AIDS-Like Outbreak in Nonhuman Primates Leads to Discussion of Possible Animal Model

Possibilities for developing an animal model to study a new and usually fatal human disease were discussed at NIH during a Workshop on Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in Nonhuman Primates, Mar. 2. The all-day seminar was sponsored by the Division of Research Resources to review recent findings regarding acquired immunodeficiency disorders in nonhuman primates.

Dr. Betty Pickett, DRR Director, opened the conference by emphasizing the important role that animal models have played in developing therapies for human health problems. She noted that the ideal facilities for developing an appropriate animal model for AIDS are available in the national network of regional primate research centers established by NIH and supported by DRR.

She noted the Division's concern about the threat from this condition to the welfare of animals in these colonies and to

(Continued on Page 4)

Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman Appointed Division Director of NIADDK

Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman has been named director of the NIADDK Division of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. In this position, he oversees the division's programs of research grants, research training and career development, and contract-supported research, and also provides leadership for national Federal research efforts undertaken by other components of NIH and by other agencies.

Division Described

The Division of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases has the lead responsibility for the nationwide program of research in arthritis and related rheumatic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gout, lupus, scleroderma, ankylosing spondylitis, and juvenile arthritis.

Also, bone diseases such as osteoporosis and Paget's disease; inherited connective tissue diseases such as osteogenesis imperfecta; joint replacements; and skin diseases such as psoriasis, epidermolysis bullosa, ichthyosis and vitiligo.

The arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases "cluster" of programs at NIADDK

(See DR. SHULMAN, Page 7)
Training Tips

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Skills</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Starts</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Writing Workshop</td>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>4/14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Relations</td>
<td>5/11</td>
<td>4/25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Editing</td>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>5/13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress Management for Increased Productivity</td>
<td>6/7</td>
<td>5/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office Skills

| Effective English | 4/11 | 3/28 |
| Letterwriting for Secretaries | 5/18 | 5/2 |

Executive, Management and Supervisory

| Effective Supervision | 4/13 | 4/1 |
| White House Workshop  | 6/22 | 5/27 |
| Project/Program       | 6/1  | 5/13 |
| Management Workshop   |      | |

To learn about these and other courses, contact the Development and Training Operations Branch, DPM, 496-6371.

Tax Assistance, Forms Available

Tax forms, tax information, and limited assistance in computing 1982 returns will be available for NIH employees, Mondays through Fridays, which began on Mar. 7, in Bldg. 31, Rm. 2235, at the following times:

- Tax assistance (walk-in service): 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- Tax assistance (by appointment only—telephone 496-5444): 8:30 to 10 a.m. to 2 to 5 p.m.
- Tax forms are also available in the Westwood Bldg., Rm. 406.

NIH Library Presents Second Biomedical Science Lecture

The NIH Library, Division of Research Services, will present the second in a series of lectures on current topics in biomedical sciences for medical librarians and information specialists. This series has been approved by the Medical Library Association for continuing education credit.

The lecture, Relationship Between Brain and Body Metabolism and Its Effect on the Pituitary, will be given by Dr. Jörg Winterer, Developmental Endocrinology Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, at 2 p.m. Mar. 31, in the NIH Library staff conference room, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3130.

Diet Workshop Starts Mar. 21

On Monday, Mar. 21, at 11:45 a.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. 11A10, the Diet Workshop will take place as the start of a new 8-week session. A free fast food cookbooklet will be given to all members. Dieters can learn how to decolorize favorite fast foods. The recipe cookbooklet includes "Chicken McDiet"; "Moby Diet"; and "Dieter's Quiche" among others.

The fee for the 8-week workshop is $39.50. It is possible to lose up to 20 pounds during this session. For more information, call 587-DIET (3438).

Free Beethoven Concert

Mar. 26 in Masur Auditorium

American University Orchestra and Masterworks Chorus and Soloists, under the direction of Jeff Rink, will perform the Beethoven Mass in C on Saturday, Mar. 26, 8 p.m., in Masur Auditorium.

The free concert is open to all NIH employees, families, and Clinical Center patients.

Self Protection for Women Seminar

To Be Held Mar. 23

A seminar on Self Protection for Women will be presented by Lt. Jim Bullard on Wednesday, Mar. 23, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. in the ACRF Amphitheater.

This seminar is being sponsored by the NIH Federal Women's Program and will be repeated on Thursday, Mar. 24, in Conf. Rm. 426 of the Westwood Bldg. from noon to 1 p.m.

Sign language interpretation will be provided for the presentation on Wednesday. For more information, call the NIH Federal Women's Program, 496-2112.

Tennis Club Meets Mar. 30

The NIH Tennis Club will hold its spring meeting on Wednesday, Mar. 30, at 11:30 a.m., in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 6.

Announcements will be made on membership applications, tennis lessons, singles index, flight tennis, team tennis, and a summer tournament.

All tennis players are welcome.

For further information, call Rick Hargrett, 496-4865.

Page 2

March 15, 1983
New routes will be as follows: The C-2 westbound route to Montgomery Mall will enter NIH from Wisconsin Ave., stop at the bus stop at the intersection of South and Center Drs. (stop 5); turn right onto Center Dr., stop in front of the ACRF (stop 11); turn left onto Convent Dr., stop on Convent Dr. (stop 13); turn right onto South Dr. and continue to Old Georgetown Rd.

The C-2 eastbound route to Beltway Plaza will enter NIH from Old Georgetown Rd. on South Dr.; turn left onto Convent Dr. and stop (stop 10); continue on Center Dr. to Wisconsin Ave., stopping at the bus stop southwest of the intersection of South and Center Drs. (stop 4) and the bus stop north of Bldg. 38 (stop 1). The C-2 will not travel on Lincoln Dr. nor stop at the Lincoln Dr. bus stops (stops 2 and 3).

The J-1 westbound route to NIH, which runs only during the 6-9:30 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. rush hours, will enter NIH from Wisconsin Ave. on South Dr., stop at the intersection of South and Center Drs. (stop 5); turn right onto Center Dr. and continue to Old Georgetown Rd., stopping in front of Bldg. 31A (stop 9) and the ACRF (stop 11).

The J-1 will continue its route turning left onto Old Georgetown Rd. to South Dr. where it will enter NIH. It will turn left onto Convent Dr. stopping at the Convent Dr. bus stop (stop 12) where it will have a brief layover.

The J-1 will then begin its eastbound route to the Silver Spring Metro station by turning right onto Center Dr., stopping in front of the ACRF (stop 10) and Bldg. 31A (stop 8); turn left onto Wilson Lane and travel to Wisconsin Ave. The changes in the J-1 will not affect any of the existing J-1 stops at NIH but will add three new stops.

Six metrobus routes serve NIH daily, making 313 trips through the reservation. These routes are the C-2, Beltway Plaza/Montgomery Mall line; T-4, Bethesda/Rockville line; J-2, Bethesda/Silver Spring line; J-1, Bethesda/Silver Spring line (rush hour only); E-3, Military Rd./Crosstown line (rush hour only); and the E-5, Military Rd./Crosstown line (rush hour only).

The following six bus routes stop at 13 bus stops on the NIH reservation as follows:

Stop 1:
- C-2 Beltway Plaza (eastbound)
- E-3 Naval Medical
- E-5 Ivy City

Stop 2:
- E-3 Naval Medical
- J-2 Montgomery Mall
- T-4 Montgomery College

Stop 3:
- E-3 Ivy City
- J-2 Silver Spring
- T-4 Dupont Circle

Stop 4:
- C-2 Beltway Plaza (eastbound)
- E-3 Naval Medical
- E-5 Ivy City

Stop 5:
- C-2 Montgomery Mall (westbound)
- E-3 Ivy City
- E-5 Alta Vista
- J-1 NIH

Stop 6:
- J-2 Silver Spring (eastbound)
- T-4 Dupont Circle
- E-5 Alta Vista

Stop 7:
- J-2 Montgomery Mall (westbound)
- T-4 Montgomery College
- E-5 Riggs Road

Stop 8:
- J-1 Silver Spring (eastbound)
- J-2 Silver Spring (eastbound)
- T-4 Dupont Circle
- E-5 Riggs Road

Stop 9:
- J-1 NIH
- J-2 Montgomery Mall
- T-4 Montgomery College
- E-5 Alta Vista

Stop 10:
- J-1 Silver Spring (eastbound)
- J-2 Silver Spring
- T-4 Dupont Circle
- E-5 Riggs Road

Stop 11:
- J-1 NIH
- J-2 Montgomery College
- E-5 Alta Vista
- C-2 Montgomery Mall (westbound)

Stop 12:
- C-2 Beltway Plaza (eastbound)
- J-1 Silver Spring (eastbound)

Stop 13:
- C-2 Montgomery Mall (westbound)

As a result of the changes in the C-2 and J-1 routes and stops, only the E-3 will not use the bus stops in front of the ACRF (stops 10 and 11). The other five bus routes will stop at the ACRF.

As weather allows, the bus shelters formerly used at bus stops on South Dr. are being relocated to the bus stops on both the north and south sides of Lincoln Dr. (stops 2 and 3); to the bus stop southwest of the intersection of the South and Center Drs. (stop 4); and to the bus stop north of Bldg. 38 (stop 1).

More information and bus schedules may be obtained by contacting the Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C17, 496-5050; or Cheryl Amatucci, 496-7644.
AIDS-LIKE OUTBREAK IN NONHUMAN PRIMATES LEADS TO DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 1)

members of an endangered species.

Dr. John L. Sever, a microbiologist with NINCDS, Dr. H. Clifford Lane of NIAID, Dr. William I. Gay of DRR, and Dr. Kenneth Sell of NIAID participated in the workshop,

along with representatives of two regional primate research centers where acquired immunodeficiency disorders have been found. The workshop focused on the comparative medical aspects of the disorder called simian acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or SAIDS, and human AIDS.

Dr. Donald Francis of the Centers for Disease Control discussed the epidemiological and biosafety aspects, particularly the probable transmissibility of AIDS and the potential risk to laboratory personnel.

Dr. Lane gave an overview of the history and pathology of human AIDS, which was first discovered in 1981. Originally seen in the male homosexual community, where it affects intravenous drug users, about 6 percent of the reported cases involve women and White non-Hispanic males are the most frequent victims.

Clustering of the cases, particularly in New York and California, suggests the possibility of contagion. Because the epidemiology of the disorder is similar to that of hepatitis B, an infectious agent requiring blood-borne transmission is suspected.

Patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome develop multiple and unusual infections and neoplasms. Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare cancer affecting the skin and mucosal tissue, is seen in 20 percent of human victims, and nearly half come down with an uncommon protozoan pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii.

Numerous other infections—called "opportunistic" because they do not affect people whose immune systems are working properly—may also appear. While the individual diseases are often treatable, most victims eventually succumb to repeated infections since their natural defenses never recover.

Another syndrome with similar characteristics to those found in AIDS has also been described recently. Called lymphoproliferative disorder, characterized by swollen lymph glands, fatigue, severe and sudden weight loss and fever.

Some lymphadenopathy patients develop AIDS, leading to speculation that the condition is a precursor to AIDS; however it is not yet clear whether a connection exists since some lymphadenopathy patients recover and some AIDS victims never appear to have lymphadenopathy.

Approximately 65 percent of AIDS victims die within the first year, and some researchers feel that no one survives the disorder. No cause is known and no effective therapy is currently available.

Because transmission through blood is suspected, the disease is a major concern to those who must rely on blood or blood products. Furthermore, incidence of AIDS is growing rapidly. Since it was detected in 1981, the number of victims has doubled every six months.

With so little known about the syndrome, Dr. Lane pointed out, "It cannot be assumed that the disorder will remain restricted to a particular segment of society." Thus, the development of an effective animal model to study AIDS is critically important.

Drs. Norman L. Letvin, Ronald C. Desrosiers, and Norval W. King, Jr., all of the New England Regional Primate Research Center, reported on transmissible lymphomas occurring in rhesus and other macaque monkeys and an immune deficiency syndrome characterized by high incidence of unusual infections, primarily among Macaca cyclopis monkeys.

Cytomegalovirus was isolated from a number of other infections including protozoal parasites of the gastrointestinal tract, Pneumocystis carinii and necrotizing gingivitis. Anemia and other blood abnormalities and a low ratio of T4 to T8 cells were seen in some of the monkeys.

According to Dr. Letvin, the similarity of these syndromes in macaque monkeys to human AIDS suggests that the primates may provide an important model for studying AIDS.

Dr. Roy V. Henrickson of the California Primate Research Center described four distinct outbreaks of simian immune deficiency diseases that have occurred since 1989. The first, occurring between 1969 and 1975, involved 42 cases of malignant lymphoma with concurrent infections in rhesus monkeys.

The present outbreak of an immune deficiency disorder began in August 1981 after nine apparently healthy females from a group of animals that survived an earlier episode of immune disorders were placed in the New England center developed fatal necrotizing gingivitis; in California a nonfatal type of ulcerative gingivitis occurred in some monkeys.

Organisms associated with diarrhea were recovered from primates at both centers, but not from human AIDS victims. Blood cell studies have shown varying results, and the altered T4:T8 ratio clearly seen in human AIDS has been unpredictable or lacking in nonhuman primates.

Lymphomas and severe opportunistic infections are present in both primate groups and in human AIDS. As swollen glands, diarrhea, wasting, and anemia. Noting that animal models need not mimic every aspect of a human condition to be valuable, Dr. Wolff concluded, "I believe that these monkeys will provide good models for the study of human AIDS."

Retirement Planning Program Offered

The Recruitment and Employee Benefits Branch, DPM, will offer another Retirement Planning Program for NIH employees on Apr. 21 and 22.

A personnel bulletin will be distributed desk-to-desk providing more information.

William Overman, Supply Operations Branch, Dies

The NIH community was saddened recently by the untimely death of William Overman, Sr., on Feb. 22.

Mr. Overman had been an employee of the National Institutes of Health for over 26 years. He began his career in the animal food and bedding section of the Supply Operations Branch and advanced to inventory management specialist, serving in that capacity for 11 years.

For the past 4 years, he had been the requirements officer for the Supply Operations Branch.

Mr. Overman was considered an exceptional employee, receiving both quality and cash awards in recognition of his accomplishments.

His concern for his fellow employees led him to serve on the Division of Administrative Services' affirmative action committee.

Mr. Overman volunteered as a coach for local American Legion basketball teams. He and his family also opened their home to foster children of Montgomery County.

He will be remembered by all who knew him as a caring individual who repeatedly put his best effort into all his activities.
NCI Study Finds Apparent Association Between Oral Cancer and Mouthwash Use

An apparent association between mouthwash use and increased risk of cancers in the mouth and throat has been found among a small group of women who are usually considered at low risk for these cancers, according to a National Cancer Institute study.

The increased risk associated with mouthwash use was observed only among women who did not use tobacco or drink alcohol, the two major risk factors for mouth and throat cancers.

The excess risk for the cancers in this specific group may be due to chance, particularly because there were so few cases. It is also possible that the increased risk in the group may be due to some factor, other than alcohol or tobacco, that has not yet been identified.

However, if mouthwash is a risk factor for these cancers, the effects of its use may be small, and detectable only in low-risk groups not exposed to the potential risk factors of tobacco and alcohol.

The findings are considered intriguing, but not conclusive, and NCI currently is considering plans for further research.

The scientists did not find an increased risk of oral cancer following mouthwash use for the total group of women studied. There was a substantially increased risk of oral cancer following tobacco and alcohol use, but no additional risk associated with mouthwash use was detected among women who also use tobacco or alcohol.

The findings were reported in the February issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute by Drs. William J. Blot, Deborah M. Winn, and Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr., all of NCI's Field Studies and Statistics Program.

The scientists caution that this finding does not prove a causal relationship between mouthwash use and oral cancer. However, it may generate further hypotheses to explain why the cancers occur among some low-risk groups. The findings are consistent with two other studies that have also suggested an increased risk for oral cancer among women who use mouthwash.

The study was part of an investigation into factors that may play a part in the elevated death rates for mouth and throat cancers among women in the southeastern United States, particularly in rural areas.

The case-control study included 206 women who were being treated for mouth or throat cancers or died of the cancers between 1975 and 1978, and 352 women who did not have the cancers, yet were alike in age and socioeconomic background.

Information was obtained from the women or from their next of kin on patterns of tobacco use (smoking and snuff dipping), alcohol use, mouthwash use, occupational exposures, and medical and dental histories.

The scientists did not observe a consistent association in the total sample of women between increased risk for oral cancer and amount or strength of mouthwash. No dose-response relationship was found associated with years of mouthwash use, frequency of daily use, length of time the mouthwash was kept in the mouth, or if it was taken diluted or full strength.

However, they found an increased risk for the cancers among those who used mouthwash but did not use tobacco or alcohol. Among eight women with oral cancer in this group who were interviewed, seven were long-term users of mouthwash. The study was too small to evaluate the risk by type of mouthwash used.

Findings from another study on mouth cancer use were not found. It is also possible that the increased risk in the group may be due to some factor, other than alcohol or tobacco, that has not yet been identified.

The increased risk associated with mouthwash use was observed only among women who did not use tobacco or drink alcohol, the two major risk factors for mouth and throat cancers.

The excess risk for the cancers in this specific group may be due to chance, particularly because there were so few cases. It is also possible that the increased risk in the group may be due to some factor, other than alcohol or tobacco, that has not yet been identified.

Weekly Meetings Offered For AA, Al-Anon Groups
Weekly meetings for both Alcoholic Anonymous and the Al-Anon Family Group are offered through the Occupational Medical Service, AA meets Mondays and Fridays at noon, Al-Anon meets every Tuesday at 11:30 a.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B57.

Meetings are open to all NIH employees and friends. The only requirement for membership is that there be a problem with alcohol, either personally for AA, or in a relative or friend for Al-Anon.

Camera Club Sponsors Photo Competition
All NIH employees and their immediate families are eligible to enter photographic prints and/or slides in the annual NIH Camera Club competition.

Entries may be submitted between 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., Apr. 12, in Wilson Hall, Shannon Bldg. The judging will begin at 7:30 p.m. and is open to the public. Anyone interested in entering the competition should obtain rules from the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A18.

March 15, 1983
The NIH Record

Beatrice J. Tong, NIGMS, Retires After 33 Years Of Federal Service

"I was truly blessed when I was given the opportunity of working in a challenging position, evolving around the growth of automatic data processing technology during these 20 years," said Beatrice (Bea) J. Tong of her years with NIGMS. "I'll miss the people and the work!"

Mrs. Tong retired recently after 33 years of Federal service, 20 of which were spent in NIGMS. She served as chief, program servi-
Nellie Byrd Retires From CC

Nellie M. Byrd, a housekeeping aide in the Clinical Center for 20 years, retired at the end of January. Before coming to the CC, Ms. Byrd was employed at the Bureau of Engraving.

"Things in the CC have changed quite a bit in 20 years," she said. "When I first started working here, the housekeeping aides worked in teams of four. Now, one person is responsible for the housework on each floor."

Ms. Byrd has worked on many of the floors in the CC, but the seventh floor (Heart, Lung, and Blood Nursing Service) was her favorite.

"This is very special to me. I have spent the last 3 years here, and have learned to love it. The patients and nurses are very different here from anywhere else," she said.

She will miss the CC, but is ready for a change. She plans on visiting her family and traveling during her retirement. She has a trip to South America scheduled for July.

"I really would like to take each day as it comes. I don't want to plan too far in advance." □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

2/17 Dr. Yeun Wah Cheung, Stateless, Formulation Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Resources Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Karl Flora, NCI, Bg 37, Rm. 6D12.

2/18 Dr. Michael G. Harrington, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Ebert, NIMH, Bg 10, Rm. 3S231.

2/22 Dr. Helen Creasey, Australia, Laboratory of Neurosciences. Sponsor: Dr. Neal Cutler, NIA, Bg 10, Rm. 10N314.

3/1 Dr. Yaakov Ben-Barak, Israel, Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology. Sponsor: Dr. Harold Gainer, NCI, Bg 36, Rm. 3B05.

3/1 Dr. Evelyne Jouvin-Marche, France, Laboratory of Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Stuart Rudikoff, NCI, Bg 8, Rm. 201.

3/1 Dr. Patrice Noel Marche, France, Laboratory of Immunogenetics. Sponsor: Dr. Thomas Kindt, NIAID, Bg 8, Rm. 100.

3/1 Dr. Gowsala Pavanatassavam, Sri Lanka, Biological Response Modifiers Program. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Oldham, NCI, FCRF, Bg 567, Rm. 134.

NIH FCU Posts Election Results

The NIH Federal Credit Union has announced the results of its recent elections for members of the FCU Board of Directors and Credit Committee.

Elected president was Dr. Normand Goulet, OD; vice president, Otis Ducker, ODA; treasurer, Robert Dickinson, DRR; and secretary, Dr. Harley Sheffield, NIAID. Others elected to the board include John Patterson, NIR; Donald Cyphers, NIADDK; Margaret Gordon, OD; Yvonne du Buy, NIAID; and Catherine Dougherty, retired.

Credit Committee electees are Syd Carter, OAM; Geoffrey Grant, OD; Walter Moten, CC; Carmen Richardson, NEI; and Betty Beveridge, OD. □

Noted Researcher, Dr. J. Tata, Begins Term as Fogarty Scholar

Dr. Jamshed Tata, head of the Laboratory of Developmental Biochemistry, National Institute of Medical Research, London, England, arrived on Mar. 3 to begin his first term as a Fogarty International Center scholar-in-residence.

Born in India, Dr. Tata received his early education there and then went on to France, where he studied under Professor Jean Roche, one of the world's leading biochemical endocrinologists.

His research has been concerned with hormonal regulation of growth and development using amphibian metamorphosis as a model process. In recent years he has studied vitellogenesis and its role in expression of genetic information.

Dr. Tata's office is in Stone House, 496-1213, where he can be reached until the end of June. □

DR. HOWLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

first to clone papillomavirus DNA's in bacteria. The availability of the cloned DNA's has permitted researchers to unravel the molecular biology of the papillomaviruses.

The papillomavirus unique because when it invades a cell, its DNA does not mix with the DNA of the host cell. Instead it remains intact in a circular form (plasmid) outside of the chromosome and thus remains isolated from the DNA of the host cell.

Because the papillomavirus DNA does not integrate, Dr. Howley's laboratory group has been able to use this characteristic to develop papillomavirus-derived DNA segments that provide a type of shuttle service for cell information.

For example, a cloned viral DNA segment can be introduced into a mammalian cell, allowed to replicate there, and then be retrieved. Once retrieved, the DNA from the host can be separated from the papillomavirus DNA segment for study.

These carrier segments have facilitated studies of gene regulation because the DNA sequence in neither the host nor the carrier is altered in the process.


NCI Grants Assistant Elaine Campbell Dies

Elaine F. Campbell, a grants technical assistant at the National Cancer Institute, died Feb. 12 of cancer.

From 1975 to 1977, Mrs. Campbell worked with NCI's International Cancer Research Data Bank. Later, with the Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers, she was on the staff of the Cancer Clinical Investigations Review Committee, the Organ Sites Program and the Clinical Education Program.

She moved to the Grants Review Branch of the Division of Extramural Activities in 1982. During her career with the National Cancer Institute, she received special cash awards on two occasions.

A native of Washington, Mrs. Campbell graduated from McKinley Technical High School and Strayer Business College.

During World War II she worked for the Federal Communication Commission-Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. She did volunteer work with the American Red Cross and the Navy Relief Society, and served as a teacher's aide at Herbert Hoover High School.

Dr. Howley started his medical studies at Rutgers during the time Dr. DeWitt Sletten, Jr., NIH Scientist Emeritus, was dean of the school.
DR. SHULMAN
(Continued from Page 1)

was recently elevated to division level by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Dr. Shulman's appointment, made by Dr. Lester B. Salans, NIAADDK Director, elevates him from the position of associate director for arthritis, musculoskeletal, and skin diseases, to a division director at NIAMDD.

He has been with NIAMDD since 1976 when he came to NIH from Johns Hopkins University to create and implement the programs recommended by the Arthritis Plan presented to Congress that year by the National Commission on Arthritis and Related Musculoskeletal Diseases.

Under his leadership many of the commission recommendations were initiated including: a national network of Multipurpose Arthritis Centers (of which there are now 20); an Office of Epidemiology and Data Systems (instrumental in creating the ARAMIS system centered at Stanford University); the Arthritis Information Clearinghouse (which has been ongoing since 1978).

Also, the Arthritis Interagency Coordinating Committee (which has representatives from other NIH components and Federal agencies with programs related to arthritis); and the National Arthritis Advisory Board, an appointed group of nationally known leaders in rheumatology, orthopedics and the lay community authorized by law to make recommendations to Congress and to the HHS Secretary about the needs and accomplishments of the national effort to combat arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases.

Dr. Shulman received his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in 1941, and both a Ph.D. in public health (1945) and an M.D. (1949) from Yale University. He trained in internal medicine at Johns Hopkins University, and began his career in arthritis research with his work on corticosteroids under a research fellowship from the Endocrine Society.

His research has concerned largely such serious rheumatic diseases as lupus erythematosus and scleroderma, as well as such other research areas as Hashimoto's disease and sarcoid arthritis.

His most recent contribution was the discovery of eosinophilic fasciitis (also called Shulman's disease) in 1974. He has written almost 100 scientific papers and abstracts and numerous book sections in major textbooks of rheumatology and internal medicine.

Dr. Shulman has served NIH previously as chairman, arthritis training committee, and consultant for rheumatic diseases at the Clinical Center. He has also chaired the scientific group on diffuse connective tissue diseases of the World Health Organization.

He has served on numerous committees. He is currently president of the Pan American League Against Rheumatism through 1986. He is also on the board of directors of the Lupus Foundation of America and on the medical advisory board of the United Scleroderma Foundation.

Among Dr. Shulman's other honors are several memorial lectures and visiting professorships, and the Heberden Medal for Research in Rheumatology, given him when he delivered the Heberden Oration in London in 1975 on scleroderma and pseudoscleroderma.

Box Seats Available for Orioles

Have you ever wanted to attend a baseball game and sit in the first row near the dugout? Well now you can.

R&W has arranged with the Baltimore Orioles to have two box seats for each home game. Because of the large demand, members may purchase only one set of box seat tickets. After Apr. 1, any remaining sets will be offered for sale. As a bonus, complimentary admissions are provided to the “Hit and Run Club” operated by the Orioles.

R&W is also an authorized ticket agent for all Orioles games in Memorial Stadium. Contact the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A18, for further information and to purchase tickets.

Employees at GRC Honored

Two office leaders and outstanding secretaries from the NIA Gerontology Research Center, Carley Magee and Claudia Willey, received the NIH Merit Award at the annual GRC Awards Ceremony held recently in Baltimore.

Dr. Richard C. Greulich, NIA scientific director and GRC director, presented the award to his secretaries, Ms. Magee, for her exemplary services rendered to the Office of the Scientific Director.

Ms. Willey received her plaque from Dr. Joseph D. Tobin, chief of GRC's human performance section, in recognition of her many contributions to the Institute and the Baltimore Longitudinal Study on Aging.

Other Awards Distributed

Dr. Greulich also distributed awards to several other staff members. Recipients of Public Health Service Medals included Dr. William Adler, chief, immunology section; Dr. Edward Lakatta, chief, cardiovascular section; Dr. Stanley Rapoport, chief, Laboratory of Neurosciences, and former GRC dental officer, Dr. Bruce Baum, now clinical director for the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Gunther Eichhorn, chief, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, was recognized as a recipient of an outstanding performance bonus as a member of the Senior Scientific Service.

Quality service awards, special achievement honors, group awards, and length-of-service certificates were also presented at the ceremony.

The entire GRC staff was presented a plaque from the American Red Cross in appreciation for two highly successful blood drives held at the Baltimore facility.
Extramural Associates Meet With Dr. William F. Raub

Dr. William F. Raub, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training, recently met with eight newly arrived extramural associates who are here to learn about the many NIH programs available to their schools.

The Extramural Associates Program's goal is to prepare the associates to become primary sources of information at their universities for obtaining health research funding. After screening and recommendations by the NIH extramural associates review panel, associatees are selected by the NIH Deputy Director to spend 5 months in residence at NIH.

Working assignments are designed for each associate in consultation with individual senior NIH health science administrators who serve as advisors for the length of the program. Activities are guided by the associates' advisors who also monitor their assignments.

New Expertise Gained

Upon returning to their home institution, the associates' newly gained expertise is used to promote the advancement of minorities and women into health-related research.

Dr. Raub explained how the NIH Office of Extramural Research and Training is responsible for the policies and procedures governing the outlay of grants, contracts and other research funding. Eighty percent of the NIH budget is used for extramural research awards.

Every year, 16,000 research project grants are awarded and efforts are made to fund 5,000 new or renewed grants each year to "stabilize the science base," making "NIH larger and more robust than any other Federal agency" in this regard.

In the future, NIH scientist administrators will continue to look for ways that small or disadvantaged institutions might participate further in federally funded biomedical research. "NIH needs ideas from the extramural associates," Dr. Raub said.

In the next few months, associates will learn more about minority biomedical research funding including the Minority Access to Research Careers Program, the Minority Biomedical Research Support Program, and the EA program.

Four New Members Join NIA Advisory Council

Four new members have been appointed to 3-year terms on the National Advisory Council on Aging.

Dr. Edward G. High is professor and chairman of the department of biochemistry and nutrition, School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

His principal research interests are in metabolism, particularly the mode of action of vitamins A and E and in nutrition assessment.

Dr. David Mechanic, professor and dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., studies the organization of medical and psychiatric care, adaptation to stress, decisionmaking processes in medicine and psychiatry, and illness behavior.

Others Noted

Dr. Harry G. Preuss is professor of medicine and pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Wash., D.C. His special area of interest is basic and clinical nephrology, (the study of the kidney).

Mary Carol Rudin, member of the board of the Hereditary Disease Foundation and the South Coast Foundation for the Developmentally Disabled, Santa Monica, Calif., has been involved in television and radio news broadcasting in Los Angeles and has prepared educational films on the rehabilitation of persons with brain injuries. Her interests are in communications and the media.

The eight newly arrived extramural associates are (seated l to r): Drs. Mary F. Finlay, Benedict College; Jeanmarie DeChant, Notre Dame College of Ohio; Annette Bower, Mount St. Mary's College; and Siraj Ahmad, LeMoyne-Owen College. Back row, l to r: Jean Oliver, EA program director; Drs. Tossie E. Taylor, Cheyney State College; Henry Lewis, Florida A&M University; Dr. Raub; Drs. Lester F. Aungst, West Chester State College; and Balwant S. Ahluwalia, Howard University College of Medicine.