

The NIH Record

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National
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Dr. David B. Scott, NIDR Director, Retires Dec. 31

Dr. David B. Scott, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research since 1976 and Assistant Surgeon General in the U.S. Public Health Service, retired Dec. 31, ending a career that included 27 years of service in the NIDR.

Dr. Scott announced his resignation in a memo to his staff Oct. 9, and is moving to Sun City, Ariz., where he plans to do writing and consulting in research and forensic odontology.



In a letter to Dr. Scott on his retirement, Congressman William H. Natcher said, "Your dedication to the advancement of the dental research activities of the PHS has been outstanding and an inspiring example to your colleagues at the National Institutes of Health."

During his tenure as NIDR Director, he was responsible for overseeing 400 employees and a budget of \$70 million. The Institute conducts and supports research and research-training in such areas as prevention of tooth decay and periodontal (gum) diseases, ways to control pain, improved materials for filling and replacing teeth, better treatment and eventual prevention of cleft lip and palate and other craniofacial malformations, studies on the causes and treatments for herpes labialis (fever blisters) and aphthous stomatitis (canker sores), and improved diagnosis of oral cancer.

Through grants and contracts, the Institute supports nearly all of the dental research in the United States.

(See DR. SCOTT, Page 9)

Dr. Lerner, Yale University Grantee, Wins 1981 Hazen Award for Research

Yale University dermatologist Dr. Aaron B. Lerner, a longtime NIH grantee, was named last month as the 1981 winner of the Lita Annenberg Hazen Award for Excellence in Clinical Research for his work in the study of melanomas and his contributions to immunology, endocrinology and neurobiology.

Half of the \$100,000 award will go to Dr. Lerner, and \$50,000 will go to support further research by a research fellow to be chosen by him after the first of the year. The award was announced by Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, president and dean of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and award chairman.

"Dr. Lerner's research on pigment cells," said the announcement, "has advanced our understanding of disorders that involve the color of skin and eyes and has taken science closer to finding a treatment for patients with melanoma." Two million Americans suffer from this form of skin cancer, and many more are disfigured because of abnormal darkening or lightening of the skin.

Since 1950, his work has been funded by \$4,461,389 from the National Cancer Institute. Currently, he holds two NCI research grants.

In addition, Dr. Lerner, chairman of the department of dermatology at the Yale University School of Medicine, has become



Dr. Lerner will share half of the \$100,000 cash award with a chosen researcher to work with him in his current research.

a leader in the study of vitiligo, a disorder that involves loss of pigment cells and the resulting white patches on the skin.

The loss of skin color presents difficult cosmetic problems for its victims, and may also have implications for the study of other abnormalities, particularly immunologic, that involve the eyes, thyroid and adrenal glands, the blood and melanomas.

(See DR. LERNER, Page 11)

NIH Federal Credit Union Offers 12.25% Interest In First Quarter for Individual Retirement Accounts

The NIH Federal Credit Union is offering the new individual retirement accounts at the annual rate of 12.25 percent for the first quarter of 1982. The account will be compounded daily and is equal to an annual rate of 13.0295 percent.

Subsequent quarter rates will be related to the average of 2½-year Treasury bill rates, plus 1 percent, and will be announced at the start of each quarter.

As of Jan. 1, every wage earner under 70½ years of age, even though an active participant in an employer-sponsored program (including the Federal pension plan), can make tax-sheltered-deferred contributions up to \$2,000 per year.

The contribution is handled as a direct

deduction in computing total income on annual tax returns. If both husband and wife receive earned income, \$4,000 may be deducted on a joint return.

In cases of a nonworking spouse, the total allowable annual contribution is \$2,250.

The dividends are accumulative and must remain in the tax-deferred account. The funds may be withdrawn without penalty at age 59½.

An accumulation account may be opened with a \$50 minimum deposit, or by signing up for an IRA payroll deduction account. For further information on IRA accounts, call 496-4758. □

The NIH Record

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Training Tips

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

Office Skills	Course Starts	Deadline
Refresher Typing	1/19	1/4
Communication Skills		
*Principles Of Editing	1/11	12/28
Report Writing	2/2	1/19

*Deadline extended.

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

STEP Application Deadline, Jan. 6

Tomorrow, Jan. 6, is the application deadline for three modules offered through the Staff Training in Extramural Programs (STEP). The modules are: Shrinking Research Dollars: Funding Issues, Mechanisms, and Alternatives (Mar. 25-26); Review, Program, and Management; Responsibilities and Interactions (Apr. 27-28); and Politics of Health: 1982 (new date, May 24-25).

Other Staffers Can Apply

They are designed primarily for personnel in extramural programs. Applications from other members of NIH staff will be considered.

The brochure detailing this year's STEP program is available from personnel offices or from Arlene Bowles, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B-63, 496-1493. □

Martin Luther King Day Commemorative Is Jan. 12

Martin Luther King III and Yolanda King, the son and daughter of the late civil rights leader, will keynote NIH's annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. commemorative program Tuesday, Jan. 12, at noon in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

The program, sponsored by the NIH Black Cultural Committee, will also feature the Morgan State University Choir directed by Nathan Carter.

Mr. King, 24, earned a B.A. degree in political science from Morehouse College and hopes to pursue a career in law, theology, and eventually enter politics.

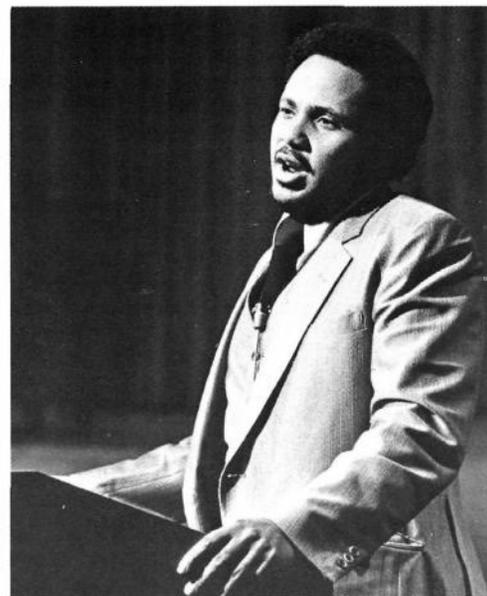
Ms. King, 26, attended Smith College in Northampton, MA, where she received a B.A. in theater and African-American studies. She later received a master's degree in fine arts from New York University and has appeared in several off-Broadway shows.

Both of the Kings are involved in voter registration drives and sit on the board of directors of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change.

Both Involved in Voter Registration

This year's theme, The Drum Major's Dream Marches On, is derived from a Feb. 4, 1968, speech entitled The Drum Major Instinct in which Dr. King told a Baptist church congregation in Atlanta what to say at his funeral:

"I'd like somebody to mention that day, that Martin Luther King, Jr. tried to give his life serving others. I'd like for somebody to say that day, that Martin Luther



Mr. King will be one of the special guests participating in NIH ceremonies honoring his father on Jan. 12.

King, Jr. tried to love somebody . . . Yes, if you want to say that I was a drum major, say that I was a drum major for justice; say that I was a drum major for peace; say that I was a drum major for righteousness. And all the other shallow things will not matter. I won't have any money to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind." □

History of Medicine Society To Present Lectures, Jan. 14

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine is presenting two lectures Thursday, Jan. 12, at 8 p.m.

Last Refuge of Yellow Fever is to be presented by Dr. J. Austin Kerr, Rockefeller Foundation retiree.

Paul Ehrlich: His Ideas and His Living Legacy will be discussed by Dr. Bernhard Witkop, chief, Laboratory of Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

This meeting will be held in the Cluster Conf. Rm., Lister Hill Center, NLM. □

NLM Announces New Hours

Effective Jan. 8, the National Library of Medicine will adjust its hours of service by eliminating Saturday hours for the History of Medicine Reading Room and the hours of 6 to 9 p.m. on Friday evenings for the General Reading Room.

The hours of service will be:

General Reading Room

Monday through
Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

History of Medicine Reading Room

Monday through
Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. □

Toastmasters Announce 1982 Officers; New Membership Drive

At a recent executive committee meeting of the NIH Toastmasters Club, the 1982 officers were announced. The officers are Nancy Cherry, president; Dr. Leonard J. Jakubczak, educational vice president; Norwood Simmons, administrative vice president; John Sloane, secretary; Loren L. Ziller, treasurer; and Dr. Jane Cheng, sergeant at arms.

Plans are being formulated for an extensive new membership drive in 1982. The NIH Toastmasters Club, chartered in 1969, has functioned as an unofficial communication and leadership instructional facility for NIH personnel.

The program, designed by Toastmasters International, offers a unique opportunity to learn the principles and to practice effective speaking and listening, and also to develop qualities and techniques for leadership.

Basically, the program consists of a series of interrelated projects in public and private speaking, group discussion, conference and committee participation, and social conversation.

The club meets every Friday at noon in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-05. NIH personnel are invited to attend as guests. □

Bulk Mail To Go 3rd-Class

All supplemental bulk mailings (those projects that are printed and mailed at NIH) of 200 or more items will now be sent by third-class or lower U.S. Postal Service rate, according to a recent announcement by Bill Arnwine, NIH mail manager.

In addition, requests for mailings that are received and have not been reviewed by a mail manager will be returned or delayed while a check is made with the B//D mail manager, thus further slowing the distribution and delivery of a project.

"Unless a special request to a B//D mail manager or an executive officer has been made for an exemption, a bulk mailing project will be automatically determined to be third- or fourth-class mail," said Mr. Arnwine as he announced new procedures about how NIH's Printing and Reproduction Branch will now be handling such requests. Also, he noted, these supplemental bulk mail projects will now be part of the mail managers' report.

The decision to make these type of mailings third-class was done after a review of all the materials mailed at NIH. Certain items were found that did not require first-class delivery because "it really did not matter if the item got somewhere in either 3 or 5 days."

The new procedures are being implemented as part of PHS's FY 82 initiative to further reduce government mailing costs. Mr. Arnwine noted that NIH reduced its overall mailing costs by 10 percent in the past year and is due to receive \$1 million in rebates from PHS.

The ongoing problems of misdirected mail and updating of NIH key mail lists were also agenda items discussed at the meeting. Mr. Arnwine brought with him two overflowing mail trays of a single catalogue that had been mailed at a first-class rate of 54 cents each and returned because of outdated addresses.

Each B//D mail manager was encouraged to contact project officers and ask them to update their internal and external key lists. Currently, NIH receives 2,500 or more misdirected mail items each day returned by the Post Office.

By February, over 130,000 addresses on the key list for the Guide for Contracts and Grants will receive a post card from the Printing and Reproduction Section, Material Management Branch, asking each addressee if they wish to remain on the mailing key list.

Currently, 500 key lists are maintained by the Computerized Distribution Unit, responsible for updating and providing mailing labels to different NIH components. More resources have been recently allotted to the updating of NIH mail key lists and staffers say that any change to a list should be reflected within a month's time.

Any NIH employee who may come across a piece or several pieces of misdirected mail should remove the mailing labels and send them to Hermie Tucker, Bldg. 31, Rm. B3BE-07. She may be contacted at 496-1789 on any questions about computerized mail key lists. □



Acting NIH Director Dr. Thomas E. Malone (second from r) accepts "Card #1" for the year 1982 from R&W Association president Jerry Stiller. Looking on are: Randy Schools (l), R&W general manager; Maurice Miles, R&W executive council; and Agnes Richardson, 1st vice president. This year's \$5 R&W membership card is being discounted during the month of January to \$3. Cards may be purchased from your R&W representative, or from any of the R&W gift shops.

Career Education Spring Course Registration Begins

The spring schedule of NIH Career Education Center classes, which will begin Jan. 18, lists over 70 college-level courses offered at NIH, the Westwood Bldg., the Parklawn Training Center, and Prince George's Plaza.

Classes meet before and after working hours, during the day, or on Saturday mornings. Costs are centrally funded under an agreement between HHS and the University of the District of Columbia at no additional cost to agencies, B//D's or students.

The curriculum is designed to provide HHS and other Federal employees an opportunity to readily obtain college courses and develop a resource pool of trained, qualified personnel.

Individuals may enroll for one course or for a sequence of courses to further skills, knowledge and abilities. Over 400 HHS employees have earned academic degrees through the Career Education Institute (formerly the Upward Mobility College) in the last 10 years.

Courses offered include:

Public speaking
Biology
Economics

Statistics
Finance and fiscal policy
Cost and price analysis

English
Philosophy of the natural sciences
Organization and administration in aging
Science
Technology and social policy
Accounting
Office systems and supervision
Career assessment and life planning

Administrative law
Modern public management
Data processing
Anatomy and physiology
Introduction to nutrition
Professional nursing
Chemistry
Mathematics
Library science
English, as a second language.

A telecredit course entitled Focus on Society consists of 30 half-hour segments and is a 4-credit sociology course that can be applied toward a social science university requirement.

The course will be broadcast on WETA-Channel 26, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at noon, and repeated again in a 1-hour broadcast on Saturdays, 2-3 p.m.

In addition, if students should miss a segment, they can view it by appointment at the CEC. The course offers an orientation session and discussion seminars and textbooks will be provided. Students will be in close touch with the instructor via telephone and personal conferences.

A complete schedule and further information may be obtained from the Career Education Center office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4B-03, or by calling 496-5025. □

1982 CFC Campaign Exceeds Last Year's Contributions

In a final report issued by William Fitzsimmons, NIH coordinator for the 1982 Combined Federal Campaign, it was announced that contributions and pledges received exceeded last year's total by over \$6,000. The final NIH figure was \$240,018.

Six B//D's topped their designated percentage of dollar goal. The National Institute on Aging emerged as the leading component with 120 percent of the goal; the National Library of Medicine was next with 112 percent; the National Institute of General Medical Sciences was third with

111 percent; the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases ran fourth with 109 percent; the Division of Computer Research and Technology brought in 102 percent; and the National Eye Institute tallied 101 percent.

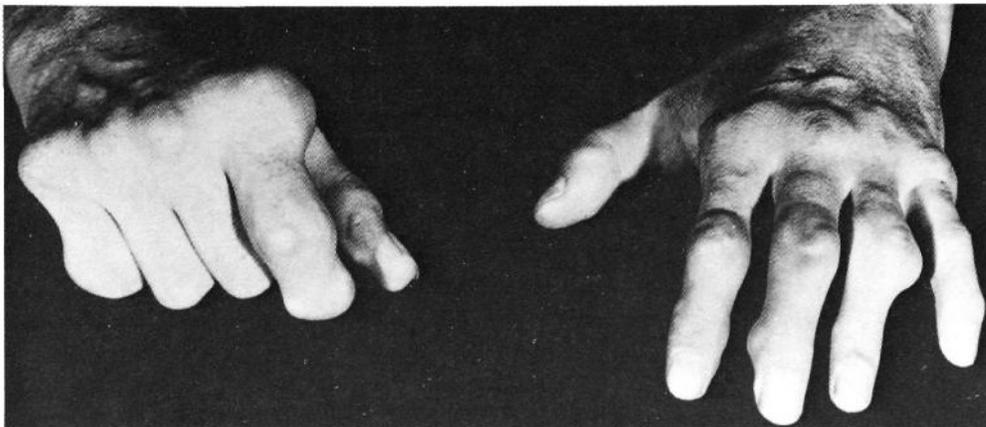
Overall, the CFC campaign for the National Capital Area is expected to top over \$1 million more than FY81 contributions. □

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors, but in deserving them.

—Aristotle □

Radiation Therapy Brings Relief For Severe Cases of Arthritis

By Connie Raab



The hallmark of rheumatoid arthritis is inflammation causing heat, swelling and pain in large and small joints such as those of the hand (above). In many patients there is also weakness, fatigue, loss of appetite and stiffness. In severe cases, deformity and crippling occur due to joint damage caused by chronic inflammation.

The crippling symptoms of severe rheumatoid arthritis can be significantly reduced in patients treated with a form of radiation therapy developed for Hodgkin's disease, according to two preliminary studies.

The technique, known as total lymphoid irradiation or TLI, involves irradiation of the lymphoid tissues, including lymph nodes, the thymus, and the spleen. Researchers in California at the Stanford University Medical Center and in Boston at Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital used TLI to treat a total of 21 patients with severe rheumatoid arthritis which was unresponsive to conventional treatment.

All had highly active arthritis and most were too disabled to care for themselves or work. With the irradiation therapy, 17 of the patients had a marked reduction in joint inflammation, along with a reduction in joint pain and increase in function.

For the past two decades, TLI has been a safe and effective treatment for Hodgkin's disease, a form of cancer. In 3,000 Hodgkin's patients followed 10 years after treatment there were no serious, long-term side effects from the treatment and the development of secondary cancers (including leukemia) was extremely rare.

TLI is known to suppress the immune system, normally the body's defense against foreign substances. In rheumatoid arthritis, and other so-called autoimmune diseases, the body's "defenses" seem to attack its own tissues leading to joint inflammation and tissue destruction.

In an interview with the Arthritis Foundation, Dr. David Trentham, head of the Boston group, explained why they used TLI: "The low toxicity of the radiotherapy technique, which has been well refined over the past 15 years, makes this a far less dangerous way to suppress the immune system than cytotoxic agents."

The Stanford researchers, led by Dr. Samuel Strober, treated 11 patients with a total of 2,000 rads given first to one-half of

the lymphoid area in small doses over a 2- to 3-week period, immediately followed by a series of small doses over a second 2- to 3-week period. Nine of the 11 patients showed a significant reduction in joint tenderness and swelling, generally beginning 1 month after therapy.

Improvement peaked at 6 to 7 months and remained at that level throughout the followup period (for one patient, 18 months). Three of the patients had temporary flareups and were treated by drugs, but none of the nine patients showed any long-term tendency for the disease symptoms to return.

Boston Study Successful

The results of the Boston study, which used the technique somewhat differently, were also impressive; the suppression of arthritis, however, lasted for only several months. The Boston researchers treated 10 patients with a series of small doses totaling 3,000 rads, treating one-third of the lymphoid field over 3 to 3½ weeks with a 2-week rest period before the next third of the lymphoid area was treated. The entire course of therapy took 13 to 15 weeks.

The investigators found significant improvement in 8 of the 10 patients, with the reduction in symptoms often beginning during the latter part of therapy. In six of the eight patients followed for 17 to 21 months, joint swelling returned within a year, although five of the six remained better off than before starting therapy.

In both studies, investigators found that improvement in the symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis was accompanied by a reduction in reactivity of T lymphocytes, a kind of white blood cell involved in the regulation of immune responses. Of interest was the fact that there were no reductions in blood levels of autoantibodies such as rheumatoid factors and antinuclear antibodies, or of circulating immune complexes (combinations of antigens and antibodies).

In an editorial accompanying the re-

ports, Dr. Daniel McCarty of the Medical College of Wisconsin, said that "technical differences in the (administration of) total lymphoid irradiation could explain the difference in results" between the two studies. He estimated that about 100,000 of the approximately 6 million adults with rheumatoid arthritis in the United States have disease uncontrolled by conventional treatment which could lead to severe impairment.

TLI is one of a few new treatments (including cytotoxic drugs) that might be effective for these patients; all of these therapies are still experimental. Dr. McCarty urged the news media to "responsibly report that total lymphoid irradiation, while promising, needs controlled evaluation by a few investigative groups using carefully designed protocols before it is generally used in intractable rheumatoid arthritis."

TLI Treatment Still Premature

The investigators also stress that it is premature to recommend TLI as a form of treatment, even for severe rheumatoid arthritis, before further studies are done. However, they feel the research sheds light on the role of T cells in immunoinflammation, and may lead to treatments that more specifically suppress T cell function, rather than the immune system as a whole.

The Stanford study was supported by grants from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Cancer Institute. The Boston study was supported by grants from the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and the Division of Research Resources. Their findings were reported in the Oct. 22, 1981, issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. □

DCRT Computer Course, MLAB, Begins Feb. 4

On Feb. 4, the Laboratory of Statistical and Mathematical Methodology, Division of Computer Research and Technology, will begin a course on MLAB, an interactive system for mathematical modeling.

This versatile computer language assists in performing such varied functions as radioimmunoassay analysis, molecular weight determination, study of infectious disease dynamics, and modeling of simple enzyme reactions.

MLAB results may be displayed as high-quality graphics on video display terminals or on plotting devices. The plots produced on paper by MLAB are of publication quality. Newly available fonts allow the MLAB user to construct elaborate labels and titles on the graphics printed for publication or posters.

The MLAB course requires no previous programming knowledge.

MLAB is part of a winter training schedule offered at DCRT. For an application and course descriptions, see the *Computer Training Courses and Seminar Catalog*, available from the Technical Information Office, Bldg. 12A, Rm. 1017, 496-5431. □

Dr. Margaret Sloan Dies; Was U.S.-U.S.S.R. Science Liaison

Dr. Margaret H. Sloan, 66, a pioneer in developing collaboration in medical science with the Soviet Union and a specialist in the field of occupational cancer, died Dec. 10.



Dr. Sloan

Dr. Sloan worked with a number of Federal agencies relating to health care and medical research, and joined the National Cancer Institute in 1961 as special assistant for international programs.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, NCI Director,

said, "Dr. Sloan's invaluable scientific judgment, resulting from the wealth and diversity of her professional experience, provided a unique contribution to the program of cancer research in this country and abroad."

Her research interests included quality assurance in health services delivery, occupational and environmental cancer, radiation as a cause of cancer, and diagnostic and therapeutic radiology. She had published extensively in scientific journals.

Last year, Dr. Sloan became chief of the occupational cancer branch, NCI Division of Resources, Centers, and Community Activities. She spent 6 months as a visiting fellow with Dr. Irving Selikoff, director of environmental medicine at Mt. Sinai Medical Center, N.Y., and world-renowned expert in environmental cancer.

Beginning in 1974 as a key staff director in the new NCI Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation, Dr. Sloan was in charge of liaison with the medical community. In this capacity she directed professional educational programs for the physicians of this country on irradiation-related thyroid cancer and on the results of exposure to asbestos.

She was a member of a number of professional societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the American Society of Clinical Oncology. She was a past member of the board of directors of the American Cancer Society and represented NCI on the Commission on Cancer of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Sloan was an honorary fellow of the American College of Radiology, and in 1979, received the NIH Director's Award for activities in the areas of state-of-the-art definition and consensus development. Born in Portland, Ore., she graduated from Swarthmore College and received her medical degree from Washington University School of Medicine.

From 1950 to 1961, Dr. Sloan was assistant director and later director of advisory services to the National Blood Program, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council. In 1958, she was one of six women physicians participating in an exchange visit with Russian women physicians under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cultural and Scientific Exchange Agreement.

She represented NCI at the 8th International Cancer Congress in Moscow in 1962 and negotiated the cancer section of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cultural and Scientific Exchange Agreement with the Soviet Academy of Medicine. From 1975 until her death, she coordinated the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Exchange on Cancer Control and Cancer Centers.

From 1968 to 1972, she was director of organizational liaison for regional medical programs at NIH. For the next 2 years, her liaison activities centered in the regional medical programs of the HRA.

Expressions of sympathy may be made in the form of contributions to the American Cancer Society, 344 University Blvd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, for the Margaret H. Sloan Memorial Fund for Cancer Research.

Arthritis Advisory Board Appoints 18 New Members

Eighteen members were recently appointed to the new National Arthritis Advisory Board by HHS Secretary Richard S. Schweiker.

The board, established in 1980 (P.L. 96-538), reviews and evaluates the ongoing *Arthritis Plan* developed by the National Commission on Arthritis and Related Musculoskeletal Diseases. The plan contains more than 150 specific recommendations for arthritis research, arthritis centers, epidemiology, data systems, education and community programs.

Arthritis, a family of more than 100 diseases of the joints and connective tissues, is the most widespread, crippling group of diseases in the United States. More than 37 million Americans suffer from its various forms including osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, and juvenile arthritis.

The board will make recommendations to Congress; to the HHS Secretary; NIH Directors; the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; and to other Federal agencies with programs pertaining to arthritis and related diseases.

The new members are: Barbara I. Barrett, Bothell, Wash.; Dr. Giles G. Bole, Jr., University of Michigan Medical Center; Dr. William R. Felts, Jr., George Washington University; Dr. Bevrá H. Hahn, Washington University; Dr. Edward D. Harris, Jr., Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center; Dr. James R. Klinenberg, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center; and Dr. Ronald W. Lamont-Havers, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Also, Sylvia A. McCollough, Spartanburg, S.C.; Doris S. Melich, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. Howard F. Polley, Mayo Clinic; Maureen E. Reagan, Woodland Hills, Calif.; Dr. Lawrence C. Rosenberg, Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center; Dr. Clement B. Sledge, Brigham and Women's Hospital; Dr. David Wayne Smith, University of Arizona; Charles Stewart, Little Rock, Ark.; Joan D. Sutton, R.N., Baltimore, Md.; Francis S. Symms, Alexandria, Va.; and Dr. Eng Meng Tan, University of Colorado Medical Center. □

Telecaption Adapter Available at CC

For the past year, deaf patients staying at the Clinical Center who enjoy watching television have had the use of a "Telecaption Adapter." This machine receives a special transmitted signal that prints what is being said on the lower portion of the screen, or reserves a small viewing area, where a trained sign language commentator informs the deaf audience.

This service allows a deaf patient to keep abreast of news and to enjoy a great variety of shows now televised with a deaf or hard of hearing audience in mind.

If anyone knows of CC patients who might benefit from this special instrument, it is available by contacting Jo Abbott, Material Handling Department, CC, at 496-4661. □

NIDR's 'Snack Facts' Promotes Sugar Alternatives



Everybody loves snacks, but nobody loves tooth decay. Tooth decay (dental caries) is the most widespread health problem of children today, and the snacks we eat can greatly affect how healthy our teeth are.

The National Institute of Dental Research has published a leaflet entitled *Snack Facts*, to encourage children to enjoy snacks that will not promote tooth decay.

This brightly colored publication explains how sugary foods damage teeth. The leaflet unfolds to a large poster which can be hung where children will be reminded of alternative between-meal snacks.

Snack Facts (NIH Pub. No. 81-1680) is available free from the Office of Scientific and Health Reports, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2C-34, NIDR. □

Two FIC Scholars Return For 2nd Terms in January

Dr. Franklin Bunn, professor of medicine and director of the hematology division, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Harvard Medical College, returns to NIH, Jan. 2 to begin his second term as a Fogarty International Center scholar-in-residence.

Dr. Bunn is widely recognized for his research in hematology and in particular for his studies on hemoglobin. His work on the glycosylation of hemoglobin has led to important improvements in the control of glucose levels in diabetes, and much of what is known about the biochemical behavior of hemoglobin mixtures derived from his work on subunit exchange and heme exchange.

While here, Dr. Bunn will chair a 2-day workshop, Mar. 22-23 on Hemoglobin Assembly and Catabolism. He will also hold six seminars at Stone House, Bldg. 16, Wednesday mornings at 11 a.m., on Hemoglobin Structure and Function.

Topics and speakers are scheduled as follows:

Jan. 6—The Cooperative Oxygenation of Hemoglobin; Dr. Robert Schulman, Yale University;

Jan. 20—Proton NMR Investigation of the Cooperative Events During the Ligation of Hemoglobin; Dr. Chien Ho, Carnegie-Mellon University;

Feb. 10—Methemoglobin Reduction System of Erythrocytes; Dr. Donald E. Hultquist, University of Michigan;

Feb. 24—Red Cells Are Not Created Equal: The Consequences for Sickle Cell Anemia and Malaria; Dr. Ronald L. Nagel, Albert Einstein College of Medicine;

Mar. 10—Rheological Probes of Hemoglobins Gelation; Dr. Robin Briehl, Albert Einstein College of Medicine;

Mar. 24—The Energy of Self Control of Human Hemoglobin; Dr. Gary K. Ackers, Johns Hopkins University.

For further information, call Dr. Bunn at Stone House, 496-1213.

Also returning in January for a second term as an FIC scholar is Professor David Shemin, of the department of biochemistry at Northwestern University.

Used Isotopes in Research

Dr. Shemin is a pioneer in the application of isotopes to the study of complex biochemical pathways. He was one of the originators of research on the biosynthesis of heme pigments and later studied the dynamics of heme synthesis in polycythemia vera, sickle cell anemia, and pernicious anemia with Drs. Irving London and David Rittenberg in 1949. During this term of his residency, Dr. Shemin will again work with the National Cancer Institute, and will be organizing a small workshop on heme synthesis and its role in the formation of hemoglobin.

Professor Shemin can be reached at Stone House, 496-1213. □

Mustang Owners To Form Club

Beginning in January, NIH employees interested in forming a Mustang (1964 through 1974) owners club may contact George Yee, 496-2906, or Ed Condon, 496-1636. If enough names are collected a petition for sponsorship will be presented to the R&W Association. □

He who has learned to disagree without being disagreeable has discovered the most valuable secret of a diplomat.—*Bert E. Estabrook* □

European Travel Marks Art Moore's Retirement

"I plan to ride out of here with Santa Claus on his sleigh," said Arthur F. "Art" Moore, chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, about his Christmas Eve retirement that concluded 14 years at NIH.

Since 1971, Mr. Moore has led a group of 49 artists, photographers, and other specialists in turning out high quality information projects that have communicated NIH's scientific message to a variety of audiences. Over the years, just about every kind of graphic presentation was marshalled in this effort.

These included presenting complex scientific subjects through still and motion picture photography, publication design, slide presentations, animation work, exhibit design, and even the production of award-winning posters done by staffers for scientific seminars and conferences.

It was in the mid-1960's that Mr. Moore first made contact with NIH when he was hired as an independent film consultant to write, produce, and direct several films on different scientific subjects.

"I thought at the time that the scientific community communicated very badly," he noted adding, "I hoped then that by using the basic tenets of making good films we could communicate better, and we have." Mr. Moore received the prestigious international Cine Golden Eagle Award in 1970 for a film on artificial placenta.

Prior to coming to NIH, Mr. Moore did film work for the then U.S. Information Agency for viewing on French television. He helped the U.S. Postal Service by doing television commercials when the zip code system for nationwide mailing was instituted. He also did several projects for the Social Security Administration.

Mr. Moore has, over the years, become philosophical about the need for the scientific community to communicate effectively. "We have to fight for an audience today. Scientists must now remember that their future research is being funded by the public and they want to know what is going on," he said.

In fact, he has been fighting for an audience most of his creative life, from his early days in Oregon when he performed in local theaters and played trombone. Eventually, his theatrical endeavors led to the sharing of a bill at the Lowe's State thea-



Art Moore—radio/TV and film producer . . . actor . . . graphics expert . . . and administrator.

ter in Los Angeles with the Gumm sisters. They were the family act that included Judy Garland.

During the 1930's, Mr. Moore worked in film production for a variety of major motion picture studios, where he did many westerns. During World War II, he contributed to troop morale by helping in the production of *Command Performance*, a series of radio shows featuring many of Hollywood's top stars, and was broadcast to both theaters of war.

Worked on National Radio Shows

In the 1940's, he went to New York and into advertising, and eventually into commercial radio, where he worked on such shows as: Burns and Allen, Jack Benny, Eddie Cantor, and the March of Time. Later, he moved into live television production with CBS-TV, where he did sports and special interest programs. His last role with the entertainment industry took place in the sixties when he played a bit-part as a reporter in the movie *Advise and Consent*.

In retirement, Mr. Moore and his wife, Jean, who retired 2 years ago from the National Academy of Sciences, plan to spend a year touring Europe, and will begin their travels soon in Greece.

He believes that "with good design, publications, and writing, NIH will get its audience and in turn will have audience support." □

The Six Mistakes of Man

The *delusion* that individual advancement is made by crushing others.

The *tendency* to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

Insisting that a thing is impossible because we cannot accomplish it.

Refusing to set aside trivial preferences.

Neglecting development and refinement of the mind, and not acquiring the habit of reading and study.

Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

—Cicero □



Director Richard Shrager leads the NIH Singers and the NIH Madrigal Singers in their 12th annual Christmas concert for patients and NIH employees at the Masur Auditorium. The concert was well attended by an appreciative audience.



As part of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Health Agreement, Soviet physicians (l to r) Viktor G. Cheberiak, department director, All-Union Surgical Research Center, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; Tatiana V. Golosova, laboratory director, Central Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion; Dr. Paul Holland, chief, CC Blood Bank; and Viktor A. Agranenko, division director, Central Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, visited NIH recently. They listened to Russian-speaking Ludmilla Asher, a Georgetown University Medical School physician who for 2 months worked in the CC Blood Bank, explain blood bank operations while on a tour of the CC.

Dr. Arthur Flemming Speaks at EEO Council Meeting

"If we make any progress during these times, it will be because of the hard work of people like you who are on the front lines. Those of you who work in EEO these days are confronted with unusual challenges. However, I'm sure you see in your work continuing possibilities of being of assistance to others."

Thus spoke outgoing U.S. Civil Rights Commission chairman Dr. Arthur S. Flemming as he addressed a special meeting of the NIH EEO Advisory Council held at the National Library of Medicine in November.

He further told the NIH EEO community attendees, "I'm sorry that the civil rights movement has taken the turn that it has, but I don't think it needs to be a permanent setback. I ask people to stop and realize why opposition is so vigorous. It's because affirmative action has been successful. In reality the opposition (to EEO and affirmative action) has come about because we are in a period of implementation of laws and court decisions and you can't implement those without disturbing the status quo."

"I do not feel that by any means we should throw up our hands. We should utilize the courts as best we can, work in the grassroots who believe that the rhetoric in the constitution should be translated into reality, and we should stir up the grassroots to protest and get organized to express themselves so that before the decisionmakers move, they will realize that there are those who will protest any move to make the constitution a mockery."

Dr. Flemming emphasized that "affirmative action is simply the application of management tools to achieve affirmative action objectives." He said managers must approach EEO in the same way they approach other management objectives.



Dr. Flemming was appointed by President Nixon in 1974 as U.S. Civil Rights Commission chairman, and will remain until the chairman-designate, Clarence M. Pendleton, is confirmed by the Senate.

"As an administrative officer in education or government," he said, "I can say 'I want this organization to be open to women and minorities. I want this institution to be known as a model for affirmative action,' but if all I do is verbalize it, nothing will happen. Because all institutions have institutional discrimination, there are those who will make sure nothing will happen. I can say that because I've tried it and I know. Managers must be more specific and give rewards and demerits."

His involvement in public service spans 40 years, including an appointment as Secretary of DHEW during the Eisenhower Administration, chairman of the White House Conference on Aging in 1971, and deputy chairman in 1981.

Dr. Flemming indicated his intention to continue to lobby for civil rights and affirmative action as the executive director of the Coalition for Quality Integration in Education. □

Diet Workshop Meetings Start Monday, Jan. 18

The Diet Workshop will be conducting weekly meetings starting Monday, Jan. 18, from 11:30 to 12:30 p.m., in Rm. 11A-10, Bldg. 31. The cost of eight sessions is \$39.50.

How You Choose Is How You Lose is the theme of a new concept for weight loss that allows dieters to choose foods they like to eat. The new plan is based on a core diet of seven food categories from which to choose. The flexi-diet will be introduced in regular Diet Workshop group meetings beginning Jan. 18.

The flexi-diet is one aspect of Diet Workshop's four-point approach to total weight control. The approach involves diet, behavior modification, exercise, and sound nutrition. Emphasis is placed on permanent weight control.

Members are encouraged to:

- Become aware of his/her eating behavior problems, and set reasonable goals for behavior change;

- Commit themselves to a regular program of increased physical activity;

- Attend their weekly group meetings.

At no extra charge, members may attend as many meetings per week as they wish, if they need added support.

For more information, contact R&W, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-17, or call Diet Workshop, 587-3438. □

FAES Has Schedule of Courses; Offers Wellcome Stipends

Classes for the FAES Graduate School will begin on Feb. 8, and registration may be made now through Jan. 15 by mail, and in person from Jan. 28 through Feb. 3.

Tuition is \$32 per credit hour, and courses may be taken for credit or audit. Courses qualifying for Institute support as training should be cleared with supervisors and administrative officers as soon as possible.

General interest and science classes are offered and will be given on the NIH campus. A registration form must accompany the check or training application. Application forms are available in the FAES office.

FAES Offers Wellcome Stipends

The FAES administers special funds known as Wellcome stipends to supplement stipends of doctoral level guest workers at NIH. A maximum of \$2,500 a year may be granted to each approved individual to a maximum total annual stipend of \$13,000.

The selection committee will consider the scientific merit of the research to be conducted as well as need and professional qualifications of the applicant.

Applications for 1982 must be received in the FAES office by Mar. 31. Awards will be announced by Apr. 30.

Application forms are available in the FAES office, Bldg. 10, Rm. B1-L-101 or call 496-5272. □

Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni Named NCI Program Associate Director

Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr., has been named associate director for the Field Studies and Statistics Program, National Cancer Institute. Since 1979, he has been acting director of the program, part of



Dr. Fraumeni

NCI's Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, and since 1975 chief of the Environmental Epidemiology Branch.

Dr. Fraumeni will be responsible for directing the Institute's program of epidemiologic and biometric research into the distribution, causes, natural history, and means of preventing cancer.

Studies Cancer Epidemiology

The author of 300 scientific papers, he has conducted research into various aspects of cancer epidemiology, including studies of demographic and geographic patterns of diseases, occupational and other environmental exposures, drug effects, genetic and familial susceptibility, and childhood cancer. In 1976 he received a PHS Meritorious Service Medal for epidemiologic investigations that have elucidated environmental and familial determinants of human cancer.

Dr. Fraumeni received his bachelor's degree from Harvard College, and his M.D. from Duke University, and an M.S. degree from Harvard School of Public Health. Following an internship and residency at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, he served as chief resident in medicine at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and president of the American Society of Preventive Oncology. He is on the editorial boards of several scientific journals, and is an adjunct professor of epidemiology in the department of preventive medicine and biometrics at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. □

Theatre Group Gives Proceeds To Patient Emergency Fund

The NIH/R&W Theatre Group earned a net profit of \$306 on the November variety show, *An Evening of Old Time Entertainment*. The money will be donated to the NIH Patient Emergency Fund.

Produced and directed by Sally Richardson, NIDR National Caries Program, with Norman Kaplan as technical director, the show was well-received by those attending the evening performances.

The group plans another production, possibly a comedy, for the spring. Anyone wishing to join the Theatre Group may call 496-7716 or 496-6385. □

Two NICHD Project Results Offer Good News on Oral Contraceptives

The list of health risks associated with oral contraceptives does not automatically grow longer with each new study performed. Two recent projects supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development have some good news to offer.

Data from one of the projects, the Women's Health Study, confirmed that the pill protects many of its users from a common and potentially serious gynecological ailment, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). The other project, a large study conducted in Israel, established that oral contraceptives do not jeopardize the ability of former users to have normal pregnancies and deliveries.

Drawing on data from 16 hospitals in nine U.S. cities, the Women's Health Study verified that women using the pill have a significantly reduced risk of contracting pelvic inflammatory disease. A bacterial infection that affects an estimated 850,000 women in the U.S. each year, PID can lead to infertility or, in very rare cases, death.

The finding on the pill was actually a sidelight of the Women's Health Study, which was a large-scale evaluation of the side effects of another form of birth control, the IUD. One question addressed was whether IUD users have a higher risk of PID than women using the pill, barrier methods, other methods, or no contraceptives at all.

By examining the case histories of 1,400 hospitalized PID patients and 3,400 control subjects, researchers found that IUD users without a history of PID were twice as likely to contract the disease, compared with women using no form of birth control. Pill users, by contrast, had half the risk of women not using contraceptives.

Those who used the diaphragm or condom also had a reduced risk of PID, be-

cause bacteria do not readily cross these barrier devices. The exact method by which the pill protects from PID has not been determined.

The portion of the Women's Health Study data specifically related to the pill and PID were further analyzed by Dr. George Rubin, an epidemiologist for the Centers for Disease Control. In a presentation to the CDC's Epidemic Intelligence Service Conference in April 1981, Dr. Rubin reaffirmed the pill's protective action against PID, stating that it "may be one of the most important noncontraceptive benefits of oral contraceptive use." Dr. Rubin estimates that the pill prevents tens of thousands of PID cases yearly.

The other good news on the pill came from the Jerusalem-based study which found that, in general, women who used the pill before becoming pregnant have no increased risk of pregnancy complications.

Investigators from the Hadassah University Medical School compared pregnancy and delivery complications in 2,900 former pill users and 13,600 women who never used the pill. With one exception, there were no major differences between users and nonusers.

The exception was in former pill users who were pregnant for the first time. This group of women had three times the expected rate of cervicitis, an inflammation of the cervix, or entrance of the uterus. Cervicitis is a benign condition that has been linked in earlier studies with oral contraceptive use.

All in all, the investigators state that oral contraceptive users can anticipate about the same frequency of complications of pregnancy and delivery as women who have used other, or no methods of contraception.

—Maureen Gardner □



Four National Eye Institute employees received special achievement awards for their contributions to the success of an international conference during which scientists from the United States and India developed a proposal for a clinical research center to prevent nutritional blindness in Hyderabad, India. The employees are credited with providing logistical and word-processing support during the week-long meeting last April. NEI Director Dr. Carl Kupfer presented the award to Barbara DiSimone (l); Elizabeth Brownell; Barbara Nolte (r), Office of the Director; and Kris Jones (not shown), Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Evaluation.

DR. SCOTT

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Scott's association with NIDR began in 1944 when he joined the USPHS and was assigned to the Dental Research Section, Division of Physiology, Experimental Biology and Medicine, NIH.

He was one of the original 13 Institute staff members, which was formally established by an Act of Congress in 1948. From 1956 to 1965 he served as chief of the NIDR Laboratory of Histology and Pathology.

In his letter of resignation to Dr. Thomas E. Malone, Acting NIH Director, Dr. Scott noted that when he began working in Bethesda, "there was no dental institute and the Dental Research Section was constituted of but four people. The growth in our field has been noteworthy, and I am proud to have been so intimately involved in it."

He left NIDR in 1965 to join the faculty of Western Reserve University as the Thomas J. Hill distinguished professor of physical biology in the School of Dentistry. He was jointly appointed professor of anatomy in the School of Medicine. Shortly after the university merged with the Case Institute of Technology to become Case Western Reserve University, he was made dean of the School of Dentistry in 1969.

In 1976, Dr. Scott returned to NIH when appointed NIDR Director by Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, former NIH Director. Dr. Scott was also recalled to active duty as a PHS officer.

Internationally recognized for his research on the ultrastructure of teeth, he adapted newly developed physical methods for studying the properties, structure, and development of calcified tissues. These methods include electron microscopy and diffraction, microradiography, X-ray diffraction, and allied techniques.

Dr. Scott was one of the earliest scientists to use the electron microscope in a systematic study of the microstructure of enamel and dentin.

His pioneering work in forensic dentistry is also widely recognized. His contributions to the determination of personal identity and the estimation of chronologic age through evaluating certain dental features, as well as developing new laboratory techniques for studying dental evidence, have been of value to medicolegal scientists.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to dental health and his years of service as NIDR Director, Dr. Scott received letters of commendation from Congressman William H. Natcher, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., and former Surgeon General Julius B. Richmond.

Born in Providence, R.I., he received his A.B. from Brown University in 1939 and his D.D.S. in 1943 from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, University of Maryland. In 1944, he was awarded an M.S. from the University of Rochester where he was a Carnegie Fellow in dental research.

Dr. Scott is a member of many professional organizations, including the Ameri-

can Dental Association, the American Association for Dental Research, and the International Association for Dental Research of which he is a past president.

He is a fellow of the American College of Dentists, the International College of Dentists, and the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. He has also served as a consultant to various scientific organizations, and is currently on the board of directors of the Forensic Sciences Foundation and the American Board of Forensic Odontology.

Dr. Scott was awarded honorary doctor of science degrees by the Medical and Dental College of New Jersey in 1979, and the Louis Pasteur University, Strasbourg, France in 1981.

The recipient of numerous other awards, he received the Arthur S. Flemming Award in 1955, which is presented annually to 10 outstanding young men in Federal service. Other honors include the Award in Forensic Odontology from the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and the International Association for Dental Research Award for Research in Mineralization.

Dr. Scott has authored 80 scientific publications, and has served on the editorial staff at three dental journals.

Effective Jan. 1, Dr. John F. Goggins, deputy director, NIDR, will be the Acting Institute Director. □



The National Institute on Aging recently honored four current and former employees by presenting them with the 1981 NIH Award of Merit. Pictured here with NIA Director Dr. Robert N. Butler are Suzanna Porter (l) and Ann Dieffenbach. Doris Hilferty, who works at the Institute's facility in Baltimore, and Lucille Taft, who retired from Federal service earlier this year, were not available for the photograph.

Family Mediation Sessions To Be Given in January

Rachelle Selzer, employee assistance counselor, Occupational Medical Service, will discuss family mediation in this month's Employee Education Program.

The most frequent use of mediation in recent years has occurred when couples are determined to get a divorce. The two-lawyer adversarial system has been the other alternative, resulting too often in bitter feelings for the couple, avoidable trauma for the children, and high costs.

Family mediation can help couples to

Survey Finds Americans Understand Risks Of High Blood Pressure

A new publication from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute reporting the results of a 6-year followup survey, shows that since 1973, the American public has increased its understanding of high blood pressure as a very serious disease which may lead to heart attack, stroke, or kidney failure and that it can be controlled but not cured.

The publication is entitled *The Public and High Blood Pressure: Six-Year Followup Survey of Public Knowledge and Reported Behavior*, NIH Pub. No. 81-2118. The 1979 survey was conducted under contract for the Institute by Urban Behavioral Research Associates and Louis Harris Associates.

Strategies Established

The original 1973 study was designed to learn about the public's perception of high blood pressure, a disease that affects as many as 60 million persons and is a major contributor to over 800,000 stroke and heart attack deaths each year.

As a result of the data obtained, several high blood pressure strategies were established by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program. The 1979 survey was intended to examine the effectiveness of these strategies by determining trends in the public's awareness of high blood pressure.

Report findings relate to attitudes, information sources, knowledge, hypertensives and their characteristics, screening, treatment, and compliance experience, the effect of hypertension on lifestyle, and family considerations. Americans scored better in almost every category, with some of the greatest gains occurring among blacks—twice as likely to have the disease.

The survey, focusing on attitudes and experiences of people who were aware they had high blood pressure, was based on 5,043 household interviews. Respondents represented a cross section of the United States, divided according to region, age, sex, race, and socioeconomic grouping.

Single copies of the 134-page publication may be obtained from the High Blood Pressure Information Center, 120/80, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20205, or by calling 496-1809. □

cope with a divorce more effectively and sets the basis for postdivorce cooperation for the children's benefit. Family mediation can also be used in any situation where the parties are faced with what appears to be an unresolvable conflict.

The program will be given from noon to 1 p.m. at the following locations:

Monday, Jan. 18, Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. D
Tuesday, Jan. 19, Bldg. 10, Masur Aud.
Wednesday, Jan. 20, Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall
Thursday, Jan. 21, Federal Bldg., Rm. 119. □

Dr. Nancy B. Cummings Wins Kidney Foundation Award

Dr. Nancy B. Cummings, associate director for Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases, NIADDK, was recently presented the 1981 Distinguished Service Award during the National Kidney Foundation's annual meeting in Washington, D.C.



Dr. Cummings

The award was presented by the foundation's president, Dr. Richard M. Freeman, who cited Dr. Cummings "for supporting continuing research and professional education in the field of nephrology" and, "for her contributions in the fight against kidney disease through her service on the foundation's scientific advisory board and as associate director of the Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Program of the National Institutes of Health."

Served on Advisory Board

Dr. Cummings served as a member of the National Kidney Foundation's scientific advisory board from 1973 to 1979, and was chairman of the professional education subcommittee of the board from 1978 to 1979. She was cochairman of the foundation's advisory committee on epidemi-

ology and statistics of kidney disease from 1973 to 1976.

She currently serves on the editorial board of the foundation's *American Journal of Kidney Diseases* and as a trustee-at-large.

Dr. Cummings is a clinical associate professor of medicine at Georgetown University School of Medicine, where she is associated with the division of nephrology. She has authored or coauthored more than 30 medical articles and publications, has given many talks, and has appeared on radio and television speaking on kidney disease, research, and treatment.

Cochaired 1976 Conference

Prevention of Kidney and Urinary Tract Diseases was the topic of a conference cochaired in 1976 by Dr. Cummings, who also edited the subsequent monograph. More recently, she initiated a five-volume work entitled *Research Needs in Nephrology and Urology*.

This report was a landmark study in which more than 100 nephrologists and urologists assessed the state of the art in these disciplines and delineated needs for future basic, clinical, and applied research.

Before joining NIADDK in 1969, Dr. Cummings was a research fellow at Harvard Medical School and assistant in medicine in the renal laboratory of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, where she began her research on Krebs cycle in uremia. □

More Asthma, Allergy Research Advocated At Environmental Health Sciences Meeting

Vigorous basic research on the mechanisms by which people suffer from allergy, asthma and hypersensitivity to environmental agents, was recommended by those attending a scientific meeting recently at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The experts agreed that skin testing both in clinical practice and in laboratory research is a valuable approach for evaluating hypersensitivity.

Invited speakers were from academia, clinical practice, industry and Federal agencies. The workshop was sponsored by the National Toxicology Program, which encompasses segments of NIEHS; the Centers for Disease Control's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; and the Food and Drug Administration's National Center for Toxicologic Research. Meeting coordinators were Drs. Jack Dean and Michael Luster, of the NIEHS Immunotoxicology Program, and Dr. Dennis Hinton, Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Charles W. Parker, Washington School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., who has studied hypersensitivity clinically for more than 20 years, stressed the high degree of intricacy needed in separating allergic reactions from many other kinds of similar-looking health problems.

Dr. Kimishige Ishikzaka, from the Johns Hopkins University Medical Center in Baltimore, Md., spoke about his work in the mid-1960's, when he suspected an antibody protein existed within the body. Later he identified the antibody, now known as IgE, which has proved to be a central component in some hypersensitive responses.

Dr. Dorothy Sogn, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, presented a paper outlining her Institute's program on occupational immune lung disease. She said that occupational diseases with similar symptoms may be caused by irritants alone, by immunological reactions, or by combinations of these effects.

Other topics discussed were: pulmonary disorders associated with environmental agents, hypersensitivity to pesticides and environmental chemicals; clinical aspects of hypersensitivity, and skin problems associated with pesticide exposure.

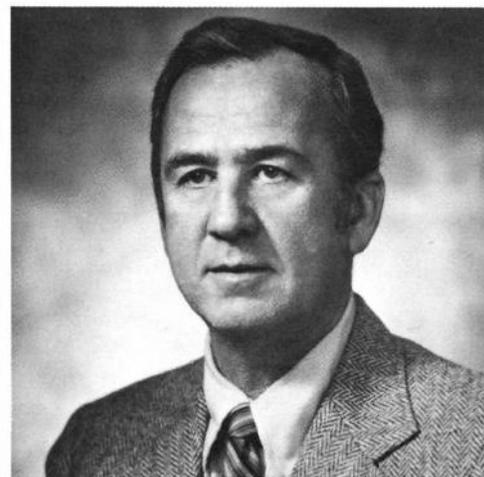
The NTP was established in 1978 to coordinate toxicology testing, test development, and validation within HHS. Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, also serves as NTP director. □

You can't please all of the people all of the time. But you can please some of the people some of the time.—*Abraham Lincoln* □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

Sponsored by Fogarty Internat'l Center

- 11/1—**Dr. Prakash Mistry**, United Kingdom, NIEHS. Sponsor: Dr. George Lucier, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
- 11/1—**Dr. Yoshio Shigenaga**, Japan, Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald Dubner, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. B18.
- 11/1—**Dr. Kazuo Sugio**, Japan, Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John Daly, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm. 212.
- 11/1—**Dr. Emil Varga**, Hungary, Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. James Sidbury, NICHD, Bg. 31, Rm. 2A50.
- 11/1—**Dr. Karuppanan Veluthambi**, India, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Freidman, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm. 310.
- 11/5—**Dr. Mats Fredrikson**, Sweden, Laboratory of Behavioral Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Engel, NIA, GRC, Baltimore, Md.
- 11/6—**Dr. Terry Chow**, Canada, NIEHS. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Resnick, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
- 11/6—**Dr. Aleksander Sablijic**, Yugoslavia, Laboratory of Chemical Physics. Sponsor: Dr. Ruth McDiarmid, NIADDK, Bg. 2, Rm. B107.
- 11/9—**Dr. Pauli Helen**, Finland, Laboratory of Neurosciences. Sponsor: Dr. Stanley Rapoport, NIA, GRC, Baltimore, Md.
- 11/10—**Dr. K.V. Subba Reddy**, India, Laboratory of Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Hendler, NHLBI, Bg. 3, Rm. B1-06.
- 11/12—**Dr. Nadav Zamir**, Israel, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Brownstein, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2D47.
- 11/16—**Dr. Lo Shan-Shan**, People's Republic of China, Division of Biochemistry and Biophysics. Sponsor: Dr. Darrell Liu, BB, Bg. 29, Rm. 516.
- 11/16—**Dr. Anish Mohindru**, India, Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Marco Rabinovitz, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6B05.
- 11/16—**Dr. Guillaume J.J. M. van Eys**, The Netherlands, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. B. Thompson, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C13.
- 11/17—**Dr. Ken Takizawa**, Japan, Pregnancy Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Donald R. Mattison, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 13N266.
- 11/18—**Dr. Hitoyata Shimokawa**, Japan, Laboratory of Biological Structure. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Termine, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 216.



Dr. Jerry D. Niswander, chief of the Craniofacial Anomalies Program Branch, NIDR, was awarded the PHS Commendation Medal on Dec. 11. He was honored for his sustained high level performance in administering and advancing a complex research program in oral-facial genetics and malformations.

Dr. Lerner Is 1981 Hazen Awardee

(Continued from Page 1)



Mrs. Hazen, well-known philanthropist, holds hands with awardee Dr. Lerner, as Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers (far l), Mt. Sinai School of Medicine president; HHS Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Jr.; and Dr. Jesse Roth, NIADDK (r), join them at the December award ceremony in New York City.

Dr. Lerner's work in this area has been funded for the past 8 years by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Two years ago, Drs. Lerner and James J. Nordlund, also of Yale, were named coordinators for an NIADDK \$2 million 4-year grant that established a clinical center for vitiligo patients.

This center, along with assistance from a consortium of six other institutions, is studying the relationship of vitiligo to autoimmunity and melanomas and their treatment.

His laboratory research has led to the identification of the melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH) within the intermediate lobe of the pituitary gland, the first such compounds isolated from this source. Further studies have led to the identification of melatonin from the pineal gland. Both the pituitary and the pineal gland structures were not clearly defined prior to Dr. Lerner's work.

Dr. Lerner's findings have provided useful research tools and has advanced studies in both endocrinology and neurobiology. Of special interest is the role of the pineal gland in day/night cycles in animals

and humans.

His early laboratory studies also led to the description of cryoglobulinemia—the presence of abnormal quantities of an immunoglobulin that precipitates in the blood when those patients are exposed to cold. The cryoglobulin he isolated was the first homogeneous protein to be obtained from serum and the first monoclonal antibody ever described.

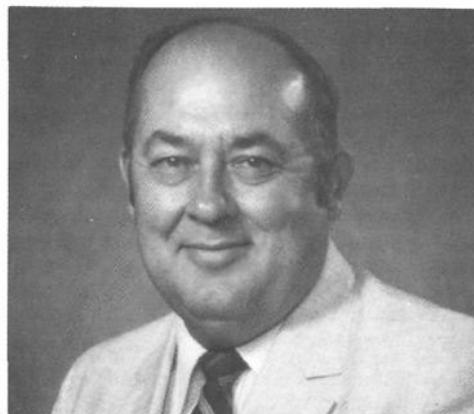
Award Established in 1979

The Lita Annenberg Hazen Awards were established in 1979. They are presented annually to a physician whose investigations have furthered the medical profession's knowledge and treatment of disease. The award was created to counteract the decline in the number of physicians choosing research careers over a more lucrative private practice in the U.S.

The first Hazen Award was presented to Dr. Jesse Roth, chief of the Diabetes Branch, NIADDK, who demonstrated a major dysfunction in the insulin cell receptors of obese diabetics.

Last year, Dr. Henry G. Kunkel, Abby Rockefeller Mauze professor of Rockefeller University, received the award for his role in elucidating the function of immune complexes in disease and in establishing clinical immunology as a major new discipline. □

Martin L. Jeter recently retired from government service with 33 years, 29 of which were spent with HHS. He was assistant chief of the shops section in the NIH Plant Engineering Branch prior to his transfer to New Orleans in 1977. Mr. Jeter served a total of 25 years at NIH and for a number of years, taught evening refrigeration and air-conditioning courses on campus for employees, and also at the Columbia Technical Institute in Virginia. He has accepted a position with the Louisiana state government, which has taken over the U.S. Public Health Hospital in New Orleans.



New Specimens Directory Now Available From AFIP

The first comprehensive guide to collections relevant to the comparative aspects of disease processes, mainly in animals, has been published, and is available at no charge.

Entitled *Directory: Resources of Biomedical and Zoological Specimens*, the 53-page booklet briefly describes the contents of 114 collections located worldwide and lists the contact points for each collection.

Published by the Registry of Comparative Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and supported in part by the Division of Research Resources, the booklet is intended as a resource guide for scientists. Entries in the directory are listed according to type of collection.

Five Sections in New Directory

The contents are separated into five sections: general collections (material from many diseases/conditions and many species); specific collections (material of a specific nature or from one category of animal); museum collections (preserved specimens, skulls, skins, skeletons); miscellaneous collections; and catalogs and guides.

A single free copy may be obtained by writing to the Registry of Comparative Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. 20306. □

New Lab Safety Program To Begin January 12

Concerned about the safe storage or handling of chemicals in your laboratory?

What factors are you considering in determining your health risks?

How are you presently disposing of carcinogens?

Interested in seeing the latest pipetting aids available?

The Division of Safety, ORS, is sponsoring a new training and information program to provide members of the NIH intramural researchers with practices, equipment and procedures for controlling chemical hazards in the laboratory. The program, entitled Recognition and Control of Chemical Hazards in the Laboratory, will be offered on a recurring monthly basis. The first two programs have been scheduled for Jan. 12 and Feb. 9, 1982.

The program includes presentations, exhibits and poster sessions. Among the poster sessions, NIH researchers will be illustrating the application of control techniques to common laboratory procedures. For the January and February programs, Dr. Donald Mattison of the NICHD will be covering animal experimentation, and Dr. Charles Evans of NCI will be covering tissue culture procedures.

A specific number of spaces have been reserved for members of each Institute. Contact your scientific director for registration forms and program agenda for the January and February programs, or to sign up for future programs. □

WHO Chemical Safety Unit Now Hosted by NIEHS

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is now the host agency for the World Health Organization's International Programme on Chemical Safety.

The program was established in 1978 by WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations to coordinate international collaborative efforts on the impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment.

The IPCS has three major areas of effort: The first area involves the evaluation and publication of effects of chemicals on human health and the environment.

The second area is the development of internationally accepted guidelines on procedures for testing for, estimating risks from, and measuring exposure to toxic chemicals.

The third area of effort seeks to develop internationally accredited national pools of professional and paraprofessional personnel prepared to deal with toxic chemicals and their effects.

The Interregional Research Unit established by WHO at the NIEHS is managed by Dr. George R. Shepherd and is an extension of the programme central unit, located in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Shepherd is supported by Dr. Laila Moustafa, Gwen Carnelley, and Mara Frost. The unit staff will be working closely with NIEHS personnel and with other institutions in pursuit of program goals.

Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, points out that the pursuit of toxicological research requires a collaborative approach among nations to avoid costly duplication and to put the knowledge gained to the best and broadest use throughout the world.

He said, "The solutions to environmental health science problems have no national borders. Ultimately all people depend on the same air and water supply world wide, and food and other goods are widely exchanged. This international approach to toxicology makes sound sense." □

'Decade of Discovery' Report Released by NCI

Decade of Discovery: Advances in Cancer Research 1971-1981 was presented to Secretary Schweiker Dec. 4 by Dr. Thomas E. Malone, Acting NIH Director, and Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., Director of the National Cancer Institute.

The report, prepared under the auspices of the National Cancer Advisory Board, describes progress made against many types of cancers and advances in fundamental knowledge since the passage of the National Cancer Act in December 1971.

The report itself—illustrated and written in magazine style—is prepared in three sections: increasing survival for patients; lifestyle, environment and cancer; and the nature of the cancer cell.

Single copies are available to NIH staff by calling the Office of Cancer Communications, 496-5583. □

Chamber Music May Bow Out Here



The NIH Chamber Music Orchestra is led by Prof. Nunamaker in its premier performance in the Masur Auditorium last month.

The conductor's baton was raised for the first and perhaps the last time in December unless more support can be found for the NIH Chamber Music Orchestra which gave a free performance in Masur Auditorium for patients and over 100 NIH employees.

Half of the 18-member orchestra are NIH employees who take time out of their busy schedules to practice together. They have also contributed their own money to pay for a conductor.

The idea for the all-string group germinated from a musical association developed by several NIH employees, says Dr. Liana Harvath, an NCI senior research fellow, cellist, and principal organizer in getting an NIH orchestra reestablished here.

At least twice a month, conductor Norman K. Nunamaker, professor of music at Gettysburg College and a man who likes to work with people "who want to make music," travels to NIH. Prof. Nunamaker's roundtrip transportation costs have been met by the players in addition to monies provided by the R&W Association.

The new musical endeavor has been assisted by the longtime existence of the NIH Chamber Music Association. Besides

keeping a small library of printed music, it also maintains a log of active musicians.

One of the members of the string orchestra is Dr. John B. Wolff, an administrator with the Scientific Review Branch of the Division of Research Grants, and who is also membership chairman of the association.

"You'd be surprised how much musical talent there is here," observed Dr. Harvath, noting that members of the orchestra have played professionally and one studied at the Julliard School of Music.

"However, in spite of the high caliber of some of the musicians," says Dr. Harvath, "we are still an amateur orchestra. All orchestra rehearsals are open to any string musician who wishes to play with the group."

She added that the string music of Correlli, Mozart, Hindemith, and Holst provides a person with certain physical and mental benefit. Playing and listening to music also is a way to "relax and to do something totally unrelated to science."

Anyone interested in supporting or actively playing in the NIH Chamber Orchestra can call Dr. Harvath, 496-1643 or Dr. Wolff, 496-7070. □

84 NIH Scientists Listed in 'Most Cited' Survey

A recent survey by the abstract service, *Current Contents*, published by the Institute for Scientific Information, lists 84 NIH intramural scientists among 1,000 scientist-authors whose published works from 1965 to 1978 were considered the most cited in scientific literature.

This constitutes 10.5 percent of the estimated 800 authors who published in fields relevant to the NIH mission.

Although the survey editors qualify their statement, they suggest that the list can be taken as a roster of "Nobel class" scientists. These are professionals who all have the necessary attainments and dis-

tinctions, but have not yet received the prize. Forty-one Nobel laureates appear on the list.

Since most research articles are accompanied by a bibliography of references considered crucial to the research at hand, the list is one measure of overall scientific contribution.

Compilation of the list required extensive manual research and computer-assisted screening of 67 million references. □