Nine New AIDS Studies Funded at $1 Million

Nine new studies designed to find the cause of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome will be funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for more than $1 million to cover the first-year costs.

The nine new cooperative agreements, which ensure close collaboration between the awardees and the Institute’s staff, resulted from a request for applications issued by NIAID and the National Cancer Institute.

Persons with AIDS have severe defects in their immune systems that leave them vulnerable to a wide variety of opportunistic infections, such as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and unusual tumors such as Kaposi’s sarcoma.

More than 3,000 cases have been reported since 1981, primarily among homosexual and bisexual men with multiple partners, intravenous drug abusers, recent Haitian entrants to the United States, and African-Americans.

(See AIDS, Page 8)

President’s Budget Proposes $89 Million Hike For NIH; Additional Boost For Research Grants

President Reagan's FY 1985 budget for the National Institutes of Health, presented to the Congress on Wednesday, Feb. 1, requests a total of $4,566 million, an increase of $89 million (or 2 percent) over FY 1984 and $541 million (or 13.6 percent) over FY 1983.

In addition, the budget request anticipates receipt of $7.5 million from or on the behalf of patients at the Clinical Center for those hospital services that would be provided to them regardless of their participation in a research protocol.

Total Request

The total requested for NIH research project grants, $2,489.9 million, represents an increase of $102.9 million over FY 1984, and would permit the funding of 5,000 new and competing grants during the year and the continuation of 12,094 noncompeting grants.

The aggregate average cost for research project grants would increase approximately 5 percent. The budget provides for full indirect costs on research grants.

Research training funds of $326.7 million during FY 1985 would support approximately 9,000 full-time training positions, a decrease of 863 from the FY 1984 level.

Funding for other research mechanisms (including research centers, R&D contracts, research management and support, and other research grants) would decrease by $8 million or 0.7 percent from FY 1984.

Support for intramural research would increase by $9.5 million or 1.7 percent over the current level.

The NIH budget request also includes $6.9 million for the seventh year of the Clinical Center modernization program, and $4.2 million for repairs and improvements to buildings and facilities.

(See BUDGET CHART, Page 12)

Dr. Thomas Malone Heads New Task Force To Study Health Problems of Minorities

HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler, in presenting annual report, “Health, United States, 1983,” last month, noted that a “disparity” still exists between health indicators of majority and minority populations.

This disparity remains “an affront to our ideals, and serious challenger to those of us charged with maintaining and improving the public health,” she said.

Other task force members and staff are still to be chosen from “experts” within HHS.

The task force, which will report directly to Secretary Heckler, will “review the full range of health care and health research issues” with which HHS deals as they affect blacks and other minorities, the secretary indicated.

Specifics that the study group will review include:

- The health resources available to and used by minorities;
- The health status and needs of blacks and other minorities;
- Whether present health resources are being targeted at minorities;
- The effectiveness of HHS' efforts to reach minority communities with basic health information.

Some of the indicators of discrepancies

(See DR. MALONE, Page 4)

Former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm was the guest speaker for the 12th Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Program held at NIH, Jan. 26. She gave a very rousing and inspirational speech on the gains and advances of blacks as a result of the struggle of Dr. King. She emphasized that the struggle is far from being over, citing the high unemployment of blacks—over 40 percent among black teenagers. She also cited the high incidence of infant mortality among blacks.
Clinical Center Personnel Alerted to Possible Arson

Dr. John L. Decker, Director of the Clinical Center, has circulated the following memorandum to all personnel at the Clinical Center to alert them to recent suspicious fires at the CC.

The Record is reproducing Dr. Decker’s memo in this issue to make the entire NIH community aware of the situation.

Dr. Decker’s memo in its entirety follows:

"Last Tuesday, January 31, between 7:00 and 11:00 p.m., there were two more fires in the Clinical Building (ACRF). One occurred in a treatment room on Clinic 13 and the other in a small communication room on the laboratory side of Clinic 11. Both were extinguished with restricted property damage and no injuries.

"The available evidence makes arson a certainty and strongly suggests that the perpetrator was in possession of a flammable liquid or other material that could be used for a flame at the time the fire was started. There were no signs of forced entry or broken windows.

"Immediately after the fires, the Fire captain on the scene assisted by the Emergency Special Unit, went to the 3rd floor and conducted a complete floor search. Nothing of interest was found. At the same time, the Laboratory and Central Service Special Agents, Henry Gaidis or Raymond Molesworth of the FBI (871-8402), were summoned to the room and initiated their investigation. Anybody with useful information to impart should contact Special Agents Henry Gaidis or Raymond Molesworth of the FBI.

"Meanwhile I ask that all employees remain alert to unusual behavior, that unneeded flammable fluids be disposed of in an orderly fashion, and that all laboratory and office spaces be locked when not in use."

Buckle Up And Live

The decision to use seat belts belongs to you! Yet, traffic safety experts estimate that at least 50 percent of the over 50,000 traffic fatalities each year could have been prevented if the vehicle occupants had been using seat belts.

An even higher percentage of the thousands of serious injuries suffered each year were saddened to learn of the death of Chaplain Christopher Payne, who had served as chaplain here for more than 9 years, died of a heart attack at his home in Potomac, Md.

Chaplain Payne was reared in Tamaqua, Pa. A graduate of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. and the Princeton Theological Seminary, he served in the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict. Ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1957, he was the pastor of two churches in Pennsylvania before moving here.

He worked in Clinical Pastoral Education at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington before coming to the CC's Spiritual Ministry Department in 1976. In addition to his work at NIH, Chaplain Payne was a parish associate at Rockville United Church and served on the committee on ministry of the National Capital United Presbytery.

Survivors include his wife, Marilyn L., of Potomac; four sons, Charles and William, both of Gaithersburg, and David and Christopher, both of Potomac; a daughter, Elizabeth, of Geneva, N.Y.; and three brothers, John, of Camp Hill, Pa.; Robert, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles, of Tamaqua, Pa.

Clinical Center patients and employees were saddened to learn of the death of Chaplain Christopher Payne, 54, on Jan. 22.

Reverend Payne, who had served as chaplain here for more than 9 years, died of a heart attack at his home in Potomac, Md.

Chaplain Payne was reared in Tamaqua, Pa. A graduate of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. and the Princeton Theological Seminary, he served in the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict. Ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1957, he was the pastor of two churches in Pennsylvania before moving here.

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Trainings Tips

The following courses, sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, are given in Bldg. 31.

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<th>Course</th>
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<td>Effective Listening</td>
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<td>Job Element Examining</td>
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<td>Effective English Workshop</td>
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<td>Human Relations Workshop</td>
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<td>Advanced Assessment</td>
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Administrative Systems

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<td>Small Purchase Procedures</td>
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<td>Executive, Management and Supervisory</td>
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<td>Behavior Strategies</td>
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To learn more about these and other courses, contact the Development and Training Operations Branch, DPM, 496-6371.

R&W Goes to "42nd Street!"

R&W has tickets available for the musical "42nd Street!" now at the newly renovated National Theatre, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 8 p.m. Rear mezzanine tickets cost $31.50 (10 percent discount) plus 75 cents service charge.

Sign up at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30.
Add Life to Years, Not Years to Life, Don McNeill Tells NIA Employees

“It’s not how we can add years to life, but how we can add life to years.”

That is how Don McNeill, a member of the national board of the Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association (ADRSA), recently summed up research on aging for approximately 200 National Institute on Aging employees.

McNeill, who for 35 years hosted “The Breakfast Club,” the longest running program in network radio history, was the guest speaker at the NIA’s recent All-Hands Meeting, held Jan. 23 at the Clinical Center.

The meeting also featured Dr. T. Franklin Williams, NIA Director, who presented both his immediate goals for the Institute and his predictions for the elderly by the year 2000.

In a talk punctuated by personal, and sometimes bittersweet anecdotes, McNeill gave what he called his “few little thoughts and philosophies of aging.” He particularly emphasized one area in which he has had much personal experience—caring for a loved one who has Alzheimer’s disease. McNeill’s wife, Kay, is a victim of Alzheimer’s disease.

‘Golden Years’

“We are all trying to deal with those whom fate has denied a chance to grow old gracefully,” he told the audience. He went on to characterize Alzheimer’s disease as “the time when the ‘Golden Years’ become a succession of 36-hour leaden days.”

Paraphrasing a Franciscan prayer, McNeill emphasized that someone trying to care for an Alzheimer’s patient needs “the serenity to accept what you cannot change, the courage to change what you can and the good sense to know the difference.”

McNeill also briefly described the function of ADRSA. He explained that the group was organized in 1979 at the instigation of former NIA Director, Dr. Robert N. Butler, to educate the public about Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders, to support research into the causes and treatments of these conditions and, most importantly, to provide support to affected families.

Through nearly 100 chapters and more than 300 support groups nationwide, ADRSA assists families in caring for patients with Alzheimer’s and other types of dementias. McNeill told of his experiences with neighborhood support groups which are an integral part of the association’s efforts.

McNeill stressed that older people should not be stereotyped. “There has been a great attempt to do that for years,” he said. “The older we get, I think, the more unlike each other we become, actually . . . we become ourselves.”

In the second half of the meeting, Dr. Williams outlined some of the research priorities that he thinks the Institute should pursue.

Starting with what he described as the “most basic area of research,” he stressed the need for more studies in molecular biology, especially those involving recombinant DNA. Such research is necessary, Dr. Williams said, to understand the basic mechanisms of aging and some of the diseases common to older people.

Manifestations of Aging

Dr. Williams also called for research on “the manifestations of aging itself and the distinction between normal aging and disease.” He went on to say, “I think we have a high responsibility to go as far as we can to identify age-related changes that are malleable and not rigid, because they are extravagant to the aging process.”

Another immediate priority, Dr. Williams said, is training individuals for research and teaching careers in geriatrics and gerontology. Dr. Williams said he doubted “we will ever have the impact that is needed on the students in medical schools . . . practicing professionals or the research community until we have enough people entering these fields.”

Projecting to the year 2000, when at least 15 percent of the population will be over 65, Dr. Williams predicted that the majority of older people will be healthy and that we will see “much less in the way of heart attacks, cancer and strokes.”

He added that he believes osteoporosis, a thinning of the bones, will be successfully managed with a combination of vitamins, calcium, exercise, and possibly hormones.

He went on to express confidence that significant progress will continue to be made against those diseases that presently plague many older people—dementia, diabetes and osteoarthritis. He cited research on Alzheimer’s disease as a major priority for the NIA.

Dr. Williams also said he expects an increase in the availability of supportive services for those individuals who are demented or disabled. He suggested that NIA-supported research in the behavioral and social sciences may shed light on effective, cost-conscious supportive services.

He concluded his predictions for the year 2000 by saying that most older people, even the very old, will enjoy relatively good health, will live in home settings of their own choice and will be able to choose from a full range of independent options for life style, including second and third careers if desired.
Ben Miller, Bldg. 4's Lifeline, Retires From 28-Year Career

The flyers read "Building 4's Lifeline is Retiring." After 28 years, Ben Miller, physical science technician and jack-of-all-trades in NIADDK's Section on Microanalytical Services and Instrumentation, has given up Government service to pursue a life of grandfathering, vegetable gardening, and general "working-around-the-house."

Mr. Miller has been a mainstay not only for the Laboratory of Chemistry, but also for three other NIADDK labs housed in Bldg. 4. Since 1961 his efficient and easygoing manner have contributed to the research efforts. Several quality increases have attested to his value.

He was responsible for the control of the building's chemical storeroom, whose chemicals number about 10,000 and are used by investigators throughout the building.

He also worked as a glassblower and as a tool fabricator, modifier and repairer. In addition to these functions he supervised the glasswashing facility for the laboratory.

Mr. Miller received special training in spectroscopic techniques and also operated a gas chromatograph and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectrophotometer. He used these instruments to analyze compounds prepared by the Institute's investigators. Many of these samples were experimental and required several special techniques to analyze.

Friends of Mr. Miller honored him with a farewell party last month. Dr. Dave Johnson, chief of the section, said: "In any organization there is one individual who is truly indispensible, an individual who is liked and respected by all. Ben Miller is one of those people."

Dr. Johnson then presented Mr. Miller with a gold watch as a token of appreciation from friends throughout the building.

Prior to working in Bldg. 4, Mr. Miller worked with the NIH Housekeeping Department and served in the U.S. Army for 11 years, including a stint in the Pacific during WW II. Although Mr. Miller expects to miss friends at the workplace he is looking forward to a change of pace, and additional time to spend with his children and grandchildren.

Analgesics and Kidney Disease Topic of Conference

Analgesic-Associated Kidney Disease will be the subject of a Consensus Development Conference at NIH on Feb. 27, 28 and 29. The meeting, open to the public, will be held in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Feb. 27; 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Feb. 28; and 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. on Feb. 29.

Research has shown that the ingestion of large doses of some pain-relieving drugs, especially phenacetin, is associated with the development of kidney disease and eventual failure of the kidneys.

Since this problem was first reported in the 1950s, analgesic-associated kidney disease has become recognized as a significant, costly, and potentially preventable and treatable public health problem.

This consensus conference is being held because of the risk to the public of analgesic abuse and the critical need to advance medical understanding and control of this problem.

**Featured Questions**

The conference will focus on questions such as the following:

- Can analgesics, alone or in combination, cause kidney disease and chronic kidney failure?
- What are the scope and characteristics of the problem of kidney disease caused by excessive use of analgesics in the United States and in other countries?
- What causes analgesic-associated kidney disease?
- What factors increase the risk of its occurrence?
- Can it be prevented?
- What treatment strategies are appropriate?
- What are the directions for future research?

This meeting is one of a series of NIH consensus conferences held to bring together biomedical investigators in relevant specialties, practicing physicians, consumers, and representatives of public interest groups to provide a scientific assessment of drugs, devices, and procedures and to evaluate their safety and effectiveness.

The conference is sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, and the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research.

**Football Fever Continues...**

Anyone interested in tickets to the Washington Federals games should contact the R&W Sales Desk in Bldg. 31A, and place your name on the list. Tickets purchased through the R&W office will allow the Federals to contribute 10 percent of sales to the American Council on Drug Education.

**DR. MALONE**

(Continued from Page 1)

between the health status of majority whites and minorities have been cited in various health reports. Among them are:

- Black American's life expectancy is nearly 6 years less than for whites: 69.3 years compared to 75.1 years.
- Black infant mortality is 20 deaths per 1,000 live births; the white rate, 10.5 per 1,000 live births.
- One of every four blacks has high blood pressure compared to one of every seven whites.
- Blacks and Hispanics under age 65 are much less likely than whites to have health insurance, and whites receive care from various kinds of health practitioners far more often.

**Dr. Anthony Fauci Named Editor of Prestigious Text**

Dr. Anthony Fauci, chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunoregulation, has accepted a long-term appointment as one of six editors of Harrison's *Principles of Internal Medicine*, one of the world's most authoritative medical textbooks.

An expert on pathogenesis and treatment of immune-mediated diseases, Dr. Fauci will assume total responsibility for the immunology, connective tissue, and rheumatology sections of the text together with certain areas in virology and oncology.

In May, the editors, including Dr. Fauci and Drs. Eugene Braunwald, Robert Petersdorf, Kurt Isselbacher, Jean Wilson, and Joseph Martin, will begin work on the text's 11th edition, due for publication in late 1985 or early 1986.

A new edition is published every 4 years by McGraw-Hill. Editors may serve until age 70, when retirement is mandatory.

In addition to heading the Laboratory of Immunoregulation, Dr. Fauci also directs the Institute's clinical research program on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
NIH Study Links Lifestyle With Colon Cancer

An epidemiologic study by the National Cancer Institute and Creighton University in Omaha has shown an apparent increased risk (a 30-90 percent excess) for colon cancer in two counties in eastern Nebraska, mostly among persons of Czech ancestry. Investigators note, however, that colon cancer death rates have decreased over the years in this area and suggest that the decrease is due to changes in lifestyle.

The study—based on interviews with next of kin about medical history, ethnic background, diet, smoking and occupation—showed an increased risk for people of Bohemian descent (Bohemian or Moravian were names given to particular sections of Czechoslovakia associated with high fat diet, especially from meat and dairy products, and with sweets).

Colon cancer was also associated with consumption of commercial beer, regardless of ethnic background (Bohemian or Moravian), although those of Bohemian descent reported greater consumption. The link with beer will need further study to see if it is a risk factor.

There was an increased risk associated with obesity, regardless of ethnic background which is consistent with other studies. Scientists also found that risk was associated with intestinal polyps, and was most pronounced among patients of Moravian ancestry. There was also an increased risk for colon cancer associated with the colon disorders, colitis and ileitis, as has been reported earlier.

Surprisingly, they also found an increased risk for certain other cancers among the close relatives of the colon cancer patients. These included other digestive tract cancers, and breast and prostate cancers.

The scientists speculated that risk for these cancers may be influenced by hormone levels, as some studies have suggested, which may be affected by high dietary fat intake.

As expected, they also found an increased risk for colon cancer among those who had close relatives with gastrointestinal cancer.

While this is consistent with the recognized familial risk for colon cancer, there was no evidence that the study area had an unusual number of families prone to colon cancer.

Most of the men in the area were farmers, and most of the women never worked outside the home or family farm for more than 6 months of their lives.

Elevated Risk

Fewer than one-fourth of the study group reported any use of agricultural chemicals. These people did appear to have an elevated risk for colon cancer associated with use of agricultural chemicals.

However, because of the small number of people within this group, this finding could have occurred by chance.

No association between colon cancer and smoking was seen in this study.

Scientists caution that the findings should be interpreted cautiously because of the small size of the study group, because lifestyle habits seem to have been changing even during the study period, and because dietary information is inherently difficult to collect and analyze.

The study, which appeared in the January 1984 issue of Cancer Research, is by NCI scientists Drs. Linda W. Pickle, Mark H. Greene, Regina G. Ziegler, Robert Hoover and Joseph F. Fraumeni Jr., Ann Toledo, Westat, Inc., Rockville, Md.; and Dr. Henry T. Lynch, Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.

The Nebraska study is part of an NCI program to pursue leads derived from atlases published by NCI that show geographic distribution of cancer deaths in the U.S.

Exhibit at NLM Depicts Medicine Men of the World


Though the title conjures up witch doctors and shamans, this exhibit portrays a panoply of the world's medicine men from the Plains Indian Blackfoot through the Luo witchdoctor in Layagkaa, Africa, to the Chinese acupuncturist and medieval physician/practitioner of the western world.

The medicine man has been admired, feared, respected, and held in awe. As John L. Maddox states in his book, The Medicine Man, "No single factor...has more potently influenced the culture and shaped the destiny of society than the medicine man.... Art, education, history, and science had their inception in the class to which he and his fellows belong.... Astronomy has eventuated from astrology, chemistry from alchemy, medicine from magic, nobler religious ideals and social betterment from fetishism; in other words, science, spiritual enlightenment, and societal advancement from superstition.... Though he frequently abused his opportunities, the shaman has rendered an incalculable social service to mankind."

John Doyle's exaggerated portraits capture the essence of the mood and countenance displayed by the medicine man to dazzle his audience, gain their belief in his powers and engage in battles with the world of evil spirits. He is pictured throughout the display employing the various methods such as magic rites, divination, medicine, astrology, and voodoo that he has used throughout the ages and in various cultures to perform his art.

The artist, John L. Doyle, was born in Chicago in 1939 and received his Bachelor's degree at the Art Institute of Chicago and his Master's degree at Northern Illinois University.

The exhibit, located in the lower lobby of NLM's Lister Hill Center building, has been lent to NLM by Midwest Medical of Afton, Minn. It will be on display through Apr. 30, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Dr. Michael Boyd, Recognized Researcher on Lung Disease, Named Associate Director, NCI’s Development Therapeutics

Dr. Michael Boyd has been named NCI associate director for developmental therapeutics in the Division of Cancer Treatment. The Developmental Therapeutics Program (DTP) focuses on the discovery and development of new drugs for the treatment of cancer.

The DTP currently comprises 12 branches, 8 concerned primarily with contract- and grant-supported activities and 4 with intramural research laboratories.

Dr. Boyd is recognized internationally for his research on lung diseases induced by drugs, carcinogens and other toxins. He began working on lung toxins while a medical student at Vanderbilt University. He isolated 4-ipomeanol from moldy sweet potatoes and identified it as the toxin responsible for deaths of cattle from a lung disease after being fed spoiled sweet potatoes.

The mechanism of action of 4-ipomeanol became part of Dr. Boyd’s Ph.D. thesis.

He received his Ph.D. and M.D. degrees from Vanderbilt in 1975, and then joined NIH. He was initially a PRAT fellow at NIGMS, and worked in Dr. James Gillette’s laboratory at NHLBI before being recruited into the NCI in 1977.

Soon afterward, Dr. Boyd published the results of studies begun at NHLBI showing that 4-ipomeanol is metabolized by a cytochrome P-450 enzyme to a highly reactive compound in the Clara cell, a type of cell that lines the airway passages of the lung.

He showed that the metabolite forms in this cell preferentially, and binds to the membrane. This work demonstrated for the first time not only that the Clara cell is a target cell for the lung toxicity of 4-ipomeanol, but also that it is a major locus of cytochrome P-450 monooxygenase activity in the lung.

Because the cytochrome P-450 enzymes also metabolize many environmental chemicals to active toxins or carcinogens, these findings suggested that the Clara cell is a highly vulnerable target for many toxic or carcinogenic chemicals that are activated by metabolism.

For example, the Clara cell is known to be a site in the lung for the metabolism and action of nitrates, a common class of lung carcinogens.

Because some lung cancers that originate in Clara cells can still have some functional characteristics of normal Clara cells, Dr. Boyd is currently investigating whether agents that are selectively destructive to Clara cells might offer a feasible approach to development of new drugs for lung cancer.

Dr. Boyd has investigated the mechanisms of action of many other lung toxins in addition to 4-ipomeanol. Among these are 3-methylfuran, a naturally occurring atmospheric pollutant formed by the effects of sunlight on terpenes produced by vegetation; carbon tetrachloride, a common industrial solvent.

Also, he has studied nitrosoureas, a widely used antibacterial for urinary tract infections that is the common cause of lung toxicity induced by any drug; and perilla ketone, a lung toxin made from the purple mint, a plant that is used sometimes in Oriental countries in medicinal preparations and as a spice.

Most recently, Dr. Boyd has concentrated his studies on certain classes of anticancer drugs, such as the nitrosoureas, that can cause severe injuries to the lungs and the kidneys.

The value of these drugs in treating cancer may be severely compromised by this toxicity, so Dr. Boyd hopes to improve their therapeutic value by learning more about how they produce their toxicity and how it might be prevented.

Dr. Boyd was head of the NCI Molecular Toxicology Section from 1978 to 1981. He was chief of the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics and Metabolism in the Developmental Therapeutics Program from 1981 to 1983 before being named DTP director in December 1983.

Dr. Boyd received the University President’s award for his undergraduate research in chemistry at the University of Kentucky in 1969, the Borden Research Prize in Medical Nutrition from Vanderbilt University in 1971, the Achievement Award of the Society of Toxicology in 1979, and a Commendation Medal from the U.S. Public Health Service also in 1979. Dr. Boyd has published more than 90 scientific papers, is on the editorial boards of four major toxicology journals, and is an associate editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. He is a specialty editor for the International Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Therapeutics and is currently serving as the North American editor for a new handbook in preparation on Biochemical Toxicology of Environmental Agents.

Hotline Looking for Volunteers

The Montgomery County Hotline is seeking volunteers for its twenty-four hours-a-day, seven days-a-week telephone service, especially for the midnight shifts.

If you are a high school graduate, 18 years of age or older, openminded and have a sense of humor, call the Mental Health Association of Montgomery County at 949-1255 to request an application form or further information about the program.

NIH All-Stars vs. 96’ers, Feb. 17

Come and join your fellow NIH’ers for an evening of basketball at Piney Branch Jr. High School, 7611 Piney Branch Rd., Silver Spring, Md., on Feb. 17, at 7:30 p.m.

The WHUR-96’ers vs. NIH All-Stars will be a fund raiser for the NIH Patient Emergency Fund and Camp Fantastic. Cost is adults, $2.50; children, 50 cents.

Tickets will be sold at the door.

James Ingram, Lab Technician, Dies of Heart Attack Jan. 9

James Ingram, a biological laboratory technician for the National Eye Institute, died of a heart attack on Jan. 9.

Born in Laurinburg, N.C., in 1923, Mr. Ingram moved to Washington, D.C. at an early age. He began his career at the National Institutes of Health in 1960 with the National Institute of Dental Research.

In 1970, Mr. Ingram transferred to the National Eye Institute as one of the first employees of the newly formed Institute. His job involved preparing animals for eye surgery, preparing specialized diets for these animals, and providing post-surgical animal care.

“James’s extraordinary dedication to our vision research program has significantly contributed to science and the quality of life,” said NEI Director Dr. Carl Kupfer in his letter of condolence to the Ingram family.

Mr. Ingram was a member of the NEI Equal Employment Opportunity Committee. He was an active member of the Union Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church and held numerous offices in the church.

In addition to his wife, Rosie Lee, Mr. Ingram leaves four children: Willie James and Eddie Frank, Gloria Dean Brown and Mavis Lee Brooks. Also surviving are three brothers, Lee Ingram, Jr. of the Nutrition Department at the Clinical Center; Roosevelt Ingram, administrative assistant of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, and Otis Ingram.
Safety Film Awarded Additional Gold Medals

The Division of Safety, ORS, OD, was recently awarded two additional Gold Medals for the NIH Safety film, "Nobody's Perfect." The medals were presented for the overall technical content and script at the Medikinales First International Medical Scientific Film Festival held in Parma, Italy.

Previously the film won the U.S. Cine Gold(en Eagle Award in 1980 and the Yugoslavian "Ergofest" International Worker Safety Film Festival Award in 1981.

The medals were recently presented by Giovanni Ferrero, Counselor, Labor and Social Affairs, Embassy of Italy, at the 26th annual ceremonies of the Council on International Nontheatrical Events held in Washington, D.C.

The film, starring John Astin, is designed to humorously convey the need for safety in the research laboratory.

NIHers may preview the film by contacting their BID safety and health consultant.

The movie is being distributed for preview, rental and purchase by the National Audiovisual Center. To receive a flyer describing "Nobody's Perfect" and its availability, call 496-1985.

Attenuated Androgen Boosts Clotting for Hemophiliacs

Clinical Center scientists have determined that danazol, an attenuated androgen, increases factor VIII or factor IX clotting activities in patients with classic hemophilia and Christmas disease, respectively. A significant rise in clotting activity was observed with no untoward drug effects.

Incacity and early death of classic hemophilia and Christmas disease patients has fallen in recent years due to widespread availability of factor VIII and factor IX concentrates as well as patient education regarding the use of self-infusion as needed for injury.

However, many untoward effects have been related to the widespread use of plasma or plasma concentrates including chronic hepatic disease, cirrhosis, splenomegaly (enlarged spleen), elevated liver enzymes, unexplained hypertension and abnormal T lymphocyte function.

Drs. Harvey R. Gralnick and Margaret E. Rick, CC Clinical Pathology Department, undertook a study to determine whether danazol could be useful in these diseases.

Five patients were studied. Four with classic hemophilia, and one with Christmas disease. The results of 14 days of danazol therapy showed, without exception, that levels of the deficient coagulation factor rose two-to-four-fold.

A significant rise in clotting activity was observed within 5 to 6 days after therapy began and peaked between 7 and 13 days. After therapy was stopped, the factor level returned to pretreatment level.

I know at last what distinguishes men from animals: financial worries.—Jules Renard

Dr. G.P. Rodgers Receives Research Fellowship From Minority Medical Development Program

Dr. Griffin Platt Rodgers, NRSA (National Research Service Award) fellow in the Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIADDK, recently received one of four fellowships awarded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s Minority Medical Faculty Development Program.

The program offers 4-year, postdoctoral research fellowships to minority physicians who have demonstrated superior academic and clinical skills and who are committed to careers in academic medicine and biomedical research.

Dr. Rodgers will receive an annual salary stipend complemented by a $25,000 annual grant toward support of research activities.

His research activity currently centers on two areas of red cell study. The first is the development of noninvasive techniques to assess the severity of sickle cell disease in patients and to monitor their therapy.

These techniques include positron emission tomography (PET), laser-doppler velocimetry, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMRI), vitreous fluorophotometry, and anaerobic threshold measurements.

The second area of research involves a study of the mechanisms responsible in red cell heterogeneity, with special reference to sickle cell disease and its genetic variants.

During his fellowship Dr. Rodgers plans to study the factors involved with the control and regulation of gene expression and differentiation in erythroid cells, as well as continuing his clinical investigation.

Dr. Rodgers received his Sc.B., M.M.Sc., and M.D. degrees from Brown University in Providence, R.I. He served his internship and residency at Barnes Hospital-Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and during his senior year, was the chief medical resident of the affiliated VA Medical Center.

Dr. Rodgers came to the NIH and NIADDK in 1982 and is serving his fellowship under the preceptorship of Dr. Alan N. Schechter.

Photo Competition

All NIH employees and their immediate families are eligible to enter photographic prints and/or slides in the annual competition sponsored by the NIH Camera Club.

Entries may be submitted between 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Mar. 13, in Wilson Hall, Shannon Bldg. The judging will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will be open to the public.

For further information call LeRoy Kerney, 496-3407, or Catherine Quigley, 496-3261.

Bone Marrow Volunteers Sought for Drug Tests

The Clinical Pharmacology Branch, DCT, NCI, needs bone marrow donors for studying drug effects in young and elderly patients.

Normal volunteers younger than 25 years or older than 45 years should contact Dr. Robert Fine at 496-4522. Each volunteer will be paid $75.

Leo F. Buscher, Jr., grants management officer, NCI, (standing, far right) recently presented a group award for meritorious performance in converting over 250 grants and contracts to cooperative agreements. Recipients were (seated l to r): Frances Cohen, Mary Neuhaus, Adele Leff, Angela Douglas. Standing (l to r): Neal Meyerson, Edward Sharp, Mary Kirker.

February 14, 1984

The NIH Record
Jane C. Miner, DRR, Dies Suddenly Jan. 12

Jane C. Miner, grants and technical assistant, Division of Research Resources, died of a heart attack Jan. 12 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda.

Mrs. Miner was a Federal employee for 19 years and worked in DRR for 16 years until her death. She received several awards for her work in the Office of Grants and Contracts Management including three group awards and a letter of commendation.

Born in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Miner was an avid collector of crystal and a talented portrait painter and seamstress.

A memorial service was held Jan. 17 at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Chevy Chase, Md. Mrs. Miner is survived by a daughter, Martha Lardner of Pueblo, Colo.; a son, Coast Guard Commander John Miner of Seattle, Wash., two sisters and four grandchildren.

Dr. John Norvell Named Training Officer, NIGMS

Dr. John C. Norvell has been named research training officer of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In 1978, he joined the NIGMS Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program as a health scientist administrator for research grants in structural and theoretical studies of proteins, a position he continues to hold.

From 1976 to 1978, he was staff officer for a study at the National Academy of Sciences on national needs for biomedical research personnel.

Dr. Norvell received his B.A. from Rice University and his M.S. and Ph.D. in physics from Yale University. His postdoctoral and subsequent laboratory research at the University of Wisconsin, the Brookhaven National Laboratory, and with Dr. David Davies, NIAID, focused on biophysics and protein crystallography.

Fitness Center at Westwood Offers Two Programs

The Westwood Building Fitness Center Outreach Program is offering two programs—ALIVE and Over Fifty Fitness, Feb. 14 through Mar. 20, for 6 weeks. The cost for each session is $12.

ALIVE is a slimnastic and ballet type exercise performed to popular music. Emphasis is on muscular strength and endurance, flexibility, body awareness and coordination, with some development of cardiovascular fitness. The ALIVE program will be held on Tuesdays at the Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. B, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.

Over Fifty Fitness is a slimnastic ballet type exercise program for those who wish to exercise at a slower pace. Classes will meet from 12:15 to 1 p.m. in Conf. Rm. B.

Sign up at the Westwood R&W Gift Shop.

Chamber Orchestra To Present Concert In Masur Auditorium, February 26

The NIH R&W Chamber Orchestra under the direction of David Crane will present the second concert of its second season on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 3 p.m., in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. The program will include J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, a Sinfonia by J.C. Bach, and Suite Nos. 1 and 3 of O. Respighi's "Ancient Airs and Dances."

Admission is $3 for adults. Tickets will be available in advance at the R&W offices in Bldg. 31 and the Westwood Bldg., and at the door before the concert. NIH Clinical Center patients and children under 12 will be admitted free.
Scientists Find RNA Acts Like an Enzyme; May Have Triggered First Forms of Life

The recent discovery of a new role for ribonucleic acid (RNA), one of the vital molecules of heredity, may profoundly change our understanding of basic biochemistry as well as provide possible answers to key questions about the origin of life on earth.

This work, a product of the collaboration between two long-term grantees of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences—Sidney Altman of Yale University and Norman Pace of the National Jewish Hospital Research Center in Denver—reveals that at least one kind of RNA appears to function like an enzyme by catalyzing or "speeding up" crucial chemical reactions.

In the past, it was thought that only proteins could perform this function.

This unexpected finding was made during studies of RNA processing in bacteria. RNA in the cell transcribes and translates genetic instructions from the molecule which encodes the genetic information, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

This process is necessary to assemble the amino acids which form proteins. Many different enzymes are required to mediate the steps in the RNA action.

From Dr. Altman's studies it was known that a particular processing enzyme, called RNase P—found in the intestinal bacterium Escherichia coli—actually contains RNA as well as protein.

This enzyme catalyzes the trimming of one end of transfer RNA (tRNA), which type of RNA works to assemble amino acids into proteins. This step is necessary to produce mature tRNA.

Since RNase P was particularly difficult to work with, very few scientists were studying it. Many years of painstaking research were necessary before Dr. Altman and his coworkers were even able to purify its subunits.

Discovery of the enzyme's RNA component, however, rekindled interest in the substance. In Dr. Pace's laboratory, researchers began to examine RNase P in another bacterium, Bacillus subtilis, which they also found contained RNA.

In this laboratory, graduate student Kathaleen Gardner worked out optimal conditions under which the separate components could be tested for enzymatic activity.

Then, using these conditions, Cedilia Guerrier-Takada in Dr. Altman's laboratory was able to test the activity of the RNA component alone.

To the researchers' great surprise, the RNA component was able to catalyze the maturation of tRNA.

The increased research interest in RNA is revealing surprising new facts about this versatile molecule. Last year, another NIGMS grantee, Thomas R. Cech of the University of Colorado at Boulder, found a case in which another type of RNA deleted excess material and spliced itself without enzymes.

Before this discovery, it was thought that enzymes were required for this type of action. More information may be forthcoming in the near future from researchers, many of them NIGMS grantees, studying small ribonucleic acid protein particles—substances found in the nucleus that have a protein and an RNA component but whose functions are mostly unknown.

"We know RNA can be a gene (as in some viruses): now we know it can also be an enzyme," said Dr. Pace. "This knowledge significantly expands the horizon in terms of biochemical diversity."

For scientists speculating on how life might have begun on earth, the discovery of RNA's enzyme-like action may fill some crucial gaps.

The early nucleic acids that formed billions of years ago presumably needed a catalyst to develop and diversify, but until now it was not clear what that catalyst might have been. It now appears that primitive RNAs acting as enzymes could have performed this function. □

The NIH Division of Contracts and Grants, OA, recently sponsored a program entitled, "The NIH Contract Compliance Program of Civil Rights—Six Years of Progress." The purpose of the program was to commemorate the accomplishments of the NIH Contract Compliance Program and the numerous contributions that have been made by the NIH project officers, contracting officers, and contract specialists in implementing the program. Speakers included (l to r): Willie Bowles, Jr. assistant director for Materiel Management, DAS; Carl A. Fretts, director, Division of Contracts and Grants, OA; Jessalyn L. Pendarvis, director, Division of Equal Opportunity; Maureen B.E. Miles, NIH Contracts and Grants Compliance officer; Dr. Thomas E. Malone, Deputy Director, NIH.

Clifton Cooper Dies

Clifton Cooper, a chemotherapy purchasing agent in the NCI Pharmaceutical Resources Branch, died of cancer Jan. 7 at the National Naval Medical Center.

Mr. Cooper, 55, came to NIH in 1956 as a security guard and joined the NCI Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center in 1968 as a drug supply clerk. He was later promoted to supervisory supply clerk, then to purchasing agent in 1978. In 1983, he received a special recognition award from coworkers in the branch.

"Mr. Cooper made many contributions to the process of procurement and distribution of investigational chemotherapy agents," said his branch chief, Paul Devignon.

"He developed packing and shipping techniques for sending experimental anticancer drugs throughout the world, and kept meticulous records. He was well-liked and respected by all who knew him, and received supportive letters from the NCI Director and the associate director for experimental therapeutics when he was hospitalized."

Mr. Cooper was born in 1928 in Washington, D.C., and graduated from Armstrong High School in 1946. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Annie, who retired in 1979 from the NCI Metabolism Branch, and three daughters.

DAS To Sponsor Product Exhibit

The Supply Operations Branch, DAS, has scheduled a product exhibit to be conducted by the Millipore Corporation in the Clinical Center Assembly Room, 14th floor, Bldg. 10, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., on Thursday, Feb. 16.

Products of the Millipore Corp., Continental Water Systems Corp. and Waters Associated will be on display. Technologies and product applications will be discussed and demonstrated. Professional personnel will be available to answer questions and to offer assistance to visiting scientific personnel.
NICHD Reorganizes Intramural Research; Establishes Three New Laboratories

The intramural research program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has been reorganized, establishing three new laboratories.

"The changes were made largely to bring together scientists from widely separated areas of the campus who had been working on closely related problems within the same research theme," said Dr. Arthur S. Levine, the Institute's scientific director.

Dr. Levine believes the reorganization will permit NICHD scientists to take full advantage of new and rapidly developing research opportunities.

The new Laboratory of Theoretical and Physical Biology, headed by Dr. David Rodbard, is a multidisciplinary group of investigators with backgrounds in biochemistry, physics, and mathematics.

A physician with a background in mathematics, statistics, and computers, Dr. Rodbard—since coming to the NICHD—has developed a series of computer programs for analyzing the binding of hormones, neurotransmitters, and other "chemical messengers" to their receptors. These programs are used in laboratories around the world.

One group in this new laboratory develops computer programs to analyze radioimmunoassays and study the binding of drugs, hormones, and neurotransmitters to their receptors.

Together with NIH's Division of Computer Research and Technology, they have also developed widely used computer programs that help clinicians and laboratory researchers obtain exceptionally reliable statistical analyses of their data.

Another group in the laboratory has been developing methods for improving protein purification, and has made innovative contributions to such techniques as polycrylamide gel electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing, and isocaptophoresis.

A third group is involved in the design of mass spectrometers which they use to study a number of biological processes.

The new Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunology focuses on the genetics and regulation of the immune system. Dr. John Robbins is chief of this laboratory. Previously, he was a division director in the Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration.

Before joining the FDA, Dr. Robbins had been at NICHD for 4 years, serving as a laboratory chief and clinical director. He returns to the Institute with a long-standing interest in the cause and prevention of bacterial infection in infants and young children. Much of his work has focused on immunization against diseases caused by encapsulated bacteria.

Dr. Robbins and his colleagues are looking at the mechanisms by which encapsulated bacteria cause disease, and are exploring methods aimed at developing vaccines to protect against infection by these bacteria. They are particularly interested in developing a vaccine against Haemophilus influenzae type B, which causes meningitis and other diseases in infants and children. In addition, they are studying immunity to Bordetella pertussis, the bacterium that causes whooping cough. A product secreted by B. pertussis, the pertussis toxin, is a major factor in the organism's ability to cause disease.

The LDMI researchers now are developing improved methods for isolating and purifying pertussis toxin and are studying its structure and function as a prelude to safer, more effective pertussis vaccine.

Other scientists in the laboratory are studying the structure of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) antigens in an effort to correlate the different regions of the antigenic complex with their functions and with the gene sequences that encode these functions.

A third group has developed a variety of hybridoma cultures of regulatory T cells, and is using these hybridomas to produce large quantities of soluble materials with immunoregulatory activities. The availability of these materials will greatly facilitate studies on the regulation of the immune system.

Researchers in the new Laboratory of Neurochemistry and Neuroimmunology, headed by Dr. Harold Gainer, are studying the cell biology of neuropeptides. One group in the laboratory is investigating the hypothalamic neurons that secrete oxytocin and vasopressin.

The researchers are studying the biosynthesis, packaging, axonal transport, and secretion of these peptides. They are also looking at the mechanisms that allow for the coexistence of diverse peptides in a single neuron and at the physiological significance of this coexistence.

Dr. Gainer is a neurobiologist whose background includes electrophysiology and biochemistry. His work has involved using the techniques of immunochemistry and neuroanatomy to explore the structure and function of the developing nervous system.

Before his latest appointment, he headed the Section on Functional Neurochemistry in the Institute's Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology.

Dr. Gainer also works with a group of neurochemists at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts to study the biochemistry and metabolism of the giant axon of the squid. The establishment of the three new laboratories brings to 11 the total number of laboratories and branches in the NICHD's intramural research program.

Dr. E. Murphy Dies; Former NCI Unit Chief

Dr. Edwin D. Murphy, a former head of the Research Unit on Gynecologic Pathology, NCI, died Sept. 19. He was 66.

A respected scientist whose research centered on experimental pathology, carcinogenesis, diseases of inbred mice, autoimmunity, and the development of lymphomas, Dr. Murphy had spent the bulk of the past 30 years working at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Me.

Colleagues at Jackson described him as a "man of giant achievement," a meticulous pathologist. He headed the Gynecologic Pathology Unit of NCI's Laboratory of Pathology from 1948 to 1953. A former NCI colleague described him as "very cooperative . . . always willing to offer a suggestion or advice."

Dr. Harold L. Stewart, scientist emeritus with the Registry of Experimental Cancer, said Dr. Murphy enjoyed talking with colleagues about their work and "often speculated about how experiments might be initiated or carried out."

Dr. Murphy was highly skilled in the pathologic diagnosis of tumors in mice. His 41-page section describing characteristic murine tumors that appeared in E. L. Green's 1966 text, Biology of the Laboratory Mouse, is often cited in cancer literature.

He made many other significant contributions to cancer research. Dr. Murphy was one of the outstanding cancer investigators following World War II," Dr. Stewart said.

While at NCI he devised a method of applying carcinogens to the mouse uterus by soaking threads in solution. With this technique he could induce cancer of the uterine cervix—a rare spontaneous tumor in mice. He was then able to learn about the role of sex hormones in the promotion of this tumor, first by studies using castrated female mice, later by implanting pellets containing hormones under the skin, and more recently by adding hormones (those contained in oral contraceptives) to the diet of mice being held for life span studies.

"He may well have been the first to do vaginal smears in mice to determine the time of onset of cancer," Dr. Stewart said. "In 1948, the Papinacolaou technique for detection of cervical cancer in women was widely used by physicians, and Dr. Murphy was using the technique on his mice."

Dr. Murphy was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. on July 30, 1917. He received a B.S. degree in 1939 from St. John's University. He received his M.D. from the Yale University School of Medicine in 1943, served as a research fellow there until 1946, and taught for 2 years at the University of Tennessee Medical School before coming to NCI in 1948.

Because of his interest in training and education, a scholarship fund was established in his name at the Jackson Laboratory. The fund will benefit young students who participate in the lab's summer research program.

Contributions to the Murphy Scholarship Fund should be mailed to the Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME 04609.
New X-Ray Contrast Material Improves Cancer Diagnosis

Figure 1. 48-year-old man with carcinoma of the colon. A CT scan without intravenous contrast material shows a hemangioma in the left lobe of the liver (black arrow). Barium is seen in the stomach (white arrow).

Scientists in the Clinical Center's Diagnostic Radiology Department have developed an intravenous contrast material for CT scans which selectively increases the X-ray density of normal liver and spleen tissue while not affecting tumors. EOE-13—an aqueous emulsion of an iodinated oil—makes it possible to reliably diagnose liver and spleen metastases (traveling cancer cells) earlier and more precisely than any other available technique. The technique may also significantly reduce the number of diagnostic surgical procedures required of patients with Hodgkins and non-Hodgkins lymphomas.

Contrast Media

Unlike other contrast media which increase the X-ray density of both normal liver and spleen tissue and tumors, EOE-13 opacifies (darkens) these organs but not the tumors in them. Selective opacification is an important component of CT examination of the spleen and liver because there is little difference in the density ranges between normal and abnormal tissues in these organs.

Organ Specificity

In addition, because of the organ specificity of EOE-13, the amount needed to perform examinations contains less than 10 percent of the amount of iodine routinely used in tests with other contrast media. Dr. Michael Vermani, working with other NIH scientists, developed EOE-13 based on the experience of French scientists working with similar materials.

Rule Cancels FEGLI Waiver Of Certain Returning Employees

Waivers of Federal life insurance coverage are automatically cancelled when a separated employee returns to Federal employment after a break in service of at least 180 days, according to a recent amendment to the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program. This regulation applies to employees (including compensator and disability annuitants) who returned between Apr. 1, 1981 and Dec. 8, 1983.

These returning employees may elect FEGLI (including Basic, Standard Optional, Additional Optional and Family Optional insurance) coverage. This limited period of election ends Mar. 6.

Employees who are eligible for and interested in taking advantage of this limited period of open enrollment in FEGLI, must complete SF-176, Election, declination or waiver of Life Insurance Coverage and submit it to their personnel office by close of business Tuesday, Mar. 6. Forms are available in your personnel office.

Only kings, editors and people with tapeworm have the right to use the editorial "we."—Mark Twain

Figure 2. Following the intravenous administration of EOE-13, a second CT scan was performed. The hemangioma is better defined. In addition, a previously unsuspected metastasis is visualized in the right lobe of the liver (broad arrow). The inferior vena cava and hepatic veins are seen as well (long arrow). Note excellent opacification of the spleen (white arrow).

Visiting Scientists

1/8—Dr. Marja-Riitta Tasokivi, Finland. Sponsor: Dr. Barbara Howard, Digestive Diseases Branch, NIADDK, Phoenix, Arizona.
1/9—Dr. Mercedes Garcia Gil, Spain. Sponsor: Dr. Reuben Siraganian, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology, NIDR, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2B12.
1/10—Dr. Jui-Tung Chen, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Donald Mattison, Pregnancy Research Branch, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8C313.
1/10—Dr. Joseph Helman, Argentina. Sponsor: Dr. Bruce Baum, Clinical Investigations Section, CIPCB, NIDR, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2B01.
1/17—Dr. Li Hsi-Ping, China. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, NHLBI, Bldg. 36, Rm. 1C29.
1/22—Dr. Janine M. Robert, France. Sponsor: Dr. Robert A. Weisberg, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, NICHD, Bldg. 6, Rm. 339.
1/22—Dr. Nour Safi, Afghanistan. Sponsor: Dr. Paul Strudler, Nuclear Medicine Department, CC, Bldg. 10, Rm. 1C401.
1/22—Dr. Michael Schramm, Israel. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin Kopin, Clinical Pharmacology Unit, NINCDS, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2D46.
1/22—Dr. Ulrich K. Siebenlist, West Germany. Sponsor: Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, Laboratory of Immunoregulation, NIAID, Bldg. 10, Rm. 1B09.
1/23—Dr. Naem Essani, Pakistan. Sponsor: Dr. Reuben Siraganian, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology, NIDR, Bldg. 10, Rm. 1A26.
1/23—Dr. John A. Hartley, United Kingdom Sponsor: Dr. Kurt Kohn, Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacology, NCI-DCT, Bldg. 37, Rm. 5D19.
1/23—Dr. Dibyendu N. Sen Gupta, India. Sponsor: Dr. Samuel H. Wilson, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI:OCB, Bldg. 37, Rm. 4D23.
1/24—Dr. Marcelle Jacqueline Miskulin, France. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald G. Crystal, Pulmonary Branch, NHLBI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6D06.
1/27—Dr. Jose Antonio Biosca/Vaque, Spain. Sponsor: Dr. Evan Eisenberg, Laboratory of Cell Biology, NHLBI, Bldg. 3, Rm. B123.
1/27—Dr. Fabrizio Bonelli, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. Luigi DeLuca, Laboratory of Cellular Carcinogenesis and Tumor Promotion, NCI: DCCP, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3A21.

Operation of NIH Library Explained in Brochure

A new brochure explaining the services and operations of the NIH Library is now available to NIH staff on request at the Library circulation desk. Copies will also be distributed during the weekly tours of the Library.

A 45-minute tour starts every Wednesday at 2 p.m. near the reference assistance desk. The Library is located on the first floor of Bldg. 10.

The new brochure also contains a telephone number for each Library service. Also available at the circulation desk are single sheets providing more detailed information about particular services and operations:

- computerized information services,
- interlibrary loans,
- journal binding procedures (which can affect availability),
- photocopy services,
- reference services,
- select list of available databases,
- journal receipt and shelf arrangement (in preparation),
- translation services (in preparation).

“Stop Smoking” Program Being Offered in February

The Employee Counseling Services will be offering a “Stop Smoking” program beginning Feb. 29. The group will meet in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B57 on Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m.

The program will run for 6 weeks and is designed to help the individual stop smoking gradually.

To register, call Morris Schapiro at 496-3164.

NIH Singers Start Rehearsals, Auditions for Spring Concert

The NIH Singers are about to start rehearsals for their upcoming Spring Concert. There are still some openings in all voice parts, but time is running out.

The Singers rehearse every Monday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. on the NIH campus. Some basic musical experience is required, but everyone is encouraged to audition.

To arrange an audition or for additional information, contact Tony DeMarinis at 496-6442.

February 14, 1984

The NIH Record
# National Institutes of Health

## 1985 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET

### Summary By Appropriation

(Dollars in thousands)

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1 Includes transfer for pay costs of $1,424 (NLM $359 and OD $1,065).
2 Includes proposed transfer from HRSA of $1,294 for pay costs (FIC $71, NLM $607 and OD $616).
3 Excludes $7,500 in anticipated third party reimbursements to the NIH Clinical Center for non-research services.

## Dr. Christine K. Carrico Named Deputy Director, NIGMS Pharmacological Sciences Program

Dr. Christine K. Carrico has been named deputy director of the Pharmacological Sciences Program, National Institute of General Medical Sciences. She previously served as a health scientist administrator and pharmacologist in the program.

In her new position, Dr. Carrico will assist the program director in developing policy and will help plan research activities in keeping with the goals of the Pharmacological Sciences Program. She will continue to administer research and training grants in molecular and biochemical pharmacology, drug metabolism, and drug disposition.

She will also serve as deputy director of the Pharmacology Research Associate (PRAT) Program—a training program that allows promising investigators who have made commitments to the pharmacological sciences to work with preceptors in various intramural NIH and ADAMHA laboratories.

It was her appointment as a PRAT fellow that brought Dr. Carrico to the NCI Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry and Biology in 1977, and to the Pharmacological Sciences Program staff in 1979.

Since 1981, she has been serving as project officer for GenBank, a repository of all reported nucleic acid sequences greater than 50 nucleotides in length.

A native of Waynesboro, Va., Dr. Carrico graduated cum laude from Hollins College in Roanoke with departmental honors in chemistry. In 1977, she received her doctorate in pharmacology from Yale University and subsequently was a postdoctoral associate at Yale.

Among her other honors are the Hollins College Sigma Xi Award for Excellence in Science, the James Lewis Howe Award of the Blue Ridge Section of the American Chemistry Society, and election to Phi Beta Kappa.

She is a member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.