Drs. Gallo, Rapp Receive Research Awards in N.J.

Dr. Gallo received the award for studies on the cellular and molecular pathogenesis of the leukemias, and in particular, for studies on the role of viruses in the induction of leukemia.

Drs. Robert C. Gallo, chief of the National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, and Fred Rapp of Pennsylvania State University, Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, recently received the first annual CIBA-GEIGY Drew Award in Biomedical Research at Drew University, N.J.

The scientists each received a plaque and the $2,000 award at a symposium on 'The Viral Etiology of Cancer,' the first in a series of annual symposia called Frontiers in Biomedical Research, cosponsored by the Pharmaceuticals Division of CIBA-GEIGY and Drew University.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., former NCI Director and now senior vice president for research at the American Cancer Society, was moderator of the symposium.

Dr. Gallo has worked at NCI since 1965, studying cellular and molecular events in the leukemias as well as approaches to the chemotherapy of these blood cell cancers.

Act Continues Rule Against Copyright Of Any Gov't Work

A new U.S. Copyright Act that goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1978, continues the rule that Government workers cannot copyright material prepared in the course of their employment.

The new act applies to both published and unpublished work.

Government material, which cannot be copyrighted is defined as "a work prepared by an officer or employee of the United States Government as part of that person's official duties."

Can't Assign Copyright

This has particular application at NIH, whose scientists commonly submit reports of their research to journals. Publishers often ask authors to sign documents assigning their copyright interests.

This can cause confusion because NIH authors have no copyright interest to assign. The Office of the General Counsel, DHEDW, advised that they should decline to (See COPYRIGHT, page 4)

US-USSR To Cooperate in Hypertension Studies and Continue Ongoing Research

A new area, hypertension, has been added to the US-USSR's joint agreement to exchange knowledge between the two countries.

Agreement-signing ceremonies at cooperation, and paved the way for joint meetings and scientist exchanges on a public health problem—high blood pressure—aflecting over 22 million Americans and probably as many Russians as well.

Dr. Julius B. Richmond, Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW, and Dr. Dmitri D. Venedictov, Deputy Minister, USSR Ministry of Health, signed the agreement.

Citing previous cooperative research, Dr. Richmond noted, "These have been productive years beginning with problems of exploration in oncology, cardiovascular disorder, environmental health, arthritis, and now schizophrenia."

"We look forward to continued efforts in behalf of scientific health endeavors, and hope we will work for improvement of health of people throughout the world."

Satisfied With Cooperation

Dr. Richmond expressed deep satisfaction with results of the past 5 years, saying these results were far more helpful than if working alone.

Dr. Venedictov said he also hoped that the cooperation between the two countries would improve the welfare of people throughout the world.

At the present time, 75 joint projects are under way in all areas of cooperation.

In the 5-year period, over 500 visits to the USSR were made by American specialists, totaling approximately 370 man-months. In the same period, over 400 Soviet visits to the U.S. were conducted (Continued on Page 4)

15 Arthritis Centers To Coordinate Activities In Rheumatic Projects

The award of $2.5 million in grants by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases will support 15 Multipurpose Arthritis Centers throughout the country.

These centers will coordinate activities in education and training, research, and community projects in the field of rheumatic diseases.

Arthritis, the nation's number one crippler, along with other rheumatic and connective tissue diseases, affects more than 22 million people in the United States at a cost of at least $13 billion a year.

In its report to the Congress in April, the National Commission on Arthritis and Related Musculoskeletal Diseases called for intensified action to apply currently known treatments, to teach necessary professional skills, to demonstrate and stimulate prompt and effective application of available knowledge for treatment of patients, and to develop new knowledge through Multipurpose Arthritis Centers.

As recommended, the Centers have been established in many parts of the country to provide for equitable geographical representation.

The institutions awarded the initial grants are: University of Alabama School of Medicine, University of Arizona College of Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco, Dartmouth Medical School, Harvard Medical School, and Indiana University Foundation in Indianapolis.

Other Centers Supported

Also, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Stanford University School of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center, and Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.
Lectures Planned for Nov. 17 At History of Medicine Society

Pity the Poor Surgeon's Mate: Medical Environment of the Early U.S. Navy, 1798-1815 will be the topic of Dr. Harold Langley of the Smithsonian Institution on Thursday, Nov. 17, at a meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine.

Discusses 19th Century Statistics

Dr. James H. Cassidy of the National Library of Medicine will also speak on Fertility by the Numbers: The Motivations of 19th Century American Birth Statistics. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in the Billings Auditorium, NLM, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md.

Guests are welcome. For information, call 496-5961.

Mime Performance Nov. 19: SHER Legal Fund To Benefit

Tickets for the Saturday, Nov. 19 performance of "Off the Wall" by the Street 70 Mime Troupe will benefit the Self Help for Equal Rights organization at NIH. The production will be held at 8 p.m. at the Rockville Civic Center (Baltimore Road at Edmonston Drive). Contact Dorothy Moore, Bldg. 37, Room 4C-17, Ext. 65320, for advance sale tickets at $4.50 each.

SHER's weekly meetings at noon on Tuesdays continue to be held in Bldg. 10, Room 1S-21B. SHER members are currently selling pens—and will be selling calendars before Christmas—to raise additional funds to support current legal suits regarding sex discrimination.

Golf Teams Win Match, Stroke Play Titles

Mashies team members include, 1 to r: Marshall DePue, Rufus Seabron, Carlton Sullivan, Dr. Walter Schneider, Dr. Cosimo Ajmone Marsan, co-captain Ralph Stork, Dr. Theodore Otni, and team captain David Rogerson. Eight other members are not in photo.

The R&W-sponsored NIH Golf Association has just completed its 13th season. Competing on various area courses during the first half of the season, the Westwoods, captained by Jim Stoneman, won the 1977 stroke play title by compiling the lowest net scores over 4 field days. In individual four-ball competition against the Association's other six teams, the Mashies, captained by David Rogerson, won the 1977 match play title on a variety of local courses during the second half of the season.

Plaque in FAES Social Center During 5-Day Seminar

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences recently held its second annual seminar for NIAID secretaries.

During the 5-day program, they were counselled in five areas: The Role of Today's Secretary; The Image of Communications; The Agency Image; The Art of Organizing; and The "U" in Human Relations.

It was stressed that today's secretary must first have the tools for her position. These include the ability to communicate—not only verbally but non-verbally. Special importance was given to consideration of the image projected by employees of NIAID and instruction was given in time-saving methods, planning, and goal setting.

Also discussed was how to make the most of references and resources, and how to put human relations skills to work for job success.
Scientists Discuss China Visit at Nov. 30 Forum; Note Changed Date, Time

Three NCI scientists recently back from a 24-day visit to the Peoples Republic of China will present a slide-illustrated report on cancer in that country at the NCI monthly forum on Nov. 30 at 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Conference Room 10, 6th floor.

The scientists are Dr. William Terry, chief of the Immunology Branch, and Dr. Chou-Chik Ting, Laboratory of Cell Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis; and Dr. Robert W. Miller, chief of the Clinical Epidemiology Branch, Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention.

They made their trip under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee for Promotion of Scholarly Communication with the Peoples Republic of China.

They visited hospitals, research institutions, and medical schools in Canton, Shanghai, and Peking, and also saw commune health stations in rural areas.

At the forum meeting, Dr. Terry will speak about the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in China. Dr. Miller will report on the etiology and epidemiology of cancer in that country, and Dr. Ting will discuss cancer prevention.

Will Show Slides

Each will speak for about 15 minutes. Their slides will show not only aspects of clinical cancer, but also interesting aspects of the Chinese lifestyle.

Please note that this forum meeting will be held on the fifth instead of the fourth Wednesday of November, at 1 p.m. instead of at noon. All interested NIH employees are invited.

Clinical Pathology Dept. Forms 'Tech Councils' For Democratic Approach

The Clinical Pathology Department of the Clinical Center has taken a democratic approach in managing its operations. With a staff of 200 employees, tasks can get complicated. Communications may break down, and one section may have no idea what another section is responsible for within the department.

To combat these problems, the Clinical Pathology Department has formed a committee called a "Tech Council" made up of technologists and support personnel.

Sections Have Councils

The three laboratory sections—Chemistry, Hematology, and Microbiology—each has its own Council of five technologists and one support staff member.

Each Tech Council meets once a month during lunchtime to iron out its own problems. They have proposed and have accepted new methods of operation.

Also, a primary concern of all three Councils is the promotion of continuing education programs and planning of new training sessions.

Plan Ahead for Move to ACRF

The Councils' working relationship will greatly facilitate the transition when the department takes over an entire floor in the Ambulatory Care Research Facility.

Dr. Ronald Elin, department chief, meets each month with the chief section technologist and two representatives from each Council in a combined meeting. His support has led to significant improvements in operations.

The Councils are now forming a new safety committee within the department to study laboratory safety and hazards, and are meeting with the Nursing Department Administrative Council to discuss methods of insuring the quality of specimen collections.

'Clothing for Kids' Drive Ends Dec. 15; Help Now!

The Council on Clothing for Kids, Inc., is sponsoring its annual drive for clean, serviceable clothing for children 3 to 18 years of age, now through Dec. 15.

Receptacles for depositing clothing are located in Bldgs. 1, 10, 12-A, 13, 31, 35, and 38, as well as the Westwood, Landow, and Federal Bldgs. Extra hangers are also useful.

Clothing will be picked up daily by DAS personnel for transfer to Distribution Centers. Volunteers are also needed during the week and on weekends at the Distribution Center, 2725 Sherman Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Help is also needed for the Telethon, planned for Saturday, Dec. 3, on WJLA-TV (Channel 7).

If you or someone you know can volunteer time to aid this nonprofit organization, call Annette O'Brien, supervisor of Vision Services, telephone 942-6050 or 657-8292.

Services offered free of charge in M.C. public schools include parent-infant intervention with demonstration and home teaching by vision teachers.

Offers Services at Home

Also offered are social services for these children and their parents including counseling and parent education seminars, and Learning Center classes for children 3 years old to school readiness.

Transportation is provided to all programs in Montgomery County public schools.

M.C. Aids Its Children With Impaired Vision

Any child in Montgomery County, birth to 18 years, whose vision is believed to be so impaired that it might interfere with his/her successful development or functioning in school or in his environment should be referred to Dr. Rosemary O'Brien, supervisor of Vision Services.

Jim Fordham, writer-editor at NIAMDD, and his wife Andrea, came to WNED-TV in Buffalo, N.Y., for taping of the "Ethics in America" program for educational TV. The Fordhams have also appeared in numerous television talk shows in the Washington area since publication in July of their book, "The Assault on the Sexes."
Atlas Gives Pictorial Monograph on Oral, Facial Development

A monograph, presenting detailed photographs of normal and defective development of the oral-facial complex, has been published under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Dental Research. Collaboration with Dr. Hideo Nishimura of the Central Institute for Experimental Animals and the department of anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Japan, made possible this publication of a 12-year systematic study of normal and abnormal human development. With the assistance of hundreds of Japanese obstetricians, a large number of embryonic and fetal specimens from normal pregnancies were studied under the Eugenics and Maternal Protection Law of Japan.

Much progress has been made in techniques to correct congenital craniofacial malformations, particularly in children. Although habituative efforts must continue, it is increasingly evident that major emphasis must be on prevention of congenital disfigurement.

Research in Many Directions

Research into the etiologic factors of these malformations is proceeding in many directions, including human genetic and cytogenetic studies, environmental research, and teratologic experimentation. Morphologic investigations of human development extend our present knowledge of timing, direction, and amount of growth—details most important in both etiological research and in the habilitation of children with craniofacial growth problems.

A limited number of copies of Prenatal Development of the Human with Special Reference to Craniofacial Structures are available upon request to Dr. Richard L. Christiansen, chief, Craniofacial Anomalies Program Branch, NIDR, Room 520, Westwood Bldg., Bethesda, Md., 20014.


NFFE, Local 1776, Elects Officers at NLM for 2 Years

The National Federation of Federal Employees, Local 1776, which holds exclusive recognition for non-professional employees in the National Library of Medicine recently elected officers to serve 2 years:

President, Charles Drinkard; 1st vice president, Gerald Garner; 2nd vice president, William Roberts; 3rd vice president, Frances Davis; secretary, Mary Thomas; treasurer, Iona Solomon; and chief steward, Louella Thomas.

Strict Diet, Insulin Control May Prevent Kidney Damage Among Diabetic Patients

Researchers in a General Clinical Research Center at the University of Minnesota Hospitals have begun a 5-year study to determine whether strictly regulating the diet and insulin medication of diabetic patients with kidney transplants can prevent the recurrence of blood which physicians will take a biopsy of their kidneys to look for small vascular lesions which usually indicate the onset of damage due to diabetes.

If the biopsies begin to show kidney vascular lesions present in the research group not under strict control, but no lesions in those patients who have been closely regulated, it would indicate that a diabetic is not predisposed to suffer vascular damage and eventual kidney failure.

Such evidence would suggest that kidney damage can be avoided if the diabetic is placed under the strict control of a physician rather than self regulation. Dr. Goetz emphasizes the importance of a unit like the General Clinical Research Center in the long term study with its sophisticated laboratories, diet kitchen, and personnel trained to provide quality health care while at the same time carrying out meticulous research protocols.

The investigation will be led by Dr. Jose Barbosa, endocrinologist in the department of medicine, in close collaboration with Dr. John Najarian's organ transplant program.

US-USSR AGREE ON HYPERTENSION STUDIES

(Continued from Page 1)

for a total of approximately 400 man-months. As a result of the joint work of U.S. and Soviet scientists, over 300 scientific papers have been published in the medical literature of both countries and the proceedings of joint symposia.

In 1977, one joint monograph, in English in the U.S.A. and in Russian in the USSR, was published within the Program, Methods of Development of New Anticancer Drugs.

Both Dr. Richmond (1) and Dr. Venedictov expressed hope that the cooperation between their two countries would benefit people throughout the world.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

10/2—Dr. Winston Edwards, Jamaica, Carcinogenesis Testing Program. Sponsor: Dr. Richard A. Grimmett, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 3A12.

10/17—Dr. Christiane Kruger, Germany, Section on Cellular and Molecular Physiology. Sponsor: Dr. Herbert L. Cooper, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B51.

10/25—Dr. Pierre G. Milhaud, France, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Gottesman, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4B03.

10/25—Dr. Kozo Abe, Japan, Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Maria Spatz, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4B22.

10/25—Dr. Mark Crane, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. James Dvorak, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 134.

10/25—Dr. M. Richard Kardish, Canada, Laboratory of Environmental Toxicology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Woolhiser, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

10/25—Dr. Dan Milder, Australia, Clinical Branch. Sponsor: Dr. David Cogan, NIEH, Bg. 10, Rm. 10N317.

Dr. Cooper is Sponsor

10/25—Dr. Klaus Resch, Germany, Laboratory of Pathophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Herbert Cooper, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B01.

10/25—Dr. Oskar J. Steinwall, Sweden, Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatzo, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4D02.

11/1—Dr. Amos Frisch, Israel, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Alvin Camerini-Otero, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. 307.

11/3—Dr. Krishna Baksi, India, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. George Rushizky, NIAMDD, Bg. 6, Rm. B1-14.

COPYRIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)
sign such documents. The new act does not prohibit Government workers from securing copyrights for their own personal work.

Clarifies Individual Rights

A House of Representatives committee report says, "A Government official or employee would not be prevented from securing copyright in a work written at that person's volition and outside his or her duties, even though the subject matter involves the Government work or professional field of the official or employee."

Employees who have questions about copyrights should communicate with the Office of the General Counsel, Ext. 64108, Bldg. 31, Room 2B-50.
New Illustrated Volume Traces Cancer Research Throughout the Ages

A history of cancer research over the past 5,000 years, entitled *Conτrœry to Nature*, has been published by the National Cancer Institute.

The book was written by a noted cancer scientist, Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, professor of community medicine and oncology at the University of California, San Diego, and former president of the American Association for Cancer Research.

The chronicle points out that cancer was named by the Greeks and ascribed to "an excess of black bile," one of the "four humors" of the body—to the development of modern methods of treatment and a growing understanding of the causes of cancer.

Mice and poisonous frogs may seem like part of the Ten Plagues to some people, but to Louise Atwell they are just an everyday work experience.

Mrs. Atwell, a biology technician at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, cares for a colony of poisonous frogs whose toxins are used for research.

She is also well known for her earlier work in evaluating a variety of substances for their pain-relieving qualities in mice.

Tests Pain-Killing Effects

The compounds she has tested were potential substitutes for morphine and codeine. And, according to her former supervisor, Dr. Everett May, "she is one of the most skilled technicians in the world in this specialized area—her results are considered a standard of excellence."

Mrs. Atwell, a native of Marion, Va., joined NIAID in 1951. Without prior training or laboratory experience, she quickly learned the skills of testing substances for pain-relieving qualities in mice by the "hot-plate method" as adapted and refined by the late Dr. Nathan Eddy, then her chief and mentor.

It is estimated that Mrs. Atwell and a group of NIAID investigators have tested at least 2,000 compounds during her 26 years at NIH, using about 125,000 mice. In addition, she has determined the lethal dose (acute 24-hour toxicity) of many of these drugs.

Based on the information obtained from these tests, many compounds have been selected for further study for abuse potential in higher animals and ultimately for pain-relief efficacy and abuse liability in man.

Well-known agents now used in research and clinical practice for which her early observations were an important factor in their development are phenazocine (Narphan), propoxyphene (Darvon), pentazocine (Talwin), pain-relieving agents; and Naloxone, Naltrexone, and cyclazocine (narcotic antagonists).

For the past 10 years, she has maintained several terraria of tropical frogs. These brightly colored and delicate creatures from South America produce a variety of pharmacologically active compounds which serve as a defense against predators.

Indians Use for Hunting

For generations, Indians have extracted the toxins from some of the frog species for their poison blow darts for hunting.

Studying these toxins, NIH scientists and collaborating research groups have discovered compounds with a variety of pharmacological properties: some block nerve impulses or are cardiac stimulants, while others have atropine-like or curare-like activity, and some even have pain-relieving qualities.

Continuing Care Needed

The colonies of the various frogs, collected in the wild by Dr. John W. Daly of NIAID, require continuing care and attention which Mrs. Atwell has provided meticulously. She feeds them crickets and wingless fruit flies. Under her care, some species of the poisonous frogs have been bred at NIH.

Her menagerie now consists of tiny red-backed poison frogs less than 2 cm in length from Peru; slightly larger orange and black spotted poison frogs from Panama which are a rich source of a cardiac stimulant; relatively large (3-4 cm) green and black mottled poison frogs also from Panama which contain nearly 20 different skin "toxins"; yellow-green frogs of the species Acanthoscurria geniculata, from the Amazon; and a new species of red and black frogs from Colombia.

Mrs. Atwell has determined the pain-relieving qualities in mice of the toxins from a group of frogs which possess a pain-relieving substance; and a new species of red and black frogs from Colombia.

Over the years, Mrs. Atwell's frog population, ranging from the present two dozen-plus to as many as 200, has kept her very busy.

"I don't even want to think about retiring," declares Mrs. Atwell when that subject is broached. "My doctor wanted me to retire after I had coronary artery bypass surgery in April 1975, but I didn't want to then and I still don't want to."

She often wonders if one of the cardiac stimulants or pain-relieving substances produced by the poisonous-dart frogs might benefit her directly.

It would be appropriate and fitting, she believes, if one day in the future, the frogs—upon whom she has lavished so much TLC—might reciprocate by providing her with some beneficial heart medicine.
NIH Alumni Association, Under FAES Auspices, Publishes 1st Newsletter

The first issue of the NIH Alumni Newsletter, a publication of the newly established NIH Alumni Association, was recently sent to approximately 8,000 former employees, guest workers, and others previously affiliated with NIH, including visiting fellows, scholars-in-residence, postdoctoral fellows, consultants, and members of advisory councils, committees, boards, and study sections.

Recognized Need

The Alumni Association is sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, which "recognized the need for a mechanism to insure continuing contact between NIH and its many alumni around the world," according to Association president Dr. Robert F. Goldberger, National Cancer Institute.

Alumni and regular members of FAES will receive the quarterly newsletter, edited by Huly Bray, executive secretary of the Alumni Association and special projects officer, Office of the Director, NIH.

For a nominal annual fee of $5, NIH alumni residing more than 25 miles from the NIH campus are eligible for non-resident membership in both FAES and the Alumni Association.

For alumni located in the immediate area, the regular FAES membership fee is $10 per year. The membership year began on Sept. 1.

Benefits Received

Alumni dues and donations are maintained in a separate FAES fund and will be used to support the publication of the newsletter and other alumni activities.

The facilities of the Social and Academic Center (located adjacent to the NIH campus on the northeast corner of the intersection of Cedar Lane and Old George-

4 States To Initiate Projects To Show How Hypertension May Be Controlled

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has awarded contracts totalling over $8 million to four states for the initiation of statewide demonstration projects in hypertension education, screening, treatment, and control.

The recipients of these awards are California, Connecticut, Maryland, and South Carolina.

The demonstration projects, which will be administered by the Institute's Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases are aimed at reducing illness, disability, and death from hypertension and from such common consequences of uncontrolled hypertension as heart attacks, strokes, congestive heart failure, and kidney failure.

Each State will mobilize resources and manpower from State and local health departments; medical and dental societies; voluntary health agencies, such as state and local heart associations; and other agencies and groups—public or private, statewide or local—who desire to participate.

Overseeing the programs in each State will be a Statewide Coordinating Council recruited from major professional and voluntary organizations operating in the State and also including consumer and minority group representation.

Their purpose is to coordinate ongoing education, screening, and treatment activities to avoid needless duplication or fragmentation of effort while insuring the availability of effective methods of hypertension detection and control, not only to communities throughout the State but to rural areas as well.

The programs of each State will have some elements in common with the programs of the other three, but other elements will be specifically tailored to the needs and resources of that particular State.

No State program represents a "Master Plan" for emulation by other States. Rather, the goal is to demonstrate that such coordinated efforts are feasible and effective in improving hypertension control.

The experience of these four States can then be drawn upon by other States in formulating programs best suited to their own needs and capabilities.

NIH Special Police Cpl. Damon W. Ramsey Dies

Corporal Damon W. Ramsey, a member of the NIH Special Police Force, died Nov. 5, at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D.C., after a long illness.

Cpl. Ramsey was born in Sumter County, S.C. He was a World War II veteran. In 1955 he moved to the Washington area.

Appointed a member of the NIH Guard Force in April 1960, he was subsequently promoted to private first class in November 1960. On April 21, 1965, he was promoted to corporal.

Cpl. Ramsey received many commendations for his help to employees and patients.

Apply for Associate Positions by Feb. 15

Applications are now being accepted for clinical, research, and staff associate appointments to begin July 1979 and 1980 at NIH.

Approximately 150 associates are anticipated for these 2-year positions. Training and experience in virtually all areas of clinical and pre-clinical biomedical research are offered by the 12 participating Institutes.

Residency and/or subspecialty credit for Board certification may be accorded associates in several of the training programs.

Minimum eligibility requirements for most associateships is completion of 2 years of postdoctoral training before entrance on duty. Selection is based on candidates' academic achievement, demonstrated research interest, and ability.

Deadline for receipt of applications is Feb. 15, 1978. Interviews will be conducted April 17-28, 1978. Final selections are to be made in May by a matching process in which the candidate's preferences are matched with the Institute's preferences.

To request application forms and a detailed catalog describing the program write or call Collect.

NIH Associate Program, National Institutes of Health, Bldg. 10, Room 1N-238A, Bethesda, Md. 20014, telephone: (301) 496-2427 or (301) 496-2167.
Dr. Willie Smith Retires; Investigated Radiation During 34 Years Here

Dr. Willie W. Smith, research physiologist, recently retired from the National Cancer Institute’s Laboratory of Pathophysiology after 34 years at NIH. Dr. Smith began her career at NIH in 1943, in a laboratory that eventually became a part of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Her first research projects concerned the acute toxicity of DDT, soon to be used by American troops in Italy and North Africa, and of methyl chloride—a substitute refrigerant and ingredient in synthetic rubber.

Later, Dr. Smith guided a young radiologist through some experimental work, after which she began her studies of the effects of radiation. The young radiologist—Dr. Robert Q. Marston—went on to become the Director of NIH from 1968 to 1973.

In those early days of investigating the damaging effects of radiation, Dr. Smith studied the influence of environmental factors (altitude, temperature, hypoxia, exercise), endocrine factors and dietary factors on the effects of radiation and recovery from sublethal doses.

She went on to study the role of infection in death from radiation, and the effects of antibiotics and the body’s own cellular defenses in countering radiation.

In the early 1960s she was invited to witness an atomic bomb test in Nevada and examine the blast area. The test was set up to simulate an A-bomb explosion in a residential area.

Transfers to NCI

In 1953 Dr. Smith and her colleagues were transferred to the Laboratory of Biophysics (later to become the Laboratory of Physiology) in NCI where she continued her studies of the effects of radiation on bone marrow and the production of white blood cells.

“My move in 1943 to the National Institute of Health (the ‘s’ wasn’t added until 1948) was intended to be for the duration of the war, but as you can see, I’m still here 34 years and 1 month later,” she said.

Dr. Smith received her Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1938.

She has published extensively in numerous journals, reviewed manuscripts for Radiation Research, JNCI, and Science, and served on numerous national committees.

In addition to her research work, Dr. Smith is an avid gardener. In keeping with this hobby, she was presented with a hybrid rhododendron as a “graduation gift.”

Today’s Grants Associates Become Tomorrow’s Scientist-Administrators

GRANTS ASSOCIATES BOARD members meet. Left to right, front row are: Roberta Light, DRG; Dr. James F. Kavanagh, NICHD; Dr. K. Kenneth Hisaoka, NINDCS, chairman; Dr. Zora J. Griffo, OD, GA Program coordinator; and Dr. Nancy B. Cummings, NIAMDD. From left in back row are: Dr. Fred H. Bergmann, NIGMS; Dr. Solomon Schneyer, OD; Dr. Joseph S. Drake, NINCDS; Dr. Carl D. Douglas, DRG; Dr. John B. Mathis and Dr. Howard E. Sandberg, NHLBI; committee represents RG, executive secretary; Tom; and Dr. Julius A. Currie, DRG, vice-chairman, GA Program. Not present were Dr. Don H. Blount, NHLBI; Dr. George J. Galasso, NIAID; Dr. James F. O’Donnell, DRR; Dr. Saul A. Schepartz, NCI; Floyd R. Swanson, OD; and Dr. Nathan Watzman, HRA.

The NIH Grants Associates Program has proven to be a fertile job market for health scientist administrators—those employees who administer NIH’s grants and contracts.

Nearly two-thirds of the 114 graduates of the program during the last 15 years still remain at NIH. Another 13 (11 percent) are with other Public Health Service agencies and 8 (7 percent) are with Federal but non-PHS agencies; 10 (9 percent) are now with universities or other parts of the public sector.

Among the GA program graduates are an excellent resource for NIH officials seeking experienced scientists with specific training in extramural programs and administration. Moreover, the program offers very good short term professional power.

During the year-long program, a Grants Associate takes on a series of assignments, compatible with grades GS 12-14 and usually 1 month in duration, in the extramural area.

GA’s, for example, have helped study sections run site visits or aided permanent staff with the contract review process.

The tour of duty, which includes both on-the-job training and some formal course work, helps GA to make some long term career decisions and allows NIH selecting officials to work with a prospective employee.

Although there is no guarantee of a position after completing the program and there is no obligation that the GA remain a Federal employee, mutual needs are met.

A recent survey of 36 graduates shows that each was offered at least one position upon graduation; all but two accepted a position in the PHS.

Fifty-six percent of these graduates became health scientist administrators in areas directly related to their scientific expertise.

The Grants Associates Program was originally conceived as an NIH program to recruit and train scientists in grants administration. Early 1961, it was obvious that the growth of NIH extramural programs required escalated recruitment of competent science administrators.

In response, NIH created the Program in December 1961. Quite soon this original focus was broadened to include training in all aspects of extramural research administration throughout the PHS.

Competition for a GA tour of duty is very high—only 10 slots (GS 12-14) are filled from the nearly 300 annual applicants.

Those applicants whose names are rated at the top of the CSC register in a given discipline may be interviewed by members of the Grants Associates Board (the Program’s governing body). During the interview, the Board reviews the candidacy of these applicants and makes a recommendation for selection by the Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, NIH.

As a GA’s near the end of their 12-month training, the chairperson of the GA Board sends a memo of availability of the GA, with a document describing his/her relevant training and experience to senior officials in the PHS who are responsible for hiring science administrators. Those who are interested can then arrange interviews to explore possible positions.

Mechanisms of Bone Loss: DRG Workshop Is Today

The first scientific evaluation Workshop on Mechanisms of Localized Bone Loss, co-sponsored by the Division of Research Grants’ Oral Biology and Medicine and General Medicine B Study Sections, is being held Nov. 14-15 at the Shoreham Americana Hotel in Washington.

Presentations will center on current developments in diverse areas relating to mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis of localized disorders of bone. The workshop will consolidate these findings and identify the most promising new directions for future investigations.

The workshop was organized by Drs. Thomas M. Tarpley, Jr., and William F. Davis, Jr., executive secretaries of the sponsoring study sections, and by Dr. John E. Horton, program chairperson, Harvard University School of Dental Medicine.

Workshop proceedings will be published in March/April 1978 as a special supplement in monograph form to the journal, Calcified Tissue Abstracts.

DES Honors Retiring Long-Term Employees

James Young (l), head of the North Buildings Unit, Maintenance Engineering Section, DES, congratulated Mr. Campbell (c) and Mr. Ashby (r) at their recent retirement party, and presented co-workers’ gifts.

Friends and colleagues recently gathered for a double retirement party for Roger Ashby and Massie Campbell of the Maintenance Engineering Section, Division of Engineering Services.

Came to NIH in 1946

Mr. Ashby, who came to NIH in 1946, served as senior building engineer for Bldgs. 3, 8, and 21 for the past 20 years.

Mr. Campbell, an electrician’s helper, joined NIH in 1961. Both men received special farewell good wishes—large color photographs of NIH signed by dozens of their co-workers.
Exercise Can Improve Experience of Aging, Researchers Agree

A recent 3-day conference on Exercise in Aging—its Role in Prevention of Physical Decline and in Aging and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports was jointly sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Conferences from across the U.S., Canada, and Western Europe considered this largely neglected area of research on Oct. 27-29 at NIH. Dr. Robert N. Butler, NIA Director, and C. Carson Conrad of the President's Council greeted the conference participants.

As research papers were presented, several important points of agreement emerged:

- Exercise can enable the body to maintain a vital reserve which has a protective effect during stress. Exercised bones do not demineralize, and therefore are less likely to break or lose range of motion.

- Exercised lungs still exhibit the emphysema-like changes of age, but are far less diminished in capacity when compared to sedentary lungs.

- Exercised cardiovascular systems show a similar maximal preservation of function.

- The benefits of exercise in preventing obesity are numerous. Late-onset diabetes is almost entirely reversible with the achievement of ideal bodyweight.

- Regular exercise permits greater caloric intake, thus increasing nutrition while preventing obesity.

- Exercise improves the quality of life. Research comparing exercise to a widely prescribed tranquilizer found exercise to be superior in both relaxing and elevating mood.

- Since anxiety and depression are major problems in the aged, the value of exercise is clear.

- There are definite risks in initiating exercise programs for the sedentary of all ages. A thorough medical examination is essential to rule out contraindications.

- The physically impaired, particularly the arthritic or paraplegic, can perhaps benefit the most from exercise.

- Successful exercise regimens have been devised and participants almost universally report reduced pain and enhanced self-respect.

- Walking, the most efficient form of exercise, can be achieved and enjoyed in some form by nearly everyone regardless of age.

Medicine for Layman Series

Topic Tonight Is The Brain

Dr. Donald Calne will discuss The Brain tonight (Nov. 15) at 8 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium as part of the Medicine for Laymen lecture series.

The series, sponsored by the Continuing Education Center, continues on Nov. 22 with Dr. Lester Salana on Obesity.

Nov. 29 Dr. Ronald Crystal will speak on The Lungs.

Health Science Library Administrative Training Internships Are Available

The new Health Sciences Library Management Intern Program, sponsored by the National Library of Medicine in cooperation with the Council on Library Resources, has been established to broaden the experience of mid-career librarians by involving them in top-level administration at academic health science libraries.

Three Receive Training

The three candidates chosen will spend 1 year, beginning in September 1978, each working with the director and top administrative staff of a major academic health science library.

The host libraries will be chosen by NLM on the basis of the quality of educational experience they can offer.

Interns will receive a stipend equal to their current salary and benefits (up to $25,000) plus travel, moving costs, and incidental educational expenses.

Internship applicants must have at least 5 years of professional library experience and have a demonstrable interest in library administration in the health sciences.

The program is open to U.S. citizens and foreign nationals with permanent residence in the U.S.

Deadline is Feb. 1

Applications must be postmarked no later than Feb. 1, 1978. The names of successful candidates will be announced in the spring of 1978.

For an application form, send a self-addressed #10 envelope or a mailing label to: Health Sciences Library Management Intern Program, Council on Library Resources, One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Willie Bowles, Jr., has been appointed assistant director for Material Management, Division of Administrative Services. Formerly he served as chief of the Material Support and Contracts Division, Department of Human Resources, in the District of Columbia.

Say "thanks" with the gift that grows.

U.S. Savings Bonds.

Dr. Kaufman received the NIH Director's Award in June 1976, the first year these awards were given, in recognition of her contributions to the scientific management of grants.

Dr. Ann A. Kaufman, research grants officer, Office of Extramural Research and Training, Office of the Director, NIH, recently retired due to disability after 6 years in that position and 15 years at NIH.

Dr. Kaufman's first position at NIH was in the extramural program of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, where she was responsible for review and administration of fellowships and the Research Career Program.

Later, in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, she administered peer review for training grants, and organized and served as executive secretary to the first NICHD review committee for training grants and large grant applications in aging.

Before joining the Office of the NIH Director, Dr. Kaufman was chief of the Research, Training, and Publications Branch, Extramural Programs, of the National Library of Medicine, where she worked for 5 years in the Library's grant programs in biomedical communications and library science.

Dr. Kaufman received her Ph.D. in insect physiology from Cornell University in 1954. Her publications from research at Cornell, UCLA, and Brandeis University report research on the effects of insecticides on the metabolic pathways in insects, and on the metabolism of purines in insects, the earthworm, salamanders, frogs, and trout.

She came to NIH in 1963 after 7 years of laboratory research.

Colleagues honored Dr. Kaufman at a buffet dinner held at the home of Dr. William Batchelor. A luncheon was also held in her honor by members of the Executive Secretaries Review Activities Committee.

Dr. Donald Calne, Researcher of The Brain Committee. 

Research Grants Officer Dr. Ann Kaufman Retires