

The NIH Record

Dr. Jerome Green Named DRG Director

Dr. Jerome G. Green was recently appointed Director of NIH's Division of Research Grants.



Dr. Green

In his new position, Dr. Green will serve as a principal advisor to the Office of the Director of NIH in formulating grant and award policies and procedures. He also will direct the development of the scientific review mission of the Division of Research Grants; provide advisory and consultative services on Public Health Service (PHS) grant and award programs to PHS components, Advisory Councils, and grantee institutions; and direct the operation of the NIH extramural data system.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH Director said, "Dr. Green's excellent achievements as an administrator make him the ideal leader to direct the activities of this important NIH component."

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. Green received his B.S. degree from Brooklyn College (1950) magna cum laude, and his M.D. degree from Albany Medical College (1954). He served his internship at the Albany Hospital Medical Center.

In 1955, he came to NIH as a health scientist administrator in the National Heart Institute (now the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute) with program and review responsibilities in research and training. He also joined the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps at that time. From 1957 to 1959, he served his residency in internal medicine at the PHS Hospital in San Francisco, receiving clinical training in a residency program affiliated with the Universities of California and Stanford.

(See DR. GREEN, Page 10)

Columbia U's Animal Research Funds Suspended By NIH for Serious Flaws in Animal Program

NIH funding to Columbia University's Health Science Division in New York City for research with vertebrate animals, except rodents, has been suspended by Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH Director.

This decision, Dr. Wyngaarden said, was based on a preliminary report of an NIH unannounced site visit to the HSDCU on Jan. 23 and 24. This is among the first of a series of unannounced visits to institutions receiving NIH animal research funds.

The report cited deficiencies in HSDCU's laboratory animal program serious enough to warrant immediate action, the director indicated.

The on-site visit was triggered by a review of the HSDCU's Animal Welfare Assurance document submitted to NIH's Office for Protection from Research Risks (OPRR) on Dec. 15, 1985. HSDCU officials frankly stated these deficiencies in their Animal Welfare Assurance on Dec. 12.

Also, NIH had received letters of complaint from the public concerning the quality of care provided to research animals at the institution.

As a result of this decision, all funding components of NIH will be examining every grant, contract, and cooperative agreement supporting research at HSDCU to determine whether vertebrate animals other than rodents are involved.

In cases where such live animals are involved, funds awarded for purchase, care or research use of these animals will be suspended. Similarly, no new NIH awards involving living

vertebrate animals other than rodents will be made until the deficiencies identified at HSDCU have been resolved.

The on-site evaluation committee was unanimous in its finding of serious deficiencies that constituted a material failure on the part of the HSDCU to comply with the standards of the Public Health Service's newly revised animal welfare policy.

Dr. Wyngaarden said of the reported deficiencies, areas of special concern to him included the adequacy of:

- veterinary care program
- sterile environment for major survival surgery
- housing of dogs under quarantine
- techniques to minimize health risks to laboratory personnel.

Funding restrictions will not be lifted until HSDCU's Animal Care and Use Committee and others responsible for animal care at the institution find and certify that the deficiencies have been corrected and NIH's Office of Protection From Research Risks approves HSDCU's Animal Welfare Assurance document.

"I have been informed that HSDCU officials have already taken steps to correct the deficiencies and have expressed a willingness to cooperate with the OPRR. I look forward to an early removal of the restrictions and lifting the suspension of those portions of awards that support research with vertebrate animals other than rodents," Dr. Wyngaarden said of the suspension. □

Dr. Judith Resnik, Second Woman in Space, Was Staff Fellow at NINCDS Lab 1974-1977

Dr. Judith A. Resnik, 36, former staff fellow of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, was one of three mission specialists who was killed on board the space shuttle Challenger which exploded 78 seconds after lift-off on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at the Kennedy Space Flight Center in Florida.

Dr. Resnik, an electrical engineer, was selected in 1978 to be an astronaut from among 8,079 applicants, including 1,544 women. Thirty-five candidates were chosen, six of whom were women. Those 35 candidates included two of the seven Challenger crew members who lost their lives in the explosion, Dr. Ronald E. McNair and Lt. Col. Ellison S. Onizuka.



(See DR. RESNIK, Page 12) Dr. Judith A. Resnik

Stop Smoking

The Westwood Health Unit Nurse will conduct a 6-week stop-smoking support group beginning Feb. 24.

The weekly 1-hour sessions will be held at 11:30 a.m. Westwood Bldg. Conf. Rm. D. Participants may enroll at the Westwood Health Unit (Rm. 28) or call 496-7638 for additional information. □

TRAINING TIPS

The following courses are sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, the NIH Training Center.

<i>Executive, Management, and Supervisory 496-6371</i>	<i>Course Starts</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Successful Middle Management at NIH	4/8	2/28
Effective Communications	4/22	3/14
White House Workshop	5/1	3/28
Making Time Productive	5/1	3/28
Working with Personnel Differences	5/30	3/7
Supervising in the Federal Wage System	5/5	3/28
Report Writing	5/14	4/4
Managing Behavior in the Work Environment	5/14	4/4
Effective Listening	6/2	4/25
Introduction to Supervision	6/23	5/16
Performance Appraisal Counseling	6/11	6/2
Strategic Planning for Productive Results	6/18	5/9

Office Skills Career Development Program 496-6371
NIH MANAGEMENT INTERN PROGRAM
Support Staff Training 496-6211

Advanced Displaywrite 3 for Professionals	3/17	2/14
Basic Time & Attendance	3/19	2/14
Basic Time & Attendance	4/16	3/7
Management Development for Secretaries	3/24	2/24
Effective Time Management	3/17	2/14
Basic IBM Displaywriter	3/10	2/18
Advanced IBM Displaywriter	3/17	2/21
Special Applications IBM	3/20	2/24
Displaywrite 3 for Secretaries	4/14	3/10
Human Relations	4/28	3/31
Leadership Skills for Secretaries	4/21	3/24
Professionalism & the Secretaries	4/14	3/17
Medical Terminology II	4/8	3/11

Training & Development Services Program 496-6211

SHARE TRAINING: For complete NIH Training Center information sign on to WYLBUR and enter SHARE TRAINING. For first-time users enter: x fr &agslug1.@share(setup) on file37 Adult Education Program ongoing, 496-6211.

NIGMS Grants Clerk Wins 'HHS' CFC Raffle Drawing

Mary Catherine Wancheck, a grants clerk with the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, is the grand prize winner of the Department of Health and Human Services' Combined Federal Campaign Raffle Drawing for 1985—two round-trip tickets on Eastern



Mrs. Wancheck

Airlines to anywhere in the continental United States or the Bahamas. Only employees who contributed to the CFC through payroll deductions or by a cash gift that met the payroll participation requirement of CFC (\$1.00 per pay period) were eligible to enter the drawing.

Never Won Anything

Mrs. Wancheck had not, in the past, contributed to the CFC through the payroll deduction plan, but decided to do so this year when the CFC volunteer told her about the contest. When notified that she had won, she said she was "in a state of shock all day." She remarked that she had never won anything in the past, and added that "it just really surprised me."

She and her husband initially considered a trip to the Bahamas. However, having served with the U.S. Army in Hawaii, Mr. Wancheck was anxious to show his wife the beauty of the Islands. They have, therefore, decided on a week's vacation in Hawaii in mid-April. They will use the tickets to fly to California, and at their own expense, go on to Hawaii.

As time goes on, Mrs. Wancheck said she is "getting more and more excited about the trip." □

If God wanted us to be brave, why did he give us legs.—Marvin Kitman

C and D General Parking Permits Must Be Renewed in February

General parking permits for NIH employees whose last name begins with C and D must be renewed during February.

Employees may renew their parking permits any workday at the NIH Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C19, between 8:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Parking permits will also be available as follows:

Blair Bldg., Feb. 12, 1-2 p.m., Conf. Rm. 110

Federal Bldg., Feb. 19, 1-2 p.m., Conf. Rm. B119

Landow Bldg., Feb. 10, 2:30-3:30 p.m., Conf. Rm. C

Westwood Bldg., Feb. 12, 9-11 a.m., Conf. Rm. 3.

Affected employees will receive a memo reminding them of the upcoming renewal and providing specific instructions on obtaining replacement permits. Employees with preferential (red) or carpool parking permits whose last name begins with C or D do not need to obtain new parking permits during February.

New February general parking permits must be displayed beginning Monday, Mar. 3. □

The NIH Record

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NIAID Sets Program to Coordinate AIDS Research

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases today announced a new program to coordinate NIAID-supported research on AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In making the announcement, Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID Director said, "The Institute's AIDS research activities have increased rapidly in the 5 years since the syndrome was first recognized. By marshalling our resources under this program, we can accelerate progress in finding ways of preventing and treating AIDS."

AIDS, which has been diagnosed in more than 16,000 Americans since 1981, has become a worldwide problem. There is no effective treatment, and most of its victims die within 2 years of diagnosis.

AIDS Coordination

NIAID is heavily involved in research on AIDS, both at the Institute's laboratories in Bethesda, and through grant and contract support of scientific projects throughout the United States and in some foreign countries. The newly established Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Program will set priorities for NIAID-supported AIDS research and ensure maximum use of funds and other resources.

Establishment of the new program will also enhance coordination of all aspects of NIAID's research efforts on AIDS.

Dr. Fauci, who is also coordinator of AIDS research for the entire National Institutes of Health, said, "This program is an important new element in the Federal Government's concerted response to one of the most baffling and deadly medical challenges of the modern era. In a complex and rapidly developing field like AIDS research, we must have the capacity to respond creatively and flexibly to emerging needs."

Treatment Methods

NIAID's current research efforts are mainly focused on the search for effective treatment methods, including evaluation of treatment strategies in patients, and the development of an AIDS vaccine. Important to the achievement of these goals are basic laboratory studies of the virus that causes AIDS, and research on the immune disorder seen in persons with AIDS.

Scientists are investigating the mechanisms and patterns of virus transmission from person to person, and are tracing the development of the disease in individual patients. A crucial step in vaccine development is the establishment of AIDS or AIDS-like disease in laboratory animals.

Animal models are also needed for the evalua-

tion of drugs and other treatment approaches.

The new AIDS program will direct and manage research grants, contracts and related training in these areas and others. Identification of new and continuing research needs will be aided by close coordination with other government agencies, including other Institutes at NIH, as well as professional and voluntary health organizations. □

National Conference on AIDS Slated for March 6-8 in D.C.

A national conference on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) for practitioners will be held Mar. 6-8 at the Sheraton Washington Hotel.

Dr. David Henderson, chief of the Clinical Center's Hospital Epidemiology Service, and Joan Jacobs, an NCI nurse specialist in research, are among a panel of experts that will discuss critical issues, questions and conflicts affecting those who care for AIDS patients.

To register for the conference, contact Resource Applications, Inc., (301) 962-0250. A discount will be given to those who register on or before Feb. 21.

OMS Workshop Planned For Adult Children of Alcoholics

Growing up in a family in which one or both parents is an alcoholic has a powerful effect on the children. Parents who are involved in alcohol-related problems often are not able to meet their children's needs at various stages of growth and development. Effects from a childhood of double messages about love and rejection continue into adulthood.

Not Being Alone

When adult children of alcoholics are in a group with people of similar backgrounds, the first reaction is tremendous relief—not being alone, not being crazy. And then there is hope—hope of taking control of one's life.

The Employee Counseling Services of the Occupational Medical Service will offer a workshop about the effects of growing up with an alcoholic parent on Feb. 19 from noon to 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C02A. A list of community meetings will also be provided. If you plan to attend call Rachele Selzer at 496-3164.

New Time-Sharing Guide On DECsystem-10 Available

An all-new edition of the DECsystem-10 Timesharing Guide has just been published. The guide is the primary source of information concerning policies, programs, and special facilities associated with the NIH DECsystem-10 computer system. This new edition is completely reorganized and has many practical examples that will benefit computer users at all levels of expertise.

The guide presents general information concerning policies, important concepts, and everyday interactive computing. The program library chapter contains synopses of all software available on the DECsystem-10; software of special interest is highlighted. Programmers with complex applications will appreciate the more technically oriented chapters of the guide.

Scientists with laboratory or personal computers will continue to enjoy the advantages of communicating with the DECsystem-10.

More About DNA

Molecular biologists can find more information about the DNA and protein sequence data bases, and the special programs designed to analyze such sequence data.

The DECsystem-10 Timesharing Guide is a valuable reference too for describing the hierarchical file system, summarizing the many magnetic tape utilities, explaining the extensive file protection facilities, and much more.

To obtain a copy of the guide, contact: Technical Information Office, Computer Center Branch, Division of Computer Research and Technology, National Institutes of Health, Bldg. 12A, Rm. 1017, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496-5431. □



Oral Malignancies Expert Visits NIDR to Consult

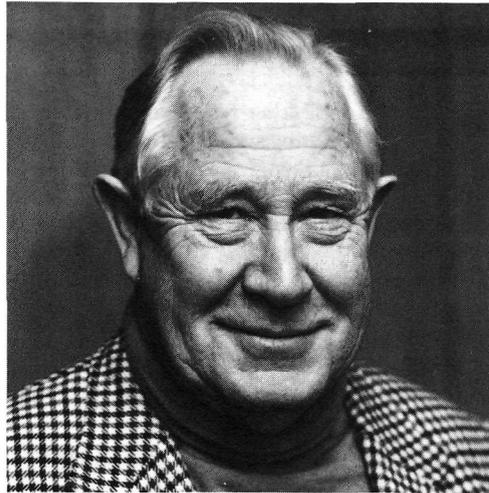
Dr. Jens J. Pindborg recently completed one of several visits that he will make to the National Institute of Dental Research during his year as a visiting scientist in the Epidemiology and Oral Disease Prevention Program.

Dr. Pindborg is professor of oral pathology and head of the dental department of the University Hospital at the Royal Dental College in Copenhagen, Denmark. He is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the world on the epidemiology and pathology of premalignant and malignant lesions of the oral cavity. His diagnostic classification of these conditions is the most widely used.

During his appointment as a visiting scientist, Dr. Pindborg will periodically come to the NIDR for several weeks at a time to assist the staff of the Field Studies Section. He will help develop protocols and guide the staff in carrying out epidemiologic studies of oral mucosal lesions and conditions, their diagnosis, and recording.

In addition, Dr. Pindborg is advising NIDR about the future direction of its oral mucosal tissue research including establishment of research protocols on the oral tissue aspects of AIDS.

Dr. Pindborg is president of the Danish Medical Research Council and a founding member of the International Academy of Oral Pathology. He is Director of the World Health Organization's International Reference Centre for Odontogenic Tumours and Allied Lesions, the WHO International Reference Center for Oral Precancerous Conditions, and the Collaborating Centers for WHO on Oropharyngeal Tumors and Salivary Gland Tumors. He has been a WHO visiting professor of Illinois and Hebrew University in Jerusalem.



Dr. Pindborg

Among his numerous awards, Dr. Pindborg has received the Scandinavian Dental Association Benzon Prize in oral medicine in 1964, the Isaac Schour Memorial Award in 1970, and the Elmer Best Award in 1972. He is a fellow in the American College of Dentists, the American Association for the Achievement of Science, and the Royal College of Pathologists in England, and an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, the American Academy of Oral Pathology, and the Royal Canadian Academy of Dentists.

A member of the Danish Dental Association, the Medical Society of Copenhagen, the American Dental Association, the International Association of Dental Research, and the International Association of Oral Surgeons, Dr. Pindborg is the author of 16 books and more than 300 publications in oral biology. He is also editor-in-chief of the *Danish Dental Journal*, the *Scandinavian Journal of Dental Research*, and *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*.

Dr. Pindborg received his D.D.S. in 1943 and his doctor of odontology in 1950 from the Royal Dental College in Denmark. □

New NIH Monthly Column Featured in AMA Journal

A new short-item format for the "From the NIH" column, bylined by Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, will begin publication in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on Feb. 7.

"From the NIH," which has appeared in *JAMA* since August 1976, previously devoted its full length to one specific topic. The column is part of a continuing NIH effort to disseminate research results to physicians in clinical practice.

The new-format column will include five to six short items about new intramural and extramural research findings of clinical significance; important new clinical trials, especially those recruiting patients; and new NIH publications of interest to clinicians.

"From the NIH" is presently scheduled to be published the first week of each month. Similar columns "From the FDA" and "From the ADAMHA" will appear in other issues during the month.

JAMA has a circulation of 358,000 in the U.S., and 256,000 in its foreign editions which are published in seven other languages.

For further information about the column, call Ms. Sandra D. Levine, writer-editor, at (301) 496-1766. □

DRR Staffers Receive Research Centers Awards

For their work in helping establish Research Centers in Minority Institutions (RCMI) Program, which funded its first grants totaling nearly \$5 million in September to seven institutions, 20 employees of the Division of Research Resources were honored in a recent ceremony by Dr. William Raub, NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research and Training, OD.

Those honored were: Dr. Betty H. Pickett, Director, DRR; Dr. Sidney A. McNairy, Jr., RCMI program director; Dr. Michael Oxman, director, Office of Review, DRR; Dr. Francis Kendrick, deputy chief for review, DRR; Jean Babb; Claire Baker; Helena Shamigian; Billie Kulp; Jeanette Hinde; Ina Coates; Theresa Ringler; Latrece Savage; Helen Mandich; Linda Cooley; Grace Rosenkranz; Sara Calhoun; Dolores Lee; Jane Broutsas; Norman McLean; and Barbara Perrone.

The RCMI program, administered by DRR, was congressionally mandated through an appropriation to the NIH Office of the Director. It is targeted to predominantly minority institutions that offer doctorates in the health professions or health-related sciences so that they may significantly enhance their capacity to conduct biomedical and behavioral research. □

Second Auction to Benefit Patient Emergency Fund Set

Plans are already being made for the second annual auction to benefit the Patient Emergency Fund at the Clinical Center.

This year's PEF auction will be held on Apr. 9 in the 14th floor auditorium. A silent auction will be held from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., with a live auction going from 12:30 to 1 p.m.

Last spring's PEF auction was a success, raising more than \$3,000 for the fund. Administered through the CC Social Work Department since 1953, the fund is used to help patients and their families when financial problems interfere with their participation in NIH studies at the Clinical Center.

This year, the R&W Association is spon-

soring the PEF auction and collecting goods to be sold. It's not too early to start thinking about donations, which may be made to the R&W Gift Shop in Bldg. 10, or to the main office in Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30. For further information, call 496-4600.

Since food was so popular last year—all of the cookies and baked goods were snatched up quickly—food will be an even larger component of this year's auction.

Donations to the PEF auction may take any form, from artwork to TV sets. Some of last year's items included gourmet meals; gardening services; a vacation home for a weekend; sailing, skiing and tennis lessons. □

Mail Order Genes**Human DNA Warehouse Established in Rockville**

By the end of the next decade, DNA segments (the genetic substance which transmits hereditary characteristics) representing the complete set of human genes, may reside at a repository located in Rockville, Md. The repository will be a central warehouse where copies of human DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid, the stuff-genes are made of) segments called probes, can be collected, stored and distributed to scientists around the world.

At present, about 1,000 well-studied DNA probes are available for entry into the repository, and this number is expected to double each year. The repository will enable scientists to locate and easily acquire small pieces of human DNA to study and diagnose genetic diseases.

DNA Probes

"Practically every aspect of human genetics has been revolutionized by the use of DNA probes," said Dr. Jeanette Felix, an expert/consultant in the NICHD Genetics and Teratology Branch. Dr. Felix will approve entry of probes into the repository, established through a \$1.5 million NICHD contract to the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) in Rockville.

DNA probes have become valuable molecular tools for genetic researchers to locate genes on specific chromosomes, reproduce identical gene copies, and distinguish normal from abnormal genes. Already geneticists have used probes to determine before birth if an infant will inherit certain genetic diseases such as phenylketonuria (PKU) which causes severe mental retardation if not treated.

More recently, DNA probes were used to locate a genetic marker for cystic fibrosis, providing the first clue in finding the defective gene responsible for this deadly disease.

Twisted Ladder

Probes take advantage of the structure of DNA, which resembles a twisted ladder. The rungs of the ladder consist of bases called nucleotides that always pair with the same partner. A probe is like half of the ladder—a single strand of bases without their partners.

Scientists can tag probes with radioactivity, and mix them with DNA of cells they are studying. First, they expose the cell's DNA to high temperatures or harsh chemicals, so the rungs split, and the ladder unwinds. Then the scientist can easily detect where the tagged bases on the probe match up with compatible bases on the cell's DNA.

The fast-paced technologies of molecular biology have greatly enhanced researchers' ability to reproduce or clone DNA. One of the most popular applications of cloning is to manufacture copies of normal or mutant base sequences on bacteria.

Using these probes, for example, scientists identified the gene responsible for making human growth hormone. By using recombinant DNA techniques, researchers are now making billions of copies of this gene and using the protein it makes to treat certain growth hormone deficiencies.

Human DNA contains 6 billion base pairs, and probes can range anywhere from 20 to 50,000 base pairs long. Because probes usually do not represent one entire gene (sometimes only part of a gene or two genes overlapping), the number of probes possible for the entire human genome (complete set of human genes) is staggering.

As each new probe enters the repository, a complete history will be stored in a computer giving such information as how many bases the probe contains and how it was made. By using a computerized "mail-order catalogue," gene researchers can obtain information and purchase human DNA sequences for diagnosis or research.

Gene Library

In addition, researchers at the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, who are developing a gene library for each of the 24 human chromosomes, will transfer their libraries to the ATCC for storage and distribution. Each segment of DNA from any given chromosome will represent a "book" in that chromosome's library.

The Division of Research Resources at NIH will cover the cost for transferring these libraries to ATCC.

"The main advantage of having both the libraries and the probe repository at the same place is that they will complement each other," Dr. Felix said. For example, a researcher who has made a probe can search each chromosome library to pinpoint which chromosome or gene the probe seeks out. Or the researcher who is studying a particular chromosome can start out in a library, and make a DNA probe from a known gene segment located on that chromosome.—**Patricia Blessing.** □

Science is what you know. Philosophy is what you don't know.—Bertrand Russell

Dr. C. Isersky-Carter Dies of Cancer Jan. 22

Dr. Chaviva Isersky-Carter, senior investigator, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Di-



Dr. Chaviva Isersky-Carter

gestive and Kidney Diseases, died of cancer Jan. 22 at George Washington University Hospital. She was 49.

Dr. Isersky-Carter was born in Israel. She earned her bachelor's and master's degree from Tel Aviv University and her doctorate in immunology from the Weizmann Institute of Science in 1967. Her research career in the U.S. began in 1968 as a visiting fellow in the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, NIADDK. She became a U.S. citizen in 1979.

During her years at the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, she contributed substantially to research on the characterization of the protein responsible for amyloidosis, a puzzling disease that causes abnormal accumulation of fiber-like material in the kidney, liver, spleen, lungs, intestinal tract, and around and within the blood vessels.

She joined the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch in 1972 and was appointed senior investigator in 1979. Her research focused on the characterization of mast cell receptors for immunoglobulin E. These receptors are directly involved in the mechanisms of allergic reactions.

She was the author of more than 40 original research articles for professional journals. She was a member of the American Association of Immunologists and served as an associate editor of the *Journal of Immunology* from 1979 to 1984.

Dr. Isersky-Carter is survived by her husband, Dr. Barrie Carter, chief, Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Biology, NIADDK, and their daughter, Dana, both of Kensington, and her parents, Miriam and Schmuell Isersky of Tel Aviv.

Those wishing to contribute in honor of her memory are asked to send their contribution to the Patient Emergency Fund, c/o Social Work Department, ACRE/1C-144, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Pharmacologist Dr. Paul Velletri Joins NIGMS

Former grants associate Dr. Paul A. Velletri recently joined the NIGMS Pharmacological Sciences Program as a program administrator. He will be responsible for grants in the areas of pharmacokinetics, drug metabolism, the molecular basis of drug action, modifiers of drug action, and drug toxicity. He will also handle all fellowships in pharmacology.

He received his B.A. from Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., and Ph.D. in pharmacology from George Washington University. He then took a National Research Service Award fellowship with Dr. Walter Lovenberg, former chief of the NHLBI Section on Biochemical Pharmacology.

Dr. Velletri's research there focused on the development of inhibitors to angiotensin I-converting enzyme and the biological regulation of this and other enzymes involved in protein and peptide degradation. He became a staff fellow in that laboratory before entering the Grants Associates Program in 1984.

As a grant associate, he worked with staff of the Office of the Director, NIH, on assignments at seven BIDs and at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. He also spent time in the Georgetown University Office of Sponsored Research and in the Office of Congressman Ronald Wyden, where he assisted with the preparation of background material on pending legislation on the reuse of



Dr. Velletri

disposable medical devices at Medicare-participating hospitals and clinics.

Dr. Velletri is an author of over 25 scientific papers, presentations, and chapters. His literary credits also include articles written for the Associated Press, where he worked for 3 years prior to entering graduate school. Among Dr. Velletri's honors and awards is the 1978 Goodard Prize for achievement in pharmacology, given by George Washington University. He is a member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. □

International Symposium on Neuroaxonal Dystrophy Data

To achieve an understanding of neuroaxonal dystrophy at the molecular level is the aim of an international symposium to be held in the Lister Hill Center Auditorium Feb. 19-21.

This meeting, sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, is entitled: "Neuroaxonal Dystrophy and Axonal Transport."

Neuroaxonal dystrophy (nerve degeneration) is an age-related change in the central nervous system and can be the basis of several degenerative neurological diseases. Current data now offer the promise of defining the pathogenesis (origin and cause) of neuroaxonal dystrophy as well as the basis of related genetic diseases.

Symposium speakers will present the latest findings in clinical studies of neuroaxonal dystrophy and basic studies of axonal transport (transmission of nerve impulses away from cell bodies). A subsequent workshop will consider approaches to be taken in future research.

Preregistration is requested. Please contact: HCR, (202) 955-6073. □

Chemistry Society Honors Twelve NIGMS Grantees

Twelve grantees of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences recently won national awards from the American Chemical Society.

These awards, given annually, went to: Dr. Corwin H. Hansch of Pomona College in California; Dr. Milos V. Novotny, Indiana University; Dr. Robert G. Bergman, University of California, Berkeley; Dr. J. Calvin Giddings, University of Utah; Dr. Clayton H. Heathcock, University of California, Berkeley, and Dr. Klaus Biemann, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Also Dr. James P. Collman of Stanford University; Dr. Peter B. Dervan, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Paul G. Gassman, University of Minnesota; Dr. Henry Rapoport, University of California, Berkeley; Dr. Stuart L. Schreiber, Yale University, and Dr. K. Barry Sharpless of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The last six scientists received Arthur C. Cope Scholar Awards, which recognize excellence in organic chemistry and carry a \$15,000 research grant.

Another Institute grantee, Dr. Harold A. Scheraga of Cornell University, is the winner of the 1985 Pauling Award, given by the Puget Sound and Oregon Sections of the ACS. This prize goes to an individual who has made "outstanding contributions to chemistry of a character that have merited national and international recognition."

Many of these grantees are supported by the NIGMS' biorelated chemical processes program, one of NIH's major foci for chemistry research. □

Normal Volunteers Needed

The National Institute on Aging is currently recruiting individuals, both male and female for an ongoing longitudinal study of healthy aging.

To be eligible for the study, individuals must be in excellent health and be on no medication. For further information please call (301) 496-4754. □

DNA Fingerprinting Can Identify Rapists, Others

Scientists can now identify the source of semen or blood stains by "DNA fingerprinting," according to an article in the Dec. 25, 1985 issue of *New Scientist* magazine, published in London, England.

The scientific publication said the techniques, developed by Alex Jeffreys of Leicester University in 1985, shows that some sections of DNA are as unique to individuals as their fingerprints.

A report on the new technique has appeared in *Nature*, (vol. 318, p. 577) which tells how the British Home Office of Forensic Science has used the technique to "fingerprint" DNA taken from blood stains and sperm obtained by vaginal swabs to pinpoint criminal suspects, according to the magazine.

DNA "fingerprinting" may also be used to settle whether a given man is the father of a child or not in disputed paternity suits, the British publication indicated.

This latter is true, the article said because people inherit their unique DNA patterns from their parents according to simple Mendelian rules. □

It is not easy to find the relatives of a poor man.—Menander

Computer Learning Expert Joins NLM for One Year

Dr. John A. Starkweather, an expert on computer-based learning, recently joined NLM for 1 year as special assistant to the deputy director for research and education.



Dr. Starkweather

Assigned to NLM under the intergovernmental personnel act, Dr. Starkweather, professor of medical psychology, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, will help the library expand its National Learning Demonstration Center.

The center, upon completion, will provide a broad display of computer-based systems for health science instruction. As the creator of two interactive computer programming languages (COMPUTEST and PILOT), Dr.

Starkweather's expertise in computer-based learning will aid in developing long-term objectives and operating principles for the demonstration center.

PILOT (Programmed Inquiry, Learning or Teaching) has been used for several years by NLM in developing instructional materials for the health sciences and for training searchers of MEDLINE. A more recent version of PILOT is being applied to instruction for accessing the toxicological data base programs. A relatively easy-to-learn programming language, PILOT has been used in programs from the elementary to medical school level.

Dr. Starkweather has written numerous articles in the fields of psychology, information systems, and computer-based learning.

He has also authored and coauthored several books, his latest being *A User's Guide to PILOT*, published by Prentice-Hall. Following his assignment at NLM, Dr. Starkweather plans to return to the University of California. □

Japanese, Chilean and Indian Scientists Arrive as Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence

Dr. Goro Kikuchi, professor of biochemistry at the Tohoku University School of Medicine, Japan, arrived Jan. 10 for a 5-month stay at the NIH as a Fogarty Scholar.

Dr. Kikuchi was born in Japan in 1920 and at the age of 24 received his medical degree from the Nippon Medical School (Tokyo). At age 31 he obtained his doctor of medical science degree from the same school. Since graduation from medical school (1944), he has been occupied by teaching and extensive biochemical research.

During his stay at the NIH, Dr. Kikuchi will be associated with Dr. Earl Stadtman's laboratory. He will also have an office at the Stone House and can be reached on 496-4161.

Dr. Jorge Allende, professor of biochemistry in the department of biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Chile, will arrive at the NIH on Feb. 1 to begin a 5-month stay as a Fogarty Scholar.

Dr. Allende obtained a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry in 1961 under the tutelage of Dr. Fred Richards at Yale University. He then began research on protein synthesis and later did some of the initial work that led to the establishment of wheat germ extract as a system for the cell-free synthesis of protein. He has worked for many years on the enzymology of protein synthesis and is an expert in this field.

He is a former president of the Pan American Association of Biochemical Societies, the Chilean Society of Biology, and the Chilean Society of Biochemistry.

While at the NIH, Dr. Allende will spend part of his time in Dr. Marshall Nirenberg's laboratory and the rest of his time writing a textbook on molecular biology in Spanish. He will also have an office at the Stone House, where he can be reached on 496-4161.

Dr. Jamshed Tata, of the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, returned on Feb. 1 to complete the second term of his Fogarty Scholarship. He will be at the NIH for approximately 6 months.

Dr. Tata was born in Bombay and was educated at the University there. After finishing an M.A. in biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, he went to Paris where he worked with Professor Jean Roche on the metabolism of thyroid hormones. He took his D.Sc. in Paris and moved to England with Dr. Rosalind Pitt-Rivers at Mill Hill. His research has been concerned with thyroid hormones and their relationship to cell regulation and development.

During his stay at the NIH, Dr. Tata will be associated with Dr. Jacob Robbins' laboratory and will also have an office in the Stone House. He can be reached on 496-4161. □

Bacterial Vaccine Developed for Urinary Tract Infection

NIADDK grantee Dr. David Uehling and his associates at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, are studying a technique of vaginal immunization that could provide the first effective vaccine against urinary tract infection (UTI) in women. UTIs afflict millions of women in the U.S. each year.

Researchers have reported immune responses in various species of animals following vaginal administration of antigens (substances that stimulate the immune system).

Immune Response

Dr. Uehling's group prepared a bacterial vaccine, which was subsequently placed into the vaginas of test animals. The investigators demonstrated that when the vaginal tissue is immunized against *E. coli* bacteria, and the animals' bladders are subsequently infected by the same strain of bacteria, a rapid and strong immune response occurs in the bladders of the vaccinated animals, preventing infection.

E. coli bacteria are a common cause of UTIs,

and immunization against this organism has not been previously demonstrated.

The scientists note that his technique can elicit an immune response in the urinary tract without the risks and discomfort inherent in putting instruments into the bladder. Studies so far have demonstrated that immunized animals show significantly fewer bacteria in the bladder than unimmunized animals as long as 21 days after infection.

Further research is being conducted to determine the safety of the technique. Since there have been no alterations of the normal anatomy or physiology of the test animals in these studies, the investigators hope to extend their research to examining the immune responses of humans to the technique. □

The real danger is not that computers will begin to think like man, but that man will begin to think like computers.—Sydney Harris

Scientists Decipher Genetic Code for Enamel Gene

Dental scientists at the University of Southern California have, for the first time, decoded the genetic instructions for mouse amelogenin, one of the four enamel-producing proteins. This information is not only vital to understanding how tooth enamel develops in both animals and man, but also is relevant to the formation of all other body tissues.

Every cell in an individual is genetically identical. How, then, do cells that contain the same genetic blueprint, or DNA, know whether they are skin, bone, liver or any of the other kinds of specialized cells that make up the human body?

The answer lies in an incredibly complex communications network that cells use to regulate their genes—switching them on and off in selective patterns or combinations—to enable the cell to perform a specific function. What these switching mechanisms are and how they operate, however, are not yet known.

NIDR Supported

The USC research, supported by the National Institute of Dental Research, could provide important clues toward understanding how genes are “turned on” and how gene products—proteins—participate in the formation of enamel.

Enamel, the protective outer shell of the tooth, is the hardest substance in the body. It is produced by ameloblasts, specialized cells that secrete the proteins amelogenin and enamelin, essential ingredients in the developing hard tissue. These proteins are secreted in a proportioned blend of three amelogenins and one enamelin, each manufactured by its own gene.

In previous studies using recombinant DNA

technology, Dr. Malcolm Snead and his associates were the first to identify and clone the largest mouse amelogenin gene.

The USC investigators, including Drs. Eduardo Lau, Margarita Zeichner-David, Alan Fincham, Harold Slavikin, and Baylor College of Medicine collaborator, Dr. Savio Woo, have now taken this research a step further by determining the nucleotide sequence for amelogenin.

Nucleotides are chemicals in the DNA which, by their order, form a code that spells out instructions to the cell. When the amelogenin gene is switched on, amino acids (protein building blocks) are produced in a specific order according to these instructions and form amelogenin. This is the first time that a complete nucleotide sequence has been determined for an enamel gene.

The investigators used the mouse amelogenin gene as a probe to pull out the corresponding gene from human, cow and pig tissues. In comparison studies, Dr. Snead and his associates found that the first one-third of the amino acid chain is the same for the three species. These observations suggest that the similarities may extend to the amelogenins of all vertebrates, man included.

As investigators learn more about the molecular processes involved in tooth enamel, they are applying the information toward a better understanding of what goes wrong in disorders such as amelogenesis imperfecta, a hereditary disorder of faulty enamel development. Moreover, these findings extend beyond the boundaries of tooth formation to the fundamental process of gene regulation that dictates the development of all tissues—both normal and defective—in animals and man. □

Dr. Weiss Named Pres.-Elect Of Behavioral Med. Academy

Dr. Stephen Weiss, chief of NHLBI's Behavioral Medicine Branch, has been named president-elect of the Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research. His term of office will begin in June 1986 and run for a year.



Dr. Weiss

The academy was established in 1978 to promote excellence in interdisciplinary research devoted to the promotion of health and prevention and control of disease. Members are senior biomedical and behavioral scientists who have made noteworthy contributions to basic and applied biobehavioral research.

Dr. Weiss has served on the academy's executive council and was the senior editor of the proceedings volume of the first annual meeting. He also has edited or coedited a number of other publications on behavioral health and behavioral medicine. □

NIH Training Center Hosts Japanese Personnel Official

Yoichiro Ueno, who works for the Japanese National Personnel Authority (NPA) and is undertaking a month-long study program at DPM as part of a long-term training assignment from the Personnel Authority, recently visited the NIH Training Center. As planning officer for long term fellowship programs in the Office of Training of NPA, he was especially interested in learning about Federal agency management of training programs and their operation.

Mr. Ueno compared elements of policy, training course delivery and operations, and training evaluation in discussions with Mr.

Thomas Barbour, assistant director for development and training, DPM and his staff. He was also given a tour of the NIH Training Center facilities, including the User's Resource Center which teaches office automation and PC courses, and received sample training in delegated procurement.

Mr. Ueno exchanged information resources with staff of the NIH Training Center. Selected written materials describing Japanese training and associated systems are available for review in training management at the NIH Training Center. □

NIH Library Patrons Urged To Review Little-Used Books

The NIH Library again invites its patrons to review displays of little-used books tentatively slated for removal from the library's collection. Library users are encouraged to make suggestions on retention or transfer of particular books.

A new display of such books was set up Feb. 3 near the “History of Science and Medicine” collection on the lower level of the library. It will remain until replaced by another group of little-used books on Mar. 7.

On forms provided there, library users may request transfer of books to their branch or laboratory, or recommend that the library keep them because of their value. □

Dr. Caroline Holloway Named a DRR Administrator

Dr. Caroline Holloway, a former NIH grants associate, has been named as a health science administrator in the Division of Research Resources' Biomedical Research Technology (BRT) Program.

The BRT program offers advanced technologies, the latest state-of-the-art methods, and support personnel to assist health scientists in solving research problems. Research focuses on the application of the physical sciences, mathematics, engineering, and computer science to biology and medicine.

In addition to specialized computer systems, resources include such high resolution instruments as mass, nuclear magnetic, and electron spin resonance spectrometers; million-volt electron microscopes, lasers, and flow cytometers.

Dr. Holloway received a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Duke University in 1964, and has completed postdoctoral fellowships in England and at Duke. Prior to joining the Grants Associate Program, she was assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. While there, Dr. Holloway



Dr. Holloway

also served as a visiting scientist at E.I. duPont in Wilmington, Del.

She is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists. □

NIADDK Scientist Isolates Clue to Tay-Sachs' Cause

Dr. Rachael Myerowitz, NIADDK intramural scientist, and colleagues have reported isolation of a DNA clone (copy of a gene) with the entire coding sequence of an enzyme which can be used as a genetic probe to help identify mutations that cause Tay-Sachs disease in Jews of Eastern European extraction (Askenazim) and some others.

The report on the alpha-subunit, a degradative enzyme, beta-hexosaminidase, appeared in the December 1985 issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*.

Mutations (changes) in this gene—and resultant defects in the alpha-subunit of the enzyme—lead to Tay-Sachs disease, a rare, devastating genetic disorder that causes buildup of fatty deposits in the brain leading to early death. Ashkenazi Jews have a ten times higher risk for the disorder than the general population. Studies have shown 1 in 30 Jewish individuals to be carriers of the disorder.

Dr. Myerowitz and NIADDK scientist Dr. Richard Priora previously reported the isolation of a smaller DNA probe for the alpha-subunit.

"Now that we have found the entire coding sequence of the gene for Tay-Sachs, we can look at the abnormal genes, particularly in the Ashkenazi Jewish population, and determine the genetic lesion causing the disorder," Dr. Myerowitz said. □

NIH Telephone Directory Now Available on Computer

In the past, the Telecommunications Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Research Services, has received many requests from the NIH community to make a computerized version of alphabetical listing of the personnel portion of the NIH Telephone and Service Directory available on the IBM 370 System at the NIH Computer Center. This service could not be provided as the directory actually resided on a minicomputer which did not communicate with the IBM 360 System.

Recently, a communications link has been established between the minicomputer and the IBM 370 System. Open access to both the personnel alphabetical and abbreviations listings (white pages of the directory) is now possible.

The data set information is as follows:

Data Set Name(s): AMA1ALL.EMPL.LIST (personal alphabetical listing)

AMA1ALL.ABBRS (abbreviations listing)

File: FILE:11

Format: WYLBUR Edit Format

Computer Center users are welcome to access one or both of these data sets via WYLBUR or TSO, save their own copies, and use the information for mailings, creation of internal telephone directories, matching existing name files, etc.

There are no current plans to update this information between directory publications (Oct.

and Mar.) although the actual NIH directory on the minicomputer is updated daily.

However, this could be provided if a definite need exists. Also, specialized WYLBUR Command Procedures or computerized access tools for these data sets will not be provided. The user must determine his/her own needs and develop the tools to satisfy them.

Any ideas, problems or questions pertaining to this data should be directed to Linda Alger, systems analyst, Office of the Director, ORS, 496-1004. □



The executive committee of the NIH R&W Theatre Group presents Dr. Charlotte Berg, deputy chief of the Clinical Center Social Work Department, with a \$2,000 check for the Patient Emergency Fund. Presenting the check is Anne Brigham, chairperson. Others shown (l to r) are: Sally Spangler, vice chairperson; Millie Fenton, treasurer; Rose Lentz, secretary; and Gail Luce, membership.

Smell Taste Fact Sheet Published by NINCDS

Smell and taste disorders, which may affect as many as 10 million Americans, are the subject of a new fact sheet published by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

The fact sheet briefly describes the complex processes of smell and taste, and reports on certain causes of chemosensory disorders and how they are diagnosed and treated. NINCDS-sponsored research that may lead to better understanding of chemosensory physiology is also reviewed.

Some individuals are born with smell and taste disorders, but most patients develop them after an injury or illness. Upper respiratory infections, head injury, and hormonal disturbances are blamed for some chemosensory losses, as are nasal polyps and even some medicines.

Single copies of the *Smell and Taste Disorders Fact Sheet* may be obtained without charge from the Office of Scientific and Health Reports, NINCDS, Bldg. 31, Rm 8A06, Bethesda, MD 20892; telephone: (301) 496-5751. □

DR. GREEN*(Continued from Page 1)*

He was then a special research fellow at the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California. For 5 years, he was at the Cleveland Clinic's Research Division as senior research fellow and clinical investigator. Concurrently, he served as NHI liaison and coordinator for the National Diet-Heart Study, a large multi-institutional clinical trial.

In 1965, he returned to the NHI as deputy chief, Extramural Programs, and in 1966, he became the Institute's associate director for extramural research and training. Since 1972, Dr. Green has been director of the Division of Extramural Affairs, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

He has received several awards, including most recently in 1985, the Assistant Secretary for Health's Award for Exceptional Achievement "for outstanding leadership in effecting changes in NIH extramural program activities," and the Public Health Service Meritorious Service Medal for "excellence and achievement in the administration of the extramural activities of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute."

Dr. Green's research interests include cardiopulmonary physiology, atherosclerosis, nutrition, and the epidemiology of cardiopulmonary diseases. He is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and is licensed to practice in the states of New York, California, Ohio, and Maryland. He is a member or fellow of numerous professional societies, including the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology, and has served on many committees, both NIH and non-NIH.

The Division of Research Grants provides for the central receipt of all PHS applications for research and research training support and makes initial referral to PHS components; assigns NIH applications to the Bureaus, Institutes, and Divisions that provide support and to the DRG initial review groups; provides scientific review for NIH research grants, National Research Service Awards, and Research Career Development applications; collects, stores, retrieves, analyzes, and evaluates management and program data needed to administer extramural programs, and reviews and analyzes the character and direction of research and training supported through NIH grants and the resources necessary for such support. □

May you get to heaven a half hour before the devil knows you're dead.—Irish Proverb

NIAID Names Five to Advisory Diseases Council

Five appointments to the NIAID's National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council have been announced by Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.



New appointees to NIAID's Advisory Diseases Council are (l to r): Dr. Maury A. Goldman, Melvin L. Woods, Dr. Fauci, NIAID Director; Dr. Rebecca H. Buckley, and Dr. John S. Thompson. Dr. Stanley C. Ushinski, the fifth appointee, is not shown in photo.

They are: Drs. Rebecca H. Buckley, Maury A. Goldman, John S. Thompson, Stanley C. Ushinski and Mr. Melvin L. Woods. All will serve 4-year terms, with the exception of Dr. Goldman, who will serve 3. Dr. Ushinski has been reappointed after having completed a 4-year term.

Dr. Buckley is J. Buren Sidbury professor of pediatrics, chief, division of pediatric allergy and immunology, and professor of immunology at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C. She also heads one of NIAID's Asthma and Allergic Disease Centers established at Duke in 1971. Research at this center focuses on childhood eczema and childhood immune deficiency disorders, the role of food in causing eczema, and the presence of the IgE (allergy causing) antibody in the blood and its relationship to viruses and antigens.

Dr. Goldman is clinical associate at Massachusetts General Hospital and in private practice (allergy and clinical immunology) in Melrose, Mass. He is also on the staff of the department of medicine at New England Memorial Hospital, Stoneham; Malden Hospital, Malden, and at Melrose-Wakefield Hospital, Melrose.

Dr. Thompson is professor and chairman, department of medicine at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and director of the Tissue Typing/Cell Marker Laboratory at the Uni-

versity's A.B. Chandler Medical Center. Prior to joining the University of Kentucky, he was director of the division of general internal medicine, department of medicine, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Dr. Ushinski is clinical assistant professor of pediatrics at Hahnemann Medical College, clinical instructor in pharmacology at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, consultant in allergy to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, and is in the private practice of medicine (allergy-immunology) in Kingston, Pa.

Melvin L. Woods, is manager of public affairs for the western region of Eli Lilly and Company in Sacramento, Calif. He has been with the company since 1973 when he began as program coordinator of metropolitan area programs of Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indianapolis.

Confidentiality in Counseling

Employee Counseling Services (ECS) are offered by NIH to all employees who wish or need a private, confidential consultation for personal or work-related problems.

Although confidentiality can be an issue in the workplace, consultations at the Employee Counseling Services are protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. ECS records are kept separately from all other employee records and are identified by number only.

We hope this will answer some of the concerns which may, at times, prevent employees from using our services. Please call Rachelle Selzer at 496-3164. □

Elderly's Nutritional Needs: Little Known About Them

Despite billions of dollars spent each year by the elderly population on vitamins, minerals, and food supplements, information on the specific dietary needs of older Americans is scarce.

In the Jan. 16 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Dr. Edward L. Schneider, deputy director of the National Institute on Aging and colleagues Eugenia M. Wining, Dr. Evan C. Hadley, and Stacy A. Farnham, state that "aging produces important physiologic changes that may affect the need for certain nutrients, vitamins, and minerals." The authors call for more intense and specific research efforts to define the recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) for older Americans.

Since 1943, the National Academy of Sciences' Food and Nutrition Board has published recommended dietary allowances for infants, children, and adults. However, in 1985 the academy acknowledged the need for better information on which to base nutritional recommendations for the elderly population.

This critical lack of information on the relationship between nutrition and aging contributed to the delay in publishing the 1985 RDAs.

"The physiologic features and health status of persons who are 50 to 60 years old are very different from those of persons who are 80 to 90," stated Dr. Schneider, yet the current RDAs group all people 51 and older into one category. An additional problem, according to the authors, is that RDAs for older individuals are based on data collected from younger individuals.

The level of dietary calcium recommended for adults demonstrates the limitations of the

current RDAs. According to Dr. Schneider, older women may need as much as 1,500 mg each day to maintain a healthy calcium balance. However, the minimum intake of calcium suggested for adults is only 800 mg. This is unlikely to be high enough for postmenopausal women who appear to require substantially greater amounts.

Dr. Schneider emphasized that healthy lifelong nutrition habits might be the best way to prevent age-dependent diseases. Bone loss—which increases the likelihood of fractures—can begin as early as age 20. Increasing calcium intake in early adulthood may protect against susceptibility to fracture later in life. RDAs, therefore, must be based on establishing a lifetime of healthy nutrition.

Drug-nutrient interactions should also be considered in the formulation of RDAs for older people. Although persons over 65 constitute 11 percent of the population, they consume 25 percent of all prescription and nonprescription drugs, many of which have complex interactions with nutrients. For example, diuretics, commonly used to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure in older people, many lead to a loss of potassium.

Dr. Schneider and his colleagues stressed that recommended dietary allowances for older age groups must be aimed at maintaining optimal health throughout life. Specific research on the dietary needs of older people will also help scientists understand the interrelationships between nutrition and aging.

Unlocking the mysteries of nutrition will help improve the quality of life for people of all ages. □

Normal Volunteers Needed For Brain Metabolism Study

Healthy normal volunteers over 18 years of age without a history of psychiatric illness are needed for a brain metabolism study at NIMH using the PET scan technique.

Two appointments are required for this procedure. A 1- to 2-hour appointment involves screening to evaluate suitability. The second appointment, for the experimental procedure itself, takes 4 to 5 hours. This procedure involves an injection of radioactive 18-fluorodeoxy glucose, periodic blood sampling, an auditory attention task, and the PET scan. Volunteers will be paid for the two sessions.

For further information call 496-4022. □

You can be sincere and still be stupid.—Charles F. Kettering

Dr. Yvonne Maddox Joins NIGMS as Administrator

Dr. Yvonne T. Maddox recently joined the Biophysics and Physiological Sciences Program of NIGMS as a program administrator.



Dr. Maddox

Dr. Maddox obtained her B.S. in biology from Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va. and Ph.D. in physiology from Georgetown University for research on the regulation of vascular tone by prostacyclin. Her later research as an NIH postdoctoral fellow at Georgetown involved the role of eicosanoids in pulmonary vascular reactivity.

Teaching and research have been at the forefront of Dr. Maddox's career to date. In the mid-1970s, she taught biology at American University. She also spent 9 years in the Georgetown University Medical Center department of physiology and biophysics, moving from a research assistant and student to research assistant professor.

Despite her love of teaching, Dr. Maddox says, "It's been a lifetime goal to come to NIH." In her new position she will administer grants in trauma and burn injury research, besides handling smaller grant portfolios in the behavioral sciences and epidemiology.

She received the Mamie Eisenhower Award from the American Heart Association and a fellowship from the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. In 1984, she was a visiting scientist at the French Atomic Energy Commission where she learned to perform enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assays.

Dr. Maddox is a member of several scientific groups, including the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the American Federation for Clinical Research. She is presently a candidate-elect to the American Physiological Society. □

FAES Memorial Funds

FAES has received gifts of memorial funds, over the years. Such funds are normally deposited into the FAES Memorial Fund, which supports education activities in the sciences. When requested by those establishing the memorial, donations can be directed to one of the specific ongoing programs of FAES.

Gifts are tax deductible, and checks should be made payable to FAES. □

NIMH Seeks Female Volunteers

Healthy women volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35 are needed for research studies at the National Institute of Mental Health. Subjects must be unmedicated (not taking any medicines including birth control pills) and free of medical and psychiatric illness. Participants will be paid.

For further information contact Dr. Timothy Brewerton, (301) 496-1891. □

Calvin Baldwin Jr., NIH Associate Director For Administration, Retires; 33 Years at NIH

Calvin B. Baldwin Jr., NIH Associate Director for Administration, retired Jan. 31 after 37 years in the Federal Government with 33 of those spent at NIH.

He joined NIH in 1953 when the budget was under \$37 million and NIH had fewer than 3,000 employees. Today, NIH's budget is \$5½ billion and more than 14,000 people work at NIH.

"Since joining NIH, I've seen enormous growth. I feel very lucky that I had the good fortune of being here when NIH was growing and the opportunity was available to be involved and contribute to the initiation of new programs," he says.

"I first came to NIH as a management analyst in 1953 and helped to open the Clinical Center. I also worked on the creation of DRS and served as the executive officer for NIGMS when it was just getting started."

Mr. Baldwin worked for NICHD when it started in 1963 and was executive officer for 7 years. In 1970, he joined NCI as executive officer about the same time the National Cancer Act was passed. And in 1980, he became the Associate Director for Administration of NIH.

As Associate Director for Administration, he directed the Office of Administration which includes budget, personnel, contracts, management policy, and management survey and review.

In 1955 the NIH Management Intern Program was initiated. Mr. Baldwin has been actively involved in that program.

"I am pleased to see so many of the former interns now serving in top administrative jobs here at NIH," he says.

Mr. Baldwin also served as NIH's representative on the Economic Advisory Council on Montgomery County for the past 3 years. In this capacity he advised the county executive on various county problems, for example, transportation. He notes that NIH is Montgomery County's biggest employer.

Mr. Baldwin grew up in Bethesda and has



Mr. Baldwin

lived in the area for 50 years. He attended the local schools such as Chevy Chase Elementary, Leland Junior High School and Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School.

As for his retirement, he says, "I plan to do as I please," but he intends to become more involved with the community affairs of Garrett Park where he and his family have lived for 23 years, and Bethany Beach where he also has a home.

Among other activities, he hopes to continue playing tennis several times a week, golf, and find more time for photography, reading, music and travel.

Mr. Baldwin is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and holds a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University.

He has received numerous honors and awards including the DHEW Superior Service Award in 1973 and the William A. Jump Meritorious Award in 1960 for "exemplary achievement in public administration." □

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DR. RESNIK

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Resnik in 1984 became the second American woman to travel in space, and logged 144 hours and 57 minutes in space.

The first woman in space was Dr. Sally K. Ride, who flew on a mission in 1983.

From 1974 to 1977, Dr. Resnik worked with scientists in the NINCDS Laboratory of Neurophysiology, helping to develop a rapid scanning microspectrophotometer, an instrument to study visual pigment processes that may help in the future to elucidate the mechanisms of visual excitation, adaptation to dark and the effect of disease states on vision.

Dr. Resnik was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1949. She earned a B.S. degree in electrical engineering from the Carnegie-Mellon University and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of Maryland. Before becoming an astronaut, Dr. Resnik held several jobs, including working on specialized radar control systems for the RCA Corporation in Moorestown, N.J., and as a senior systems engineer for the Xerox Corporation in El Segundo, Calif.

Of her own goals and those of other women, Dr. Resnik once said:

"It is important for women to recognize that we cannot stand alone in the limelight as we one by one penetrate areas new to us. True, we must continue forward with our endeavors and firsts, and broaden our horizons at every opportunity. But firsts are only the means to the end of full equality, not the end itself," Dr. Resnik said.

In her spare time, Dr. Resnik (J.R. to her friends) was fond of running, bicycle riding and playing the piano. She is survived by her brother, Dr. Charles Resnik, who witnessed the launch-site explosion.

Income Tax Forms

Income tax forms are available in Bldg. 31, Rm. B4BN-17 (Print Plant). Milton Hauff, an income tax consultant, will be available in Bldg. 31, Rm. B4BN17, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday through COB Apr. 16. Telephone to be installed soon (496-0086). □

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