NIH LECTURE

Dr. Solomon H. Snyder Will Discuss Drugs, Neurotransmitters, and the Brain

Dr. Solomon H. Snyder of Johns Hopkins University, one of the country's foremost authorities on the action of psychoactive drugs in the brain, will discuss Drugs, Neurotransmitters, and the Brain on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 8:15 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Snyder's talk, part of the NIH Lecture series, will be hosted by the National Institute of Mental Health.

In his discussion of the biochemical approaches to understanding drug and neurotransmitter interaction, Dr. Snyder will review major advances of the past several years, including the biochemical measurement of receptor sites and the mediation of therapeutic effectiveness and side effects of psychoactive drugs through interactions with the receptors.

Dr. Snyder received his education at Georgetown University, and served as a research associate with NIMH during 1963-65. Working with Nobel laureate Dr. Julius Axelrod, his research uncovered important findings in the area of the pineal gland and neurotransmitters.

Since 1965, Dr. Snyder has been with Johns Hopkins, where his laboratory has provided the training ground for numerous researchers in the psychobiological and psychopharmacological fields. Dr. Snyder is presently distinguished service professor of pharmacology and psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University.

A psychiatrist who turned to the laboratory, "Dr. Snyder has been on the cutting edge of neurobiology and one of the first to start the research explosion in the area of brain chemistry and receptors," according to Dr. Axelrod.

In 1973, supported by an NIMH grant, Dr. Snyder and his graduate assistant, Candace Pert, now an NIMH researcher, discovered the specific brain sites for opiate receptors.

Further, their investigations produced evidence that narcotic antagonists such as naloxone also were bound by the opiate receptor cells. Their findings and research protocol opened the door of the ongoing search for safe, effective drugs to combat heroin addiction.

In 1976, Dr. Snyder won the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award for Basic Biomedical Research for his work in identifying opiate, enkephalin, and other neurotransmitter receptors, and for providing general principles for the measurement of neurotransmitter receptors.

Secretary Harris To Visit NIH

HEW Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris will make her first official visit to NIH on Wednesday, Sept. 12. During her visit she will meet with Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, and staff, and later tour several research laboratories.

Secretary Harris will be briefed on Clinical Center activities and progress on the new ACRF.

At 11 a.m., Secretary Harris will address NIH employees in the Masur Auditorium. Admission will be by ticket only. Tickets will be distributed by individual B/I/D's.

Stetten Named Senior Scientific Advisor at NIH

Commenting on Dr. Stetten's move, NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson said, "I'm extremely pleased that Dr. 'Hans' Stetten will continue to serve NIH, and think it is particularly appropriate that he do so in a position using to the fullest his impeccable taste for what is good and great in science."

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, has been named Senior Scientific Advisor to NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson.

In his new position, Dr. Stetten will continue to play an active role in weekly meetings with the new Deputy Director for Science, scientific directors of the several Institutes, and laboratory and branch chiefs.

Discussing his new position, Dr. Stetten said, "My first love at NIH has been the intramural programs. I believe that the world at large may not appreciate the remarkable diversity and quality of our intramural scientists, and in my new position one of my principal purposes shall be to try to correct this misapprehension."

With an office located in Stone House, he will maintain close contact with the Fogarty International Center's visiting scholars. He will assist the distinguished scholars, apprising them of ongoing research programs, and frequently conducting seminars with...
Call 496-4608 To Hear Repeat of Personnel Tapes

Call 496-4608 to hear recorded telephone tapes on personnel topics for September, beginning with an explanation of flexitime and continuing with the series on training.

These topics are being repeated because of employee interest. The schedule is as follows:

**Date** | **Topic** | **Source of Training**
--- | --- | ---
Sept. 3-7 | Flexitime | Conf. Rm. 7, Bldg. 31
Sept. 10-14 | Training Policy | Conf. Rm. 7, Bldg. 31
Sept. 17-21 | Questions Asked on Training | Conf. Rm. 7, Bldg. 31
Sept. 24-28 | Sources of Training | Conf. Rm. 7, Bldg. 31

B-Negative Blood Urgently Needed

B-negative blood is urgently needed for Lois G. Jones, a patient at Howard University Hospital, who is the sister of NIH employee Lorraine Powell.

If you, or someone you know, are able to donate this rare type of blood, please contact Ms. Powell, Bldg. 31, Rm. B10-06, 496-5651. Donations may be made at the nearest Red Cross facility, giving the name of the patient and the hospital.

OMS Film Looks at Life Of Those Touched by Alcoholism

"Romance to Recovery," a 35-minute color film, is a careful and interesting look at the habits, lifestyles, and confusion of those touched by the alcoholic.

It will be presented by the Occupational Medical Service on the following dates:
- Tuesday, Sept. 11, 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium;
- Wednesday, Sept. 12, 11 a.m., Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall;
- Thursday, Sept. 13, 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m.

OMS Schedules Evening Classes for CPR

As a result of the overwhelming response to The NIH Record article of June 26, 1979, the Occupational Medical Service has scheduled evening CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) classes in Bldg. 31 for employees who cannot attend during the day. The classes will be given by Montgomery County Heart Association instructors.

Classes for September, October, and November will be held in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-07, from 6 to 9 p.m., on dates listed:
- Sept. 6, 13, and 20
- Oct. 4, 11, and 18
- Nov. 1, 8, and 15

Interested employees should secure an NIH Form 489 from their personnel office, complete the form, have it approved, and submit it to the Occupational Medical Service (Bldg. 31, Rm. B2-B47, attention of Mary T. McKnight).

For further information call OMS, 496-4411.

AALAS Annual Seminar To Feature 'Guide' For Changing Times

The National Capital Area Branch of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science will hold its ninth annual seminar, Oct. 25 and 26 in Hunt Valley, Md.

This year’s seminar theme will be The Guide for These Changing Times, based on the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. There will be in-depth presentations on using the Guide for improved care of laboratory animals and in meeting changing requirements facing investigators and managers of laboratory animals.

In addition, there will be sessions on What's Your Diagnosis, Workshops, and Technique Papers.


Dr. Albert E. New, director of Laboratory Animal Science, National Cancer Institute, was recently installed as president of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, National Capital Area Branch. Dr. New is also currently serving as president of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, a board certifying specialty of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Good Samaritan? Step Forward.

A search is on to locate the NIH computer programmer who assisted a stranded fellow programmer bound for National Airport on Thursday, Aug. 9.

Will the anonymous good Samaritan please identify himself by calling Stella Graves, Division of Computer Research and Technology, Personnel Office, 496-6951.
Radiation Hazard Stressed by NIH and NRC; NIH Solution to Problem Available

Biomedical personnel who handle unshielded syringes and bottles containing gamma-emitting radionuclides are taking an unnecessary risk, caution the Division of Research Services' Radiation Safety Branch and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Following Radiation Safety Branch investigation of possible excessive radiation exposure to the finger tips and hands of these workers, the NRC recently issued a warning to all medical licensees stressing the importance of using shields. Failure to do so violates NRC regulations.

Shielding absorbs radiation, thus decreasing its intensity. Radiation exposures at the surfaces of unshielded syringes range from 0.04 rad per minute for a millicurie of technetium-99m, a commonly used gamma emitter, to 3 rads per minute for a mCi of Phosphorous-32, a beta emitter.

The NRC warning was aimed specifically at nuclear medicine personnel who prepare and administer radiopharmaceuticals which emit gamma radiation, a very penetrating radiation identical to X-ray except in origin. In nuclear medicine, radionuclides are used as tracers to detect cancers and metabolic disorders.

Extremity Exposure a Hazard

Extremity exposure has been a growing and frequently unrecognized hazard since 1946, when radionuclides first became available in large quantities to biomedical personnel, says John Howley, a health physicist with the Radiation Safety Branch.

Radionuclide users are often lulled into a false sense of security by ring and wrist monitors for radiation, which can underestimate finger exposure by factors in excess of 150, he explains.

In a team effort, the Radiation Safety Branch and the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, and the Nuclear Medicine Department of the Clinical Center began working to eliminate this hazard 6 years ago.

From their effort emerged the NIH-designed retractable syringe shield. Non-retractable shields had been available for years, says Mr. Howley, but they often weren't used because scientists considered them too cumbersome. The retractable shield permits the scientist to assay a drug immediately before injecting it.

Modifications of the NIH shield, made of tungsten, are available commercially worldwide. Prototypes of depleted uranium shields have been tested at NIH and found even more effective.

NLM Publishes Bibliography on Adolescent Alcoholism

As part of the 1979 series of National Library of Medicine Literature Searches, the Library has recently published a bibliography on adolescent alcoholism. Produced through MEDLINE, the search is available without charge from the Library's Reference Section. A complete list of available Literature Search titles appears in Index Medicus and Abridged Index Medicus.

While gamma ray syringe shielding will soon become accepted procedure, another, possibly more insidious, hazard has developed in the form of finger exposure to beta rays emitted by Phosphorous-32, says Mr. Howley.

Shields Developed

The Radiation Safety and Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branches have produced a variety of lucite shields and remote handling devices that protect against beta ray exposure. These shields are available commercially and from the Radiation Safety Branch.

There are about 5,000 radionuclide users at NIH, according to Mr. Howley. He urges all users of millicurie levels of high energy beta and gamma emitters to discuss extremity exposure with their area health physicists. The tragic results of excessive radiation exposure to the extremities of dentists and radiologists early in the century are well documented, he says.

Science Writers Seminar Will Discuss Radiation

An NIH Science Writers Seminar on Health Effects of Low-Level Ionizing Radiation will be held Monday, Sept. 17, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The seminar has been scheduled to assist the news media in evaluating several upcoming reports on radiation and health. Dr. Arthur C. Upton, Director of the National Cancer Institute, will moderate the meeting, which will be held in Conf. Rm. 4, Bldg. 31.

Among the topics to be covered are:
- Studies of Exposure to the Atomic Bombs and Their Fallout. Dr. Gilbert W. Beebe, Clinical Epidemiology Branch, NCI.
- Studies of Exposure to Medical and Occupational Radiation. Dr. John D. Boice, Environmental Epidemiology Branch, NCI.
- Risk Assessment for Low-Dose Exposures to Ionizing Radiation. Dr. Charles E. Land, Environmental Epidemiology Branch, NCI.
- Significance of Population Heterogeneity in Genetic Risk Estimation. Dr. Frederick J. de Serres, associate director for genetics, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

The seminar is being presented by the Intramural Scientists of NIH and the NIH Division of Public Information. Advance registration is recommended; call Jane Collins or Adrian Webber, 496-1766.
Minority Scientists Realize Success Through MBS Program

At the end of this week, NIAID summer interns who have been working at NIH as part of the Minority Biomedical Support Program, will be returning to their universities. For the last few months, these young researchers have participated in a unique educational program that has exposed them to scientific research and tested their interests and abilities to handle such work.

Soon these students will join the growing ranks of minority scientists whose lives and careers have been affected by the assistance provided by the Division of Research Resources-funded program. For the past 7 years, DRR has sought out underrepresented minorities for work in biomedical research.

Because of past involvement with the MBS Program through a cooperative agreement with DRR, officials from NIAID last February hosted a workshop, which was attended by 40 students. From this group, 12 were selected to return to NIAID laboratories this summer for a 3-month exposure to the research process.

These students came from across the Nation and from as far away as Hawaii and Puerto Rico. During the summer, they lived at American University or in private homes and commuted to NIH each day by bus. Each student was assigned to a volunteer NIAID "mentor," who supervised their work and helped them to quickly learn laboratory routine, says Dr. Katherine Cook, assistant to NIAID's director of intramural research, Dr. Kenneth W. Sell. The mentors were polled at a meeting of Dr. Sell with laboratory chiefs. Dr. Sell stressed the importance of minority recruitment in scientific research.

"They always knew they were good," says Dr. Alan Liss, an NIAID senior staff fellow, "but really did not know how good, until they had the experience of such a program." He was referring to what students have told him about their feelings about being at NIH this summer.

Dr. Liss is one of the volunteer mentors who has looked after several of this summer's interns. It was his idea to form a Journal Club, where students could come on an informal basis to "talk science" and to meet each other.

He says that his weekly meetings enabled the students to make important future contacts in the biomedical field and allowed them to present information on research topics of interest. The Journal Club also served as an educational and social outlet for the visiting students. They went on field trips to different scientific and historical locations in and around Washington, including the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Lincoln Memorial.

For many of the students, this was their first visit to the Nation's capital, although not the first time that they were away from home. Several of the students had already spent summers at other science training internships in other parts of the country.

Even though the students did not receive college credit for their time at NIH, all wanted a "chance to work at a big research institute," says Dr. Cook. NIAID conducted a rigorous selection process before a prospective student would be selected for the program. Grades and recommendations were carefully screened, and the individuals who were chosen were selected on the basis of "those who would get the most out of being exposed to such a program," said Dr. Cook.

Next year the program hopes to have 40 summer interns and again Dr. Cook is contacting Dr. Ciriaco Gonzales, MBS program director, for names of places where qualified minority bioscience students might be found.

Prior to their arrival at NIAID this summer, some of the interns had an idea about what research they were interested in. Such was the case of two young researchers: Rodolfo Uriegas, University of Texas, and Juan L. Rodriguez-Ramos, University of Puerto Rico. Both students did work this summer on Chagas' disease, a parasitic disease found in South America that causes sleeping sickness.

Another student, Cynthia Bradley, who attends Los Angeles' Charles R. Drew Post Graduate School, spoke on lymphotoxin secretion by cultured human lymphocytes at one of Dr. Liss's Journal Club meetings.

All of this year's summer students plan to continue with their biomedical education.
especially two who left early to attend medical schools where they had been accepted.

Currently, over 2,000 minority students have been helped by the MBS program. In 1977, undergraduate or graduate degrees were awarded to 1,676 MBS students. Of this number, 75 percent continued on for advanced training in the sciences, including 500 students who went on to study in the biomedical sciences in graduate programs, 430 who were accepted into medical school, 89 who enrolled in dental school, and 214 who began programs in other health-related schools, according to MBS statistics.

Besides helping individual minority students, the MBS program is also involved in strengthening the capability of minority institutions to provide health research opportunities. To this end, the MBS program assists students in applying for research grants. According to MBS statistics, the program has helped 75 percent of its students secure research funding. The MBS program also helps the school retain some of its better science students, Dr. Turner said.

The funding is extremely important for the students that I see, some of whom couldn’t stay in school without the support (MBS). It also helps the school retain some of its better science students,” Dr. Turner said.

Research on Parasite Found in Lab Dogs Will Aid Scientific Studies

Recently completed research on a parasite discovered in laboratory dogs 5 years ago will aid scientists in correctly interpreting studies carried out with these animals, says Division of Research Resources grantee Dr. Jay R. Georgi, a professor at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University.

The parasite, *Filaroides hirthi*, which causes lungworm infection, is widespread among beagle dogs reared commercially for scientific research.

Young pups acquire the infection by ingesting their mother’s feces containing first-stage larvae. The larvae develop into mature lungworms in 32 to 35 days, producing lesions in the dogs' lungs.

Infected dogs discharge larvae in their feces, but they usually do not exhibit clinical signs of disease. The lung lesions can be detected by X-ray.

The discovery of *F. hirthi* surfaced when Dr. Robert S. Hirth of Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N.Y., submitted a specimen to Dr. Georgi at the Diagnostic Laboratory in Ithaca. Dr. Georgi at first suggested that it was *Filaroides milksi* (another type of lungworm). Dr. Hirth insisted that it was not. “He insisted that it must be an entirely different one, as he judged from the nature of the pathological lesions—and it turned out that he was absolutely correct,” says Dr. Georgi. The parasite was named *F. hirthi* in recognition of Dr. Hirth’s accurate perception.

Dr. Georgi and his associates at Cornell have conducted extensive research on the lungworm, its life history, and how to control it. Dr. Georgi explains the significance of their work, which was supported by DRR:

“Pathologists in pharmaceutical houses and contract research laboratories might not know the origin of the lesions in the dogs’ lungs once the lungworms have disappeared. They may misinterpret them as caused by carcinogens and the effect of various drugs. This, of course, throws their entire study off.”

The presence of *F. hirthi* lesions could be critical in certain smoking studies, adds Dr. Georgi, because they are similar to lesions reported in dogs after experimental exposure to cigarette smoke.

The Cornell researchers have found that albendazole eliminates and prevents the transfer of the lungworm infection. Medicating female dogs with this drug seems to be the most practical and economical approach to the control of *F. hirthi* in commercial breeding colonies, says Dr. Georgi.

Albendazole is not yet commercially available in the U.S., however, and investigation of its possible side effects is incomplete. “The treatment must therefore be applied under strictly controlled experimental conditions and only with FDA permission,” he cautions.

The *F. hirthi* lungworm has spread to other dog breeds outside experimental and commercial colonies, warns Dr. Georgi. “It tends to spread and intensify in any situation where young dogs are confined in the same enclosure with an infected dog.”

He and his associates now plan to pinpoint the source of the parasite. They suspect that *F. hirthi* originated in the wild animal population. “It’s not commonly known,” he explains, “but North American animals such as skunks and weasels host many different lungworms.”

Enjoy Singing Choral Music? Rehearsals Begin Sept. 16

Each December the NIH Singers present a holiday concert along with a carol sing-along. You may have attended one of these festive programs. Why not participate as a member of the chorus? Rehearsals, held every other Sunday evening, will begin Sept. 16.

The NIH Singers is an R&W-sponsored choral group which presents at least two concerts per year for the NIH community.

In the past the Singers have specialized in a cappella music, but this year they have engaged an accompanist to assist at rehearsals and to broaden their choice of selections. There are no auditions, but members are expected to have an ability to sight-read music. Openings exist in all sections; men are especially needed.

If you enjoy singing choral music, or think you might, call Dr. Lewis M. Norton, 496-6037, for further information, including the location of the first rehearsal.
Despite television medical shows and several centuries of medical exploration, the human heart for most people still holds the mystery that it held for scientists when they first attempted to view man's internal organs. Recently, several Power Plant employees had the chance to see a human heart pumping life, as it was cradled between the fingers of a skilled surgeon during a Clinical Center coronary bypass operation.

They were there because of a unique managerial idea that is attempting to show NIH workers how their jobs affect the work and lives of others.

Since the heart operation, CC employees have had the opportunity to meet with Power Plant operators to see first hand how they keep electrical power flowing to the CC and other NIH research areas.

"They were there to see the people at the other end and to see how important each is to the success of the other's work," says Kenneth H. Waddell, the CC's chief of maintenance and author of the employee exchange concept.

The idea for the exchange was to show nonmedical personnel that they are an important part of the "medical team," says Mr. Waddell. In March, he discussed his idea with Dorothy Tripodi, head nurse of the cardiac operating room, who expedited the necessary clearances for the Power Plant workers to view the operation from the third floor operating theater.

As Nurse Tripodi pointed out the essential equipment used during the heart operation, several workers commented that they had seen the equipment before and were familiar with its mechanics, but did not realize how important equipment performance was to the 40-year-old patient whose life now depended upon it or to its daily use in the operating room.

The Power Plant workers, a number of whom are supervisors with many years of practical experience, pointed out that many times they have had to make "house calls" in the middle of the night and leave their homes when there was a need for extra essential help.

A closed circuit television shows a closeup of the patient's heart and a vital signs monitor records his condition.

Surgeons prepare the patient for the coronary bypass.

Another group of CC employees from the Environmental Sanitary Control Department was also able to observe the operations of the Power Plant with its new $150,000 paint job and to visit the huge air conditioning units, where a new 3,000-ton unit is being readied for installation.

The sanitary control staff was particularly interested in visiting the new Power Plant incinerator, which burns 80 tons of pathological waste monthly at 1,800° F. Much of the material burnt there is collected by the sanitary control staff. "Now one can see how important it is to box things right that are to be destroyed," says John S. Summerour, CC Patient Area section chief, who for the past 37 years has been working at NIH.

Chief Nurse Tripodi explains the next surgical procedure to Power Plant workers.

A ring of automobile headlights helps illuminate the second area.

Boxes of pathological waste are burned daily at the Power Plant incinerator.
CC's second floor operating room surgical team begins the delicate coronary bypass procedure.

Seeing How the ‘Other Half’ Works

Former Power Plant Chief Waddell explains plant's operation to CC Environmental Sanitary Control Unit during a visit.

September 5, 1979
associates began their 2-year NIH Associate Training Program assignments. This program is designed to give physicians an opportunity to combine patient care activities with research.

Dr. Mortimer Lipsett (c), CC Director, recently welcomed new NIH associates during an orientation program as they began their first day of duty in the Clinical Center. They were also introduced to administrators and department heads at a small reception held in their honor. Over 100 clinical, research, and staff associates began their 2-year NIH Associate Training Program assignments. This program is designed to give physicians an opportunity to combine patient care activities with research.

VISITING SCIENTIST PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

8/6—Dr. Fukashi Ishibashi, Japan, Southwestern Field Studies Section. Sponsor: Dr. Peter Bennett, NIAMDD, Indian Medical Center, Phoenix, Ariz.
8/12—Dr. Nefise Barlas, Turkey, Digestive Diseases Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry Gardner, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9D15.
8/12—Dr. Joseph Shiloach, Israel, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. Martin Rodbell, NIAMDD, Bg. 6, Rm. B1-28.
8/12—Dr. Hans Wedel, Sweden, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. James Ware, NHLBI, Federal Bg., Rm. 212.
8/13—Dr. Toshiaki Nakamura, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Takami Oka, NIHCD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9B17.
8/16—Dr. Yasumichi Yajima, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Toichiro Kuwabara, NEI, Bg. 6, Rm. 211.
8/20—Dr. Kenneth Jones, Canada, Laboratory of Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Fouts, NEIHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
8/20—Dr. Bo-Eric Persson, Sweden, Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Kenneth Spring, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 6N310.

CIS Is Workshop Topic

The Laboratory of Chemistry, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, is sponsoring an all-day workshop on Friday, Sept. 21, for employees interested in the NIH/EPACTS Chemical Information System. The workshop will feature use of the CIS.

To register, call Dr. Cherie Fisk, 496-4235.

U.S.–Japan Form New Hepatitis Committee

The Joint U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Committee has accepted research guidelines to form a new panel on hepatitis. This action, which took place at the joint committee's annual meeting at NIH, on July 26-27, brings the number of scientific panels in this U.S.-Japan program to eight.

The joint committee also agreed to hold a symposium on immunology in Japan next July.

A long-term objective of the new hepatitis panel will be to define the conditions for controlling viral hepatitis through improved environment, therapy, or prophylaxis. Dr. Saul Krugman of New York University will chair the U.S. hepatitis panel.

Other members include Dr. Robert Purcell, Jr., head, Hepatitis Virus Section, NIAID; Dr. Thomas Merigan, Jr., Stanford University; Dr. Allan G. Redeker, University of Southern California; and Dr. Wolf Zmudniews, New York Blood Center. Dr. Franklin Tyer, Hepatitis Virus Section, NIAID, will serve as executive secretary.

Members of the Japanese hepatitis panel are Dr. Toshitsuga Oda, University of Tokyo, chairman; Dr. Kusuyu Nishioka, Institute of Tokyo; Dr. Kazuo Okochi, University of Kyushu; Dr. Toshiro Shikata, Nihon University; and Dr. Isamu Tagay, Japanese National Institutes of Health.

The recent committee meeting was chaired alternately by Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr., New York Medical Center, who is chairman of the U.S. Delegation, and Dr. Norio Suwa, Tohoku University, Sendai, who was recently appointed chairman of the Japanese delegation. Tribute was paid to Dr. Toshio Kurokawa, who served as the first chairman of the Japanese delegation from 1965 until late 1978.

In addition to the panel on hepatitis, there are panels on cholera, leprosy, environmental mutagenesis and carcinogenesis, malnutrition, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, and viral diseases.

The meeting was preceded by the scientific conference on cholera and environmental mutagenesis and carcinogenesis.
NIH intramural scientists.

As Senior Scientific Advisor, Dr. Stetten will provide staff advisory services in a wide variety of areas, and will undertake special assignments to examine scientific or managerial aspects of NIH.

He will also serve as liaison between NIH, PHS, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

In addition, Dr. Stetten will continue to serve with the Long-Range Planning Group on NIH Facilities.

He plans to develop a written history of NIH and assemble a collection of artifacts relevant to its history to be displayed in the foyer of the Ambulatory Care Research Facility.

Since 1974, Dr. Stetten has served as NIH Deputy Director for Science. He joined NIH in 1954 as director of intramural research in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and held that position until 1962 when he left to become dean of the new medical school and director of the medical center at Rutgers.

He served at Rutgers until his return to NIH in 1970 as Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Dr. Stetten received his B.A. degree from Harvard University, and his M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. He took his internship and residency at Bellevue Hospital in New York.

After 9 years of teaching and research in biochemistry at Columbia University, Dr. Stetten was appointed assistant professor in biology and chemistry at Harvard Medical School, in 1947, and 1 year later he became chief of the division of nutrition and physiology for the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, where he remained until he came to NIH.

One of the foremost research scientists in the field of metabolic diseases, Dr. Stetten has published extensively. He is a member of many professional societies, including the National Academy of Sciences.

His numerous honors began with Harvard College scholarships, a Columbia University fellowship, and the Joseph Mather Smith Prize.

Special recognition of Dr. Stetten's scientific achievements continued with the Alvarenga Prize Award, the Horace Mann Award for Outstanding Alumnus of the Year, the Banting Medal from the American Diabetes Association, the DHEW Superior Service Honor Award in 1973 and the DHEW Distinguished Service Award the following year, and the 1974 Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement in Medicine from the Alumni Association of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Stetten also has received D.Sc. honorary degrees from Washington University, the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology.

CC Social Work Department chief Barbara Murphy accepts a check from Dr. Milton Wittman, former chief of the Social Work Training Branch, NIMH, who recently retired and asked that his retirement present from fellow workers be in the form of a donation to the Patient Emergency Fund. The fund is used to assist hospitalized CC patients in financial emergencies.

Dr. Wm. Cooper Named NLM Associate Director For Planning

Dr. William G. Cooper has been named National Library of Medicine associate director for planning.

In his new job, Dr. Cooper says, he will investigate the need for improved biomedical communications systems for researchers, educators, and practitioners. The findings will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs and to plan new programs to meet these needs.

Dr. Cooper was formerly vice chancellor for programs and educational resources at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. In this capacity, he assisted in the development of the Colorado Area Health Education Center programs, directed the Communications Technology Satellite Program (Denver station), and served on numerous committees concerned with the improvement of information resources sharing, including patient and consumer health information.

Education Noted

He received his B.S. degree from the University of Cincinnati, M.S. from Cornell University, and Ph.D. from Columbia University. He has held faculty appointments at the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Dr. Cooper received a PHS Research Career Development Award for his work from 1959 to 1964, and has been active in the teaching programs at UCHSC. He has published numerous research papers and produced time-lapse motion pictures depicting cell differentiation and behavior in vitro.

Served as NLM Consultant

With the exception of a 2-year period when he served with the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C., Dr. Cooper has been a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine since 1955. He developed and operated the University's multidisciplinary student laboratories and the medical television networks connecting the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, the Boulder campus, and community hospitals in the Denver area.

From 1969 to 1978, Dr. Cooper served as a consultant to the NLM Director and to the Director of the Library's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, as well as serving as a member of NLM's Biomedical Library Review Committee, 1972-76. Also, while at the AAMC, Dr. Cooper assisted in the development of NLM's AVLINE data base.
Dr. Hurd Will Assume New, Expanded Duties In Lung Disease Field

Dr. Suzanne Hurd has been named deputy director of the Division of Lung Diseases, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. She will assume expanded responsibilities in the planning and coordination of extramural programs in the lung disease field.

Dr. Hurd—most recently associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation, in the Division of Lung Diseases—completed the NIH Grant Associate Program in 1970, then worked as a health scientist administrator in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the NHLBI Cardiac Disease Branch. In 1972 she joined the staff of the Division of Lung Diseases where, a year later, she was appointed chief of its Pathophysiology Branch.

Dr. Hurd earned her Ph.D. degree in biochemistry from the University of Washington in 1967, then did 2 years of postdoctoral work under an NIH fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley, before coming to NIH in 1970.

Dr. Hurd’s honors have included the Outstanding Young Woman of the Year Award in 1967, the NIH Merit Award in 1977, and the NIH Director’s Award in 1978.

Dave Rogerson Retires From NIH Pilot Plant

Dave Rogerson, head of the pilot plant, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, retired on Aug. 24 after 32 years of Federal service.

Mr. Rogerson, who came to NIH in 1952, served as head of the pilot plant since 1958, when he assisted in its formation.

The pilot plant is the source for a continuing supply of bacteria, bacteriophages, viruses, and enzymes prepared in large quantities for NIH researchers. It is of special value to scientists who need large amounts of microorganisms to isolate small amounts of biologically interesting compounds.

Pat Dodd Dies; DRR Grants Management Specialist

Margaret Patricia Dodd, grants management specialist in the Division of Research Resources, died of cancer on Aug. 23.

A native of Handley, Tex., “Pat” was one of the veteran staff members of DRR, having served with the Division since it began.

She attended Arlington State College and Southern Methodist University, working for a Texas insurance firm for several years prior to joining NIH in 1960.

During her career with DRR, she received many letters of commendation, including a group Special Achievement Award in 1972.

Early in August 1979, Dr. Thomas C. Bowery, DRR Director, visited the Dodd home to present her with an individual Special Achievement Award.

Mrs. Dodd was held in high esteem by her associates for her dedication to her work and willingness to cooperate.

Mrs. Dodd, an officer with the Daughters of the American Revolution, was also active in church affairs.

She is survived by her husband, Alton C. Dodd, and their daughter, Melanie.

Toastsmasters Club at Landow Invites New Members To Join

The Landrove’s Club of Toastmasters International is inviting new members to join.

Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Landow Bldg., Conf. Rm. E, with the next meeting tomorrow (Thursday, Sept. 6).

All NIH employees are eligible to join the group, whose primary purpose is to help people improve their public speaking.

For further information, contact Dr. Bengt Liljeroft, 496-6516, or Betty Abbott, 496-5565.

The 1979 American Nurses Association Minority Fellows recently met with CC Nursing Department staff to share their experiences as legislative interns and to find out about the Clinical Center and NIH. The five interns—(l to r): Patricia Burrell, University of Utah; Frieda Butler, University of Maryland; Guadalupe Olivas, University of Arizona; Luisa Chamorro, University of Texas; and Jillian Inoye, University of Hawaii—had 6-week assignments in various Congressional offices.

The NIH Record

September 5, 1979
Hispanic Heritage Week Begins Sept. 17

National Hispanic Heritage Week will be celebrated from Sept. 17 to Sept. 21, and NIH's Hispanic-American Advisory Committee has developed a cultural and entertainment program.

Among this year's activities are: Monday, Sept. 17, opening remarks by Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, and an address by the Honorable Robert Garcia, a member of the Hispanic Congressional Caucus.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, a film and an address on Changing U.S. and Latin American Relationships will be presented by George Meek, Organization of American States representative.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, activities will include a presentation on the influence of contemporary Hispanic music by Dr. Leonardo Balada, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Thursday, Sept. 20, Caribbean-American contemporary music will be presented.

Friday, Sept. 21, a movie on U.S.-Hispanic heritage will be shown with narration by Orson Welles.

All morning programs will begin at 11:30 a.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Heritage week activities will be highlighted on Friday, Sept. 21, at 7:30 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium, where lively music, songs, and dance from different Hispanic heritages will be featured.

Decade of Satellite Health Education Ends

A decade of satellite health communication experiments were brought to a close during a June 27 final telecast at the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill Center.

Over the years the satellite communications experiments demonstrated that a range of health communication services could be offered through this medium.

The services ranged from two-way voice and video communication between physicians and health aides in remote areas, to providing medical education to distant students, and interactive teleconferencing among widely scattered health professionals.

The Center's experiments began in April 1970 with ATS-1 satellite, followed by the ATS-6 in 1974, and concluded with a series of experiments on the CTS satellite.

During its 818 days of operation, the CTS network logged 2,082.7 broadcast hours. Over 16,000 people have appeared before its cameras, logging a total of 46,732 participant hours.

The final telecast was in the form of a report on the WAMI (Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho) telecommunications experiment centered at the University of Washington in Seattle. The interactive telecast involved the portable terminal at Orcas Island, Washington, and terminals in Seattle and Bethesda.

Alcoholics Anonymous and Al-Anon Hold Open Meetings

A new open meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous and Al-Anon will be held at the Westwood Bldg. on Tuesdays from noon to 1 p.m. in Rm. 503.

Employees do not have to be a member of A.A. or Al-Anon to participate, and are free to attend and find out how A.A. and Al-Anon work.

A.A. meetings are also available on the main campus in Bldg. 1, Rm. 114, on Mondays and Fridays from noon to 1 p.m.
Two New Members Named To NLM Board of Regents

Two new members, Drs. Edward J. Huth and John L. Townsend, have been named to the National Library of Medicine's Board of Regents, bringing the Board up to its full complement of 10 for the Oct. 4-5 meeting.

Dr. Huth is the editor of Annals of Internal Medicine, a position he has held since 1971. He is a well-known lecturer on medical writing, and his numerous professional activities include the presidency of the American Medical Writers Association, 1967-68; chairmanship of the Council of Biology Editor Style Manual Committee, 1971-78; and membership on the Biomedical Communications Study Section, NIH, 1972-76.

Dr. Townsend is chairman of the department of medicine at Howard University's College of Medicine, and previously served as assistant professor of preventive medicine and public health, University of Oklahoma, 1968-73.

Fredrickson To Discuss Current Extramural Issues at STEP Forum

NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson will speak on the current issues in extramural programs at a STEP forum to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 12, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. in the Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. D.

‘Medicine for the Layman’ Series To Start On Sept. 1

Radiation Risks and Radiation Therapy will be the first talk in the 12-part 1979 Medicine for the Layman lecture series to begin on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 8 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Eli Glatstein, chief of the Radiation Oncology Branch, National Cancer Institute, will discuss different types of ionizing radiation and explain the risks involved with low-level radiation.

The 1979 Clinical Center Medicine for the Layman lectures will highlight subjects ranging from nutrition to breast cancer. Many of this year’s topics were suggested by last year’s audiences. This will be the third year for the free public education series.

Lively graphics and a question-and-answer period will be included at each lecture. In addition, several lectures will have accompanying displays and exhibits. Brochures and fact sheets will also be available.

On Tuesday, Sept. 18, the second lecture of the series, Sleep and Dreams, will be presented by Dr. J. Christian Gillin, acting chief, Unit on Sleep Studies, National Institute of Mental Health.

His lecture will describe how sleep varies among humans and animals, how age affects the need for sleep, and some sleep disorders.

Cataract Consensus Conference Will Be Held

Although an estimated one-fourth of the 400,000 cataract operations performed each year in this country now involve implantation of an artificial lens, questions continue to be raised by some members of the eye care and vision research community and the public about their use.

These questions will be addressed at a consensus development conference on intraocular lens implantation sponsored by the National Eye Institute on Sept. 10-11. The conference will begin in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, at 8:30 a.m., on Monday, Sept. 10.

Intraocular lenses (IOL's) are made from plastic and other materials and are implanted permanently into a person's eye during cataract surgery. They replace the eye's natural lens when it has become clouded and vision is impaired.

Since the late 1960's, IOL's have been used in the U.S. with increasing frequency as an alternative to eyeglasses and contact lenses in restoring useful vision to cataract patients.

Conference participants will discuss such issues as indications and contraindications for use of IOL's, clinical experience to date with different types of IOL's, long- and short-term complication rates following conventional cataract surgery and surgery involving IOL implantation, and implantation of IOL's in children and in both eyes of one person.

Also to be discussed are the advantages and disadvantages of IOL's compared to alternatives such as eyeglasses, conventional hard or soft contact lenses, or the recently introduced extended-wear contact lenses.

Over 40 experts in the management of cataract patients as well as representatives of consumer and professional groups with an interest in intraocular lens implantation will participate in the conference. Dr. A. Edward Maumenee, former director of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, will chair the meeting.

NEI is sponsoring the conference with assistance from the Office for Medical Applications of Research and HEW's National Center for Health Care Technology.