis," to encourage NCI employees to find out about such things as the Upward Mobility Program, Affirmative Action, the Federal Women's Program, and the Spanish-Speaking Program.

He hopes to use posters, pamphlets, and films to make people aware of EEO and will coordinate outreach programs to bring the focus of equal employment opportunity to the attention of NCI personnel during Branch and Section meetings.

Explains Overall Goal

"The overall goal is to break down any walls of discrimination so that we can utilize the full potential of every member of the NCI work force, in order to further enhance our primary mission and the individual's worth," he says.

"We are specifically addressing the minorities and women because they are the groups that have been victimized in the past, but it is most important to remember that EEO is for everyone."



New donors are always needed at the Center, located outside the CC in parking lot 10D. Hours for platelet typing are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday. Donation hours are 7:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday and Sunday.

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 lymphocytes to divide. Since these maternal lymphocytes are potentially harmful, this finding by scientists supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases may help explain why a fetus is not ordinarily rejected by its 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 inhibited 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 cultures which contained newborns' T cells, 94 percent of the dividing cells were from the newborns. This

imbalance resulted not from overproduction of the babies' cells, but from an inhibition of the mitosis of the maternal cells.

None of the many other types of cells tested could inhibit maternal cell division.

The newborns' T cells continued to 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 cells lack the receptor upon which the inhibitory substance acts. Evidence to support this theory is the finding that T cells from one newborn cannot inhibit the cells of another newborn.

Since the newborns' T cells prevent division of cells usually associated with immune responses, 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 Reproduction 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

Dr. Shulman Designated Head of NIAMDD Prog.

Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman—special advisor to Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act—has been designated to serve as associate director for the Institute's Arthritis, Bone and Skin Diseases Program.

Dr. Shulman comes to NIH from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, where he is associate professor of medicine and, since 1955, director of the Connective Tissue Division of the department of medicine.

He also serves as physician at Baltimore's Good Samaritan Hospital as well as at Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he has been in charge of the Arthritis Clinic and the Connective Tissue Clinic.

From 1966 to 1969 he was physician-in-chief of the Division of Chronic and Community Medicine of the Baltimore City Hospitals.

A native of Boston, Dr. Shulman earned his B.S. degree at Harvard, his Ph.D. at Yale, and in 1949 received his M.D. degree at the Yale University Medical School.

Dr. Shulman was president of the American Rheumatism Association during 1974-75.

He has received several honors. He delivered the Oration to the Heberden Society in London in 1975, the first time this honor had been bestowed on an American in more than a decade.

Dr. Shulman received the Senior Investigator Award from the Arthritis Foundation for research he conducted between 1957 and 1962 on systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), a disorder on which he has written many scientific papers.

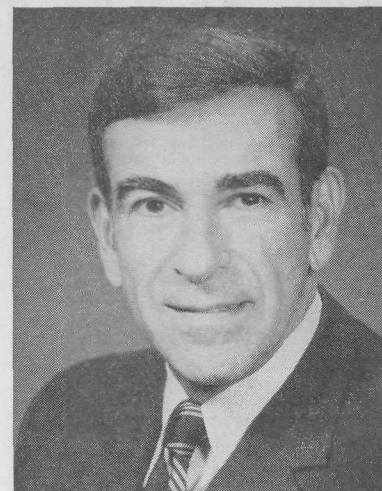
Expert on Arthritis

He is the author of chapters on SLE and polyarteritis in the latest edition of the text, *Arthritis and Allied Conditions*, and has written chapters on arthritis for numerous editions of *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*.

He has produced many other scientific papers on studies of corticosteroids, interrelationships of autoimmune disease, scleroderma, Raynaud's phenomenon and HL-A antigens, and was the discoverer of a syndrome known as diffuse fasciitis with eosinophilia.

Breast Cancer Task Force from 1966 to 1970.

Dr. Lipsett has published more than 180 scientific papers, mostly in the fields of cancer and endocrinology. He is on the board of editors of *Cancer Research* and *Steroids*, and was editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* from 1968 to 1973.



Dr. Shulman has had a long association with NIAMDD as consultant and chairman of the Arthritis Training Committee and as chairman of the Program Directors' Conferences on Graduate Training Grants in Arthritis. He has also been a consultant for rheumatic diseases at the CC, and chairman, WHO's Scientific Group on Diffuse Connective Tissue Diseases.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

7/1—Dr. Anthony I. Agbata, Nigeria, Clinical Allergy and Hypersensitivity Section. Sponsor: Dr. Charles H. Kirkpatrick, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N117.

8/1—Dr. Sverre Bauck, Norway, Laboratory of Alcohol Research. Sponsor: Dr. Richard L. Veech, NIMH, WAW Bg., St. Elizabeths Hospital.

8/1—Dr. Nobuyoshi Ito, Japan, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology. Dr. David L. Rosenstreich, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 334.

8/1—Dr. Hans-Wilhelm Michelmann, Federal Republic of Germany, Mammalian Genetics and Cytogenetics Section. Sponsor: Dr. William Sheridan, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

8/1—Dr. Meir Shinitzky, Israel, Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Pierre Henkart, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B02.

8/1—Dr. Giovanna Sosato, Italy, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Arthur S. Levine, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B12.

8/1—Dr. Yashesh N. Vaishnav, India, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry R. Mitchell, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 8N115.

8/1—Dr. M. Ayub Khan Yousofi, Pakistan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ernst Freese, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 3D02.

8/9—Dr. Bondada Subbarao, India, Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. William E. Paul, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N309.

8/15—Dr. Diamon Gangji, Belgium, Clinical Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Peter H. Wiernik, NCI, Baltimore Cancer Research Center.



On Aug. 3, Mark W. Porter (r) of Patten, Maine, was "NIH Director for the Day" as part of the annual Boys/Girls Nation program sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary. The Katahdin High School senior met with NIH Deputy Director Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, who explained the organizational structure of NIH and outlined research carried out here.

NIH'ers Edit Volume On Primate Research



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.

The newly issued volume #ISBN 0-306-24506-4 is available at Plenum Press, 227 W. 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

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

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

A newly synthesized drug has been found to correct or prevent various abnormalities of heart rhythm (arrhythmias) in animals, apparently without significant depressant effects on heart performance.

The experimental drug, designated UM-424 (chemical name: 1-dimethyl isopropylamino-3-(2-phenylphenoxy)-propan-2-ol chloride), was evaluated in dogs at the University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, by Dr. Benedict R. Lucchesi 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. Kniffen, Steven Winokur, Raymond E. Counsell, and Lucchesi, 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 co-existing circulatory disorder.

The Michigan investigators have previously reported that, by chemically changing the molecular structure of certain drugs, they can form derivatives called 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 tachycardias—abnormally rapid heart rates—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 that 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 counter-shock—is the ineffectual asynchronous contraction of 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 otolaryngology, 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 help 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.

DI SANT'AGNESE

(Continued from Page 1)



Dr. di Sant'Agnese, a trustee of ICFA, chaired a session on Biological and Biochemical Problems Related to Glycoproteins in Cystic Fibrosis at its Seventh International Congress in Paris.

ago in Paris. That first ICFA meeting was attended by only 30 investigators.

In contrast, the Seventh Congress held this June hosted 720 participants from Western and Eastern Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, and South Africa as well as the United States, reflecting not only a heightened awareness of the clinical importance of cystic fibrosis, but also its increased prevalence throughout the world.

Psychologist Dr. W. Stolz Is New Grants Associate



Dr. Stolz' 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.

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

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

Enrollment of volunteer participants has been completed for a major clinical trial—the Aspirin Myocardial Infarction Study (AMIS) sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Thirty clinical centers screened 5,400 men and women as potential volunteers and admitted to the study 4,500 participants, 300 above the original recruitment goal.

Included in the program are persons 30-69 years old, who have sustained one or more documented heart attacks in the previous 5 years and who are free of any other major diseases.

This study is designed to test whether and to what extent regular administration of aspirin over a 3-year period will reduce mortality and the threat of recurrent heart attacks or strokes.

An estimated 1.5 million heart attacks, about half of them fatal, occur each year in the U.S.

A major factor in many heart attacks may be the formation of blood clots (thrombi) in coronary arteries that nourish the heart muscle. Tissues "downstream" from the obstructed artery, deprived of essential nutrients and oxygen, may suffer extensive damage or destruction.

Platelets Are Critical

A critical event in the formation of an arterial blood clot may be the aggregation, or "clumping" of blood platelets.

Platelet aggregation is inhibited by a number of agents, including aspirin, and it is believed that such agents may confer some degree of protection against thrombosis formation in those at high risk of such complications.

Additional 2 Years Scheduled

The study will run for 5 years. Recruitment of volunteers was completed during the first year. The volunteers will be followed for the next 3 years; the last year will be spent analyzing data and reporting findings.

Should results warrant early termination, the follow-up phase will be shortened. Thirty clinical centers are participating in this trial at a cost of \$17 million.

Volunteers were assigned at random to either of two groups: the treatment group receives one gram of aspirin daily (equivalent to three regular 5-grain tablets); the control group receives a placebo.

For the relief of headache, pain, or fever, the volunteers are receiving

project director at the Center for Applied Linguistics in Arlington, Va.

Author or co-author of more than 15 publications in his field, he has served since 1969 as field reader for the Office of Education on linguistic and cognitive development in retardates.

ing medication that does not contain aspirin.

All study participants will receive checkups twice a year at the clinical centers plus a more comprehensive annual examination. Volunteers remain under the care of their personal physicians. The study provides physicians with results of tests and information on the general health of participants.

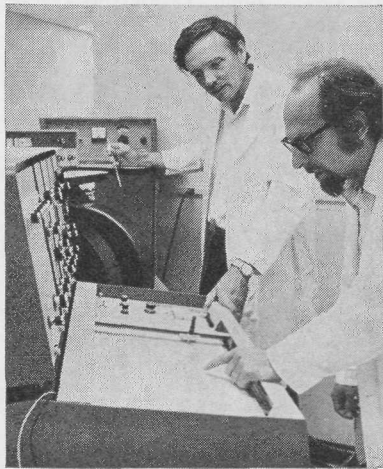
AMIS requires careful monitoring of both the treatment and control groups.

Since aspirin, even in the dose prescribed, apparently has a slight but definite toxicity, evaluation is essential before aspirin can be recommended to all people with coronary heart disease.

ELECTRON SPIN

(Continued from Page 1)

in the sample, they absorb the energy and the complex electronic apparatus of this form of spectroscopy detects and measures this absorption and presents a graphic display. The spectra are then interpreted as to the amount, nature, structure, and environment of the



Drs. Hyde (l) and Swartz, co-directors of the new resource for Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy, analyze the spectra of a liver sample.

paramagnetic molecules of the sample."

Currently, scientists are gathering information on melanin, the substance in the body responsible for skin pigmentation. They have clearly identified its presence in a certain type of malignant melanoma, a form of skin cancer, called an amelanotic tumor.

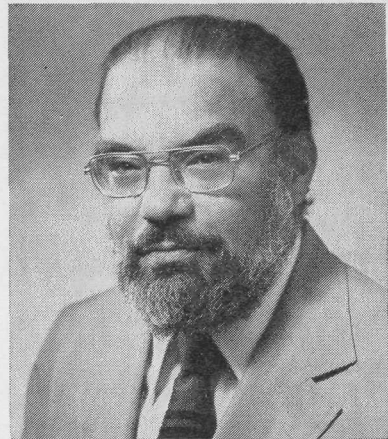
Identification of the tumor, in which melanin production is low, allows doctors to start appropriate therapy.

Dr. Hyde and Center co-director Dr. Harold Swartz, professor of radiology and biochemistry, are

Dr. Eden Returns to NIH As DRS Branch Chief

Dr. Murray Eden, a former NIH employee who for the past 16 years has been professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named chief of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services.

Dr. Eden has been a lecturer at American University and Harvard Medical School; consultant to the



Before joining MIT in 1960, Dr. Eden was employed at NCI and the National Heart Institute.

Director General, World Health Organization; chairman of the Academy of Engineering's National Committee on Engineering in Medicine and Biology, and editor-in-chief of the periodical, *Information and Control*.

Held PHS Fellowship

From 1949 to 1953 he was a physicist at the National Cancer Institute, and held the same post at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute from 1955 to 1960.

For the 2 years between 1953 and 1955 Dr. Eden held a special U.S. Public Health Service fellowship in mathematical biology.

He received his B.S. degree at the City College of New York, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Maryland.

Dr. Eden's professional memberships include the American Physiological Society, Biophysical Society, and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

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.

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 Poolesville, 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. Laoang. Mr. Laoang 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 notables 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

Student and Colleague of Dr. Drew.

Also, the famous national champion Cardozo High School Concert Band will take part in the program.

Supervisors are being requested to permit employees flexible work schedules so they may attend the ceremony honoring Dr. Drew without charge to leave.

Seating capacity of the Masur Auditorium is limited so free tickets are being made available on a first come, first served basis. Starting Monday, Aug. 30, at 8:30 a.m. one ticket per person may be picked up at the places listed:

Information Desk, CC lobby; Reception Desk in NIH Visitors Center, Bldg. 31, A-wing; and Westwood Bldg., Room 10A-11, Clara Murphy.

Also, Federal Bldg., Room 810, Dr. Gilda Marques; Landow Bldg., Room C-325, Ursula N. Evans; and Blair Bldg., Room 201, Shelby Buford.

Be Wary of Strangers, Security on Paydays—HELP STOP THIEVES!

In spite of repeated warnings, several NIH employees have recently paid a price for carelessness on payday—one to the tune of \$380.

A smooth-talking thief, carrying venetian blinds or posing as a repairman, is still convincing his gullible victims to leave their offices. Then he leaves with their purses, wallets, and other valuables.

If the suspect enters an office, employees should not leave him alone in the area, but one person should quickly call the NIH Special Police Office, Ext. 65685, from another office if necessary.

The Security Management Branch suggests that employees ask for identification of strangers entering their offices, being especially cautious on paydays.

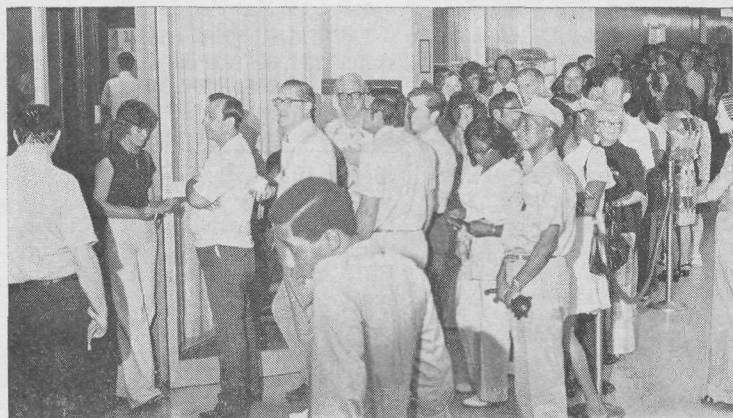
Several other unfortunate incidents might have been avoided if employees stayed on main traffic routes. An armed robbery took place in a secluded area last payday at 3:10 p.m., and several days later a woman was knocked down and her purse snatched as she took a shortcut through woods back to her office from Cedar Lane.

The Security Management Branch suggests that employees remain on regular roads and pathways, especially when walking alone in less-travelled areas of the reservation.

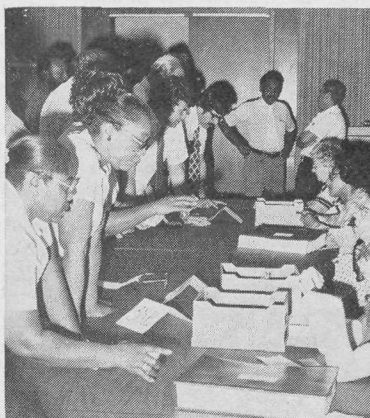
Dr. Stever to Advise President

On Aug. 11 Dr. C. Guyford Stever was sworn in as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the White House. The post is similar to that of science adviser to the President, which was abolished in 1973.

As Director of the National Science Foundation, Dr. Stever has been serving as an ex officio member of the National Cancer Advisory Board and of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Advisory Council.



The starting day's lineup for carpool registration looked like this (l) long before the doors opened at 8:30 a.m. However, the Parking and Traffic Control Section had things organized so well that by 10:30 they had taken care of all comers. The Section's personnel continued to process several



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.