

The NIH Record

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Dr. C. Lenfant Appointed FIC Director

After an almost 2-year search by a selection committee, Dr. Claude Lenfant was appointed Director of the Fogarty International Center after his selection was approved by HHS Secretary Richard S. Schweiker on Mar. 16. He has also been designated as NIH Associate Director for International Research.

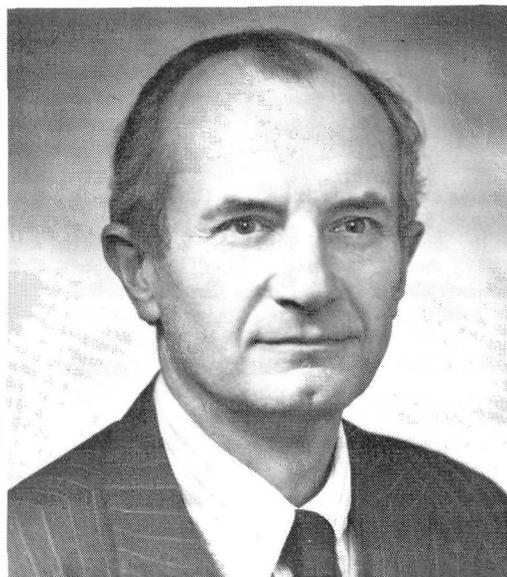
The FIC was established by Congress in 1968 to improve world health through international cooperation.

In these dual capacities, Dr. Lenfant will provide leadership in all activities that involve international health issues at NIH, and will foster cooperation with the B/I/D's as well as with other Federal and international agencies that address biomedical and behavioral research problems relative to world health.

It is now a decade since Dr. Lenfant came to NIH to build the lung program of what was then the National Heart Institute. In recognition of the success of this undertaking, in 1979 the American Thoracic Society gave a testimonial dinner in his honor.

Drs. Theodore Cooper and Julius Comroe spoke about what his leadership had contributed to fundamental and clinical research and to manpower training in what, until 1970, had been a neglected area of research.

As director of the Division of Lung Diseases, NHLBI, Dr. Lenfant was actively in-



Dr. Lenfant is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, among other professional organizations.

involved in international activities. He made several fact-finding trips that included visits to USSR, France, England, and various medical centers in other countries.

He has cooperated in epidemiologic projects.
(See *LENFANT*, Page 3)

Paid Parking Fees Ruled Illegal; Government To Appeal Decision

On Mar. 3, U.S. District Court Judge Harold H. Greene ruled that the Federal Government acted illegally when it began charging employees for parking spaces, a program started in November 1979. He ordered that all collections of parking fees be immediately discontinued.

At this time, the Justice Department intends to appeal this decision, which should be resolved sometime in September by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The court is also considering the possibility of ordering refunds to Federal employees for fees collected since the program began. However, no decision has been rendered. Therefore, until the appeal process is completed or the present Administration announces a new paid parking plan, the following regulations will be observed at NIH.

- Title 45, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 3 will continue to be enforced. Subpart B, Section 3.24 states, "Except for visitors parking in visitor parking areas, a person may not park a motor vehicle without displaying a parking permit valid for that location."

Therefore, employees should continue parking in whichever area the permit specifies. Vehicles in carpools, preferential (red), or handicapped areas must display a corresponding parking permit. Likewise, vehicles in the general employee lots must display a general (brown) parking permit.

- As in the past, all areas will be patrolled; illegally parked vehicles will be issued a ticket. This applies on the NIH reservation and at all NIH rental buildings.

- All paid parking permits (NIH Form 100-100)
(See *PARKING*, Page 12)

DeVita, Jack Klugman Promote Orphan Drug Development Program

In Congressional hearings on Mar. 9, NCI Director Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., told Rep. Henry A. Waxman's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the Institute's active involvement in the research and development of rare disease drugs, particularly cancer drugs, through its Drug Development Program.

The hearings were inspired by a bill, sponsored by Congressman Ted Weiss, designed to support drug research and development for rare diseases, an area of so-called "orphan drugs," by setting up an office at NIH which would administer grants and loans to firms and researchers and collect research information.

Anticancer drugs are an example of orphan drugs for which a potential use is too limited to attract research and development through the private sector.

Actor Jack Klugman, television's "Quincy," was the lead witness during the hearings. Mr. Klugman's interest in the problem was also made evident in a recent "Quincy" episode in which a pharmaceutical company dropped research on a potentially helpful drug for a rare neurological disease called Tourette's syndrome. Tourette's patients are characterized by involuntary muscular twitches, uncontrolled sounds and blurring of obscenities.

Congress mandated the NCI Drug Development Program in 1955 in recognition of the poor profit potential of anticancer drug development. Dr. DeVita testified that the NCI Drug Development Program has been actively involved in the testing of all 21 cancer drugs that have been made commercially available since the program began. "Many of these drugs used alone or in combination with radiation and surgery can cure patients with cancer," said Dr. DeVita.

As a result of the success of many of the drugs developed by NCI, the Institute has been able to make a number of modifications in the program that make it easier for drug companies and academic institutions to undertake portions of drug development at their own expense.

For example, NCI no longer has an active analog synthesis program, an area that has been picked up by the drug industry. The NCI also has worked to devise cheaper and more reliable procedures for drug

(See *ORPHAN DRUGS*, Page 8)

The NIH Record

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NIH Record Office

Bldg. 31, Room 2B-03, Phone 496-2125

Editor

Edward Driscoll (Acting)

Staff Writers

William B. Reinckens

Joyce F. McCarthy

Staff Correspondents

CC, Barbara Smakula; DCRT, Mary Hodges; DPM, Judy Fouche; DRG, Sue Meadows; DRR, Barbara Menick; DRS, Arthur F. Moore; FIC, Susan P. Stark; NCI, Patricia A. Newman; NEI, Marsha Corbett; NHLBI, Bill Sanders; NIA, Ann Dieffenbach; NIAID, Jeanne Winnick; NIAMD, Linda Cruz; NICHD, Pamela Driscoll; NIDR, Sally Wilberding; NIEHS, Hugh J. Lee; NIGMS, Wanda Wardell; NIMH, Paul Sirovatka; NINCDS, Edith Messite; NLM, Roger L. Gilkeson.



Poster children for this year's Cystic Fibrosis Foundation campaign recently visited with NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson (l-rear) in his office. They arrived with hands full of jelly beans given to them earlier in the day at a White House visit with President Reagan. The children—Jenny Haninger (c), 3, of Fullerton, Calif.; Otto D'Agostino (seated), 8, of Agoura, Calif.; and Doug Mohler, 18, of Oregon, Ohio—and their parents also met with NHLBI Director Dr. Robert I. Levy (r) and NIAMD Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon.

County Hotline Sponsors Haircut-A-Thon, Apr. 5

The Mental Health Association of Montgomery County will sponsor a "Haircut-A-Thon" on Sunday, Apr. 5, at Total Look Salon, 10516 Connecticut Ave., Kensington (Connecticut-Knowles Shopping Center), to raise funds to continue the MC hotline.

Professional haircuts will be given for a minimum contribution of \$5—shampoos and blow-drys will be provided by hotline volunteers. No appointment is necessary. Persons will be taken on a first-come, first-served basis.

For further information, call 949-1255. □

Training Tips

The following courses, sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, are given in Bldg. 31.

Course	Starts	Deadline
<i>Communication Skills</i>		
Principles of Editing	5/11	4/20
<i>Office Skills</i>		
Effective English Workshop	5/11	4/23
<i>Adult Education</i>	*ongoing	

*This can lead to a general education diploma.

To learn more about these and other courses in office and communication skills, contact the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, 496-2146.

7th Annual Nursing Symposium Scheduled for Apr. 8

A nursing symposium exploring ways to bridge the gap between clinical practice and nursing research will be held in the Masur Auditorium, Apr. 8, from 9 a.m. to noon.

The Seventh Annual Nursing Research Symposium will be keynoted by Dr. Barbara Hansen of the University of Michigan who will address the topic Needs of Nursing Research in Clinical Practice.

Other speakers include Dr. Faye Abdellah and Jo Eleanor Elliott, both of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their topics are Clinical Nursing Research—Endless Opportunities, and Heuristic Needs of Clinical Nursing Research.

Dr. Hansen is professor and associate dean for graduate studies and research, School of Nursing; and assistant professor of physiology, School of Medicine at the University of Michigan. She is a fellow of the American Academy of Nursing, and consultant to the Nutrition Study Section of the Division of Research Grants at NIH and the Advisory Committee to the Director of NIH.

Dr. Abdellah is assistant surgeon general, chief nurse officer at PHS. Ms. Elliott is director of the Division of Nursing at PHS.

For further information on the symposium contact Susan Simmons, 496-3253. □

CORRECTIONS

In the Mar. 17 issue of *The NIH Record*, NIAID incorrectly reported that David A. Prevar received a \$500 Presidential Recognition Award. No monetary award accompanied the commendation letter.

Also in that issue, the Federal Women's Program telephone number was submitted incorrectly. It should be 496-2112.

R&W Offers Exercise Program; NIH Employees Shape Up

A half-hour physical fitness program is offered by the R&W to teach NIH employees the proper way to do conditioning exercises. The \$15 minisessions meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 and 11:30 a.m., and 4:30 and 5 p.m., outside Bldg. 31A. The dates are:

First session	May 11-29
Second session	June 1-19
Third session	June 22-July 10.

To join, register by Apr. 28 at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-18. □

NIH Tennis Club Meets Apr. 2, Plans Season

The NIH Tennis Club, sponsored by R&W, will hold its first meeting of the new season on Thursday, Apr. 2, at noon, in Bldg. 31, Rm. 8A-28.

Announcements will be made regarding membership applications, singles ladder, tennis lessons, flight tennis, team tennis, and the spring tournament.

Anyone interested in participating should attend the meeting. □

Challenge the Cheat With R&W

Join R&W on Saturday, May 16, to shoot the rapids on the Cheat River in West Virginia. The \$40-cost includes raft trip and lunch on the river.

The Cheat offers the rafter a continuous stream of rapids and picturesque waterfalls, rock formations and high canyon walls.

Sign up at the Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm 1A-18. □

Nobel Prize Analyzed at Lecture Given by Sweden's Dr. Luft

The Nobel Prize—who gets it and why, along with other questions about what has become the symbol for outstanding achievement in science throughout the world—were addressed during a recent lecture at NIH given by Sweden's Dr. Rolf Luft. For the past several years, he has been the Nobel Prize's master of ceremonies, and chairman and long-time member of the Nobel select committee for physiology or medicine. For the past 3 months he has been a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence, and will be returning soon to Sweden.

During his 17 years with the Nobel Foundation, he has presented the highly regarded medal and gotten to know many of the "ultra elite" among the world's scientists.



Dr. Luft will resume his Fogarty scholarship in early 1982.

For the last 80 years the Nobel Prize has been the award most sought after by researchers. The prize itself elevates its recipients to new prestige that goes beyond pure

LENFANT

(Continued from Page 1)

ects in Poland and Yugoslavia and been visiting professor or invited lecturer in many European countries as well as Japan, Australia, and most recently, Taiwan, where he was a visiting professor for 3 months. There are in fact few areas of the world where Dr. Lenfant has not visited as either a biomedical scientist, physician, or a representative of NIH.

As a young physician, he participated in a relief mission to Algeria after a devastating earthquake. Between 1963 and 1969, he was a scientist and sometimes the organizer of scientific expeditions to New Guinea and Australia, the Amazon Basin in Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, South Africa and Kenya, and both Poles—Bering Sea and Antarctica.

Honors in recognition of Dr. Lenfant's contributions to national and international science include the Superior Service Award

science, and even lends a moral authority to the winners.

Every year the names of the world's top scientists are sent to Sweden before the February 1st deadline. The faculty of medicine of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm—where Dr. Luft headed the department of endocrinology—awards the prize for physiology or medicine. Prizes are limited to a maximum of three recipients.

The Nobel Foundation awards annually to each recipient a tax-free prize worth approximately \$200,000.

Generally, the list for medicine or physiology has approximately 100 names. "No one leaves the list if they are a real candidate," stressed Dr. Luft.

Citing the discovery of insulin in 1923 as being "very dramatic," Dr. Luft also observed "that no prize has ever been so highly debated." He believes that the discovery of insulin may be the most important occurrence in the natural sciences in the 20th century.

Dr. Luft pointed out "that there is nothing (in science) that comes out of the blue that we jump at. A discovery may not be known the first year. But, it will be realized later," he said. Noting that despite the complexity of science today, "real innovation" will be recognized.

By May of each year, the Nobel selection committee usually has reduced considerations to five or eight main scientific areas. During the summer, committee members plough through all the submitted research reports and documents.

By September, the finalists are usually down to three to five individuals, and discussions are held with the 75 members of the Nobel faculty. "We present the prime candidates. It comes down to three; they are all so good," reflected Dr. Luft.

Since 1901 when the Nobel Prizes were first awarded, there have been 313 recipients in medicine or physiology and chemistry from 26 countries. The prizes are presented on Dec. 10th in Stockholm.

Nobel Prize laureates "are all so differ-

in 1974, designation as regents professor of the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1974, and as honorary fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians in 1979. In 1980 he was named honorary professor at the National Yang-Ming Medical College in Taipei.

Dr. Lenfant's involvement with international health and scientific organizations has included the International Union of Physiological Sciences, International Union Against Tuberculosis, World Congress on Smoking and Health, and many panels of the WHO on which he has served as consultant.

The breadth of Dr. Lenfant's scientific interests is evident not only in his bibliography of more than 130 papers, but also in his editorship of a 21-volume series of monographs on *Lung Biology in Health and Disease*. He is also frequently invited to give named lectures on topics of wide diversity.

He was educated in France where he was

ent," said Dr. Luft. "Yet, they all have one thing in common—they are all innovators, they are creative and had done things that no one had done before in their own field."

Hitler's Gift to U.S. Science

Since World War II, the United States has had the lion's share of Nobel winners. A fact not missed by Dr. Luft's slide presentation that analyzes the makeup of recipients. He attributes this phenomenon to the emigration from Germany and central Europe to the U.S. in the 1930's and 1940's. "This was Hitler's gift to American science."

In fact these European Nobel laureates laid the groundwork and provided the intellectual density that attracted promising American scientists, particularly Jewish scientists, to prestigious American universities.

The prizes, apart from honoring individuals, remind the world's governments of the value of basic research. "Today, only governments and big corporations can afford the cost of research," observed Dr. Luft adding "what would NIH do without government support." During the lecture he referred to NIH as a "greenhouse" where scientific encouragement exists in all forms of research.

Stressing the need for continued worldwide government support for the sciences and humanities at all levels, Dr. Luft said that "it's not only important what governments can do for the scientific community but what the scientists can do for society."

"It has been a challenge," said Dr. Luft to have spent a large portion of his professional life in reviewing the process that rewards the highest achievements in research.

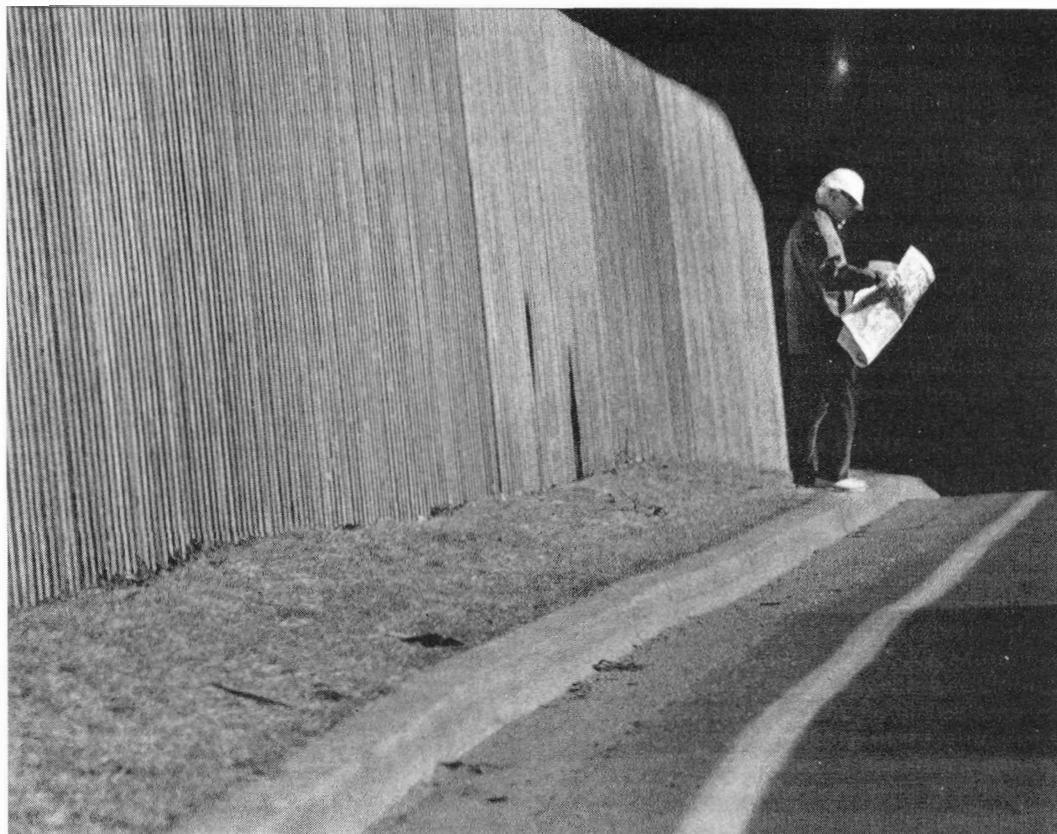
He said that it is inescapable that for scientific research and civilization as a whole to advance, scientists must assume the responsibility for "educating decisionmakers, the framers of public policy, and citizens" in matters in which all share a common destiny. □

awarded the M.D. degree by the University of Paris, and held several appointments in experimental surgery and physiology in academic institutions in Lille and Paris after completing his internship and residency training. Dr. Lenfant pursued his postdoctoral work at the University of Buffalo and Columbia University.

He returned to the United States as a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, where he remained until he joined NIH in 1970. □

Do not stop to think about the reasons for what you are doing, about why you are questioning. Curiosity has its own reason for existence. One cannot help but be in awe when he contemplates the mysteries of eternity, of life, of the marvelous structure of reality. It is enough if one tries merely to comprehend a little of this mystery each day. Never lose a holy curiosity.—*Albert Einstein (1879–1955)* □

Camera Club Sponsors Photo Outing To Study Nature



This photograph was the winner of the recent NIH Camera Club competition on NIH Through the Lens. First place was given to John Boretos, Division of Research Services, for Checking the Plan.

Credit Union Loses Court Case, New Administrators Elected

Neighbors and citizens living in the area surrounding the NIH Credit Union building at 9030 Old Georgetown Rd. objected to the use of the building as more than a headquarters.

Their protests caused the Montgomery County Board of Zoning Appeals to rule that, "activity such as checking, deposits, and withdrawals of share savings accounts, issuance of money orders and travelers checks, the receipt of loan applications and the disbursement of loan checks directly to members, and any potential direct share activities" are not permissible.

This ruling was appealed by NIH CU lawyers to the Sixth Circuit Court of Maryland, the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, and the Maryland Court of Appeals. Since appellate processes have been exhausted, the teller windows will be closed at that location.

All Transactions in Bldg. 31

Therefore, all activities involving financial transactions with CU members have to be curtailed there, and will be moved back to the NIH campus as soon as possible. Teller operations in the facility will end about May 15, and the full move should be completed by June 1. The building will be used exclusively for CU administrative purposes.

The CU loan department will be moved to Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-10, offices previously occupied by them. Offices currently using this space will be relocated. This space as-

signment necessitates several domino moves within NIH and the Credit Union. The CU will lease offices to the government, approximately the same amount of space as being taken over in Bldg. 31.

There will be no simultaneous increase in teller positions because of the relocation. However, NIH is giving the Credit Union space in Bldg. 13 to operate a small, self-sufficient branch. It is anticipated that this will occur sometime around the first of October and the branch opened shortly thereafter.

Elections were recently held for CU board members and positions on the credit committee. Three new members joined the board for 3-year terms: Jack Patterson, NIDR; Margaret Gordon, DFM, OD; and Donald F. Cyphers, NIAMDD. Credit committee members elected for 2-year terms are: Walter Moten, CC; Mark J. Rotariu, NHLBI; and Syd Carter, NIAMDD.

The Credit Union will soon launch a major promotion for a new program called ThriftChek and another for share draft accounts. □

DPM Offers Retirement Program

The Division of Personnel Management Recruitment and Employee Benefits Branch is offering another retirement Planning Program for NIH employees on Apr. 22 and 23. A Personnel Bulletin giving detailed information will be distributed desk-to-desk. □

The NIH Camera Club celebrates spring with a 2-day photography outing May 16-17 to the farmlands near Gettysburg, Pa.

Whether a beginning or sophisticated photographer, this experience of photographic "seeing" promises to be enriching. Continuous events are planned for the photographer and relaxation for nonphotographer family members.

The program of instruction, demonstrations, exhibits, films, critiques, and discussions will concentrate on color and black and white photographs of birds, insects, animals, and plants. Additional sessions will discuss the use of various equipment for macro, normal, and telephoto lens perspective under natural and artificial lighting.

Guest lecturers will be Dr. Ronald Goor, photography lecturer and author of *Backyard Insects*; Chip Clark, Smithsonian and *National Geographic* photographer; John and Kitty Marconi, experts on raptorial birds; John Boretos, Photographic Society of America representative; and Dr. Robert Hartley, photographer.

Over 75 nature prints will be displayed, and a film on the Nesting and Feeding Habits of Birds of the Washington, D.C. area will be shown.

The NIH Camera Club's May meeting will be held Saturday night, with an astronomy session following the judging of nature slides and prints.

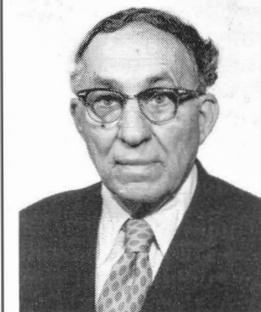
For the enthusiast, a dawn field trip should capture the pastel shades of the sun rising over apple orchards in blossom.

Prizes, discounts, and gift certificates are being donated by Gordon Studio & Camera, Inc., of Gaithersburg, Md.

The next NIH Camera Club meeting will be Tuesday, Apr. 7, at 7:30 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 4. The topic of discussion and competition will be pictorial photographs. For more information, contact John Boretos, 496-5771, or Cathy Laughlin, Bldg. 4, Rm. 318. □

Dr. Rogosa Receives Bergey Award for Bacteria Studies

Dr. Morrison Rogosa, a scientist emeritus of the National Institute of Dental Research, received the 1981 Bergey Award recently at the annual meeting of the American Society of Microbiology.



Dr. Rogosa

The award, sponsored by Bergey's Manual Trust and the Williams and Wilkins Company, recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions in bacterial taxonomy.

Dr. Rogosa's interests encompass more than 25 groups of bacteria; but he is best known for his work on lactobacilli.

He has also made many significant contributions to the understanding of the veillonellas and other anaerobic cocci. □

Reye's Syndrome Consensus Conferees Stress Importance of Early Diagnosis

Participants at the recent Reye's syndrome consensus development conference, including research scientists, physicians, parents, and a 13-member panel of experts, discussed the life-threatening disorder that sometimes develops in children and adolescents following a viral infection. The illness results in 10 to 25 percent mortality; survivors sometimes suffer permanent brain damage.

Guest speaker Senator John Melcher of Montana called for increased research on Reye's syndrome, stressed the importance of early diagnosis, and emphasized the need for better public understanding. Remembering families who lost children before the syndrome was clearly defined, Sen. Melcher said of the disorder, "It's a heartbreaker, as you know."

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke was lead agency. The conference provided a forum for considering signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings associated with Reye's syndrome. The effectiveness of different treatments was also discussed, as were the studies needed to further understand and treat the illness.

A comprehensive consensus statement strongly recommended wide distribution of information about the disorder. The statement also outlined laboratory tests helpful in diagnosing the illness, and developed a uniform multistage system for measuring the severity of the disease and for guiding treatment.

In addition, a "lengthening list" of illnesses was identified that mimic Reye's and cause diagnostic problems.

The consensus panel addressed the question of differing treatments at different stages of the illness. Administration of dextrose-containing fluids was regarded as standard therapy for early stages, but several methods used to control the cranial pressure frequently found in later stages were still considered "investigational."

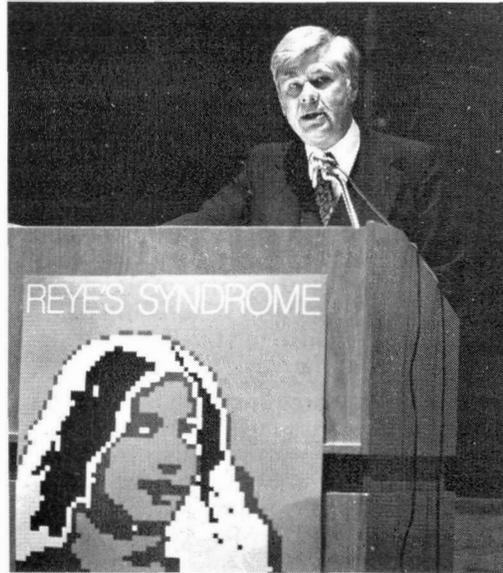
Use of intracranial pressure monitoring devices, a subject of considerable interest to conference participants, "has not been shown to have a detrimental effect on outcome in children with Reye's syndrome," according to the consensus statement.

Panel members urged parents to learn the signs of Reye's syndrome, and to seek prompt medical attention for their children if symptoms develop.

Specifically, parents should suspect Reye's if their children "unexpectedly develop repetitive vomiting and altered behavior such as lethargy, confusion, irritability, or aggressiveness," during or while recovering from a viral illness (most commonly chicken pox or influenza).

According to the statement, early diagnosis and intensive pediatric care by an experienced medical team are key factors in improving the survival rate of affected children.

Of the possible relationship between Reye's and the use of salicylates such as aspirin to reduce fever, the panel counseled



Sen. Melcher urges "research, early diagnosis, and public awareness" in the fight against Reye's.

parents and physicians to "be aware that most, if not all, medications have potential deleterious effects; thus, caution in the use of salicylates in children with influenza and those with varicella is prudent."

The panel agreed, however, that more data were necessary before recommending changes in the way physicians treat fever in children.

While emphasizing that complete recovery from the disorder could be expected in the majority of cases, panelists also agreed that possible psychological aftereffects might be seen in some children who experience the more severe stages of the illness. For parents, the panel offered useful suggestions to help ease the recovery period.

Several research areas were identified for greater attention. The cause of the illness was judged to be the most critical research concern, with epidemiology, diagnosis, and disease screening also needing additional study. Treatment, monitoring, evaluation, and followup of patients were other areas cited for future research.

Copies of the final consensus statement can be obtained from Michael J. Bernstein, Office for Medical Applications of Research, NIH, Bldg. 1, Rm. 216, Bethesda, Md. 20205 (496-1143). Proceedings of the conference will be available later.

Additional conference sponsors were the NIAID, NIAMDD, NICHD, NIEHS, and DRR. The Centers for Disease Control, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the NIH Office for Medical Applications of Research also collaborated.

NIH Preschool Accepts Applications

The NIH Preschool Developmental Program is now accepting applications for summer and fall openings.

NIH employees with children between 3 and 5 years of age may obtain applications in Bldg. 35, Rm. 1B-05.

For further information, call Sherrie Rudick, 496-5144. □

Judson Hardy Dies; Former NIH Information Officer

Judson Hardy, retired NIH-PHS information officer, died Mar. 20, in Silver Spring, Md. Mr. Hardy, who joined the PHS Venereal Disease Division in 1942, served as its education and technical services chief until 1948.

In that year, he came to NIH to organize its first overall public and professional information office, the Office of Scientific Reports. As a part of its function, he created the *NIH Record*.

Mr. Hardy later served as the first information officer for the Clinical Center and then returned to PHS to head its new radiological health program, serving as public affairs officer, Division of Radiological Health, Bureau of State Services. In 1961, he was appointed chief of the NIH public information section in the Office of Research Information.

While with the PHS VD Division in World War II as chief of technical aids, he planned and guided a nationwide cooperative public/private information effort against syphilis and gonorrhea, spearheaded by an official wartime VD campaign through the Office of War Information.

As a part of the campaign, Mr. Hardy conceived and promoted the idea of establishing the symbol, VD, as the widely understood synonym for syphilis, gonorrhea, and other venereal diseases.

From 1948 to 1955, he planned with the Office of the Director, the creation and coordination of several Institute information offices as NIH entered its greatest expansion period.

When he returned on request to PHS to head radiological health information, Mr. Hardy established new services to meet critical demands arising from the controversial field of radioactive materials.

Retiring in 1971, Mr. Hardy lived in Silver Spring until his death, continuing his interest in health affairs through writing, editing, and consultation work.

He is survived by his wife, Helena, sons Judson, Jr., and Stephen, three brothers, and six grandchildren. Private funeral services were held, and a memorial fund honoring Mr. Hardy has been established by the family at Grace Episcopal Church, Silver Spring, Md. □

USDA Spring Schedule Of Classes Is Available

The spring schedule of classes at the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is now available. Call 447-4419 for a copy.

The schedule includes evening, daytime, and correspondence courses and is open to interested persons who want to improve their job skills or pursue new interests.

Graduate school subjects include administration and management, photography, secretarial studies, and many others.

Registration in person, will be held at the North Administration Bldg. patio of the Dept. of Agriculture, 14th and Independence Ave., S.W., beginning yesterday (Mar. 30) and ending Apr. 4. □

China's Brain Research Director Arrives to Study Pain Mechanisms

Dr. Hsiang Tung Chang, director of the Brain Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai, China, arrived in January to begin his first term as a Fogarty International Scholar. During his stay at NIH, Dr. Chang will collaborate with his sponsor, Dr. Choh Lu Li, NINCDS, on research into mechanisms of pain perception and its control.

Dr. Chang is well-known for his work in neurophysiology. He was educated in China and the United States. He received his Ph.D. in physiology in 1946 from Yale University, where he worked with Professor John Fulton.

During his career, he was assistant professor at Yale from 1948 to 1952, and then became an associate member of the Rockefeller Institute from 1952 to 1956.

He returned to China in 1956 and joined the staff of the Institute of Physiology of the Academia Sinica in Shanghai where he organized the neurophysiology division. This division became the Brain Research Insti-

tute of the Academia Sinica in 1980, and Dr. Chang was appointed professor and its first director.

Prof. Chang's research has ranged from the study of mechanisms of perception to the neurophysiology of pain pathways. In collaboration with scientists at NINCDS, he is studying the response of C-fibers which comprise 80 percent of the vagus nerve, and are thought to transmit pain sensation.

As part of these studies, the response of C-fibers will be recorded from single cells in the intralaminar structures of the thalamus. The study will also include interactions of the response to stimulation of the vagus with other nerves.

The Brain Research Institute maintains a monkey colony with facilities for cooperative study with scientists from abroad. Prof. Chang hopes to develop such studies with NINCDS scientists. He will be at FIC until the end of May. He will return for a second term in 1982. □



Dr. Chang will also be studying the role of neurotransmitters such as B-endorphin in pain mechanisms.

Former CC Typist Ranks 2nd in Nursing Class

Lorie Swain, one of nine participants in the NIH Nursing Career Development Program, ranked second academically out of 98 students at Georgetown University School of Nursing's freshman class for the 1980 fall semester.

The other NIH participants in the NCDP also completed the semester successfully—no small feat when you consider that most of the students have been out of school for several years, have family responsibilities in addition to their work and school obligations.

Former Clerk-Typist

All persons selected for the program were nonprofessional employees of NIH, and had worked as secretaries, laboratory assistants, and practical nurses. Ms. Swain worked as a clerk-typist in the CC Nursing Department before joining the nursing program.

Selection for the NCDP was on a competitive basis and the employees chosen had to meet Georgetown's academic admission requirements. The contract for the nursing program was awarded to the university after its proposal was evaluated as meeting NIH's requirements.

The nursing program is only one of many affirmative action programs offered by NIH which enable qualified employees to go to



Ms. Swain and the other nursing students are now working as nursing assistants at the CC as part of their training.

school to prepare for positions in areas where job vacancies commonly exist. The goal of the program is to provide nurses to meet the ongoing need for professionally trained nurses at NIH. □

MBS Holds Ninth Annual Symposium in Albuquerque

Black, Hispanic, Native American, and Polynesian students and their faculty mentors will meet in Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 3-6, for the Ninth Annual Minority Biomedical Support Program Symposium.

Largest National Meeting

The largest gathering of minority scientific investigators in the U.S., the 4-day symposium will feature addresses by Senator

Harrison Schmitt, Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr., New Mexico Lt. Gov. Roberto A. Mondragon, as well as several internationally known researchers.

Coordinated by the University of New Mexico with assistance from the Division of Research Resources, the symposium seeks to increase the involvement of ethnic minority faculty and students in biomedical sciences and health professions. □

Nursing Career Development Program Announces Plans For 11 More Positions

Plans are being finalized to announce up to 11 additional positions in the Nursing Career Development Program in early April. The program, which began in 1980, combines work experience in nursing at the Clinical Center with full-time college academic study for up to 4 years.

Employees are eligible to apply if they:

- Have been employed in a career or career conditional position at NIH or NIMH-IRP for at least 1 year immediately prior to the closing date of the announcement;
- Are willing to accept a full-time position during training and upon program completion;
- Are currently employed in a nonprofessional job series (one-grade promotions);
- Are in grades GS 3 through GS 9 or wage grade equivalent at the time of application; and
- Have a high school diploma or GED certificate and less than a bachelor's degree.

(Those applicants above GS 5 must be willing to accept a downgrade to GS 5 if selected, but may be eligible for salary retention benefits.)

Transcripts Needed

Employees planning to apply for the program should obtain up-to-date high school and college transcripts. Unofficial (student) copies may be used.

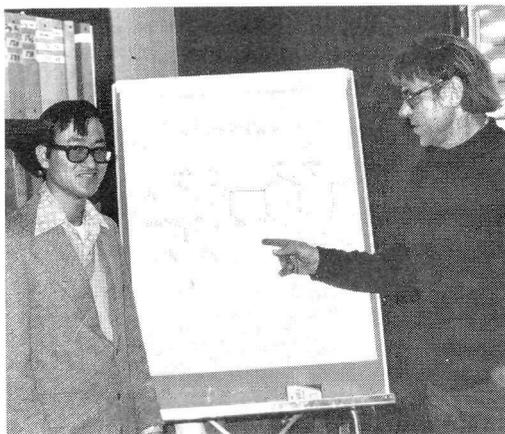
The program will be officially announced in the NIH Merit Promotion Plan Vacancy Listings which are posted on NIH bulletin boards. Complete application procedures will be outlined on the vacancy listings.

Call the Career Development Branch, DPM, 496-6211, for additional information. □

Environmental Health Staffers Find Gossypol Preferentially Inhibits Sperm Function

A drug extracted by the Chinese from crude cotton seed oil may have promise as an effective male contraceptive. NIEHS researchers, Drs. Chi-Yu Lee and Heinrich V. Malling, have discovered that gossypol is a preferential inhibitor of an important enzyme—lactate dehydrogenase-X—crucial to sperm function in the testis.

Dr. Lee, of the Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry, and Dr. Malling, chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, point out that the discovery now enables investigators to work toward redesigning or restructuring this drug to enhance its antifertility potential and decrease or eliminate any undesirable side effects.



Drs. Lee (l) and Malling discuss gossypol, a chemical compound whose structure they hope to redesign into a male contraceptive drug with no side effects.

Gossypol first became identified as an antifertility agent as the result of Chinese investigations in the 1950's. Scientists, puzzled by the extremely low birth rates in a particular geographic area, finally related the phenomenon to the peoples' exclusive use of crude cotton seed oil for cooking.

Exploring further they determined that the active agent in the oil was gossypol, a naturally occurring yellowish phenolic compound found in the seed, stem, and root of the cotton plant.

One exciting aspect of the NIEHS discovery in terms of developing a male contraceptive drug is that gossypol has an effect only on certain sperm-generating cells and sperm itself, but has little effect on sex hormone levels or libido in males.

Fertility Can Be Restored

Another important fact is that the contraceptive effect of gossypol is generally reversible with full fertility restored a few months after intake of the drug is ceased. However, until the NIEHS investigation, the precise mechanism of gossypol was unknown.

During the development of mutation monitoring and biochemical NIEHS genetic programs, scientists became interested in gossypol's effect on sperm and sperm-generating cells. They looked at gossypol's effect on the testis-specific enzyme, lactate dehydrogenase-X, since it plays a critical role in both aerobic (with oxygen) and

anaerobic (without oxygen) metabolism of sperm and sperm-generating cells.

Dr. Malling explained, "By simple biochemical assays, we have shown that the activity of the enzyme is selectively inhibited by a relatively low concentration of gossypol. We have observed this selective inhibition for this enzyme in tissue from a variety of species including rodents and humans."

But gossypol also has its drawbacks. Institute scientists found that even low concentrations of gossypol inhibit the action of glutathione S-transferase, an enzyme widely distributed in the body for the detoxification of numerous foreign organic compounds. In rodents, low concentrations also cause irreversible inactivation of another important enzyme, malate dehydrogenase, though this effect does not appear in human tests.

Dr. Lee said, "With further research into gossypol's biochemical mechanism and toxicology it may be possible to improve gossypol's effectiveness as a male contraceptive and at the same time eliminate the unwanted side effects."

Clinical reports in China show gossypol may be a very promising male contraceptive drug, Dr. Malling added. It has proven to be reliable and relatively safe, provided that the dosage is kept at the antifertility level.

Recent clinical studies by the Chinese showed up to 99.89 percent effectiveness as an antifertility drug with a relatively low incidence of mild side effects.

Since gossypol occurs naturally in the cotton plant, the supply is almost unlimited, and it would be economical to produce.

NIEHS played a role in learning about this drug through research on the vulnerability of various biochemical systems of the body to environmental agents. □

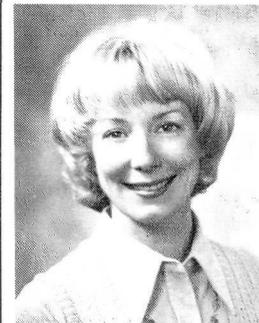


The cost-saving suggestion of issuing a temporary parking sticker valid for 4 days per month recently led to a cash award and a letter from former President Jimmy Carter. NIH Special Police Officer Isaiah C. Byrd (l), receives his Presidential letter from Captain Howard S. Davenport.

Dr. Barbara Packard Named NHLBI Division Director

Dr. Barbara B.K. Packard has been named director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases.

In her new post Dr. Packard will oversee the planning, management, and evaluation of NHLBI-supported research and training activities in arteriosclerosis, coronary heart disease, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, congenital and rheumatic heart disease. Also she will help administer activities in



Dr. Packard

such closely related areas as arrhythmias, sudden cardiac death, heart failure and shock, heart transplantation, peripheral vascular disease, circulatory assistance, and diagnostic instrumentation. Currently the Institute allocates nearly \$300 million each year in support of these programs.

A native of Uniontown, Pa., Dr. Packard received her undergraduate training at the University of Pittsburgh and Waynesburg College, where she was graduated in 1960. Subsequently, she earned her M.S. (1961) and Ph.D. in physiology (1964) from West Virginia University.

After a time as a research associate at Boston University and at the University of Chicago, she joined NHLBI in 1967 as a physiologist, which post she held until 1971.

Dr. Packard then attended the University of Alabama, earning her M.D. in 1974. Upon completing her internship at Johns Hopkins, she returned to NHLBI in 1975 as senior staff scientist. Prior to accepting her present post, she had served since 1979 as associate director for cardiology in the Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases.

Listed in *Who's Who* among American women and in the British compilation of *Women of Achievement*, she was also awarded the PHS Commendation Medal in 1978 for combined medical and scientific expertise and exceptional effectiveness in program management. □

R&W Features Slide Presentation On People's Republic of China

The R&W Association will feature a slide presentation on the People's Republic of China on Thursday, Apr. 16, at noon, in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

A question and answer period will be conducted by professionals who have traveled to China. Also, trips will be announced for those interested. □

SOME OF YOUR BEST FRIENDS ARE ALCOHOLICS; WHOSE BEST FRIEND ARE YOU? CALL 496-3164

Cloning Studies May Lead to Clinical Test For Determining Susceptibility to Toxins

A genetic system called the *Ah* complex, which controls the body's ability to rid itself of certain foreign chemicals, has been partially cloned by investigators in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Cancer Institute, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS).

Many of the chemicals whose metabolism is regulated by this system, including several compounds found in cigarette smoke, are known or suspected agents of birth defects, drug toxicity, or cancer.

Information about the *Ah* complex obtained through the cloning experiments may help researchers develop a sensitive, accurate test for determining a person's susceptibility to the harmful effects of these chemicals, said Dr. Daniel Nebert, chief of NICHD's Developmental Pharmacology Branch. Such a test would indicate, for example, whether a person is at high risk of developing lung cancer from smoking cigarettes.

The *Ah* complex controls the production of enzymes which can convert more than two dozen foreign chemicals, all of them aromatic hydrocarbons, into intermediate substances. These substances can then be degraded by other enzymes into harmless, excretable products.

The *Ah* complex does this by coding for a receptor protein, present in most cells of the body, which binds to the chemicals, or inducers, when they enter a cell. The inducer-receptor complex migrates into the nucleus, where it triggers the formation of enzymes, called P-450's, which convert the chemicals into intermediates.

Some of the intermediate substances formed during the metabolism of aromatic

hydrocarbons can cause birth defects, toxic reactions, or malignancies if they accumulate faster than the cell can degrade them. Accumulation is more likely in individuals who possess very high levels of the receptor protein, which leads to high levels of certain P-450's.

The level of receptor present in cells is genetically determined, much the same way as is eye color. Responsiveness, or a high level of receptor, is inherited as a dominant trait. Nonresponsiveness, or a low level of receptor, is inherited as a recessive trait.

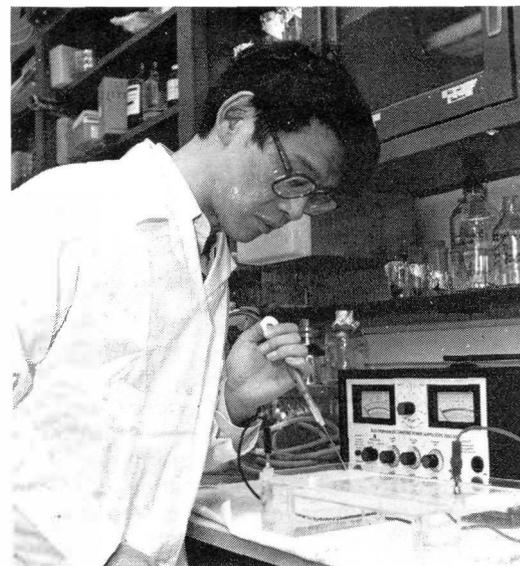
A person's genetic makeup at the *Ah* complex, therefore, influences his or her susceptibility to the teratogenic, toxic, or carcinogenic effects of certain aromatic hydrocarbons. Most people are "low responsive," said Dr. Nebert.

Discovered 10 Years Ago

The *Ah* complex, which was discovered 10 years ago by Dr. Nebert and his colleagues, is a cluster of genes. Some of the genes code for the receptor protein that binds to certain aromatic hydrocarbons, and others code for the enzymes that convert the chemicals into intermediate substances.

The cloned segment of DNA represents a portion of the gene which encodes a form of P-450 that metabolizes a chemical called benzpyrene. The investigators induced P-450 formation in mice by injecting benzpyrene into genetically responsive animals. They then isolated the messenger RNA associated with the enzyme and treated it to obtain DNA.

To clone the DNA, they inserted it into plasmids, or rings of DNA, in bacteria. As the bacteria grew, they produced more



Dr. Negishi used electrophoresis to determine the number of base pairs in the cloned segment of DNA.

DNA, including the segment associated with the *Ah* complex. The investigators have both genetic and immunologic proof that the cloned DNA is part of the gene for the P-450 that metabolizes benzpyrene.

The cloning experiments have already enabled NICHD investigators to understand the mechanism by which certain chemicals induce the formation of P-450. Hopefully, the experiments will also yield clues to the evolution of the *Ah* complex, which exists in some bacteria and probably all plants and animals.

The cloning study was largely the work of Dr. Masahiko Negishi, Developmental Pharmacology Branch, NICHD. Dr. Negishi was assisted by Dr. Nebert; Dr. Lynn Enquist, Laboratory of Molecular Virology, NCI; and Dr. David Swan, USUHS, who is now with NCI. □

Workshop on Grant Process To Be Held May 5

Everything you wanted to know about the research grant process is the subject of the second Workshop on Extramural Programs and Grant Support for Postdoctoral Fellows sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The meeting will be held Tuesday, May 5, in Wilson Hall.

The workshop—designed for intramural postdoctoral fellows, staff fellows, clinical associates and research associates—will include presentations on types of Federal and non-Federal support available to young investigators, the NIH review process, areas needing special detail on a grant application, and persons to contact to discuss

problems. Small group discussions to answer individual questions will be led by experienced program staff people from several Institutes.

Applications for the workshop are available from intramural laboratory and branch chiefs and should be submitted to workshop coordinator Dr. Christine Carrico, Rm. 919, Westwood Bldg., by Apr. 20.

Attendance will be limited to 150 people. Should more than 150 apply, those whose NIH appointments terminate soonest will be given preference.

For additional details about the workshop, call 496-7181. □

Safety Symposium To Feature Chemical Waste Management

Management of Hazardous Chemical Wastes in Research Institutions will be the topic of the 1981 research safety symposium to be held May 20-21 by the Division of Safety, at the Capitol Smithsonian Holiday Inn, Washington, D.C.

The symposium will address the practical problems arising when institutions must make critical decisions in the area of hazardous waste management. Discussion

topics include: regulatory overview, practical institutional strategies, waste treatment alternatives, economics of waste treatment, problem areas and future trends.

Reservations are limited. For more information, contact the 1981 NIH Research Safety Symposium, Environmental Control and Research Laboratory, Frederick Cancer Research Center, P.O. Box B, Frederick, Md. 21701; telephone (301) 663-7167. □

ORPHAN DRUGS

(Continued from Page 1)

screening and toxicological studies, thereby lessening the cost of cancer drug development and encouraging participation by the private sector. The Institute has recently initiated a toxicity test which relies on the mouse, rather than more expensive dogs or monkeys, as the major test animal.

The subcommittee also heard testimony from Dr. J. Richard Crout, director of the FDA Bureau of Drugs, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and a number of pharmaceutical companies.

Tax incentives, pooling of research funds among pharmaceutical companies, and shortening the lengthy FDA procedure for obtaining market approval for drugs were cited as other possible solutions to the problem.

The subcommittee plans to respond with an orphan drug bill before the end of the current Congressional session. □

The art of healing comes from nature, not from the physician. Therefore the physician must start from nature, with an open mind.—*Paracelsus (1493?-1541)* □

Senile Changes in Prowess Signal Need for Prompt Care

Few physicians would turn a patient away with a diagnosis of "chest pain," but many are likely to do so with a diagnosis of "senility." Yet, like chest pain, senile changes in mental prowess can signal the need for immediate medical care.

While more than 3 million persons over 65 are afflicted with symptoms of brain failure, a task force sponsored by the National Institute on Aging estimates that as many as 20 percent of these could be retrieved from the diagnostic wastebasket of "senility."

Last year, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published the results of an NIA-sponsored consensus activity on the detection, diagnosis and treatment of mental problems experienced by elderly patients. The special communication, *Senility Reconsidered: Treatment Possibilities for Mental Impairment in the Elderly*, outlines the range of physical and psychological disorders which can cause the confusion, serious forgetfulness, and intellectual impairment often written off as an inevitable consequence of old age.

As many as 100 conditions—from poor nutrition to excessive medication, from unrecognized heart, respiratory, liver or kidney failure to walking pneumonia or anemia—can temporarily upset the normal activity of extremely sensitive brain cells.

"Senility reconsidered" also calls for careful examination of the cause of suspected mental impairment. This would include a detailed history of the patient's past illnesses and present social situation; a comprehensive physical examination including a number of routine laboratory tests; as well as a mental status and perhaps a psychiatric evaluation.

It is particularly important to rule out the

possibility that a confused older patient is suffering from any of the three major causes of reversible mental impairment—adverse drug reactions, depression, or a metabolic or infectious disorder.

According to Dr. Robert N. Butler, NIA Director, too many people suffer unnecessary physical, emotional, and economic hardship when they are denied therapeutic treatment on the basis of old age.

A single copy may be obtained free by writing to NIA/Expand Associates, 8630 Fenton St., Suite 508, Silver Spring, Md. 20910. Also available is a few fact sheet called *Senility: Myth or Madness?* □

Review Period Extended For Biosafety Guidelines Draft

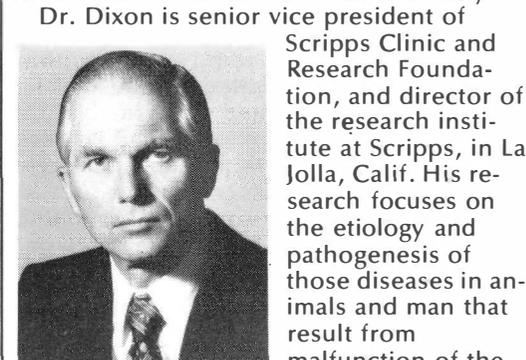
NIH and the Centers for Disease Control announced in the Oct. 17, 1980, *Federal Register* the availability of "Proposed Biosafety Guidelines for Microbiology and Biomedical Laboratories." The draft guidelines propose a national code of practice for laboratories working with microorganisms infectious to humans. It has been widely circulated for public review and comment in order to develop a consensus prior to final publication.

The review and comment period on the draft will remain open until Apr. 15 to assure adequate input from scientists working with infectious agents, so as to reflect their views.

Comments and requests for single copies of the proposed guidelines should be directed to: Dr. W. Emmett Barkley, Director, Division of Safety, NIH, Bldg. 13, Rm. 2E-45, Bethesda, Md. 20205; telephone (301) 496-1357. □

Dr. F. Dixon To Deliver Kinyoun Lecture, Apr. 3

Dr. Frank J. Dixon will deliver the Kinyoun Lecture on Friday, Apr. 3, at 4 p.m. in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall. He will speak on *Murine SLE—A Model for Autoimmunity*.



Dr. Dixon

Dixon is senior vice president of Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, and director of the research institute at Scripps, in La Jolla, Calif. His research focuses on the etiology and pathogenesis of those diseases in animals and man that result from malfunction of the immune system. Dr. Dixon has pioneered research on the pathological processes that occur in autoimmune diseases.

The Kinyoun Lecture series, sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, honors Dr. Joseph J. Kinyoun, who established the Laboratory of Hygiene at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, which eventually evolved into the National Institutes of Health. □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

Sponsored by Fogarty Internat'l Center

3/1—**Dr. P. David Josephy**, Canada, Laboratory of Pulmonary Function and Toxicology. Sponsor: Dr. T. E. Eling, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

3/8—**Dr. James D. McGhee**, Canada, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Gary Felsenfeld, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. 301.

3/8—**Dr. John Summerfield**, U.K., Liver Diseases Section. Sponsor: Dr. E. Anthony Jones, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 4D52.

3/9—**Dr. Hideyasu Hirano**, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Kenneth M. Yamada, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4E16.

3/9—**Dr. Fumiuyuki Ito**, Japan, Pregnancy Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Janice Y. Chou, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 126.

3/11—**Dr. Laurent J. Emorine**, France, Laboratory of Immunogenetics. Sponsor: Dr. Thomas J. Kindt, NIAID, Bg. 8, Rm. 100.

3/11—**Dr. Leszek Szmigiero**, Poland, Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. William Bonner, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 5D19.

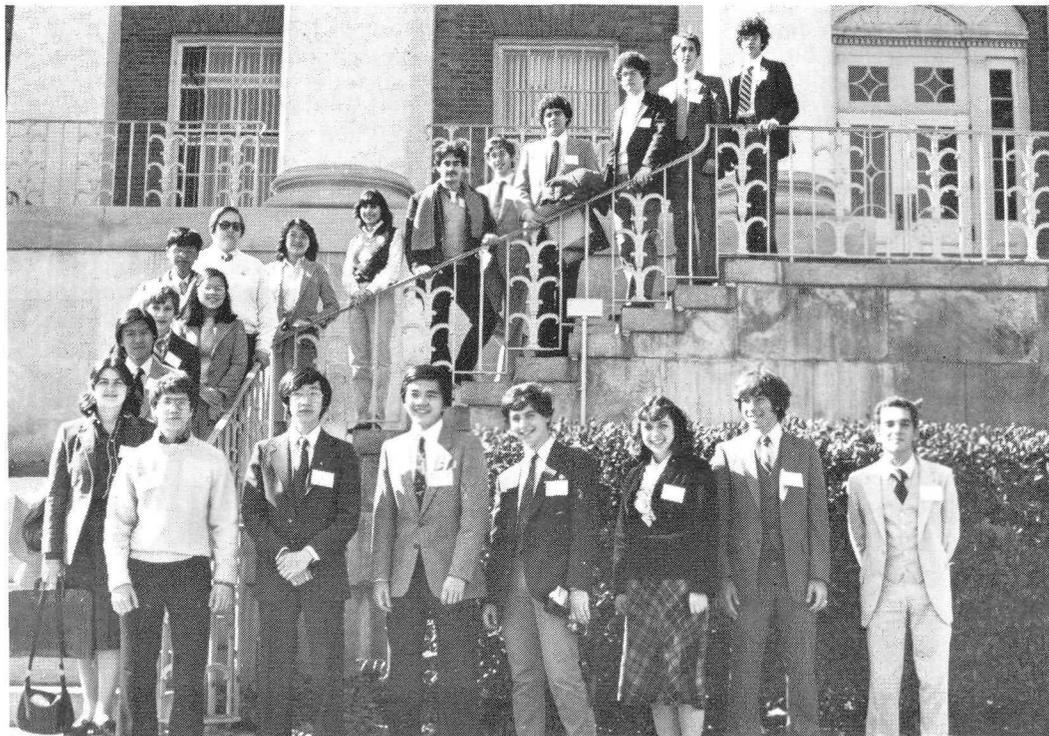
3/11—**Dr. Maciej Ugorski**, Poland, Laboratory of Pathology. Sponsor: Dr. David Zopf, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 2A25.

R&W Sponsors Canoe Trip To Upper Potomac River

R&W is sponsoring a weekend canoe and camping trip on the upper Potomac River (near Hancock, Md.) leaving Friday night, Apr. 3, and returning Sunday evening, Apr. 5.

The \$75 fee includes river gear, tents, and camping equipment. Meals are included and previous experience is not necessary.

Space is limited to 10 persons per trip, so sign up now at the Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-18. □



Twenty-two of this year's 40 Westinghouse science scholarship award winners decided as part of their honor that they would like to spend a day at NIH visiting different laboratories and meeting with scientists. The students, selected from among 13,000 applicants from all parts of the U.S., were hosted by researchers from various Institutes. The senior high pupils' visit to NIH was part of the 40th annual Science Talent Search activities held in Washington recently.

Dr. Jordan Receives Award For Armed Forces Service

Dr. William S. Jordan, director of the Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Program, NIAID, was presented the Outstanding Civilian Service Award with Bronze Laurel Leaf Cluster by Major General Enrique Mendez, Jr., deputy surgeon general of the Army, for outstanding service to the Armed Forces of the United States.

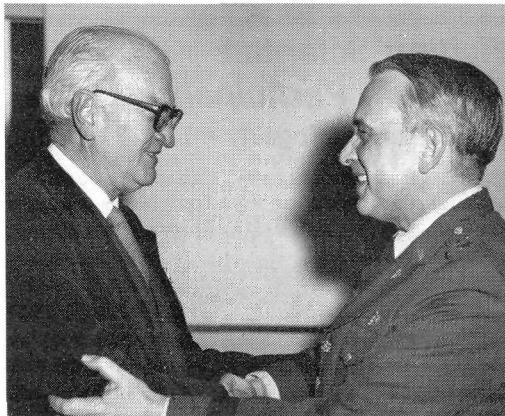
Dr. Jordan was honored at his final meeting as a member of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board with which he had served for a quarter of a century.

The AFEB serves as a continuing scientific advisory body to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and to the surgeons general of the military departments.

The board provides timely, scientific, and professional advice in matters pertaining to operational programs, policy development, and research needs.

Dr. Jordan was honored for his "many invaluable contributions to military medicine over the past 25 years while serving as a member and consultant with the AFEB.

"The selfless dedication and patriotism evidenced in his achievements exemplify the finest traditions of public service and reflect great credit upon himself as well as the Department of Defense."



Dr. Jordan (l) is congratulated by Major General Mendez, who presented the award. Dr. Jordan joined NIAID in 1976. He directs extramural research on the causes, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of infectious diseases.

Effects of High Altitudes Symposium Will Meet at Stone House, Apr. 6-7

A Fogarty International Center Symposium on Acclimatization, Adaptation and Tolerance to High Altitudes will be held Apr. 6-7, in Stone House.

The symposium, organized by Dr. Carlos Monge—currently professor of medicine and chairman of the department of medicine at Cayetano Heredia University Medical School in Lima, Peru—will deal with the effect of high altitudes on different populations.

Dr. Monge has collaborated with NIH scientists on long-term effects of high altitudes on human subjects. (See *NIH Record*, Oct. 15, 1980).

For further information, call Dr. Chamberlayne, 496-2516, or Dr. Condliffe, 496-4161.

Dr. Howard Andervont, Distinguished Cancer Researcher And One of NCI's Original Staff Members, Dies

Dr. Howard Bancroft Andervont, first chief of the NCI Laboratory of Biology, former editor of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, and distinguished cancer researcher, died of a stroke recently while vacationing in Sarasota, Fla. He was 83.

"The man is a legendary figure in cancer research," said Dr. Michael Potter, head of the NCI Immunochemistry Section, who once worked in Dr. Andervont's laboratory.

Dr. Andervont is best known for his studies linking viruses with development of animal cancers decades before research in the field became popular.

He began his career in 1927 at the Harvard School of Public Health and Medicine. As an instructor in epidemiology and preventive medicine, Dr. Andervont and his colleagues were instrumental in convincing the U.S. Public Health Service that cancer was a public health problem. He became the first professional staff member of the U.S. Public Health Service's Office of Cancer Investigations which became part of the NCI when the Institute was created in 1937.

As a pioneer in the field of virology, Dr. Andervont realized early the importance of inbred strains of mice in cancer research. He developed and controlled meticulously his own colonies of inbred mice. In fact, he established "a whole nucleus of inbred mice used both at the NIH and around the world as standard reference strains," commented Dr. Potter.

Dr. Andervont showed that human herpesvirus grew in mouse brain after intracerebral inoculation. This system provided a way of studying this human virus before the advent of tissue culture methods.

His other research demonstrated the viral transmission of Bittner's mammary tumor virus from adult mice to their offspring, a finding which helped establish that some types of cancer in mammals are caused by viruses.

Dr. Andervont was not only remembered for his enormous contributions to cancer research. His colleagues at the NIH recall his delightful wit and refreshing irreverence at times. He was well-respected for his honesty and sincerity and for his ability to get to the bottom of things.

As first chief of the NCI biology laboratory from the early 1940's, Dr. Andervont directed a broad range of investigative speci-



Dr. Howard B. Andervont

alities including tissue cultures, electron microscopy, genetics, radiation biology, cell physiology, tumor virology and causation of "spontaneous" leukemia. In 1961 he resigned from that post to become editor in chief of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* until he retired in 1968.

"A great tragedy for the NIH is that the man retired in 1968," said Dr. Potter. "I'm only sorry he wasn't here until 1981."

Dr. Andervont received the Distinguished Service Award of the former U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1961. The following year he was awarded the National Civil Service League award.

The author of 165 scientific reports on cancer research, he was a member of many scientific societies and of many committees of the American Cancer Society. He was former president of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Born in Canton, Ohio, on March 8, 1898, Dr. Andervont graduated in 1923 from Mount Union College in Ohio. He earned his doctorate of science from Johns Hopkins University in 1926, where he also spent a year as a Carnegie Foundation fellow.

Survivors include his wife, Letha, of Bethesda; two daughters, a son, and two grandchildren.

Absentee Voting Procedures To Be Surveyed Nationwide

More than 2,500 Federal civilian employees will be included in a survey with approximately 17,000 military personnel worldwide to determine any possible improvements in absentee voting procedures.

The Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 requires the Department of Defense, through the Federal Voting Assistance Program, to collect data on absentee voting participation after each general election.

The survey will be used to determine the effectiveness of absentee voting procedures

that enable more than 3 million persons to cast absentee votes.

In addition, information gathered from the survey will be used by the FVAP staff in preparing the 12th Biennial Report to the President and Congress outlining the status of the program.

Survey data will also aid in the formulation of Federal and state legislative proposals that would make absentee voting easier and more responsive to the special needs of U.S. citizens overseas. □

NEI Supports Study on Radial Keratotomy; Controversial Operation To Be Evaluated

Radial keratotomy, a controversial surgical procedure for correcting myopia (nearsightedness), will be evaluated in a nationwide clinical trial supported by the National Eye Institute.

Patients are being recruited for the 5-year study, which will be conducted by investigators in eight university-affiliated eye care centers across the country. Preliminary results will be available in time for the November 1982 meeting of the International Congress of Ophthalmology in San Francisco.

There are few published reports of the long-term safety and effectiveness of radial keratotomy, although it is widely publicized and now performed by ophthalmologists in the United States and abroad. Nonetheless, widespread interest continues in the operation—about one-fourth of adults are nearsighted.

An important feature of the NEI-supported study is that the operation will be done on only one of the patient's eyes, with surgery on the other eye delayed until investigators learn more about the procedure's safety and efficacy.

Consequently, patients will be asked not to seek surgery on the second eye for a year. In the meantime, they will be offered extended-wear soft contact lenses for the unoperated eye, or eyeglasses. Patients must also agree to return for followup visits for 5 years.

To perform a radial keratotomy, the surgeon makes a series of cuts in the cornea, starting from the outer edge and extending toward, but not into, the center.

The incisions, which look like spokes of a wheel, weaken corneal tissue so that internal eye pressure makes the edge of the cornea bulge slightly. This appears to flatten the central part of the cornea, thereby improving the nearsighted person's ability to focus. The incisions leave permanent scars.

The goals of the NEI prospective evaluation of radial keratotomy are:

- To learn whether radial keratotomy can improve vision enough to reduce dependence on glasses or contact lenses, or elimi-

nate the need for them entirely.

- To determine whether any improvement is permanent.

- To learn how to control the results of surgery in eyes with different degrees of myopia.

- To study short- and long-term risks of surgery—such as the effects of permanent corneal scars. Among complications that have been reported are fluctuations in visual acuity, increased sensitivity to bright lights and astigmatism—irregularities in the shape of the cornea that cause blurred vision.

To be eligible to participate in the study, prospective patients must be at least 21 years old, live near a study center, have mild to moderate myopia, and have no eye diseases or certain other health problems.

The procedure, which takes about half an hour, will be performed under local anesthesia in an outpatient operating room. Patients will not pay for surgery, physicians' examinations or medical tests. □

Leslie Barden Wins Award For Film Negative Recycling

Leslie Barden, a technical writer and editor with the Computer Center Branch, Division of Computer Research and Technology, recently received a \$150 award for her suggestion that printing negatives be recycled for recovery of their silver content.

The NIH Property Utilization Section has long been accepting several types of used photographic, X-ray, and print negative film.

However, as a result of Ms. Barden's suggestion, they now recycle negatives used for printing and reproduction purposes. Used film nets the government \$3-4 for each pound recovered.

Used negatives should be forwarded to Bldg. 13, Rm. 2E-67. Recovery operations will arrange transportation for large quantities. Small amounts may be sent by interoffice mail. For additional information or pick up, call 496-4247.

Fogarty Scholar Begins Term

Dr. Jerard Hurwitz, professor and chairman of the department of developmental biology and cancer, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, recently arrived at NIH to begin a Fogarty International Scholarship.

Dr. Hurwitz is recognized for his work on the mechanism of DNA synthesis, and his contributions which include: discovery and analysis of the enzyme that catalyzes transcription, the enzymology of DNA modification, the enzymatic machinery for cellular and viral DNA replication, the enzymology of the reverse transcriptase reaction, the RNA ligase reaction, and many related subjects.

During his scholarship, he will be associated with the Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry, NIMH, where he is collaborating with Dr. Werner A. Klee.

In addition to his collaboration with NIMH scientists, he will participate in a number of seminars and conferences.

Dr. Hurwitz will leave NIH in May but will return for a second term in 1982 and again in 1983. □



Joseph Naughton, chief of the Computer Center Branch, DCRT, presents Ms. Barden with an award for suggesting the recycling of used printing negatives.



Black History Month was observed by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences in the Westwood Bldg. with a soul-food luncheon and concert.

Twenty dishes of such food as black-eyed peas, greens, sweet potatoes, corn bread, meats, salads, and desserts were prepared by members of the NIGMS staff and spread on a large banquet table for 58 of their fellow employees to



enjoy. The luncheon was followed by a concert in the Westwood cafeteria by (l to r) Berkley Bell, Montgomery County schools; William Ridgley, retired, EPA; Fuller Ming, NIGMS; Victor Chance, retired, NIH Blood Bank; and James Ridgley, NCI. On the right, Westwood employees were entertained for an hour with spirituals and gospel music.

PARKING

(Continued from Page 1)

26)—sold during January 1981 and February 1981—will be honored regardless of which validating sticker is attached to the permit. For now, simply display a paid parking permit and do not be concerned with obtaining a current validating sticker.

- Those without a paid parking permit and not registered in a carpool will be issued a permit with no monthly sticker—at no charge. A permit can be obtained at any of the seven locations where parking permits have been sold in the past year.

- Employees in a registered carpool who must occasionally drive alone may obtain a temporary permit (NIH Form 26-6) valid for 4 days within each month.

- For now, NIH'ers with a current exempt parking permit (NIH Form 26-22) are not affected by these changes. Instructions issued with the exempt permit still apply. However, when an exempt permit expires, a sticker will be issued at no charge.

- Decals issued prior to paid parking that adhered to the vehicle windshield are not in effect. To be legally parked on the NIH reservation or at any NIH rental building, a vehicle must display one of the following:

- a. Paid parking permit (NIH 26);
- b. Temporary parking permit (NIH 26-6) with a current date;
- c. Exempt parking permit (NIH 26-22) with a current date.

- Beginning in April, parking permits will

be available only from the NIH main Parking Office (Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C-15) 5 days a week from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. C, on the last Wednesday of each month, 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Additionally, temporary permits will be available from the NIH Special Police.

- Attention! If a parking permit was purchased valid through April, May, June, July, August, or September of 1981, an employee will be reimbursed for these months.

Bring either a cancelled check, money order receipt or NIH Form 26-20 (Receipt for Employees Parking Fee), to the Central Parking Office on or before Apr. 30. A Public Voucher for Refund, SF 1047, will be completed for you and forwarded to the U.S. Treasury. Personnel will also be asked to provide a home address and social security number. Within 4 to 6 weeks, a refund check will be sent from the U.S. Treasury.

Federal officials said that when free parking returns, spaces will be allocated on the same basis as they are now.

For employees, handicapped workers are the first considered, then executives and employees working unusual hours, vanpools (with 8 or more riders, including driver), and finally carpools (those with the most riders get priority).

In addition, U.S. Magistrate Daniel E. Klein, Jr., would like to remind all NIH employees that all tickets for violations previously issued pertaining to NIH parking regulations are still valid and Wednesday court sessions are being held regarding them at the Landow Bldg. □

Dr. Max Delbruck Dies; Shared Nobel Prize

Dr. Max Delbruck, a Nobel prizewinner and pioneer in modern molecular genetics, died Mar. 9 in Pasadena, Calif. He was 74. Dr. Delbruck shared the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Salvador Luria, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Alfred Hershey, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The prize was awarded for their discoveries about viral replication and the role of the genetic material of bacteria and viruses in infection and resistance to infection.

Dr. Delbruck was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1906. He studied physics at the University of Göttingen, Germany, but his primary interest subsequently changed to the chemistry of genetics.

From 1937 to 1939, he was a Rockefeller Foundation fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and from 1939 to 1947 he served on the faculty of Vanderbilt University. In 1947, he returned to Caltech as professor of biology. At his death, he was board of trustees professor of biology emeritus at that institution.

Dr. Delbruck was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and was awarded the academy's Kimber Medal honoring his achievements in genetics.

His studies in basic experimental biology were supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, 1960 to 1965. □

President Reagan's Budget Proposal for NIH Increases 7.1% Over FY 1981 Continuing Resolution

The revised NIH budget submitted to the Congress March 10 by President Reagan calls for \$3.512 billion for FY 1981 and \$3.762 billion for FY 1982. A rescission was proposed for 1981 which would reduce NIH authorizations by \$126 million from the cur-

rent continuing resolution level.

President Reagan's 1982 budget request represents an increase of \$250.3 million or 7.1 percent above the level being proposed for 1981.

Under the revised budgets, the NIH

would be able to award an estimated 4,800 competing research grants during 1981 and 4,900 such grants in 1982. The 1980 total for competing awards was 4,785. The FY 1981 Carter budget had provided for 5,000 competing grants.

Both the 1981 and 1982 budgets as proposed by President Reagan would support 10,000 research trainees, a reduction of 664 below the 1980 number. A reduction of about \$50 million each year in support for research training results from policy decisions by the new administration to eliminate institutional allowances previously awarded for the support of training programs and to discontinue the allowance of indirect costs in connection with research training grants.

Requested support during 1981 for intramural research, research contracts and research centers will remain level or slightly below the 1980 level.

In the proposed budget for 1982, the intramural program would receive an increase of \$5.8 million and authority for 175 new support positions for the Ambulatory Care Research Facility scheduled for completion in 1982.

These positions would provide clinical and laboratory support; and related hospital, maintenance engineering, biosafety and other administrative services needed for the operation of the facility. □

1982 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATION (Reagan)

Summary by Appropriation

(Budget authority in thousands)

	1980 Comparable	1981 ¹ Comparable	1982 Request	Change
Cancer	\$999,191	\$982,969	\$1,025,946	\$42,977
Heart	527,663	539,183	579,602	40,419
Dental	68,428	70,135	74,627	4,492
Arthritis	341,415	363,150	380,594	17,444
Neurology	242,175	249,056	276,156	27,100
Allergy	215,573	230,499	243,755	13,256
General Medical Sciences	312,479	314,936	341,201	26,265
Child Health	209,059	217,201	231,093	13,892
Eye	113,031	116,054	132,324	16,270
Environmental Health	83,896	92,069	110,058	17,989
Aging	70,063	74,516	84,186	9,670
Research Resources	169,228	173,813	191,863	18,050
Fogarty Center	8,987	9,254	9,589	335
Subtotal, IRD's	3,361,188	3,432,835	3,680,994	248,159
Library of Medicine	43,979	45,188	47,677	2,489
Office of the Director	20,248	22,374	23,502	1,128
Buildings and Facilities	3,250	11,750	10,310	-1,440
TOTAL, NIH	3,428,665	3,512,147	3,762,483	250,336

¹ Includes proposed supplemental for pay costs (\$21,868,000) and proposed rescission (\$125,995,000).