

the



# Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH



The NIAID-operated NIH P4 laboratory at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md.—the first certified maximum containment facility for conducting recombinant DNA research—was recently the scene of special briefings for the press and invited visitors. Left, in the facility is NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, surrounded by Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and



Infectious Diseases; Col. Charles M. Dettor, Commander, U.S.A. Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Detrick; and Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director. Right, using one of the shoulder-length rubber gloves attached to the cabinet system line, Dr. Fredrickson experiences what it will be like for scientists working at the P4 level of safety containment.

## Dr. Raub Will Be Acting Associate Director of NIH

Dr. William F. Raub has been selected by Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, to serve as Acting Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, NIH. Dr. Raub will assume the position on May 15.

He will serve as principal assistant and advisor to Dr. Fredrickson on all matters relating to NIH extramural research and training grant and awards activities and research facilities programs.

In his new post, Dr. Raub will participate with Institute and Division Directors in the development of policies and plans for implementing their extramural programs, and will evaluate and keep Dr. Fredrickson informed on their progress.

He will serve as chairman of the NIH Executive Committee for Extramural Affairs.

Since 1975 Dr. Raub has been associate director for Extramural

## WAS Gives Dr. Keabian Young Scientist Award

Dr. John W. Keabian, a neuroscientist in the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, is this year's recipient of the Washington Academy of Sciences Annual Award for achievement in biological sciences.

Dr. Keabian, a senior staff fellow in the Experimental Therapeutics Branch, was cited for "demonstration of Dopamine-Sensitive Adenylyl Cyclase in Mammalian Striatum."

Branch chief Dr. Donald B. Calne presented the award at the Academy's annual dinner on March 16.

This is the second consecutive year an NINCDS scientist has been honored by the Academy. Last year's award recipient was Dr. Peter H. Fishman, a neurochemist in the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch headed by Dr. Roscoe Brady.

The awards have been presented annually since 1939 to recognize young scientists in the Washington area for "noteworthy discovery, accomplishment or publication" in the biological, physical, and engineering sciences.

Dr. Keabian's research, span- (See DR. KEBABIAN, Page 5)

## NIH, FDA Studies Show Non-A, Non-B Hepatitis Is Transmissible in Chronic Phase Plasma

Two teams of scientists have demonstrated for the first time that a transmissible agent is responsible for non-A, non-B (post-transfusion) hepatitis. They also proved that carriers of this disease can remain infectious over prolonged periods of time.

Only recently has this form of hepatitis been identified as a disease entity separate from the well-known forms of viral hepatitis, type A (infectious), and type B (serum).

The clinical and microscopic similarities of non-A, non-B hepatitis to the previously recognized forms of viral hepatitis and the new evi-



At a press conference on March 27, Drs. Tabor (l) and Alter announced successful transmission of non-A, non-B hepatitis to chimpanzees using chronic, asymptomatic phase plasma.

dence of its transmissibility point strongly to a viral cause.

In independent studies headed by Dr. Harvey J. Alter, chief of the Immunology Section in the NIH Clinical Center Blood Bank, and Dr. Edward Tabor of the FDA's Bureau of Biologics, chimpanzees inoculated with plasma or serum from patients with either acute or chronic non-A, non-B hepatitis developed biochemical and biopsy evidence of the disease.

The investigators reported their findings in the March 4 issue of *Lancet*. Their ability to transmit hepatitis using chronic phase plasma indicated that there is a chronic asymptomatic carrier state for non-A, non-B hepatitis, just as there is for type B hepatitis.

The development in the early 1970's of sensitive immunologic tests to detect the hepatitis B surface (Australia) antigen has enabled scientists to identify most of the blood donors carrying the hepatitis B virus.

The application of these tests and (See HEPATITIS, Page 7)



Dr. Raub's recent publications have been concerned with computer systems designed to promote predictive science in pharmacology and drug research.

and Collaborative Programs of the National Eye Institute.

He came to NEI from the Division of Research Resources, where

(See DR. RAUB, Page 6)

# the NIH Record

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## EEO Advisory Council Holds Open Meeting

The Equal Employment Opportunity Advisory Council held an open meeting for all NIH employees on Monday, March 20.

Sylvia L. Stewart, of NLM, chairperson of the Council, introduced the Council members who were present.

Sally Linn of NIAMDD, chairperson of the NIH Secretarial Task Force, discussed the status of the classification of secretaries and the results of the petition signed last year by over 6,000 NIH'ers.

### Show CSC Filmstrip

Edward Nicholas, Jr., director of the Division of Personnel Management, introduced a filmstrip produced by the Civil Service Commission on the Factor Evaluation System.

Later, the panel answered questions from the overflow audience in Wilson Hall.

### Listen to Tape Recordings About Personnel Topics

NIH employees can dial 496-4608 to hear recordings on personnel-related topics by the Division of Personnel Management.

Telephone tapes may be heard 24 hours a day on the dates indicated:

AWOL and LWOP—April 3-7

Injured on the job—April 10-14

Those who mistake their good luck for their merit are inevitably bound for disaster.—*J. Christopher Herold*

## Smoking Digest—Report On Kicking the Habit—Now Available From NCI

*The Smoking Digest—Progress Report on a Nation Kicking the Habit* is available to health planners and health professionals at no cost.

The 127-page booklet—the most up-to-date compiled report on smoking and health currently available—was produced by the NCI Office of Cancer Communications.

Smoking constitutes the single greatest opportunity for major disease prevention in American life. The *Smoking Digest* was designed as a tool for health program planners, educators, and the news media to use in presenting risks and methods of cessation and reinforcement to the public.

The digest summarizes current knowledge of cigarette smoking practice and smokers' attitudes toward smoking, the biomedical effects of smoking, public information and education programs, cessation programs, legal restraints on smoking, and the tobacco industry.

Copies of the *Smoking Digest* are available from the Office of Cancer Communications, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

### Vasta Elected to ACS Post

Bruno M. Vasta, chief of the National Library of Medicine's Bibliographic Services Division, has been elected to a 2-year term as counselor of the American Chemical Society's Division of Chemical Information, in which he recently completed his term as chairman.



Student recreation aide Marcia Firtag and her small friend model a winning bonnet and display a basket made by Clinical Center patients during the Patient Activity Section's annual Easter hat and basket contest.

### Amadeus String Quartet Plays FAES Anniv. Concert April 9

On the date marking the 10th anniversary of the initial FAES concert in 1968, the Amadeus String Quartet—with Raphael Hillyer as assisting artist—will perform an all Mozart program comprised of two viola quintets.

The eighth and final concert of the 1977-78 Chamber Music Series, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, will be held on Sunday, April 9, at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Admission is by ticket only.

### Health Insurance Reps. Aid In Filing Claims April 24

Representatives of Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Aetna Life and Casualty Company will be at NIH to assist employees in filing claims for benefits provided under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Upon request, assistance will also be available for claims submission under any of the other plans under FEHBP.

The representatives will be available on Monday, April 24, from 9 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. They will be located in Bldg. 31, Room 2A-52.

### Call for Appointment

Employees seeking assistance are asked to call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DPM, 496-4973, for an appointment.

## Singles Meet April 18: Plan Pot Luck Social, TGIF Chats and Party

The NIH Singles Club is sponsoring several forthcoming events:

□ Every Friday, after 5 p.m., informal coffee-tea chats are held on the left side of the Bldg. 10 cafeteria, B-1 level.

□ April 18 is the date for a buy-your-own-drinks cocktail party starting at 6:30 p.m. at the Paradise Restaurant, Halpine Road and Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md. Call Chris Aylmer, 496-1000, for further information on the above two events.

□ Monday night, May 1, at 6:30 p.m. a pot luck supper is scheduled at River Road Unitarian Church. Bring a favorite food or pay \$2 toward general expenses. Contact Heather Banks, 496-2125, who is coordinating this activity, so that the meal won't consist entirely of macaroni and cheese!

□ Activities planned for dates in May and June include cookouts and an evening of dancing.

□ All members and interested persons are urged to attend the Singles Club business meeting, Tuesday, April 18, from noon to 1 p.m. in Conference Room 4, Bldg. 31, A Wing. Ideas for future activities, the inclusion of non-NIH'ers in club activities, and dues will be discussed. Without participation, the Club cannot continue functioning.

## Get Set, Go! Interagency Meet, Relay, Mile Series

The Beginner's 1-Mile and 3-Mile Series Runs will commence Wednesday, April 12, at 5:30 p.m. in front of Bldg. 1. They will continue each Wednesday for 8 weeks. Participants in the fall series are encouraged to come out again as well as new runners. Awards will be presented to all who complete four of the eight scheduled runs.

### Relay Is May 24

The Institute Relay, pitting 5-person teams representing B/I/D's, programs, labs, or offices against one another (each person running half a mile), will be held Wednesday, May 24, at 12:15 p.m. on the NIH campus. Volunteers will be needed to officiate.

Contact Dr. Peter Pentchev, Bldg. 10, Room 3D-14, regarding teams already formed or interest in officiating.

An Interagency Meet will be held on Wednesday, April 19, at noon at the Tidal Basin. Two events are planned: a 3,000 m and a 6,000 m run. If interested in participating, call Jay Miller, 496-6941, several days ahead of time to arrange transportation. A group will leave NIH at 11 a.m. and return at 1:15 p.m.

## South Campus Lot 41-B Has Ample Spaces; Note Traffic, Parking Rules

Many NIH motorists seem to be unaware of parking and traffic regulations on the reservation, although copies are given to each employee at the time parking permits are issued and are posted in the lobbies of most NIH buildings.

Some persons have been given tickets for leaving their vehicles on campus while away on official business for more than 24 hours without prior approval and parking instructions from the captain of the NIH Special Police, 496-5685.

Employees who work off campus have been cited for parking in the visitor areas on the campus, while others have received tickets for failing to read and heed the standard parking signs throughout the reservation.

Be sure to follow posted regulations, and park in properly designated areas only.

Do you find it difficult to park your car when you are necessarily late for work or return from off-campus business?

### Located West of NLM

If so, try parking lot 41-B, where several hundred spaces are empty each day. Located west of Bldg. 41 at the south end of the campus, the lot (near the NIH tennis courts) can be reached by driving south on Service Road West, past Bldgs. 13, 11, and 14. Or, you can drive through the National Library of Medicine parking lot.

A newly paved path north toward the campus provides a chance for some healthy exercise—a 10-minute walk or less to any building on the reservation. And you'll save time and gasoline by not driving around the campus looking for a nearer space!

## R&W Holds Disco Dance Clinic on Friday Evenings

A cure for "Saturday Night Fever" has now arrived. A Disco Dance Clinic will be taught by Vic Daumit and his dancers—already a very popular feature of the Open University of Washington.

Hundreds of students have taken disco dancing with this fine instructor over the past 2½ years.

### Register Now

This first session of classes will be hustling on Friday nights, April 21 and 28, and May 5 and 12, from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center Gym. The fee is \$16. Hurry to the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31 to register before the rest of the crowd leaves you to boogie alone.



NIAID has selected its first EEO Coordinator for the Spanish Speaking Program, as well as its first Federal Women's Program Coordinator. Jose Valdesuso (l) will act as liaison with the Spanish-speaking community, keeping them informed of developments of special interest and designing programs to meet their unique needs. Born in Cuba, where he studied medicine, Mr. Valdesuso became a U.S. citizen in 1970. A bio lab technician with the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, he has worked for NIAID for approximately 10 years. Weltha Logan—also a bio lab technician—is with the Laboratory of Microbial Immunity. She will develop special programs or guidelines to improve the status of women in the workforce. An NIAID employee for the past 11 years, she has a long-time interest and experience in sociology and psychology.



## R&W Plans Excursions To Combat Spring Fever

This month, to cure the post-winter blues, the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association will offer many diverse activities, stressing recreational and travel opportunities.

- Been cooped up inside too long? Consider a quiet weekend April 14-16 at Coolfont Recreation Area near Berkeley Springs, W. Va. Reside in a cozy woodland house lodge overlooking sparkling lakes and fanciful scenery. The \$27.50 cost per person per night includes meals and lodging. Other activities are also available at reasonable prices. For reservations and further information, call June Jontiff at 496-6062.

### Take Bus to Races

- Weekends are too busy, but you'd like to race into spring in style? Sign up for NIH night,

## Interassembly Science Council Holds Election of New Officers

New officers have been chosen in elections conducted by the Interassembly Council of the Assemblies of Scientists. Chairman for the coming term is Dr. Robert Friedman, NIAMDD; chairman-elect is Dr. George W. A. Milne, NHLBI; and secretary-treasurer is Dr. Blair Bowers, NHLBI.

### Members Drawn From Assemblies

The Interassembly Council is composed of delegates chosen by the Assemblies of the various Institutes. Membership in these assemblies is generally drawn from the professional intramural research staff.

The organization seeks to function both as a forum for the bench scientists who may wish to pass along information to the administration and also as a means for informing scientists of NIH and/or Federal rules, regulations, and policies.

## NHLBI's Jeanne Walton Retires; Recalls History Of 30 Years With NIH

Jeanne Walton, who retired in March after 30 years of service at NIH, recalls the NIH of 30 years ago—"We had no air conditioning, photocopiers, or computers, and everything was done manually. But NIH was also much smaller then and everyone knew each other."

Mrs. Walton began her career at NIH in 1948 as a clerk-stenographer in the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, the forerunner of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, until 1949, when she moved to DRG to work as a secretary-editor.

### Joined NHLBI in 1951

In 1951 she joined the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Division of Extramural Affairs (DEA) as a shorthand reporter, becoming a grants management specialist in 1966.

As DEA's most senior employee, with 27 years of service, Mrs. Walton has seen growth not only in the



Mrs. Walton has fond memories of her first days at NIH and of co-workers during her 30-year career at NIH.

campus itself, but in the number and scope of grants and in the increase of appropriations for grant funds.

### Participated in NIH Activities

In addition to her work at DEA, Mrs. Walton took an active role in the Recreation and Welfare Association and the Federal Credit Union Board. She particularly enjoyed participating in the plays and musicals of the popular NIH Hamster Productions—a 1950's NIH employee theatrical group.

### Plans Trip to Hawaii

After a party celebrating her retirement at the Kenwood Country Club, Mrs. Walton will be visiting her family and taking a trip to Hawaii. She also plans to continue pursuing her hobbies in bridge, gardening, bowling, and golf.

Wednesday, April 19, at the Charlestown races. Buses will leave from Bldg. 31, B Wing, at 5:30 p.m. The cost of \$15 per person includes dinner, reservations, admission, gratuities, and bus transportation.

### Rafting on Cheat River

- Interested in thrills on Sunday, April 30? Try whitewater rafting on the Cheat River in West Virginia. The cost of \$30 includes most equipment and lunch on the river. Register for this breathtaking experience at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, as soon as possible to assure reservations.

- R&W is also offering 4- to 5-day excursions to Las Vegas. The package tours include round trip chartered jet transportation from Baltimore-Washington International Airport, transfers, baggage handling, accommodations at your choice of three hotels, entertainment certificates, taxes, and service charges.

Prices range from \$279 and up, depending upon your choice of hotel. The first trip will be May 1-5. Contact the Activities Desk at 496-4600 for further details.

The chances for a retiree to live to be 95 or more are 12 in 10,000; for a survivor-annuitant, 31 in 10,000; and for disability-annuitants, 3 in 10,000.

Slightly more than a million civil service retirees and survivor-disability-annuitants were on the rolls. Of these 756,000 were men, and 283,000 were women.

## Dr. Chang's Commitment Has Produced Effective Anti-Leprosy Research Tools



Applying his own modifications to cinemicrography, Dr. Chang has made possible the identification and long-term lapse filming of the six steps required for bone marrow cell differentiation from promyelocyte to mature granulocytes.

The proclamation of World Leprosy Day last month held particular significance for Dr. Yao Teh Chang of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. A research pharmacologist in the Institute's Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, Dr. Chang was a pioneer contributor to major advances in the chemotherapy of leprosy.

In the early 1960's, Dr. Chang played a vital role in the introduction of B663 (Clofazimine), one of the most effective anti-leprosy drugs still in use today.

Originally developed in Ireland for the treatment of tuberculosis, B663 demonstrated marked anti-tuberculous activity in test animals, but proved unsuccessful in clinical trials.

Because of the marked similarity in the tuberculosis and leprosy bacilli, Dr. Chang screened B663 in mouse leprosy. His research revealed that B663 was the only agent that held the bacilli in check for up to 816 days without apparent development of resistance to the drug.

When B663 was used in combination with isoniazid, also known to be effective against murine leprosy, significant reduction of the established infection was observed.

On the basis of Dr. Chang's findings, a clinical trial of B663 in leprosy was conducted in Nigeria.

### Challenges Lab Findings

While bacterial suppression and clinical improvement were noted over a 12-month period, a sudden reappearance of normal leprosy bacilli in the patients' tissues suggested that resistance had developed in the organisms, and the trial was terminated.

However, Dr. Chang demonstrated in his laboratory findings that, in fact, resistance had not developed and that a very real clinical potential for B663 still remained.

Through the efforts of Drs. Chang and Vernon Knight (former

director of Clinical Investigation, NIAID), the manufacturer was persuaded to produce a sufficient amount of the drug for clinical trials at NIH.

After 5 years of continued administration, Dr. Knight and his associates confirmed not only the suppressive activity of B663 on leprosy, but also its beneficial effect on severe "lepra reactions" which frequently occur during treatment.

The advantage of Dr. Chang's murine leprosy model as a research tool for screening potential anti-leprosy drugs was clearly established by the B663 experience.

### Develops New Techniques

Dr. Chang's commitment to leprosy research has continued with the same intensity he brought to his investigations of B663.

In 1963, he developed the first technique for the cultivation of the murine leprosy bacillus, *Mycobacterium lepraemurium*, which heretofore could not be grown in the laboratory.

The long-term cultivation of mouse peritoneal macrophages (special migrating cells that ingest microorganisms, foreign particles, and other foreign or damaged cells) has provided an important research tool for studies of various host-parasite relationships, the effect of chemotherapeutic agents, and other cellular activities.

Previous methods of macrophage cultivation were unsatisfactory because the cell population of cultures decreased rapidly within a few days.

Dr. Chang's cell system permits growth and maintenance of macrophages in good condition for at least 200 days. Since the leprosy bacteria multiply very slowly, the slow growth of the host-cell macro-

## Dr. Richard Lynn Joins Grants Asso. Program For Year of Training

Dr. Richard W. Lynn, a former senior staff fellow with the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, has joined the NIH Grants Associates Program for a year of training in health science administration.

Dr. Lynn received his B.A. degree in mathematics from the Johns Hopkins University in 1964, and his Ph.D. degree in bio-physics in 1970 from the University of Chicago, where, the following year, he was a PHS Postdoctoral Fellow.

From 1971 to 1974, he held an American Heart Association British-American Fellowship at the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, England.

In 1974, he joined NIAMDD's Laboratory of Physical Biology.

Among the many honors Dr. Lynn has received are: Johns Hopkins University Scholarship, USPHS Predoctoral Fellowship, and referee for the *Journal of Molecular Biology*, *Analytical Bio-*



Dr. Lynn has received a number of honors, including serving as referee for several scientific journals.

*chemistry*, *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, *Science*, *Nature*, and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

A lecturer at a number of institutions, he has 27 publications, abstracts, and invited papers to his credit.

phages greatly facilitates observation of bacterial changes.

Dr. Chang labored for 10 years to develop this research tool, and has since trained numerous investigators both in the U.S. and abroad in his technique.

He is now turning his talents to the cultivation of bone marrow cells (granulocytes and megakaryocytes) which may shed new light on abnormal cellular growth disorders such as leukemia.

Dr. Chang's outside interests ex-

## NIGMS Sponsors CTS TV Series on Burn Victims' Treatment

Advances in the treatment of burn victims will be the subject of a series of three televised programs, scheduled April 10, 12, and 17, by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, using the NASA Communications Technology Satellite (CTS).

Dealing with new measures for resuscitation, nutrition, and the management of burn wounds, the programs are a part of the NIH-sponsored Project REACH (Research, Education, and Community Health), designed to improve the dissemination of health research findings.

### 3 Groups To Participate

Scientist grantees of the NIGMS Trauma-Burn research program and their associates will take part in the broadcasts. Three groups will engage in live discussions relayed to satellite, using ground terminals at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, the Harborview Hospital in Seattle, and the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

The transmissions will take place at 10 p.m. on April 10 and 17, and at 2 p.m. on April 12 (EST).

Audiences at the three locations will include surgeons, family practitioners, emergency care physicians, paramedical personnel, and lay persons.

The principal discussants at Bethesda will be Dr. Charles Baxter, professor of surgery, University of Texas (April 10); Dr. John Burke, professor of surgery, Harvard University (April 12); and Dr. William Curreri, professor of surgery, N.Y. Hospital (April 17).

In Seattle the discussants will be Dr. David M. Heimbach, Director, Harborview Burn Center, as well as Janet A. Marvin, assistant professor of surgery and nursing; Dr. C. James Carrico, professor of surgery; Dr. Loren H. Engrav, assistant professor of surgery and co-director of the Division of Plastic Surgery; Dr. Clifford M. Herman, professor of surgery and director of the Surgical Section of the Emergency Room, all at the University of Washington; and in Fairbanks, Dr. William Wennen, a practicing plastic surgeon.

Dr. Emilie Black, assistant director for Clinical Research, NIGMS, will introduce the speakers and participate in the panel discussions. She has been instrumental in organizing the burn treatment satellite programs.

tend beyond the world of bacteria and macrophages. In addition to being an enthusiastic fisherman, he plays several instruments in a Chinese opera company that tours major cities in the United States.

## DR. KEBABIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ning the past 7 years, involves receptors for dopamine, one of the brain's chemical messengers (called neurotransmitters).

The neurotransmitter dopamine is best known for its role in Parkinson's disease, where a depletion of dopamine from the striatum causes movement disorders.

Parkinsonian-like symptoms also result from antipsychotic drugs which either deplete dopamine or block dopamine receptors.

To date, five types of cellular sites of dopamine action have been found in regions of the brain potentially involved in Parkinson's disease.

Dr. Keabian and associates performed enzyme assays which demonstrated the presence of two of these receptors, one in the caudate nucleus and one in the substantia nigra. Moreover, the researchers established that at these two sites dopamine stimulated an enzyme called adenylyl cyclase.

### '2 Out of 5 Is Not Bad'

While characteristics of the other three known dopamine receptors remain to be determined, Dr. Keabian points out "2 out of 5 is not bad; Mickey Mantle was acclaimed for getting 1 hit out of 3 at bat."

Dr. Keabian's work has established a model system for studying the biochemical events involved in dopamine transmission and for determining how that transmission is interrupted by certain drugs which alleviate the symptoms of schizophrenia.

### May Improve Drugs

This work may provide a base on which to develop improved drugs to control Parkinson's disease. Another possibility is development of improved antipsychotic drugs which would not produce parkinsonian-like side effects in patients.

Before coming to NINCDS in 1976, Dr. Keabian worked at Yale University. He joined the National Institute of Mental Health's Laboratory of Clinical Science as a fellow in the Pharmacology Research Associate Trainee Program sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Other NIH scientists honored by the Academy for early scientific achievement include: Nobel Laureate Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, Drs. Robert Huebner, Earl Stadtman, Maxine Singer, and French Anderson, and former NIMH scientist Dr. Floyd Bloom.



Through his research Dr. Keabian has established a model system for studying the biochemical events involved in dopamine transmission.

## Mildred Gettings Retires From NHLBI After 34 Years of Fed'l Service

Mildred Gettings, administrative officer in the Office of the Director of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, recently retired after nearly 34 years of Federal service.

She began her civil service career in 1944 in the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement, and subsequently worked for the Federal Housing Administration and the Navy Department before coming to NIH in 1950.

In retirement, Mrs. Gettings plans to do some travelling and to devote lots of time to her hobbies, flower gardening and making beautiful music on the Hammond organ.



Mrs. Gettings

## Rep. Rostenkowski 'Flies' Via Satellite, Keeps Cleveland Speaking Engagement

By Dr. Harold A. Wooster

Special Assistant for Program Development

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, NLM

It started out to be just another teleconference—complicated, to be sure, but the complicated has become routine.

The Honorable Dan Rostenkowski (D., Ill.) chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the House Ways and Means Committee, was scheduled to speak in the Grand Ballroom of the Cleveland Plaza Hotel at 8:30 p.m. on March 16.

His audience, attending the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Greater Cleveland Hospital Association, waited eagerly to hear the Congressman discuss his proposed legislation on hospital cost containment.

The NASA Portable Earth Terminal, a modified interurban bus with an 8-foot satellite dish on top, was parked on the street outside the hotel with its motors running, ready to transmit the Congressman's speech via the Communications Technology Satellite to the Lister Hill Center studio in the National Library of Medicine.

Four people were waiting there to answer Mr. Rostenkowski: Dr. Leo Gehig, vice president for Federal Relations, American Hospital Association; Alexander McMahon, president, American Hospital Association; Dr. Robert B. Hunter, chairman of the board, American Medical Association; and Thomas H. Sherlock, president, Blue Cross of Maryland.

The TV stations of the Southern Education Communications Asso-

ciation (SECA) were ready to receive: stations in Louisville, Ky.; Harrisonburg, Va.; Hampton-Norfolk, Va.; Birmingham, Ala.; Athens, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Austin, Tex.; and Oklahoma City.

Down in South Carolina, the 32 hospitals of the Health Communications Network were ready for a re-broadcast from the Medical University of South Carolina.

Legislation Causes Delays

### Legislation Causes Delays

Everything was ready for Congressman Rostenkowski's broadcast from Cleveland, but the Congressman wasn't in Cleveland. That afternoon the Humphrey-Hawkins bill came before the House of Representatives and Congressman Rostenkowski had to be there.

The Democratic leadership had made passage of the bill a party issue, and Mr. Rostenkowski was whip on that bill and could not leave the floor.

As the afternoon wore on, his staff fidgeted nervously with copies of the *Airline Guide*; reservations were made and cancelled. The time passed when even a chopper flight from Cleveland-Hopkins airport to downtown Cleveland could have kept the appointment.

### NLM Has Solution

The final vote (257 to 152) was completed at 7 p.m. Congressman Rostenkowski was now free to keep his speaking engagement, 351 miles and 90 minutes away!

What to do? The Lister Hill Center suggested the solution.

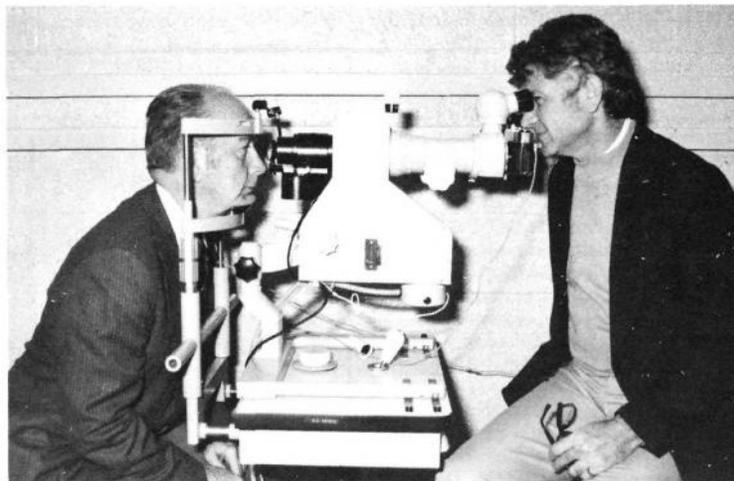
The Congressman and his aide drove to Bethesda, and broadcast via satellite to Cleveland.

The Cleveland audience saw him on monitors, rather than in person; the Bethesda discussants saw him in person, rather than over monitors.

### Tense Turns Tranquil

Questions came in from the Cleveland audience and over long-distance lines from viewers of the SECA stations. A tense evening concluded in relative tranquility.

In 1974 the Lister Hill Center Report to Congress concluded with the sentence: "Whenever and wherever possible, within the limitations of available technologies . . . the Center hopes to substitute the swift and certain transmission of electrical messages for the slow and expensive movement of people." Apparently it works.



On a recent visit to the Gerontology Research Center, Baltimore Mayor William D. Schaefer (l) has a friendly "eyeball to eyeball" confrontation with National Institute on Aging Director Dr. Robert N. Butler. The mayor is being shown how photos of the back of the eye are taken to determine small blood vessel changes with age in longitudinal study volunteers. The GRC, largest in the western hemisphere, is located on the grounds of Baltimore City Hospital.

## Are Drugs Controlling Your Life?

Call 496-2738

Employee Assistance Program

## Discovery of CF in a Rhesus Monkey May End Search for Lab Animal Model

The possibility of the development of a suitable laboratory animal model for the study of the yet unconquered disease, cystic fibrosis (CF), was announced recently at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, Ga.

Scientists at the Division of Research Resources-supported center have discovered what appears to be CF in a young rhesus monkey at autopsy—the first nonhuman case of this disease known to medical science.

### Found in Autopsy

The discovery—reported by veterinary pathologists Drs. Joel Wallach and Harold McClure at a primate pathology workshop on March 4—came as Dr. Wallach, assistant pathologist at Yerkes, was performing a routine autopsy on a 6-month male rhesus monkey that had died of unknown causes. He noticed pancreatic disease and bronchial mucus production.

Evaluation of the tissue under microscope revealed CF-like abnormalities. Studies of other organ tissues confirmed that the monkey was apparently a victim of CF.

### Diagnosis Confirmed

The diagnosis was later confirmed by an Emory University pediatric pathologist, and a Chicago pathologist who is considered a national authority on CF.

CF is a disease of children, adolescents, and young adults characterized by abnormal mucus secretions and fibrous scarring in various organs, such as the pancreas, liver, lungs, and reproductive and digestive systems. Many victims die in

## One-Day Open Workshop To Explore Dental Use Of Feedback Control

An open workshop on Feedback Control of Exposure Geometry in Dental Radiography is being sponsored by the National Institute of Dental Research, in cooperation with the American Academy of Dental Radiology and the Bureau of Radiological Health.

The principal objective of the 1-day workshop/conference on May 16 at the School of Dentistry of the University of Connecticut, Farmington, is to exchange ideas on the use of an on-line feedback control system to establish reproducible bases for determining projection geometry.

The sessions are planned to encourage communication between technical experts and clinicians interested in dental radiology and to improve the diagnostic process from existing and new radiological resources.

Persons interested in attending the conference may contact Dr. Richard L. Webber, 496-4934, of NIDR's Diagnostic Methodology Section.

early life of complications, such as malabsorption and pneumonia.

More than 25,000 Caucasians in the U.S. have the disease, but a much larger number are thought to be carriers of the recessive gene of cystic fibrosis. It is rarely seen in Blacks or people of Asiatic origin.

Since the 1938 medical recognition of CF as an inherited disorder, scientists have searched for an animal which could have the same type of complications found in children and adults.

The development of such an animal model could be invaluable in attempting to pinpoint the underlying biomedical defect of CF and in synthesizing drugs and other therapies for CF patients.

### Must Find Carriers

Future possibilities for production of additional monkeys with cystic fibrosis are dependent upon identification and breeding of animals which are carriers of the disease.

The scientists at Yerkes are now in the process of constructing a lineage chart in an attempt to trace the ancestry of the affected animal.

"We have identified the mother and the father," Dr. McClure said. "They are now living happily together. They, of course, have been examined and really don't show anything. If they're just carriers, they wouldn't. We also have a number of half-siblings—from other fathers—but they're all males."

## NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

3/7—Dr. Bengt Goran Hansson, Sweden, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Purcell, NIAID, Bg. 7, Rm. 202.

3/10—Dr. Elena Barraquer, Spain, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI, Bg. 31, Rm. 6A03B.

3/10—Dr. Wei-Mei Ching, Taiwan, Experimental Pathology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry Rice, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 3A09.

3/12 — Dr. Giacomo Nunez, France, Clinical Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jacob Robbins, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8N315.

3/14 — Dr. Seiho Nagafuchi, Japan, Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies. Sponsor: Dr. Clarence Gibbs, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4A15.

3/21—Dr. Mitsuyo Yamaguchi, Japan, Carcinogen Metabolism and Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Elizabeth Weisburger, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4D12.

## DR. RAUB

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he had been a health science administrator, chief of the Special Resources Branch, and later chief of the Biotechnology Resources Branch.

Dr. Raub came to NIH in 1966 as a health science administrator in the Special Research Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

After receiving his B.A. degree from Wilkes College, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a Ph.D. degree in physiology.

During his undergraduate and postgraduate years, Dr. Raub received numerous fellowships, scholarships, and awards for outstanding achievement and leadership qualities.

He has continued to be the recipient of awards at NIH—an NIH Superior Work Performance Award, 1967; an NIH Superior Service Honor Award, 1972; and a Meritorious Award for Exemplary Achievement in Public Administration, William A. Jump Memorial Foundation, 1976.

The infant rhesus monkey was bred in a colony supported by NASA for studies pertaining to the space program.

"It was fortunate that this discovery surfaced in a colony where we have kept extensive records for the past 10 years," Dr. McClure said. "The infant was born at Yerkes—so were the father and mother—so were the grandparents, and maybe the great grandparents. So, we can go back three or four generations in putting together a genetic chart."

Dr. Wallach will participate in a May 25-26 workshop at NIH on Model Systems for the Study of Cystic Fibrosis. The workshop is sponsored by NIAMDD and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.



Leslie Uggams, recently nominated for an Emmy for her role as "Kizzy" in the highly acclaimed TV presentation of "Roots," joins the growing parade of celebrities against cancer.

## NLM Holds Workshop On Uses of Computers For Dental Education

Over 60 members of the American Association of Dental Schools participated in a workshop at the National Library of Medicine on March 11, where they received hands-on experience with the latest computer based education (CBE) technologies.

The workshop, which preceded the AADS annual convention in Washington, D.C., was hosted by the Lister Hill Center's Computer Technology Branch and sponsored by the AADS's Learning Resources Section.

Lister Hill Center staff members William Spencer, Bonnie Shrader, and Michele Williams introduced the educators to CBE applications involving use of the PILOT 8080 language on a stand-alone micro-computer, and to a multi-media computer and slide instruction package developed by Ohio State University.

### Demonstrate Graphic Simulations

Dr. Gary Jones of the University of Nebraska Dental School demonstrated a sophisticated application of PLATO (a computer based education system developed by the University of Illinois) that integrates lessons with interactive graphic simulations of dental practice.

Dave Walters from Control Data Corporation also discussed PLATO Computer-Managed Instruction development.

James vonFeldt of the Rochester Institute of Technology demonstrated a micro-computer controlled video system for integrating computer based question-asking and analysis with video instructional media.

Charles M. Goldstein, chief of the Computer Technology Branch, Lister Hill Center, discussed the state-of-the-art in CBE and the potential application of video-disk technology as an instructional medium.

On March 14, Mr. Goldstein addressed the AADS convention on the subject of computers in health science education.

## Human Subjects' Protections Topic of Next Ethics Seminar

Dr. John Fletcher will discuss Protections for Human Subjects: Ten Years of Development on Wednesday, April 12, from 3 to 5 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Conf. Room 4.

### Assists CC Director

Dr. Fletcher is assistant for Bioethics to Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett, Director of the Clinical Center.

His talk will be a feature of the next Biomedical Ethics Seminar, part of the STEP Continuing Education Program.

## HEPATITIS

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the exclusion of paid blood donors have led to a dramatic reduction in the incidence of post-transfusion hepatitis, especially due to the hepatitis B virus. However, contrary to physicians' hopes and expectations, some post-transfusion hepatitis has continued to appear.

Viral hepatitis is one of the major infectious diseases yet to be controlled. It ranks fourth among the 30 communicable diseases reported annually to the Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control.

Because the disease is difficult to diagnose, the actual number of cases is probably at least ten times the 60,000 reported each year. Viral hepatitis kills an estimated 3,000 persons annually.

Hepatitis means "inflammation of the liver" and the term viral hepatitis refers to at least three distinct forms of the disease.

### Viruses Not Yet Isolated

These diseases have somewhat similar epidemiologic characteristics, but are caused by different viruses and can be differentiated serologically. So far, none of the hepatitis viruses have been isolated or grown *in vitro*.

Hepatitis B, known as serum hepatitis, is the most serious form. Formerly thought to be transmitted only by contaminated blood or blood products from infected persons, hepatitis B is now believed to be spread also through the oral route and through sexual contact.

With the widespread use of sensitive methods for detecting carriers and eliminating these as blood donors, a decrease has been noted in post-transfusion hepatitis B.

It is found, however, with increasing frequency among the users of illicit drugs and among the staff and patients of hemodialysis units and blood banks.

Hepatitis B also remains endemic among institutionalized populations and in some segments of the military.

Hepatitis A, once known as infectious hepatitis, is more frequently detected in the feces of the infected person. It is usually spread by direct contact or by contaminated drinking water or food.

Present evidence suggests that hepatitis A is not transmitted by blood transfusions. Efforts to control this type of hepatitis are not as far along, since until recently it was not even possible to diagnose the disease serologically.

With the discovery of a third type of hepatitis—presently designated "non-A, non-B"—investigators have begun searching for one or more additional hepatitis viruses.

Little is known about these agents, but researchers believe that still undiscovered viruses may be

## April Symposium Planned On Autosomal Dominant Neurological Disorders

Research scientists from Canada, England, and the U.S. will be attending a *Symposium on Autosomal Dominant Neurological Disorders*, April 6-7, in Conference Room 10, Bldg. 31.

The Symposium, organized by Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and Dr. Roger Rosenberg, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, is sponsored by NINCDS, the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, and the National Institute of Mental Health, and will be managed by the Fogarty International Center.

The goal of the Symposium is to bring together acknowledged experts in the area and potential contributors to the field. This informal exchange is expected to accelerate research into dominant genetic diseases, an area attracting increased research attention. Among the speakers is Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek, NINCDS, recent Nobel prize winner.

For further information regarding the Symposium, please call Toby Levin, FIC, 496-2516.

responsible for the majority of post-transfusion hepatitis now occurring.

Presently, 70 to 90 per cent of post-transfusion hepatitis is serologically unrelated to either the type A or B viral agents and is tentatively classified as non-A, non-B.

Although none of the hepatitis viruses has been isolated, the discovery of viral antigens as markers of infection has permitted the diagnosis of hepatitis A and B and visualization by the electron microscope.

### Puzzled by Multiple Attacks

As no viral antigens have been associated with "non-A, non-B" hepatitis, this type of hepatitis is diagnosed only by the *lack* of serologic evidence—viral antigens and antibodies—for hepatitis A and B.

Patients with multiple acute attacks of viral hepatitis have been the most puzzling to diagnose. Although one bout can usually be identified as hepatitis B, the cause of the other episodes has often been conjectural.

Before the development of immune electron microscopy—a laboratory technique used to detect hepatitis A infection—the non-B episodes were assumed to be hepatitis A.

In some instances, other infectious agents or diseases that mimic viral hepatitis, such as infectious mononucleosis, have also been suspected.

## Robert LeBleu Retires As Printing Specialist



Mr. LeBleu first joined the Federal Government on Nov. 22, 1944.

Printing specialist Robert J. LeBleu retired in March after 33 years and 3 months in Government service.

In May 1963 he came to NIH as an offset press operator, having previously worked in the Department of Commerce as an offset printing and binding technician.

At NIH he held several press-room foreman positions in the Printing and Reproduction Branch, Division of Administrative Services, becoming a printing specialist in 1976.

Now he is looking forward to working on remodelling a home in Pennsylvania.

The studies by Drs. Alter, Tabor, and their co-workers provide direct evidence that non-A, non-B hepatitis is caused by an infectious agent.

The availability of an animal model will now allow for a more definitive characterization of the non-A, non-B agent, including its infectivity, and will help scientists determine whether more than one variety of non-A, non-B hepatitis exists.

It is hoped that these studies will lead to the visualization of virus material in liver tissue, to the development of a serologic test for non-A, non-B hepatitis, and ultimately, to the elimination of post-transfusion hepatitis.

### Co-Workers Cited

Working with Dr. Alter were Dr. Robert H. Purcell, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Dr. Paul Holland, NIH Clinical Center, and Dr. Hans Popper, Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York.

Dr. Tabor's associates include Dr. Robert J. Gerety, Dr. Lewellyn F. Barker, Dr. Jacques A. Drucker, Daniel R. Jackson, and Dr. Milton April, all of the Bureau of Biologics, FDA; Dr. Leonard B. Seeff and Dr. Jay H. Hoofnagle, VA Hospital, Washington, D.C.; and Dr. G. Pineda-Tamondong, American Red Cross.

## Research on Humans Discussed at Meeting

Issues in Research With Human Subjects was the topic of an Anglo-American Symposium held March 20-21 in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., Director of the Fogarty International Center, and Sir Gordon Wolstenholm, acting president of The Royal Society of Medicine, presented introductory remarks, and Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, gave the keynote address.

### Share Mutual Interests

This meeting is one of a series designed to exchange information or experiences in areas of biomedicine of mutual interest to health scientists of the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

Subjects of the sessions included: the Basis for Initiating Clinical Trials; Problems of Organizing Large Clinical Trials; Problems of Long-Term Record Keeping; and Compensation of Research Subjects for Adverse Effects.

Also, Clinical Research in Children; the Role of the Public in Monitoring Research With Human Subjects; Relationship Between Government and Industry in Clinical Trials; and International Standards for Clinical Research.

Thirty-nine participants in the symposium represented many points of view on research with human subjects. Sponsors of the symposium included: The Royal Society of Medicine, FDA, CDC, NCI, NEI, NHLBI, NIA, NIAID, NICHD, NIMH, FIC, and VA.

## Limited Proteolysis: Fogarty Scholars Plan Internat'l Conference

Scientists from eight countries will be meeting April 17-19 in Conference Room 6, Bldg. 31, to take part in an *International Conference on Limited Proteolysis in Microorganisms*.

The conference has been organized by two Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence, Dr. Georges N. Cohen of the Pasteur Institute and Dr. Helmut Holzer of the University of Freiburg, and is sponsored by NIAID, NIAMDD, and the Fogarty Center.

### Examine Metabolic Regulation

The aim of the conference is to bring together scientists who have contributed to our knowledge of the role of limited proteolysis in post-translational modification of gene products, and to examine closely the importance of limited proteolysis in the study of the regulation of metabolic activity in microorganisms.

For further information regarding the conference, please call Toby Levin, FIC, 496-2516.

## Conference on Aging Discloses Confusion On Reports of Centenarians in Ecuador



Scientists from several countries met in Stone House for the conference, sponsored by FIC and NIA, during which time Drs. Mazess and Forman presented their recent findings.

Did Methuselah lie about his age?

Since the beginning of time, man has searched for the answers to perpetual life. Reports of centenarians, groups of people living past 100 in certain parts of the world, have sparked the imagination and conjured up dreams of Shangri-La.

At a recent meeting sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and the Fogarty International Center, Dr. Richard Mazess of the University of Wisconsin at Madison and Dr. Sylvia H. Forman of the University of California at Berkeley disclosed that those persons thought to be centenarians in Vilcabamba, Ecuador, are not.

### Substantiate Skepticism

Speaking before a group of international scientists from six foreign countries, Drs. Mazess and Forman presented the data which substantiated earlier skepticism.

They were joined by Dr. Alexander Leaf of Harvard Medical School who first brought public attention to the long-living Ecuadorians. Many of those present have travelled to Vilcabamba and met to share their findings for the first time.

In cooperation with Ecuadorian scientists, Drs. Mazess and Forman investigated civil and church records. Based on these findings, the oldest person was 96.

According to the investigators, much of the confusion stems from the custom of passing a family name from one generation to the next. Because of this, the actual recorded birth dates of those persons living in Vilcabamba are frequently confused with those of their parents and grandparents.

In addition, a common practice is to give a surviving child the same name as that of a sibling who has died. Consequently, a person's age is often the sum total of more than one family member.

The scientists also found that after the age of 60, many villagers

begin to exaggerate their ages. Increased world-wide attention exacerbated this phenomenon.

"We had one woman who told an Italian television crew she was 146," Dr. Mazess said. "She said she had her last kid when she was 115."

Before these recent disclosures, Vilcabamba also received much attention for having an unusually large number of very elderly individuals compared with other rural areas of Ecuador.

When the investigators corrected for the "out-migration" of individuals from Vilcabamba and the "in-migration" of others into Vilcabamba, however, they found no difference in the age distribution.

According to Dr. Leaf, there is still much that can be learned by looking at the people of Vilcabamba and other long-living populations. For one thing, the incidence of atherosclerosis in people 80 and over is uncommonly low. In the U.S. the number of deaths caused by this hardening of the arteries peaks at age 80.

### Find Few Fractures

In addition, Dr. Mazess' work shows that there are fewer bone fractures in elderly Vilcabambans despite the loss of bone density that is common in old age.

In order to allow scientific investigations to continue without further disrupting the habitat or introducing the stress of new disease, the Ecuadorian government has established a Commission for Preservation of the Valley of Vilcabamba.

According to representatives present at the conference, this Commission will coordinate the number of investigators studying populations in the vicinity of Vilcabamba and reduce unnecessary duplication of effort.

While Vilcabamba may not be Shangri-la, the unique physical characteristics of the villagers pose interesting questions for future research investigations.

## 3 New Members Named To Adv. Council on Aging

Three new members were recently appointed to the National Advisory Council on Aging: Abigail Van Buren, syndicated columnist; Dr. Robert T. Schimke, professor of biological sciences, Stanford University; and Carl Takeshi Takamura, Hawaiian state representative.

Ms. Van Buren ("Dear Abby") is a housewife and mother who writes one of the most widely read human relations newspaper columns in the world.

She has worked for the American Red Cross, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Easter Seals, and the promotion of mental health.

Last year she was the recipient of an award from the American Psychiatric Association for being a public opinion maker who contributed greatly to mental health.

### Responds to Concerns

Over the years, Ms. Van Buren has responded to thousands of letters that are of great concern to older people and their families.

Dr. Schimke has achieved distinction in the field of experimental pharmacology as well as in biochemistry. An honors graduate of Stanford University undergraduate and medical schools, he served as an intern and assistant resident at Massachusetts General Hospital and as a Clinical Associate at NIH.

Within 5 years he became head of the section on Biochemical Regulation, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, at the then National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Schimke has received many awards of distinction, including election to the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Takamura contributes a blend of direct political experience and education in political science

## Dr. Roger Stanier Is New Fogarty Scholar



Dr. Stanier will be visiting the NIH campus until mid-June.

Dr. Roger Y. Stanier arrived at NIH on March 11 to begin his Fogarty International Scholarship. Dr. Stanier, a member of the staff of the Pasteur Institute, is recognized world wide as an outstanding microbiologist. He will be working at NIH until June 12.

Members of the NIH staff who wish to meet with him can do so through Dr. Jack London, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology, National Institute of Dental Research, or Dr. Peter G. Condliffe, chief of the FIC Scholars and Fellowships Program Branch.

to the Council on Aging.

As a Hawaiian state representative, he has sponsored legislation relating to health delivery services for the elderly and has served as a link between the elderly community and university research programs.

Mr. Takamura received a B.A. degree with honors in political science from the University of Hawaii and an M.A. in student personnel administration from Cornell University.

In 1975, Mr. Takamura was named one of the outstanding men and one of the outstanding legislators of Hawaii.



Among those attending the conference were (l to r): Dr. Richard C. Greulich, director, Gerontology Research Center, NIA; Dr. Miguel Salvador, Quito, Ecuador; Dr. Alexander Leaf, Massachusetts General Hospital; and Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., FIC Director.