Grantee Dr. John West Wins Ernst-Jung Prize For Pulmonary Research

From 1973 to 75 Dr. West was chairman of the NIH Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Study Section and from 1973 to 76 served as a member of the Physiology Committee of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

He will receive it in May at ceremonies to be held in Hamburg, Germany, by the Jung Foundation for Science and Research in recognition of his distinguished contributions to medical knowledge about the physiology of the lung in health and disease.

His contributions include the development of methods for measuring regional differences in lung blood flow and ventilation resulting from various pulmonary disorders. These inequities are often important factors in inadequate blood oxygenation and acute respiratory failure resulting from disease.

A native of Australia, Dr. West received his M.D. from the University of Adelaide and his Ph.D. from the University of London.

(See DR. WEST, Page 8)

Sec. of HEW Califano Presents Awards To Six NIH'ers at April 27 Ceremony

Six NIH staff members received honor awards from HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr., at the Department Honor Awards Ceremony held on Wednesday, April 27, in the Departmental Auditorium.

The DHEW Distinguished Service Award—the highest departmental honorary recognition conferred on civilian employees—was presented to Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, and to Dr. Giovanni DiChiro, head of the Section on Neuroradiology, Surgical Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

3 Win Highest PHS Honor

The Distinguished Service Medal, the Department's highest award made to PHS Commissioned Officers, was presented to Assistant Surgeon General Donald B. Tower, Director of NINCDS; Medical Director Jack Orloff, director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Dr. Alter Recognized

The award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Dr. Alter is based on his contributions to medical knowledge about the physiology of the lung in health and disease.

His contributions include the development of methods for measuring regional differences in lung blood flow and ventilation resulting from various pulmonary disorders. These inequities are often important factors in inadequate blood oxygenation and acute respiratory failure resulting from disease.

A native of Australia, Dr. West received his M.D. from the University of Adelaide and his Ph.D. from the University of London.

(See DR. WEST, Page 8)

Dr. Stetten
Division of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; and Medical Director Harvey J. Alter, chief of the Immunology Section, Clinical Center.

Secretary Califano presented a Secretary's Special Citation for Ten Outstanding Employees of the Year Award to Marceline H. Lee, administrative assistant, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, NHLBI.

The award recognizes outstanding performance by employees in clerical, administrative, technical, professional, and general support positions. Ma. Lee is the first NIH employee to receive this award.

Dr. Stetten was cited for "14 years of outstanding leadership at NIH, most recently as Deputy Director for Science and Chairman of the Recombinant DNA Molecul-ular Program Advisory Committee."

Dr. DiChiro's citation is for "eminence services to mankind by advancing neuroradiologic concepts and techniques through pioneer work in cisternography and spinal cord angiography and innovative application of computer assisted tomography to improve the detection and diagnosis of neurological disorders."

Dr. Tower is being recognized for his "discoveries in the diagnosis and treatment of seizure disorders and for his leadership in reorganizing the focus of the NINCDS."

Dr. Orloff is being honored for "distinguished leadership of a program of general laboratory and clinical research in heart, blood vessel, lung, and kidney diseases."

Dr. DiChiro

(Continued on Page 5)

Dr. Singer came to NIH in 1957 as a postdoctoral fellow with NIAMDD, held posts in that Institute, and joined NCI in 1974, in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Singer will speak on Monkey Business: Sequences in the Monkey Genome and Their Interaction with Simian Virus 40 DNA.

She will describe her studies of the nucleotide building blocks of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) in the genes of normal monkey kidney cells and cells infected with the monkey virus SV-40.

This research has led to an understanding of the organization of highly repeated nucleotide sequences in the monkey genome and the nature of the interaction between the virus and its host.

After receiving her Ph.D. degree from Yale University in 1957, Dr. Singer was a postdoctoral fellow at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. She then joined the staff of the NIAMDD Section on Enzymes and Cellular Biochemistry.

In 1971 she continued her research as a visiting scientist with the department of genetics at the (See DR. SINGER, Page 6)
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FAES Health Insurance
Open Season To Be Held

The Association of Visiting Fellows Group Hospitalization Program, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, will be having an open season for new subscribers from March 16 through June 15. Coverage will be effective July 1 this year. Current subscribers may change their coverage to "family" at this time.

NIH postdoctoral fellows, special fellows, visiting fellows, associates, scientists, and guest workers who have not yet enrolled in the program will be eligible for coverage with certain restrictions because of joining late.

Applications and premiums are due in the FAES insurance office by June 10.

For further information, call Nancy Bausom, Ext. 65272.

May 9-14 Is Registration For UMC Summer Courses

The Upward Mobility College summer semester will be June 6-Aug. 6.

Registration for the summer semester will be held May 9-14.

Registration forms may be obtained from the UMC Office.

Men Vote, Add Women To NIH Golf Association; Next Match Is May 16

The R&W-sponsored NIH Golf Association (sometimes referred to as the men's golf club) admitted women to its ranks at its April 11 board meeting.

At the same time the board ruled that women must play from the men's tees. So far, only one—Tina Walter of NCI—has done so.

The board also agreed to take advantage of an R&W rule by allowing each team to sign up three players not eligible for R&W membership, provided each pays a $2 R&W "participation fee."

Others May Still Join

Over 100 members are already signed up, but there is still room on the seven teams for more.

Interested persons should call president Larry Willhite, Ext. 63831. Names and telephone numbers of team captains will be published soon in the R&W Smoke Signals.

One hundred and three Association members toured the BRETTON WOODS GOLF COURSE in New Hampshire.

Pedestrians, Drivers: Right-of-Way, Safety Are BOTH Important!

Many NIH motorists are oblivious to the numerous crosswalks on the reservation and of pedestrian rights.

Drivers should remember that a pedestrian has the right-of-way at controlled intersections and in marked crosswalks.

When motorists fail to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks, they may not violate a traffic law but also commit a very dangerous practice.

The pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks is governed by Maryland law. That law states:

When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopped if need be to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within the crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

Pedestrian Is Responsible

All of the blame, however, cannot be placed on the motorist. The pedestrian must share some of the responsibility, too. Many NIH pedestrians do not seem to pay as much attention as they might to their own safety.

The law further states that no pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

Yield at Crosswalks

Also, every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

Some pedestrians believe that if they are in a crosswalk, approaching traffic from both directions must halt and remain stopped until the crosswalk is free of all pedestrians.

This erroneous impression has caused some pedestrians to lodge unjustifiable complaints against motorists not yielding the right-of-way.

Motorists need to slow down or stop only when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

Nevertheless, a motorist should yield even when the pedestrian does not technically have the right-of-way.

The Protection and Security Management Branch asks employees to slow down, drive carefully, and make the reservation as safe as possible for everyone.

Yoga Master Will Speak On Medical Relevancies

The Swami has spoken on the relationship of yoga and medicine at the American Medical Students Association and at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in a series on alternative approaches to health and healing.

Sri Swami Satchidananda, a master and teacher of Integral Yoga, will speak on the relationship of yoga to current medical practices and research, at noon on Thursday, May 19, in the Masur Auditorium.

Integral Yoga emphasizes the development of physical and mental health and all other aspects of the individual.

Studied in India

Before coming to the U.S. in 1966, Swami Satchidananda studied holistic approaches to medicine in India, and in the past year started the Integral Health Services, a health care center in Conn.

This center, operated by a staff of 14 specialists including two Western-trained physicians, emphasizes the yogic approach to disease prevention and cure.

USDA Graduate School Offers Schedule of Summer Courses

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School is offering a summer schedule of day, evening, and correspondence courses. Courses offered include: calligraphy, photography, accounting, data processing, and many others. Classes meet one night a week for 10 weeks beginning June 13, unless otherwise noted in the schedule.

Mail registration for evening classes ends May 20. In-person registration will be held June 6-11 in the USDA Patio, North Bldg., 14th and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.

For information, call 447-4419.
Savings Bond Campaign Conducted

The 1977 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign, now in progress, started May 2 and runs through May 31. To add interest to this year's campaign, a combo from the U.S. Air Force will play some toe-tapping music in Masur Auditorium on May 25. Also on the program are three 10-minute Treasury Department movies, starring such notables as Jack Klugman and Tony Randall (the Odd Couple), Raymond Massey, and William Conrad.

The program will run continuously from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., giving early and late lunchers time to drop in during their official lunch period to see and hear the show.

The NIH Recreation and Welfare Association has donated an $18.75 E bond and a $10 gift certificate to be given as a raffle prize to a person who either started a new bond allotment or added to an existing one during the May campaign.

Organization canvassers will distribute a raffle ticket to each eligible person. An R&W $5 gift certificate will be given to the canvasser who signs up the most new and increased bond allocations.

The rewarding aspect of such a campaign is that all concerned benefit. The person purchasing bonds develops a cash reserve; the Federal Government receives funds to finance worthwhile projects (even research grants and contracts, and payroll checks); and the 340 canvassers have the satisfaction of helping more people save. The best canvassers benefit most by helping more people save. The only persons who may not be so happy are the State and local tax collectors who can't get a share of E Bond earned interest.

Ten individuals from nearly 300 applicants have been selected for the 1977 NIH Management Intern Program.

Six of the 10 selected are currently employed at NIH. Ann Houser, a chemist, is at present working in the Molecular Disease Branch, NHLBI. Sandra Lindsay, with a masters degree from the University of Maryland, is employed as a secretary in the Adult Development and Aging Branch, NIA.

A biologist, Bill Mowczko has been working in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI, since 1972. Betty Nordan, another chemist, is now working in the Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism, NHLBI.

Jane Zagata, a recent NIH'er from the Office of Program Analysis and Scientific Communications, NIMMD, has been working as a staff assistant in the Office of the Coordinator for Collaborative Research Carcinogenesis Area, NCI.

Those selected will begin 12-month internships in late May, rotating through four 3-month assignments during that period.

NIH supervisors who wish to provide training in general administration, budget and finance, contract, grants, personnel, program management and evaluation, and supply management may contact the MI Coordinator, Career Development Branch, Ext. 66211.
Self-Help Programs of NICHD Women Are Becoming a Model for Other BFD’s

A job interview is, for many people, cause for much anxiety. But, some women face unique problems. For example, how should an interviewer’s inquiry about child care arrangements be handled?

Should a woman explain that a relative cares for her children? Should she protest that unless the agency is providing day care assistance, the question is in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act? Or, should she explain that she doesn't feel the question is relevant and that she prefers to talk more about the vacancy?

Employees of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development learned at a recent seminar that the latter response is more prudent.

First Group, Invites Men

The self-help workshop was one of several sponsored by the Women’s Organization of NICHD. Not only is this the first women’s group at the Institute level, it also invites men to become members.

Assertiveness training, tips on filling out a job application, review of NIH training opportunities, and discussion of rape prevention are other programs presented to NICHD by the women’s organization.

Some programs are open to all NIH employees. Last year, for example, Drs. Jessie Bernard and Jean Lipman-Blumen, eminent sociologists, authors, and lecturers, delivered a talk Today’s Women: Values and Options. On another occasion, Ms. Barbara Fiss, Civil Service Commission, spoke about Flextime—flexible work scheduling.

Helen Walter, NICHD statistician and the group’s former chairperson, along with the Executive Committee, sought and obtained official recognition for the group so that all NIH employees could attend the programs.

Ms. Walter, now a delegate to the NIH Women’s Advisory Committee, said the meetings were well-received, due to the commitment of last year’s program chairperson, Jean Onufry, NICHD technical information specialist. Because of such success, the group is becoming a model for women in other Institutes, according to Ms. Walter.

The women have other ideas for making work more rewarding. For instance, they are preparing a resource book including work histories and exhibits, to demonstrate the art of leaping over hurdles to better paying and more satisfying work. The package will also provide sources of peer support and advice.

The organization is not limited to preventive measures; they have taken an advocacy position as well. When one woman faced possible downgrading, the group responded immediately.

Establishes Coordinator

Working with Kay Standley, research psychologist and past NICHD women’s program coordinator—a unique position established by the group—the women helped their co-worker build her case. Clearly, the group is not all talk and no action.

The NICHD group resulted from the labor of several key persons. In 1972, Patricia Gabbett (now Newman), then NICHD information officer, worked with the Institute’s EEO office and felt there was a need to address women’s special concerns.

Idea Began in 1972

With the support of then NICHD Director Dr. Gerald LaVeck a task force was formed. Prior to and during this time Adele H. Nusbaum, the first NIH Federal Women’s Program Coordinator, was surveying HEW women about their problems and interests.

Later, she wrote the first NIH women’s action plan which suggested a structural basis for the NICHD group.

According to health scientist assistant Rayna Blake, NICHD women’s program coordinator (second from l), talks with NICHD Women’s Organization members Darlene Levenson (back to the camera), Jeannette Miracle, and Tina McIntosh.

Focus on Control

The conference focused on long-term patient management and high blood pressure control in the work setting.

The conference also examined educational approaches for both professionals and patients, the use of nurses to manage patients, communitry programs in long-term management, the use of the Health Minimizer Joan Shawacre, current chairperson of the NICHD group, Ms. Nusbaum offered much needed support and guidance.

With the endorsement of NICHD Director Dr. Norman Kretchmer, and due to membership chairperson Jeanette Miracle’s effort, the group continues to strive and thrive.

Newly appointed NICHD women’s program coordinator Rayna J. Blake is busy planning a roster of highly qualified women for nomination to advisory councils and other posts in the Institute.

Additionally, she will collaborate with EEO coordinator Theodore Biakney, Ms. Walter, and administrative technician Ruby Green, also NICHD alternate representative to the NIH women’s group, which advises NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson through the NIH FWPC.

Current officers are: correspondence secretary, Anita Agnew; alternate recording secretary, Nancy Boreotos; recording secretary, Miriam Greer; second vice-chairperson, Jeanette Miracle; and first vice-chairperson, Nancy Russo.

Helen French, Sharon Snyder, Martin Peller, and George Lawerenz. Right: Rayna Blake, NICHD women’s program coordinator (second from l), talks with NICHD Women’s Organization members Darlene Levenson (back to the camera), Jeannette Miracle, and Tina McIntosh.
Chicago-Japan Collaboration Develops Method to Purify Human Erythropoietin

Using urine specimens, University of Chicago scientists have obtained a pure sample of erythropoietin, a hormone that stimulates production of red blood cells.

The sample of human erythropoietin, eight times more active than previously reported pure sheep erythropoietin samples, will make possible a detailed study of erythropoietin's chemical and biological properties, says Dr. Charles K.-H. Kung, a University of Chicago biochemist.

If the chemical structure of erythropoietin can be discovered, a more potent form can be found to create synthetic erythropoietin to treat anemia, in which there is a reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen to the tissues.

When there is a need for increased red blood cells to deliver oxygen to tissue, the body normally increases the amount of circulating erythropoietin.

The hormone then "instructs" the bone marrow to increase the production of red blood cells.

Formed in Kidneys

Erythropoietin is formed principally in the kidneys of humans and other mammals. Some victims of kidney disease are unable to produce their own body erythropoietin and require careful management and occasional blood transfusions.

Availability of enough pure hormone or synthetic erythropoietin might facilitate the treatment of anemia in kidney patients. At present there is not enough of the pure hormone for any treatment purposes.

Knowledge of how erythropoietin acts to form red blood cells from progenitor cells would be useful in the study of biological differentiation.

With erythropoietin available, this process can now be studied in the laboratory. Knowledge of normal and abnormal differentiation is needed to understand how cancer, birth defects, and other diseases may occur.

Dr. Kung, senior scientist in the Department of Biochemistry, the McLean Institute and the University of Chicago Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center, directed by Dr. James Bowman.

SIX NIH'ERS RECEIVE HEW AWARDS

Dr. Tower Dr. Orloff Dr. Alter

Collect Urine in Japan

Dr. Miyake and his collaborators at Kumamoto University collected 2,550 liters (676 gallons) of urine from aplastic anemia patients and prepared a crude concentrate of erythropoietin.

Dr. Miyake brought the crude erythropoietin to the McLean Institute, where, in collaboration with Drs. Kung and Goldwasser, a pure sample was prepared over a period of 1 1/2 years.

The total yield—about 8 mg. (0.0008 oz.)—represented about 20 percent of the initial amount of hormone in the crude concentrate.

The process of purification required the use of seven different methods in succession and resulted in a sample of human erythropoietin with a potency of about 70,000 units per mg. of protein.

Isolation of pure erythropoietin from the blood of anemic sheep was first reported by Drs. Goldwasser and Kung in 1971.

Presence Long Known

The existence of mammalian erythropoietin has been known for at least 70 years, according to Dr. Goldwasser, but it is present in such minute traces that until 1971 it was never isolated in pure form.

The assay procedures required to carry the work to this point were developed by Dr. Leon O. Jacobson, currently the director of the McLean Institute; and Drs. Goldwasser, Walter Fried, and Louis Plzak at the University of Chicago. These methods led to their finding in 1957 that the kidney is the major source of erythropoietin.

Dr. Kung brought the crude erythropoietin to the McLean Institute and prepared a highly purified product.

Findings Were Reported

Two of the findings that were reported, Dr. Kung says, are that

1. Erythropoietin is found in the blood only in little quantities—about one part in a billion.
2. Erythropoietin is said to have a half-life of one hour or less, thus making it hard to isolate.

The total yield of pure hormone—about 25 mg.—represented a 20 percent yield of the initial amount of hormone in the crude concentrate.

New Award Made

An Award for Dental Caries Research was presented by the Association for the first time this year.

Dr. Paul H. Keyes of NIDR's Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology and Dr. Robert J. Fitzgerald of the V. A. Hospital, Miami, Fla., received this award for their fundamental contributions to the research on dental decay.

In the early 1960's, Drs. Keyes and Fitzgerald isolated and identified organisms that cause dental caries in laboratory animals.

Their experimental animal research also demonstrated that dental caries is a transmissible disease. At the time these research findings were reported, Dr. Fitzgerald was affiliated with NIDR's Laboratory of Microbiology.

Both Dr. Keyes and Dr. Fitzgerald have continued their dental research interests and have received numerous honors and awards for both their collaborative and independent studies which have provided additional insight into the dental decay process.

NLM Lists Summer Hours

From May 31 to Sept. 2

The National Library of Medicine's hours from May 31 through Sept. 2 will be 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

NLM also closes Sundays. Upcoming holidays are:

- Monday, July 4;
- Saturday, May 28; and
- Monday, May 30; and
- Saturday, July 2;
- Monday, July 4;
- Saturday, Sept. 3; and
- Monday, Sept. 5.
Science Writers Seminar on Endocrinology: Head of Social and Medical Applications

Science writers gathered at NIH on March 14 and 15 for a "state of the science" briefing on the latest findings in endocrinology at a seminar sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases and the Endocrine Society.

In welcoming the writers, NIAMDD Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon said that "growth in understanding of the human endocrine system and the role it plays in nearly every aspect of human life has been swift, often exciting, and always interesting." "Growth in understanding of the human endocrine system and the role it plays in nearly every aspect of human life has been swift, often exciting, and always interesting," he said.

Hormones Are Essential

In a keynote talk on the importance and relevance of endocrinology to medical and social problems, NIAMDD grantee Dr. Grant Whedon said that "growth in understanding of the human endocrine system and the role it plays in nearly every aspect of human life has been swift, often exciting, and always interesting."

Dr. Whedon noted that the endocrine system is "breathtakingly complex," and that it regulates the release of pituitary hormones and other hormones that have "dramatic effects on the body."

He said such methods are "lifeline" needed in less developed countries, because of problems of administering steroid contraceptives.

Tumors Contain Receptors

"It is widely known for pioneering work in the identification and characterization of endorphins—new peptides, recently isolated from the brain and pituitary, which appear to have biological activities identical to those of opiates."

Dr. Guillemin told science writers that these and other peptides seem to be involved both in normal human behavior and in mental illnesses.

Peptides in Nervous System

The peptides, tiny proteins first associated with hypothalamic functions in the brain, are now known to be present throughout the central nervous system in previously unsuspected amounts.

"It was remarkable" that "none of the classical concepts, theories, or explanations proposed for diseases in the fields of neurology, psychiatry, or psychology even acknowledges the presence in the brain of these peptides."

He pointed to the revolutionary opportunities for using the great variety of peptides and related chemical structures that have been synthesized (analogs) in clinical and behavioral therapies.

Moral Problems in Medicine, Psychiatry, and Behavior

NIAMDD investigator Dr. Bruce Weisbrod spoke on the subject of "endothelial hormone syndromes," which occur when a cancerous tissue produces a peptide hormone that the tissue doesn't normally produce.

"The presence of receptors correlates with the responsiveness of tumor samples to therapy with steroid hormones in vitro."

Dr. Weisbrod said that "growth in understanding of the human endocrine system and the role it plays in nearly every aspect of human life has been swift, often exciting, and always interesting."

Dr. Weisbrod asked the audience about 50 writers, scientists and others that while some hormones are essential for life, others are what make life worth living.

Dr. Dorothy T. Krieger of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, who planned the seminar, presented an overview of its purposes and also discussed experimental work on neurotransmitter regulation of the release of pituitary hormones inhibited or stimulated by hormones produced by the brain.

New Approaches Used

She pointed to the possibility now open to biologists that new therapeutic approaches to control of changes in neurotransmitter function can effectively be used to ameliorate disorders such as Cushing's disease, acromegaly, and hypothalamus-dependent problems, to determine the state of pituitary function and to aid in diagnosis of neuroendocrine disease.

An important concern of a number of the researchers who spoke was development of new approaches to contraception.

Dr. Daniel R. Mishell, Jr., of the University of Southern California School of Medicine spoke of the "extreme importance" of developing long-acting methods of administering steroid contraceptives.

"The mechanism ofdrug action for contraceptives" is destroyed by the body, and "growth in understanding of the human endocrine system and the role it plays in nearly every aspect of human life has been swift, often exciting, and always interesting."

Mechanisms Clarified

Dr. Marc Lippman of the National Cancer Institute described research aimed at clarifying mechanisms whereby steroid hormones stimulate and inhibit growth through interaction with receptor molecules in the cytoplasm of cells.

"He stated that the absence of receptor is almost invariably an indication that hormone therapy will not be effective, while the presence of receptor is a sign that a tumor might be responsive to the therapy."

Dr. Griff Ross, deputy director of the CC and currently president-elect of the Endocrine Society, described work of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences toward development of a contraceptive vaccine.

Dr. Charles Grishaberg Named Grants Associate

Dr. Charles Grishaberg, a former NIH staff fellow, has joined the Grants Associates Program. Developed by NIH in 1961 and administered by the Division of Research Grants, the Program prepares biomedical and behavioral scientists for roles as health scientist administrators.

Dr. Grishaberg first came to NIH in 1969 as a postdoctoral fellow in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, National Cancer Institute, remaining with the Division as a senior staff fellow until he joined DRS in 1976.


He earned the M.S. degree in zoology in 1966 and the Ph.D. degree in physiology in 1969 from the Pennsylvania State University, where he was a NASA predoctoral trainee from 1966 to 1969.
Program Experiment Links Calif. Students With NIH by Satellite

Two groups of students and faculty members, 3,000 miles apart, were linked Wednesday, April 20, via satellite to talk informally with NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson about the implications of recombinant DNA research and the current NIH guidelines that are being discussed nationwide.

Developed by FASST, Others

The experimental program was developed by the Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and NIH.

The project utilizes the Communications Technology Satellite stationed more than 22,000 miles above the earth.

The test program provides new opportunities for students to have direct access to science policy makers and demonstrates the economic feasibility of using audio/visual satellites for educational purposes.

The program, originating from the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill Center, was transmitted from the NIH campus in Bethesda to the NASA/Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif., via CTS.

NIH Library Removing Unneeded Books, Making Room for Recent Works

The NIH Library is embarking on a weeding project to remove old, unused, and unneeded books from the Library's collection.

At the same time the weeding project will be coordinated with the ongoing but more intensified program of adding the latest research-level biomedical publications to the collection as expeditiously as possible.

The Library Advisory Committee has approved the following guidelines to be followed in weeding the book collection:

1) Books more than 25 years old will be removed from the collection, with the exception of classic works which have enduring value or historical significance. Also excepted are all NIH publications as well as non-NIH publications which are not likely to be held widely in other libraries.

2) Books more than 5 years old that were published in languages other than English, French, German, or Russian will be removed, except for classic works which have enduring value or historical significance. However, all foreign language dictionaries will be retained.

3) Multiple copies of all books more than 5 years old will be removed. Only one copy will be kept in the collection except for titles in the Reference Collection and which also have a circulating copy.

4) In most cases the earlier editions of a book will be removed from the collection and only the latest editions retained.

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3) Multiple copies of all books more than 5 years old will be removed. Only one copy will be kept in the collection except for titles in the Reference Collection and which also have a circulating copy.

4) In most cases the earlier editions of a book will be removed from the collection and only the latest editions retained.

The Library staff will also be calling on Library consultants for assistance in making decisions on weeding in special subject areas.

1-Month Waiting Period

All books to be withdrawn from the collection will be shelved in a specially designated area of the Library for a 1-month period. This step is designed to give NIH personnel an opportunity to view these proposed withdrawals and make recommendations on books that they feel should not be withdrawn.

The NIH Library welcomes comments from NIH personnel on the weeding project as well as recommendations for new books to be added to the collection.

NLM Opens a New Exhibit on Medicine and Music

Visitors may learn about tarantism, a disease believed in the 17th and 18th centuries to be caused by the bite of the tarantula spider and to be cured by music (the "tarantella") which induced the victim to participate in a frenzied and curative dance.

The exhibit also features an audio recording excerpted from Marin Maris's Tableau de l'Opera de la Taille (a musical description of a lithotomy operation for the removal of stones), composed for viola da gamba and harpsichord and published in 1725.

The composer, who had survived this operation a few years earlier, gives musical expression to the patient's feelings at each step of the surgical procedure.

Books of the 17th to 20th centuries also show the development of theories attempting to explain the physiological effects of music.

Notes on the relationship between medicine and music through the ages will be found in a brochure, Medicine and Music, available without charge at the exhibit or by writing to the NLM Office of Inquiries and enclosing a self-addressed mailing label.

Medical and Music is the subject of an exhibit at the National Library of Medicine, open to public viewing from May 2 to Aug. 26.

The Library has drawn on its extensive historical resources illustrating the long history of belief in the power of music to drive out evil spirits or to summon beneficent ones.

Several examples of tarantellas were preserved by Athanasius Kircher, a physician and musicologist in the mid-17th century. When performed, this music (1) was believed to cure tarantism by inducing the victim to participate in a frenzied dance. A type of tarantella dance (1673) to music, typically involving short phrases played over and over with increasing tempo, induced the tarantism victims (above) to rise from their stupor, sometimes waving swords in the air as they whirled and jumped in a frenzied dance, often for several days, after which the patients appeared to be healed. A wood engraving from Harper's Weekly (r) shows a concert for mental patients in N.Y. in 1874.

FTS?

"I know lots of people who use the FTS service for unofficial business."

"I know lots of people who use the FTS service for unofficial business."
NHLBI's Dr. Bartter, Council Member, Grantees Win Modern Medicine Awards

Dr. Frederic C. Bartter, chief of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Hypertension-Endocrine Branch, is one of 12 recipients of Modern Medicine magazine awards for Distinguished Achievement. Recipients of the annual awards, selected by deans of medical schools, leaders of professional organizations and societies, and members of the Modern Medicine editorial boards, are acknowledged for more than 500 publications and abstracts, for their comprehensive analyses of the complex inter-relationships between endocrine organs and kidney function.

Kidney Research Cited

Dr. Bartter is internationally known for his research helping to clarify the nature and operations of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and its effect on fluid balance, electrolyte balance, and blood pressure in the body.

Other research by Dr. Bartter and his colleagues has centered on antidiuretic hormone, and its role in fluid balance, and on parathyroid hormone, thyreotropin, and other humoral regulators of calcium and bone metabolism in health and various disease states. In 1962 he defined a disorder characterized by a "population explosion" of renin-secreting kidney cells, excessive aldosterone production, and potassium depletion.

This disorder, subsequently called Bartter's syndrome, proved to be relatively common once Bartter's group had developed reliable procedures for detecting it. Dr. Bartter joined NHLBI in 1951 as chief of the Endocrinology Branch and served from 1970 to 1976 as the Institute's Clinical Director. In addition he has served since 1966 as associate professor of pediatrics at Howard University and as clinical professor of medicine at Georgetown.

Author or co-author of more than 300 publications and abstracts, he has previously received the Society of Contemporary Medicine award, the Meritorious Service Medal of NIH, fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians, and an honorary membership in the Endocrine Section of the Royal College of Medicine.

Register Now for NIEHS Science Seminar June 2-3

The first Science Seminar of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences will be held in Chapel Hill, N.C. on Thursday and Friday, June 2-3.

The seminar will bring together scientists and administrators involved in environmental health research, as well as interested Congressional staff and science writers, and acquaint them with NIEHS research.

To attend the seminar, contact Janet Riley immediately at: NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709; or call (919) 549-8411, Ext. 3216 (commercial) or 629-3208 (FTS).

Dr. West

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where he served until 1967 as director of the Respiratory Research Group at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School.

In 1960-61, he accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary, first conqueror of Mount Everest, on a Himalayan expedition. Dr. West measured pulmonary function in the climbers at altitudes up to 24,500 feet, very near the limits of man's tolerance without supplementary oxygen.

At the University of California, San Diego, Dr. West served as chairman of the faculty of the School of Medicine from 1972 to 1973.

His awards and honors include the Josiah H. Macy, Jr. Foundation Faculty Scholarship award and the Felix Fleischner Lecturer post of the Fleischner Society.

3 NIH'ers Elected to NAS

Among 60 new members elected to the National Academy of Sciences on April 26 are three NIH-ers:

• Dr. Richard M. Krause, director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Infectious Diseases;
• Dr. Elizabeth Neufeld, chief of the Section on Human Biochemical Genetics, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; and
• Dr. Herbert Tabor, chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, also in NIAMDD.

Details will be published in the next issue of the NIH Record.

2 Danish Scientists Join Scholars at Stone House

The Drs. Orskov, who are visiting Bethesda for the first time, are pursuing continued research in the Bureau of Biologies, on the NIH campus.

Drs. Frits and Ida Orskov of the International Escherichia Center (WHO), Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark, have joined the Fogarty International Center Scholars-in-Residence Program. They will reside at Stone House until July 1, and will be working in the laboratory of Dr. John B. Robbins, director of the Division of Bacteriological Products, Bureau of Biologies, FDA.

The Orskovs are world-renowned investigators in the field of the taxonomy of gram-negative enteric organisms, particularly E. coli. His award "for making the liver his own research province, thus adding immeasurably to medicine's knowledge of the organ's physiology and pathology."

• Dr. Robert W. Wissler is cited "for his meticulous investigations into the nature of atherosclerosis, particularly his demonstration of the reversibility of atherosclerotic lesions."

Recipient of support from NHLBI and DRR, he is Donald N. Pritzker Professor of Pathology and Director of the Specialized Center of Research in Atherosclerosis, University of Chicago, Division of the Biological Sciences and Pritzker School of Medicine.

The other two award winners are Dr. William H. Masters and Virginia Johnson Masters, co-directors of the Reproductive Research Foundation, St. Louis, "for integrating physiologic and behavioral disciplines to study human sexuality and applying their findings to the treatment of patients with sexual problems."