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National
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Health

Volcanic Ash Closes Rocky Mountain Laboratory



Bad weather forced back the Mount St. Helens volcano inspection party before they were able to fly over its spewing center that spread ash from coast to coast.—All volcano photos by Jack Kightlinger, White House photographer.

The explosive release of almost 1.5 cubic miles of pulverized rock in the form of ash into the atmosphere by the eruption of Washington State's Mount St. Helens volcano on Sunday, May 18, forced the temporary closing of NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., located 470 air miles away, and raised national concern about the health effects of the incident.

The following day, a shower of volcanic ash blew across the Rocky Mountains and fell on the research facility and the surrounding Bitterroot Range, forcing one-fourth of the Institute's intramural employees to stay home.

The massive eruption and the health effects of the falling ash caused concern in the White House. Three days after the first eruption, Congressional, agricultural, health, and other experts were asked by President Carter to make an inspection trip to assess the damage.

Among those assembled to board Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base on Thursday, May 22, was NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, who left before the dedication of the new Lister Hill Center so that he could fly out with the presidential party to determine

(See VOLCANO, Page 5)

Dr. William Paul Wins Texas Instruments Founders Prize

Dr. William E. Paul, chief of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Laboratory of Immunology, was awarded the Texas Instruments Foundation 1979 Founders Prize of \$35,000 in Dallas on June 3.

The prize—in honor of the founders of Texas Instruments Incorporated—is given for outstanding achievement in the fields of physical, health, and management sciences, as well as in engineering and mathematics.

Dr. Paul was honored for his significant efforts in the field of immunology. His personal research is concerned with the mechanisms through which lymphocytes recognize and are stimulated by antigens.

He has made major contributions to the characterization of the antigen-binding receptors of B lymphocytes and the recognition that there are functionally distinct subpopulations of these cells.

(See DR. PAUL, Page 11)

Ray Thornton Is Chairman of Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee

Ray Thornton, president-designate of Arkansas State University, has been appointed chairman of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee.

The 25-member committee serves as the principal advisory body to the HHS Secretary and to the NIH Director on the scientific, legal, ethical, and environmental issues related to recombinant DNA research.

Mr. Thornton, who will serve a 2-year term as chairman of the RAC beginning July 1, is currently a member of the committee. He was attorney general of the State of Arkansas from 1971 to 1973 and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1974 to 1979, where he was chairman of the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology.

Also named to the committee were five new members: Dr. Gerard McGarrity, head, department of microbiology, Institute for Medical Research, Camden, N.J.; Dr. Myron M. Levine, director, center for vaccine development,

University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore; Dr. John G. Scandalios, head, department of genetics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Dr. Nina Fedoroff, staff member, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore; and Dr. King Holmes, head, division of infectious diseases, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle, Wash.

At the June 5-6 meeting, the committee considered proposals for modification in the NIH guidelines for recombinant DNA research, exceptions from certain previously prohibited experiments, and changes in the review procedures for proposals voluntarily submitted by industry.

The new members replace the following members whose terms expire on June 30: Dr. Francis Broadbent, Dr. Samuel Proctor, Dr. Milton Zaitlin, Dr. LeRoy Walters, and Dr. Jane Setlow. Dr. Setlow has chaired the committee for the past 2 years. □

TAKE STOCK IN NIH...BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

The NIH Record

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Hundreds of NIH Volunteers Needed for Blood Study

Would you like the opportunity to have several analyses performed on your blood free of charge and at the same time help patient care at the Clinical Center? This opportunity is only available for NIH employees.

Beginning July 1, you can participate in a Clinical Center study that will establish more accurate "normal ranges" for laboratory tests.

The results of these blood tests, which are grouped according to age, sex, and race, will be valuable for the care of patients within the CC and potentially other U.S. hospitals.

If you participate, more than 30 analyses will be performed on your blood. Cholesterol, triglyceride, and electrolyte levels are just a few of the tests that will be done.

If the results are normal, you will not be contacted. If, however, you would like a copy of the test results, the Clinical Pathology Department will be happy to furnish them. If any of the test results are significantly abnormal, you will be notified and requested to give another sample.

Twelve hundred volunteers are needed. Participation requires only that you have a blood sample drawn every 6 months for 2 years and complete a questionnaire. The questionnaire will include biographical data, diet history, medications, and exercise and health habits.

For further information, call 496-1924 and request the packet on the "Normal Range Study." □

R&W Holds Annual Meeting Tomorrow at Noon

Door prizes will be given to lucky winners attending the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association's annual meeting in the Masur Auditorium on Wednesday, June 11, from noon to 1 p.m.

All members are urged to attend. □

FIC Reprint Describes Doctor-Patient Relationship

In response to a continuing demand, the Fogarty International Center has reprinted *The Doctor-Patient Relationship in the Changing Health Scene*, proceedings of a conference held at NIH Apr. 26-28, 1976.

Dr. Eugene B. Gallagher, professor of medical sociology at the University of Kentucky School of Medicine, planned the conference and edited the book.

Conferees Agree

The conferees agreed that the doctor-patient relationship is a vital but troubled element in contemporary societies and that the continued elaboration of health plans, programs, and policies that neglect this relationship will run the risk of ineffectiveness or frustration in their implementation.

Single copies of the book are available to interested professionals at the Fogarty Publications Office, Bldg. 16A, Rm. 205. □



SPRING 'FEST' of Parents of Preschoolers, Inc. this Saturday, June 14, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Old Georgetown Road and Grosvenor Lane, will include an auction of gifts; a rummage, plant, and bake sale; and a book fair. Proceeds will go to the preschool's scholarship fund. Lauren Weller (l) and Keri Selepak enjoy the preschool's many activities, which include playing "dress-ups."

Congressional Science Fellowships Offered

Congressional science fellowships in child development are being offered to post-doctoral scientists or professionals from the social, behavioral, and health related sciences.

Applicants will spend 1 year, beginning Sept. 1, 1981, on a Congressional staff. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged to apply.

For application information, contact: Dr. Karen Fischer, Society for Research in Child Development, 11167 Tattersall Trail, Oakton, Va. 22124. □

Dr. Becker To Hold Meeting On Bldg. 31 Windows

In reply to employees' petitions objecting to the permanent closing of windows in Bldg. 31A and B wings, Dr. Edwin D. Becker, NIH Associate Director for Research Services, is meeting with designated representatives of organizations occupying 31A and B in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 8, on Tuesday, July 1, at 9 a.m.

The Division of Engineering Services has been engaged in a project to improve comfort and reduce energy consumption in Bldg. 31. This project involves installation of double glazed windows on the north sides of wings A and B and installation of sun screens on the south sides.

At the request of NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Dr. Becker is meeting with a cross-section of those affected by the planned changes to hear their concerns and to determine whether cooperation can be obtained to develop a flexible, efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system. □

Environmentalist To Speak On Antinuclear Medicine

Environmental activist Dr. Helen Caldicott will speak on Preventive Medicine for the Ultimate Epidemic-Thermonuclear War, at a Solar Transition Committee Lecture, on Tuesday, June 24, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Caldicott is a pediatrician at Boston's Children's Hospital, where she specializes in cystic fibrosis.

An Australian, she protested France's atmospheric testing in the South Pacific. She also worked to inform Australia's labor unions about the medical and military dangers with uranium mining and use.

Dr. Caldicott is president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, Inc., an antinuclear arms lobbying group. □

Nominations for GA Seminars Due by June 13

Requests and curricula vitae of those interested in participating in the Grants Associates Seminar Series, starting September 1980, should be forwarded through immediate supervisors to B/I/D Directors as soon as possible.

Each Director should send no more than three nominations to the Grants Associates Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-10. All nominations must be received no later than June 13.

For further information, call A. Robert Polcari, executive secretary, Office of Grants Associates, 496-1736. □

R&W Plans Another Trip To Atlantic City

R&W is planning another trip to Atlantic City on Friday, June 27.

The \$17.90 price includes round trip bus transportation and a champagne buffet.

Buses will leave from Bldg. 31C at 7 a.m. and return to NIH at approximately 9 p.m. Space is limited—sign up now at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-18. □

Relay Runners Meet Challenge at High Noon



Encouraged by supporters, Hepatitis A men's team celebrates its win with a victory salute and a kick. Runners are (l to r): Larry Martin, Philip Ellington, Phil Snoy, Audry Shawver, and Fred Green.



NHLBI's Heart and Brain women's team relaxes after the victory. Runners are (l to r): Rachel Levinson, Ann Bowman, Emily Shacter Noiman, Linda Carter, and Brenda Uratani. This year's mixed team winner was Anne Then (no photo available). Runners were Anne Ballard, Jerry Moore, Drs. Charles Schulz, Marc Lippman, and James Sylvester.

The Third Annual NIH Institute Challenge Relay was held on Wednesday, May 21, at high noon in front of Bldg. 1. NIH runners met each other under cloudy skies in friendly but fierce competition. Once again, the relay had its complement of bizarre team names.

Following are the results:

WOMEN'S TEAMS

Place	Team Name/Institute	Time
1.	Heart & Brain/NHLBI	16:30
2.	Amphigory/NIAMDD	17:15
3.	Leisure Lovers/DRS	17:54
4.	Gerongazelles/NIA	18:08
5.	Brains & Beauty/NINCDs	18:35
6.	Confidence Limits/NCI	19:12
7.	Surgical Silks/NCI	19:19
8.	Lyon's Roar/NIAMDD	19:48
9.	Out for Blood/NHLBI	26:16

MEN'S TEAMS

1.	Hepatitis A/FDA-BOB	12:20
2.	Unit Activity/NIMH	12:34
3.	Geronauts/NIA	12:43
4.	Heart & Muscle A/NHLBI	12:46
5.	Ringers/DCRT	12:54
6.	K&E Sill Guards	12:58
7.	DCRT Champions/DCRT	12:59
8.	Hybrid Roamers/NIAID	13:12
9.	Transition States/NIAMDD	13:17
10.	Biologicians/FDA	13:27
11.	Cutters/NCI	13:34
12.	The Path Cutters/NCI	13:36
13.	BEIB Elders/DRS	13:38
14.	Road Runners	13:47
15.	Maggotts/NINCDs	14:11



The Third NIH Annual Challenge Relay men's teams get off to a fast start in front of Bldg. 1.

16.	PDS Packers/CC Pharm	14:19	16.	Medniek's Maniacs/NIDR	16:21
17.	The Path Finders/NCI	14:20	17.	Happy Hearts/NHLBI	16:37
18.	Saccades with Pressure/NEI	14:21	18.	The Agony and the Ecstasy/NCI	16:53
19.	Run-A-Ways/NIAMDD	14:24	19.	The Lepers/NIAMDD	16:55
20.	The Parasites/NIAID	14:27	20.	Competitive Rangers/DCG	17:06
21.	6 Pack	14:28	21.	DCRT Terminals/DCRT	17:07
22.	Slow Pokers/DRS	14:29	22.	Have a Heart/NHLBI	17:08
23.	Fallen Arches/NIAMDD	14:36	23.	Promoters/NCI	17:12
24.	The Masters/NHLBI	14:42	24.	The Gene Machine/NIAID	17:13
25.	5 Easy Breezes/NHLBI	14:44	25.Tie	Federal Chasers/NHLBI	17:14
26.	Kid Power/NICHD	15:03	25.Tie	At the Wall/DFM	17:14
27.	Dedekind Cutters/DCRT	15:16	27.	Muddy Waters/DFM	17:33
28.	Epi-Taphs/NCI	15:19	28.	General Meds/NIGMS	17:35
29.	Andy & the ACES/NIAMDD	15:46	29.	Spreading Brain Edemas/NINCDs	17:43
30.	Budget Busters/NHLBI	16:25	30.	Blue Genes/NIMH	17:47
31.	Federal Cartel/NHLBI	16:34	31.	DCRT Blisters/DCRT	18:02
			32.	Cat Guts/NCI	18:48
			33.	Heart & Soles II/NHLBI	18:59
			34.	Inchworms/DES	19:26
			35.	Little Rascals/DFM	19:28
			36.	Heart & Soles I/NHLBI	21:07

MIXED TEAMS

Place	Team Name/Institute	Time
1.	Anne Then	12:52
2.	Wurtz Possible Runners/NEI	13:31
3.Tie	The 7-Five/NIAID	14:10
3.Tie	Pharmers/NCI	14:10
5.	Accts. Payable Delinquent/DFM	14:45
6.	Ross's Raiders/NIMH	14:52
7.	Thunderpusses/FDA-BOB	14:55
8.	Bowman's Capsule/NHLBI	15:01
9.	The Outliers/NCI	15:10
10.	Westwood Worms/NIAID	15:20
11.	The 5 H-T's/NIMH	15:40
12.	Fourth Floor/NCI	16:12
13.	Smooth Pursuers/NEI	16:14
14.	Hepatitis B/FDA	16:16
15.	Jose's Horde/NICHD	16:18

Important Meeting June 25

Health's Angels President Al Lewis, who with the assistance of other volunteers organized this year's event, said that there will be a meeting to discuss future plans for the club on Wednesday, June 25, at noon, in Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A-52.

(See RELAY, Page 8)



A member of the NCI's "Surgical Silks" grabs a supporter's sign prior to the race. This year many fans held signs supporting their relay teams.

Finding Plants for Anticancer Drugs Can Be Difficult

Second of a two-part series

By Esther Solomon, NCI

The National Cancer Institute has found that there can be many difficulties finding and testing plant products, as the history of the following drugs illustrate.

In the late 1960's, USDA botanists working in Ethiopia collected samples of an abundant small plant called brucea. Several years of research with this plant led to the development of bruceantin, a drug now in preliminary clinical trials.

Scientists need more bruceantin for tests, but U.S. botanists are no longer permitted to enter Ethiopia to gather brucea. A worldwide search for brucea or related species proved difficult because plant classification systems and names of plants vary widely from area to area, even within the same country.

Brucea grows in Kenya and Tanzania but is scarce. A related plant found in Ghana is also too scarce to collect. Chemists studying a species from Indonesia found that it contained different compounds than brucea which they are working to modify to produce synthetic bruceantin. Botanists in India and Nepal are looking for a species native to the Himalayas which showed anticancer activity when a small sample was tested several years ago.

To produce an experimental drug called homoharringtonine, scientists use the seeds of an evergreen native to mainland China. After USDA chemists discovered the drug 10 years ago, they were unable to get more seeds. Attempts to cultivate the slow-growing plant in Oregon failed to provide enough material for tests.

PHS Data on A-Tests Produce No New Evidence On Health Effects

An analysis of the scientific files of the Public Health Service by a panel of non-Federal radiation experts has failed to turn up any significant new evidence of adverse health effects caused by nuclear weapons testing conducted in the 1950's and early 1960's.

The panel's report, made public on May 28 by HHS Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris, is the result of a project initiated by the Department in February 1979 to search PHS files for any previously unrecognized or unpublished documents concerning the potential health effects of nuclear weapons tests.

In April 1979, NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson convened a panel of outside experts to review the documents and identify any research leads contained in them.

The five-member panel, chaired by Dr. Warren Winkelstein, Jr., of the University of California, Berkeley conducted a comprehensive review of a selected group of highly pertinent papers culled from an archive of more than 11,000 documents identified by PHS as related to weapons testing health studies.



Dr. Suffness keeps an eye out for rare and unusual plants that may be found around the world.

Researchers tried to obtain the plant from Japan but 2 years of drought resulted in bad crops, and insufficient quantities of the seed for tests. The Chinese, meanwhile, tested the drug in leukemia patients and reported good results. Recently, China agreed to send NCI the pure compound and NCI-sponsored clinical trials will soon begin.

In China, investigators are testing a drug called camptothecin. Developed under the NCI program, it was dropped from clinical trials in the U.S. when it failed to show activity in patients who had not responded to proven cancer therapies. The Chinese are reporting good results for previously untreated patients.

To test plant extracts, scientists use animal

"The panel finds that the archive does not contain the answer to the question as to whether or not there were adverse health effects of the nuclear weapons tests carried out at the Nevada test site," the report said.

The panel made four recommendations which Secretary Harris has forwarded to the Interagency Committee on Radiation Research for review.

An advisory committee of disinterested expert scientists should consider and design studies to reactivate PHS thyroid, leukemia, and other cancer studies.

To conduct sound epidemiological studies, there should be further efforts to develop retrospective dose assessments of members of the pertinent offsite population.

The PHS archive, along with other related documents subsequently identified from other Federal agencies, should be assembled in a convenient place and made available to the public.

The Federal Government should issue a White Paper comprehensively describing all of its activities relating to the evaluation of health effects of nuclear weapons testing from the time of the initial test explosion in 1945 to the present.

Copies of the report may be requested in writing from Dr. Victor Zeve, OD, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20205, (301) 496-9326. □

tumors which show the highest predictability for anticancer activity in humans, but any animal test cannot be completely accurate for people. Investigators in NCI's Division of Cancer Treatment are experimenting with a system to transplant human tumors into "nude mice." These hairless animals have no immune system and do not reject foreign tissue. Although the tumors are not the same as spontaneous tumors in humans, scientists hope they will more accurately predict which extracts will work against human cancer.

When a drug is chosen for extensive clinical trials, large collections are made and the drug purification process is modified to produce the compound in large quantities. This process is time consuming and costly.

Six Compounds Being Tested

Currently, six compounds from plants are under development for clinical trials. Although about 100 extracts enter testing every week, only about 1 of every 2,000 becomes a candidate for clinical evaluation.

The NCI also tests unsolicited plant products from scientists all over the world as well as previously untested folk medicine mixtures whose components have been identified. "You never know where a good lead might come from," says Dr. Matthew Suffness, Chief of Plant and Animal Products Section, NCI. "We don't want to lose anything just because it sounds a little strange."

Before anyone sends an unsolicited plant for testing they should send a query letter first. All letters should be sent to the National Products Branch, NCI, Blair Bldg., 8300 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. □

17-Year-Old Ted DeVita Dies After Long Illness

Vincent T. (Ted) DeVita III, 17, died at the Clinical Center May 27 of heart failure related to his treatment for aplastic anemia.

Ted had been hospitalized at the CC since September 1972, when his disease was diagnosed.

During his hospitalization, Ted continued his education with tutors and was scheduled to receive his diploma this year from Walter Johnson High School in Bethesda.

Had Many Interests

He also became an accomplished guitarist, and developed a deep interest in electronics. More recently, he developed great interest in literature, particularly Shakespearean plays.

Ted's survivors include his parents, Mary Kay and Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., Acting Director of the National Cancer Institute, and a sister Elizabeth, who lives with her parents in Bethesda.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the NIH Patient Emergency Fund, to be used for pediatric oncology patients. □

VOLCANO

(Continued from Page 1)



Some of the Mount St. Helens volcanic ash that fell on the Rocky Mountain Laboratory was photographed by a scanning electron micrograph to produce an image 2,000 times its normal size.—Photo by Dan Corwin, RML, NIAID.

what health effects might result from escaping gases, radiation, and ash.

When Mount St. Helens began to explode at 8:31 a.m. (CST) on Sunday, Hamilton residents felt the earth shake for 40 minutes afterwards. "It was just like a mine blasting from the mountains," said one Hamilton resident.

By 7:30 p.m., Hamilton's skies darkened prematurely and the volcanic ash began drifting into the town covering everything with a fine gray coating. Even the nearby white snow-capped mountains had an uncharacteristic gray cast to them.

Local civil defense, law enforcement, and town officials met late that night and declared emergency conditions because of the blowing ash—and potential health hazard. Local radio stations requested workers to stay indoors and to avoid using automobiles because they



President Carter (l) confers with Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland (r) and Dr. Fredrickson (far r) on board Air Force One during the flight out to inspect the volcanic damage in Washington State.

would stir up the ash on the roads and add to the pollution. Area highways were closed to all but emergency traffic, and all schools and businesses were to be closed on Monday.

By 6 a.m. Monday, RML chiefs had met and Dr. Robert Steiner, chief of RML Operations, ordered that the facility be closed because local conditions had not improved. This was the first time that the Rocky Mountain Laboratory had ever been ordered to be closed since it was established in 1921.

Late Monday, approximately one-eighth inch of ash had fallen on Hamilton. However, the expected additional accumulation of ash never arrived because drastically shifting winds pushed it to Missoula, a town 50 miles north. At one point, the air particulate count in Missoula was more than 1,900 per cubic meter, the normal range is 100, and 875 is considered hazardous.

RML scientists tested the ash to determine if it had contaminated local drinking water. The pH content or potential ion concentration of the water was tested and found to be

abrasive but all right to drink.

Researchers found that the ash was like molten glass, and was so hot it broke into small particles less than 1 micron in diameter, and was like atomized sand.

Although the gritty ash caused no actual damage in Hamilton, it caused breathing problems and was also a hazard to automobile and truck engines because it clogged engine air filters.

On May 22, the day of the presidential trip, a windstorm from eastern Washington State brought more volcanic ash to Hamilton. Officials again suggested that schools and businesses close; however, RML remained open because the particulate count was not hazardous and visibility was improving. By late Thursday evening, Hamilton received record-breaking rains, the heaviest recorded in the town's history.

Air Force One landed at Portland International Airport, in Oregon, at 6:40 p.m. (PDT), after a 5½ hour trip. An hour before landing the Presidential party, including the President's science advisor, Dr. Frank Press, was briefed on the conditions at Mount St. Helens. After landing the Presidential party drove to Vancouver, Wash., where they met with state officials and citizens.

The next morning President Carter boarded a Presidential helicopter to inspect the damage created by Mount St. Helens' eruption. Dr. Fredrickson and other officials flew alongside in a U.S. Marine Corps helicopter. The aircraft were able to only get within 3 miles of the mountain before poor visibility and bad weather forced their return. □



Homes located several miles from the volcano were partially covered by the huge mud slide caused by the eruption.

Booklets Give Information on Courses In Summer Training Program

Booklets containing information on specific courses in the Summer Training Program have been distributed to B/I/D training coordinators.

If you have not received a booklet, contact your coordinator in your personnel office.

The Summer Training Program is sponsored by the Training Assistance Branch, 496-2146. □



A traditional Japanese tea ceremony performed by members of the Urasenke School of Tea (upper r) opened Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week on May 14. The week's cultural events included films, lectures, music, and dances. At the Friday gala, the culmination of the week's activities, a variety of ethnic groups performed: the Potomac Chinese School Dancing Group (bottom r) doing a traditional feather fan dance, and members of the Chinese Opera Society (l) playing music on ancient instruments.



Zinc-Fortified Foods Prevent Nutrition Deficit

Studies are being done by scientists at the University of Colorado Medical School to determine if certain zinc-fortified foods could be beneficial in helping to ensure optimal nutrition and prevent zinc deficiency in infants and children.

Supported in part by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, researchers obtained biochemical data on the zinc nutritional status of healthy preschool and kindergarten children from middle income families.

Zinc, a mineral found in a wide variety of foods, is necessary for good human nutrition. It is a necessary constituent of a number of enzymes and is, therefore, an essential nutrient for man.

The diets of some children are not believed to be completely adequate in zinc. This fact is attributable, in part, to losses of zinc during certain commercial food processing procedures, such as the milling of cereal products, and applies to some diets that are otherwise adequate in calories, protein, and other nutrients.

In the Colorado study, data pertaining to size, weight, body proportions, dietary intake,

and frequency of food consumption were collected. In addition, blood samples, a 24-hour urine sample, and a small hair sample from the back of the head were taken. Occasionally, saliva from the parotid glands was also collected.

Taste perception was measured in those children older than 5 years of age because zinc deficiency in man is accompanied by reduced taste perception.

Each family was supplied with ready-to-eat commercial-type cereals. In the double-blind controlled investigation, half of the children in the study received zinc-fortified cereals and the other half received cereals not fortified.

By the end of the period, the children who had received the zinc-fortified cereals had significantly higher average zinc plasma levels than did control children.

Also, hair samples taken from girls receiving the zinc-fortified cereals showed significantly higher levels of zinc than hair samples taken from controls.

These findings were published in the December 1979 issue of the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. □

Man Posing as Repairman Steals Employees' Wallets

Recently, Clinical Center employees have had their wallets stolen by an individual posing as a service repairman (i.e., air conditioning, painter, carpenter, electrician, venetian blind repairman, et al.), the NIH Special Police have reported.

The suspect will often carry tools or a piece of equipment when entering an office and claim that he is on an inspection. Employees are urged to never leave their valuables unattended.

If you are suspicious of someone, ask him for his Government identification. If he will not show you his identification, call the NIH Special Police, 496-5685, or in cases of emergency, dial 115. □

Writing Awards for DRR And NIA Publications Presented by AMWA

Several writers of Division of Research Resources and National Institute on Aging publications were honored by the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the American Medical Writers Association with 1980 competition awards for excellence in writing on biomedical and health-related topics.

The awards were presented at the chapter's fifth annual awards dinner May 21.

In the Magazines for Professional Audiences category, Roger Johnson received the first-place award for distinguished writing for "Guinea Pig Models Human Diabetes," published in the July issue of *Research Resources Reporter*, Research Resources Information Center.

Margaret B. Eastman, a former science-writer-in-residence at NIH, received the second-place award for outstanding writing in this category for "The Whooping Cough Controversy," published in *American Pharmacy Magazine*.

In the Booklets/Brochures for Professional Audiences category, special recognition was given to Gregory Freiherr, for *The Seeds of Artificial Intelligence*, published by the Division of Research Resources.

In the Booklets/Brochures for General Audiences category, Marian Emr of NIA received the second-place award for outstanding writing for *Q & A: Alzheimer's Disease*, and Lydia Woods Schindler, who wrote *A Guide to Medical Self-Care and Self-Help Groups for the Elderly*, under contract to NIA, received the third-place award for excellent writing. □



Cleft Lip, Cleft Palate May Have Common Genetic Basis

By Bobbi Plocinik

Animal studies by National Institute of Dental Research grantees at the University of Southern California indicate that cleft lip and cleft palate may have a common genetic basis.

They found that either or both of these birth defects developed in genetically identical offspring of mice kept under the same environmental conditions. The type of clefting response appeared to depend solely on the time at which the teratogen—agent that causes birth defects—was administered to the pregnant dam.

The nature of birth defects is known to depend as much upon the timing of the teratogen as upon the sensitivity of the specific organ or tissue to that agent.

Until now, however, scientists have been able to produce only cleft palate—not cleft lip—in mice genetically susceptible to the teratogenic effects of steroids by administering a single dose of the drug to the pregnant dam during the critical period of palate formation, usually on day 12 of gestation.

Because the lip is formed before the palate, the California researchers decided to administer the steroid to mice earlier in pregnancy, day 8. The animal model is similar to the human situation in that lip development occurs in the embryo during the first trimester.

In this study, inbred mice of a strain known as A/J were raised and impregnated under the same environmental conditions. One group (D8) received a single injection of the steroid triamnicolone hexacetonide on the 8th day of their pregnancies. The second group (D12) received the same dose of the drug on the 12th day of pregnancy while the third group was not given the drug.

Near the end of the gestation period (day 17), the fetuses were examined. There were

no significant differences in the total number of fetuses in all three groups but there were more dead or resorbed ones in both groups that received the steroid than in the untreated group. More malformed fetuses were also found in the treated groups, the greatest number in the D12 offspring.

However, the scientists found a significantly greater number of mice with cleft lip with or without cleft palate in the D8 group whereas the greatest incidence of cleft palate alone occurred in the D12 group. The fetuses in this group also weighed 30 percent less than those in the other two groups.

This study strongly suggests that it is the timing of teratogen administration that "directs" the type of facial clefting response in genetically identical A/J mice.

The researchers feel that this finding, if confirmed in other animals, may be important in understanding the many unexplained factors in those birth defects in humans.

The USC team is intrigued by the number of animals that had either cleft lip with or without cleft palate or cleft palate alone in every litter of the D8 group.

Such varied defects in genetically identical littermates might be caused by lack of synchronized development during gestation. This in turn could lead to unequal competition for essential nutrients as well as to unequal distribution of unmetabolized teratogen.

The genetically identical dams could also be a source of this anomaly, e.g., subtle differences in their "identical" environment or differences in their abilities to metabolize the steroid. These possibilities are under investigation in selected strains of mice.

The scientists—Dr. Michael Melnick, Dr. Tina Jaskoll, Julie Grimmett, Dr. John Weiner, and Dr. Harold C. Slavkin—reported the results of this study at the 80th annual meeting of the American Association for Dental Research in Los Angeles, Mar. 10-23. □

Four New Members Appointed to NIAMDD Council

Four new members have been appointed to 4-year terms on the National Advisory Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases Council: Dr. Ruth K. Freinkel, Dr. Rudolph E. Jackson, Terrylin G. Neale, and Dr. Leon E. Rosenberg.

Dr. Freinkel is a professor of dermatology at Northwestern University, and is on the staff of Northwestern Memorial Hospital. She is the editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, and was a member of the committee that recently completed a report to NIH on priorities and needs for research in dermatology.

Dr. Jackson is professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics, Meharry Medical College. Prior to joining Meharry in 1979, he was a professor of pediatrics, hematology and oncology at Howard University Hospital.

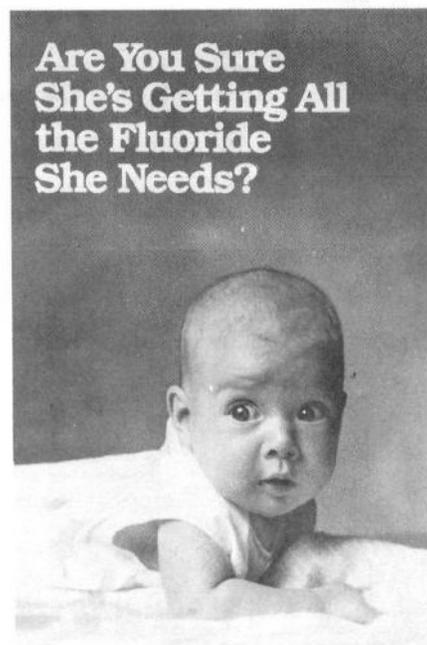
He was program coordinator for the National Sickle Cell Disease Program and

chief of the NHLBI Sickle Cell Disease Branch from 1972 to 1975. Dr. Jackson later served as a clinical expert in the Molecular Hematology Branch of that Institute.

Mrs. Neale is a prominent civic leader in Houston, Tex. She has served on the board of directors of the Houston chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and, has been an active leader and fundraiser in the foundation since 1976. Since 1978, she has served on the board of directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Rosenberg is a professor of human genetics, medicine and pediatrics at Yale University School of Medicine. He was senior investigator in metabolism at the National Cancer Institute before joining Yale University in 1965. Dr. Rosenberg is the coeditor of *Diseases of Metabolism*, one of the leading medical textbooks on metabolism and metabolic disease. □

Film on Fluoride Supplements Available From NIDR



Fluoride posters are available from the National Caries Program, NIDR.

The National Caries Program, NIDR, has produced a new 16-mm color film, "Prescribing Fluoride Supplements in Medical and Dental Practice."

This 15½-minute film explains that prescribing dietary fluoride supplements for infants and children in nonfluoridated areas is the single most effective measure available to eliminate or reduce dental caries.

The film is directed at physicians and dentists, nurse practitioners, and students—the prescribers and potential prescribers of dietary fluoride supplements—and can be used in a variety of settings: dental and medical schools, study clubs, lectures, and continuing education courses.

It not only explains the need for dietary fluoride supplements, but also provides the current recommended dosage schedules, presents instruction for parents, and discusses ways to best achieve long-term compliance.

The film is available on free loan. For information, contact Alice Horowitz, 496-4261. □

Summer Seminar on Hypertension Aids Minority Institutions

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Minority Hypertension Research Development Summer Program recently held its third annual seminar at NIH.

The program, administered by Dr. George A. Hayden, is designed to provide minority institution faculty and graduate students with opportunities for research development in 17 hypertension training centers.

It includes 67 minority institutions and accommodates 133 trainees.

Awards are made to institutions having sufficient hypertension research activities to permit selected minority institution faculty members and graduate students to obtain exposure to hypertension research. □

RELAY

(Continued from Page 3)

Among the items to be discussed will be the White House Run, the 24-Hour Relay (Aug. 2-3), the Fifth Health's Angels Anniversary Run (Sept. 21), the NIH Cross Country Championship (fall 1980), local team competitions, and the 1981 NIH Institute Challenge Relay.

Everyone is welcome, and refreshments will be served.



The "Rosie" on Dr. Rosie Sheats' sweatshirt got many reactions from spectators. Unlike the person some thought she was emulating, she ran the whole leg of her race.

Dr. Norman S. Braveman Is New Grants Associate

Dr. Norman S. Braveman has joined the Grants Associates Program for a year of training in health science administration.

Dr. Braveman received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and his Ph.D. degree in psychobiology from Washington State University, Pullman.



Dr. Braveman

From 1969 until 1974, he was associate professor of psychology at Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. He then became a visiting research professor at the University of Haifa, Israel, returning in 1975 to Memorial University until 1977 when he was awarded a National Institute of Mental Health postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Rochester Medical Center.

Dr. Braveman is the author of many publications and has served as reviewer for the National Science Foundation as well as for several professional journals. □

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Forum Examines 5-Year Effort To Improve Control of Hypertension in Minorities

A 5-year effort to improve detection and control of high blood pressure among minority populations and to develop goals for future efforts was assessed at the 1980 Forum on Hypertension in Minority Populations held last month in Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the forum brought together health professionals and community workers from Native American, Black, Asian and Pacific Island, and Hispanic communities.

These participants shared the concern of developing more effective high blood pressure detection and control among minority and low income populations who are particularly at risk because of economic, social, and language barriers.

In response to 1975 forum recommendations, the ad hoc Committee on Hypertension in Minority Populations was established.

During the past 5 years, through committee leadership, the NHBPEP minority program has supported activities to: increase minority

participation in the Institute's hypertension programs; identify the prevalence of high blood pressure among minority populations; and develop appropriate strategies for detection and control.

These activities included six conferences and four workshops to help participants exchange ideas and information and develop recommendations for more effective approaches.

On the second day of the forum, participants developed future goals, which include: identifying available resources and effective minority health education programs; examining economic costs of high blood pressure and the effect of therapeutic dietary and lifestyle changes in minority populations; determining communication strategies for reaching diverse populations; and recommending appropriate long-range strategies.

For copies of the conference summaries and recommendations for further information, contact Annie Collins, coordinator for community development, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4A-18. □



NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson (r) attended an Apr. 22 dinner honoring Professor Chou Pei Yuan (l), vice president, Chinese Academy of Science; president of Beijing University; and chairman, Chinese Science and Technology (PRC). The dinner was hosted by Dr. John K. Koo, a long-time associate of NIH, and Dr. Helen Yen Koo (c) of FDA, president of the American Chinese Medical and Health Association. At the dinner, Drs. Fredrickson and Chou discussed the U.S.-China Biomedical Research Exchange Program. Dr. Chou was attending the National Academy of Sciences annual assembly. He received his doctorate degree in physics from the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Jacobowitz To Perform at National Gallery of Art

Dr. Ronald Jacobowitz is scheduled to perform as a solo pianist in the West Building, East Garden Court of the National Gallery of Art on Sunday, June 15, at 7 p.m.

Dr. Jacobowitz, who is working this summer on medical statistics projects with Dr. Robert J. Garrison in NHLBI's Biometrics Research Branch, Division of Heart and

Vascular Diseases, is a multitalented researcher. In addition to being a mathematics professor at Arizona State University, Dr. Jacobowitz is also a proficient pianist.

He will perform a program of works by Dussek, Schumann, Brahms, and Alkan. The performance, free to the public, will be broadcast live on WGMS. □

Malone Participates in WHO Assembly

NIH Deputy Director Thomas E. Malone has returned to NIH after 3 weeks of participation in the 33rd World Health Assembly in

Geneva as a member of the U.S. Delegation.

In addition to other functions, Dr. Malone served as a principal advisor on biomedical research matters within the delegation. □

NIAID Laboratory of Chemistry Celebrates Its Diamond Anniversary



Dr. Clark



Dr. Hudson



Dr. Small

One of the oldest laboratories at NIH will celebrate its 75th anniversary on June 20.

The Laboratory of Chemistry of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases began in 1905 as the Division of Chemistry of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. In 1930, the Hygienic Laboratory was renamed the National Institute of Health.

At the time of its inception in 1905, the Laboratory of Chemistry was the only Governmental agency where public health problems requiring expertise in chemistry could be referred. Later, research emphasis sometimes shifted from public health problems to more basic scientific investigations.

The first chief of the laboratory was Dr. Joseph Hoeing Kastle, a leading research chemist. A student of Dr. Ira Remson, Dr. Kastle received his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University in 1886.

Serving from 1905 to 1909, he and a small staff conducted over 1,000 analyses of water, milk, drugs, and other substances. The staff also instructed officers of the PHS and Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. William Mansfield Clark headed the laboratory from 1920 to 1927. During this time, he conducted basic studies on oxidation-reduction and carried out practical investigations on the health hazards of tetraethyl lead.

The first of four successive laboratory chiefs to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences, his pioneering work was the forerunner of today's research on industrial and environmental hazards of toxic substances.

Dr. Claude Silbert Hudson, who became chief in 1928, shifted the laboratory's emphasis to basic research in carbohydrate chemistry. He graduated from Princeton in 1907, later distinguishing himself in studying the relation between rotatory power and structure in sugars.

The laboratory developed an important new method which facilitated the study of sugars, the determination of the ring structure, and alpha and beta configurations of glycosides. Enzyme studies on invertase and amylases were also conducted there.

Dr. Hudson, who was awarded the first medal for Distinguished Service by the Federal Security Agency, retired in 1950.

Dr. Lyndon Frederick Small served as chief from 1951 to 1957. Together with Drs.



Dr. Witkop has headed the laboratory longer than any other chief.

Everette May, Erich Mosttig, and Nathan Eddy, he worked to synthesize nonaddictive substitutes for morphine, a project that was successfully carried on after his death in 1957 until the present time.

Dr. Bernhard Witkop, named chief in 1957, has headed the laboratory longer than any of his predecessors. He has broadened the program to include many new investigations, the diversity of which is suggested by the names of some of the laboratories begun in his administration: metabolites, biochemical mechanisms, medicinal chemistry, carbohydrates (immunology), and microanalytical services and instrumentation. □

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R&W Sponsors Farmers' Market; Fresh Produce Available

Once again, R&W is sponsoring a "Farmers' Market" on Tuesdays beginning June 17, from 4 to 6 p.m., in parking lot 41B.

Treat yourself to fresh fruits and vegetables from local Montgomery County farmers. Among items offered will be strawberries, apples, peaches, squash, tomatoes, lettuce. □

Dr. V. B. Vouk Joins NIEHS To Evaluate Health Hazards

Dr. V. B. Vouk has joined the Office of Health Hazard Assessment at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences as a Visiting Scientist.

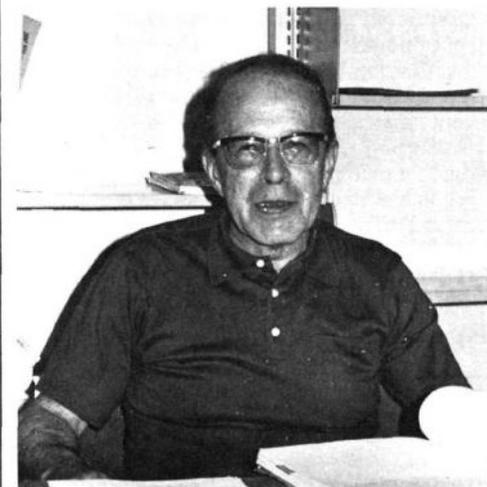
Dr. Vouk came to the Institute from the World Health Organization in Geneva where he was a manager of the Environmental Health Criteria and Standards Unit, Division of Environmental Health.

In the NIEHS Office of Health Hazard Assessment, Dr. Vouk will assist with the evaluation of human health hazards due to chemical, physical, or biological factors, and with the compilation of reference documents which bring together data from the literature on human health effects from exposure to environmental agents.

He will have a special role in the area of international agreements for environmental health sciences.

Before joining WHO, Dr. Vouk was a professor of environmental hygiene at the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia; later, he was the Director of the Institute of Medical Research and Occupational Medicine at the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.

He was a visiting professor and scientific advisor at the Atomic Energy Establishment in Cairo, Egypt, from 1964 to 1967 and joined WHO, first as a consultant in 1967, then as a staff member in 1969.



Dr. Vouk coordinated the international meeting at NIEHS in April of the Programme Advisory Committee of the International Programme on Chemical Safety.

Judo Classes for Beginners Still Open

Judo classes for beginners, held on Tuesdays from 6 to 7:30 p.m., started on May 13, but there is still room for new students. Eleven classes remain in this series of basic judo.

They are held in the old gymnasium of Stone Ridge School, at the corner of Cedar Lane and Wisconsin Ave. The lessons are \$25 per person.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, will serve as chief instructor for the club. If interested, contact either Dr. Malone or Randy Schools, R&W general manager, 496-6061. □

Technical Support and Animal Care Section Of NIAID Receives Cash Award



NIAID group award winners (l to r) are: 1st row, Eugene Mobley, Mitchell Harris, Ira Robinson, David Battle, and Reynold Fletcher; 2nd row, Hercules Twine, Stanley Henson, and Carter Smith; 3rd row, Dr. Gordon Wallace, Charles Davis, Willie Foster, Robert Littlejohn, and Clarence Johnson; and 4th row, Bennie Abney, Gerald Williams, Alonzo Prather, John Alston, Donald Settle, and Lewis Williams. Award winners not shown: Cornelia Duarte, Jovanne Day, and Orlando Gonzales-Angel, recently deceased.

Members of the Technical Support and Animal Care Section of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases received a group cash award for their sustained high level of performance during the past year.

Dr. Gordon Wallace, the Institute's assistant scientific director, presented the awards at recent ceremonies.

The group aided in the reorganization of Bldg. 5, moving equipment, cabinets, boxes,

etc. They relocated the animals in Bldg. 7 so that the building's animal care facilities could be remodeled and, to comply with an NIH Safety Policy order, cleared all the corridors in Bldgs. 5, 7, and 8.

They worked many weekends to complete the task. All of this work was performed in addition to their overall job responsibilities, and with no interruption to the Institute's research activities. □

Advanced Research Fellowships Offered in India For 1981-82

Twelve long-term (6 to 10 months) and nine short-term (2 to 3 months) research awards, without restriction as to field, are offered for 1981-82 by the Indo-U.S. Subcommittee on Education and Culture. Applicants must be U.S. citizens at the postdoctoral or equivalent professional level.

Fellowship terms include: \$1,000-\$1,500 per month, depending on academic/professional achievement and seniority, \$350 per month payable in dollars and the balance in rupees; an allowance for books and study/travel in India; and international travel for the grantee.

Application Due July 1

In addition, long-term fellows receive international travel for dependents; a dependent allowance of \$100-\$250 per month in rupees; and a supplementary research allowance up to 34,000 rupees.

The application deadline is July 1, 1980. Application forms and further information are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Attention: Indo-American Fellowship Program, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone (202) 833-4978. □

Professor Yang Visits NIEHS



Professor Yang (r) pauses for a moment during his briefing by Dr. Rall.

Recently, Professor Yang Mingding, PRC, visited the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences where he met Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, and other scientists.

He was briefed on developments in rapid toxicological test systems, investigations of environmentally induced asbestosis and silicosis, and other environmentally related topics.

Advised U.S. Army in China

Professor Yang received an M.S. degree in engineering from Harvard in 1933 and was later an advisor to the U.S. Army in China during World War II.

His expertise spans the fields of environmental health sciences; sanitary engineering for rural, municipal and industrial areas; and environmental protection. □

VISITING SCIENTIST PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Reported by Fogarty International Center

4/21—**Dr. Richard Korbut**, Poland, Laboratory of Pulmonary Function and Toxicology. Sponsor: Dr. T. E. Eling, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

5/1—**Dr. Vittorio Manzari**, Italy, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. W. Carl Saxinger, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6C04.

5/1—**Dr. Tai-Chi Shan**, China, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Albert Deisseroth, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B19.

5/1—**Dr. Er-Chung Wang**, China, Laboratory of Biology of Viruses. Sponsor: Dr. James A. Rose, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 309.

5/4—**Dr. William L. Byrne**, U.S., Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Werner A. Klee, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 3A19.

5/4—**Dr. Andrea DiLauro**, Italy, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital.

5/7—**Dr. Leela Srinivas**, India, Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis. Sponsor: Dr. Nancy Colburn, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1C09.

5/12—**Dr. De-yan Hou**, China, Nuclear Medicine Department. Sponsor: Dr. Gerald Johnston, CC, Bg. 10, Rm. 1B37B.

5/12—**Dr. Raymund Pun**, U.K., Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Phillip Nelson, NICHD, Bg. 36, Rm. 2A21.

5/18—**Dr. Anna Marie Wirz-Justice**, Switzerland, Clinical Psychobiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Frederick Goodwin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 4S239.

5/27—**Dr. Pierre DeMeys**, Belgium, Diabetes Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jesse Roth, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8S243.

5/27—**Dr. Alberto Faggioni**, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Dharam Ablashi, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1D15.

5/27—**Dr. Haruki Kato**, Japan, Laboratory of Immunobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Boyle, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2B17.

5/27—**Dr. Yoshiko Kato**, Japan, Laboratory of Immunobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Schlager, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2B17. □

Lonnie C. Perkins Dies; NEI Supply Clerk Cited For 'Important Contributions'

Lonnie C. Perkins, a supply clerk for the National Eye Institute and member of the construction team that built the Clinical Center, died of a heart attack on Apr. 30. Mr. Perkins' association with NIH began in the early 1950's, when he moved from Rocky Mount, N.C., to Washington, D.C., to work for a company that was helping to construct the CC.

After the building was completed, he joined NIH in 1956. For the next 16 years, he worked in the Housekeeping Services Section of the Office of Administrative Services. During much of that time, he was employed in the CC Night Cleaning Unit.

In 1972, Mr. Perkins was appointed first NEI property clerk, assigned to the Office of the Director. He became a supply clerk in 1975.

In addition to assuming responsibility for all NEI property, he picked up and delivered blood and tissue samples for the Institute's clinical research programs, often under severe time constraints.

"Through his work at the National Eye Institute, Lonnie made important contributions to our vision research effort and made my job a lot easier," said NEI Director Dr. Carl Kupfer in his letter of condolence to the Perkins family.

Mr. Perkins' services to the NEI were officially recognized in a special achievement award in 1978.

He was also honored for his service to the military during World War II in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He participated in the Allied invasion of New Guinea and the Philippines, and was awarded several medals for his contributions to the war effort.

In addition to his wife, Susie, Mr. Perkins leaves two relatives employed at NIH: a daughter, Barbara A. Sumner, Mail Services Section, OA; and a son-in-law, Hubert L. Sumner III, Grants Management Branch, NIAID. □

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Internat'l Group To Discuss Infection and Undernutrition At Meeting Next Week

Dr. Lars Hanson, Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence, and Dr. Robert Edelman, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, are the organizers of a discussion group on Infection and Undernutrition which will meet June 16-17 in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 10.

The simultaneous appearance of undernutrition and infections has long been known, but only the last two decades have revealed the deleterious effects of undernutrition on host defense, increasing the risk of infections.

There has been less stress, however, on the fact that increased frequency of infections due to poor hygienic conditions with increased microbial exposure is an important factor contributing to undernutrition.

Recent data illustrating this point is the

main topic for this international discussion group, which will also review the limited knowledge about the influence of parasitic infections on nutritional status.

The most difficult and dangerous situation is that of the weanling, who loses the protection of the breast milk under increased exposure to potentially pathogenic microbes and allergenic food.

The data about this period are increasing, but still insufficient for establishment of useful measures in developing countries.

The significance of a number of factors in food—such as iron, zinc, and vitamin A—as to their role in a normal immune response, as well as possible risks of food additives—such as iron for host defense—will also be covered. □

DR. PAUL

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Paul and his colleagues in the Laboratory of Immunology have been responsible for the demonstration that proteins coded for in the major histocompatibility gene complex are critically important in the activation of T lymphocytes and for establishing the role of specific immune response genes in this process.

He is also responsible for the training of many scientists who have later become important investigators.

Dr. Paul's name was placed in nomination by Dr. Baruj Benacerraf, NIAID's former chief of the Laboratory of Immunology—through the American Association of Immunologists.

Dr. Benacerraf also introduced Dr. Paul to the audience of management and technical personnel of Texas Instruments at the ceremonies where he spoke on his present research activities as well as his plans for the future.

A staff member of NIAID since 1968, Dr. Paul became acting chief of the Laboratory of Immunology in 1970 and its chief in 1971. He came to NIH from the New York University School of Medicine.

He received the DHEW Superior Service



Dr. Paul, who presently serves as president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, recently completed a 3-year term as councilor for this society.

Award in 1974, was named a Phillips Distinguished Visitor at Haverford College in 1975, and a visiting professor of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, Israel in 1978. □

Conferees Consider Chances Of Eradicating Diseases Other Than Smallpox

A meeting on the Eradication of Infectious Diseases was held at NIH on May 27-28 to examine the possibilities, both of a theoretical and practical nature, that there may be infectious diseases other than smallpox which might be eradicated.

To this end, a number of infectious diseases due to viruses and other organisms came under scrutiny.

Participants Described

Those taking part in the conference, held under the auspices of the Fogarty International Center, included some who participated in the WHO Smallpox Eradication Campaign.

Others, including staff members from the CDC, NIAID, Bureau of Biologics, the Pan

American Health Organization, and various universities, had special experience in the epidemiology, microbiology, and prevention of infectious diseases.

The conference was organized by Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Senior Scientific Advisor, NIH, and Sir Charles Stuart-Harris, Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence.

An account of the meeting will become available as soon as possible. □

CORRECTION

In the May 13, 1980 issue, incorrect information was submitted to *The NIH Record*, in the article about a new test to measure decay-causing potential of foods, page 5. The eighth paragraph should have read "... sugar supplemented with dicalcium phosphate was less cariogenic than sugar alone." □

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications Dedicated

The National Library of Medicine's new \$23 million biomedical communication facility—the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications—was dedicated on May 22.

Adjacent to the NLM building, the 10-story superstructure rests on a three-level podium-type base. It includes offices, biomedical communications laboratories, computer and telecommunications facilities, audiovisual production studios, meeting rooms, and a 200-seat auditorium.

Complementing each other in the new building are the communications technology and network engineering programs of the Lister Hill Center and the closely related functions of the National Medical Audiovisual Center.

Other library divisions are: the Extramural Programs, the Office of Computer and Communications Systems, and the Toxicology Information Program. One floor of the tower has been turned over to the Fogarty International Center.

Over 200 invited guests listened to HHS Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris say that all of the previously separated components of the National Library of Medicine have come together for the first time. "Their responsibilities, although varied, have the common focus of improving biomedical communication," said Secretary Harris.

"By bringing them together in a building equipped with the most modern communications technology and facilities, we take a dramatic step toward overcoming the communications problems faced in the biomedical sciences."

During the dedication ceremony, special tribute was paid to former U.S. Senator from Alabama Lister Hill—for whom the building was named—who attended the ceremony. Senator Hill sponsored many of the most important pieces of health legislation enacted in this century during his 47-year Congressional career.

He cosponsored the legislation that created the National Library of Medicine in 1965 and gave the keynote address at its building dedication in 1962.

Besides its impressive size and location, the new building design and the art works contained inside add to the structure. The podium's exterior walls are done in cement and the tower is lined with Indiana limestone. The lobby's interior walls are done in smooth Alabama white marble. The entire lobby and the upper floors are dominated by oil-on-canvas panels that make up a large and colorful mural by muralist Alfred Jensen.

Near the new cafeteria are glass cases containing several pieces of pre-Columbian tomb pottery that relate to the early study of medicine.

Plans for the building also call for the installation on the terrace of a 20-foot-high by 30-foot-wide stainless steel sculpture by Kenneth Snelson.

After a brief reception on the terrace, ceremony guests returned to the auditorium for a program of scientific papers based upon the theme, "Perspectives in Biomedical Communications." □



Former Congressman Lister Hill signs the guest book at the official opening of the building named for him.

U.S. Savings Bond Rally Starts 1980 Campaign

The NIH kickoff rally for the 1980 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign—which began June 9 and will run through June 20—was held June 6 in the Masur Auditorium.

Speakers included Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, and John Breen, a Treasury Department official, who explained the features of the new Series EE bonds.

Mr. Whaley and others urged NIH employees to take stock in America and, thus, in NIH by buying these bonds.

Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, NIGMS Director, is chairman of this year's savings bond campaign; William T. Fitzsimmons, NIGMS executive officer, is vice-chairman; and Georgia Norton, NIGMS, is NIH coordinator.

NIH employees can use the payroll savings allotment plan to buy the new EE Savings Bonds. Mary Durrett, Payroll liaison, explained at the rally how to fill out the forms for this plan.

The series EE bonds differ from the E bonds, previously sold, in several ways. The EE bonds sell for one-half of their face value, compared to the E bond's 75 percent of face value.

For example, a \$50 EE bond, the smallest denomination now available, sells for \$25, while a \$50 series E bond sold for \$37.50. The EE bonds can be redeemed after a minimum of 6 months, while the E bonds could be redeemed after 2 months.

Series EE bonds pay up to 7 percent interest

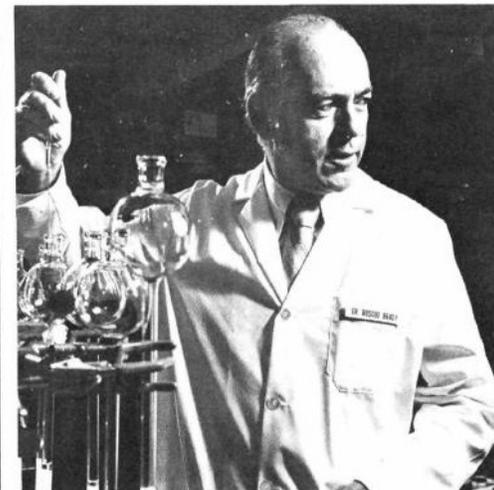
when held to maturity of 11 years. The E bonds will stop earning interest after 40 years.

Buying U.S. Savings Bonds is an opportunity to plan for the future by adding to retirement funds, education funds, or savings. □

INVEST IN YOUR FUTURE



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Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, chief of the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, recently received the prestigious Cotzias Award from the American Academy of Neurology. The \$3,000 award to Dr. Brady honors his discovery of the cause, and his development of procedures for the control, of lipid storage disorders. Named for the late Dr. George Cotzias, a pioneer in levodopa therapy for Parkinson's disease, the prize was previously awarded to Nobelists Dr. Roger Guillemin of the Salk Institute and Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of NINCDS.

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