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 1966 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 addressed a number of national and international symposia. In 1969 Dr. Ross was the invited second Pincus Memorial speaker at the Laurentian Hormone Conference; in 1974 he was the invited lecturer at the 300th anniversary of Renier de Graaf at Leiden, Holland.

Will Speak in Sweden

He will give the convocation address for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Uppsala University in Sweden in 1977.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. di Sant'Agnese Wins Medal of Honor

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

Is Authority on CF

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

Through the efforts of the Association, interest in cystic fibrosis—its basic research and clinical problems—has expanded significantly since the group's inception 11 years ago.

(See DI SANT'AGNESE, Page 6)
Second Day Care Class For Kindergarten-Aged Children Is Now Open

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

During the summer, both classes at Ayrlawn School provide full day care from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and, during the school year, before- and after-kindergarten care for children enrolled there.

At least 90 percent of the 36 children enrolled in the two classes are children of NIH employees.

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

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 Merilyn Hiller, Office of Program Analysis, NIAMDD.

Single copies of the book may be obtained free of charge upon request to theIron 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.

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

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

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

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

Counseled Students

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

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

Jane Faracalas Receives Award

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

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

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

Dr. Dickson Re-elected

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

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

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

 Assigned to Committees

Election to the Institute is both an honor and a working assignment. With their appointment, members make a commitment to Assisted to committees to lay the cornerstone of the

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 65, 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 charters require 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,

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.

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 Mangs plan to build a home powered by solar energy.

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.

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., 3% of all gasoline used, and 31 percent of all petroleum used.

- Avoid test drives. Each test drive consumes about 25 gallons of gasoline.
- Don’t waste gasoline by driving in the rain. Use the heater instead.
- 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.

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—sacks 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 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 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. 692022, 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. 6183.

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

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

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

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.

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

A newborn baby's T lymphocytes—thymus-derived white blood cells—suppress the ability of its mother's maternal lymphocytes to divide. Since these harmful, this finding by scientists of Allergy and Infectious Diseases 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 1965, director of the Connective Tissue Division of the department of medicine.

He also serves as physician at Baltimore's Good Samaritan Hospital and as director 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.


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.

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(Continued from Page 1)
Michigan Investigators Test New Drug's Effects on Animals' Cardiac Arrhythmias

A newly synthesized drug has been found to correct or prevent various arrhythmias in animals, apparently after heart performance.

The experimental drug, designed by researchers at the seven DRR-graphs, the book was edited by James Augustine and Dr. William hear twice as much as we speak. --Epictetus.

The book contains a detailed history and explanation of 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 Program 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, cytokineti...stores of 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...chores 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 coronary studies in dogs and with isolated heart muscle preparations revealed dose-dependent depressive effects of UM-424 on cardiovascular function, these effects disappeared within 10 minutes after drug infusion. The arrhythmogenic 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.

In 1969, Dr. Yeni-Komshian was awarded a special postdoctoral fellowship from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.
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 5-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 Linguistics and cognitive development in retardates.

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

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

Psychologist Dr. W. Stolz Is New Grants Associate

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 1964 and a 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, in 1966.

Direct 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 Synapses, Psychological 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...
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, 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. Loaong. Mr. Loaong 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 28 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 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.

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 Polcio Office, Ext. 65658, 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 women was knocked down and her purse matched 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-traveled 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