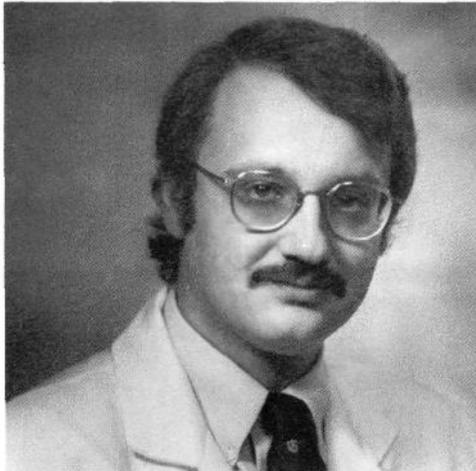


# The NIH Record

U.S. Department  
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No. 11

National  
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of  
Health



Dr. Broder

## Dr. Samuel Broder, NCI, Receives Flemming Prize

Dr. Samuel Broder, associate director, NCI Clinical Oncology Program, has received the Arthur S. Flemming Award for his research in clinical immunology and his leadership of the Clinical Oncology Program.

Dr. Flemming, former DHEW Secretary (1958-61), presented the award April 27 at a luncheon in the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C.

(See DR. BRODER, Page 10)

## Scientific Fraud: What to Do About It Discussed by Panel of Experts at NIH

What should be done when a scientist lies about his research findings and gets caught?

Who carries the burden of guilt? The cheating scientist; his immediate supervisors; the institution he works for; all of them? How should he be punished?

The questions are serious. They deserve serious thought. But there are no easy answers.

A panel of speakers representing the funding agencies, the press, academic administration, and research scientists themselves discussed the problem during a recent forum at the National Institutes of Health sponsored by the NIH Office of Extramural Research and Training. No solutions were offered, but panelists agreed that the scientific community must not bury its head in the sand and

wait for the problem to go away.

Dr. Lazaro E. Gerschenson, a professor of pathology at the University of Colorado, prefers the term "scientific malpractice" over "scientific fraud." He said scientists should not be reluctant to expose cheating colleagues.

Dr. Gerschenson noted that scientific malpractice entails more than fudging a few figures. The means of such abuse are varied, and include:

- Substandard laboratory methods and/or analyses.
- Abuse of patient or subject confidentiality.
- Plagiarism.
- Neglecting the welfare of human

(See SCIENTIFIC FRAUD, Page 11)

## International Experts Recommend Drug Treatment To Control Frequently Recurring Mood Disorders

An international panel of mental health experts recently recommended that individuals whose lives are disrupted by recurrent episodes of major depression, mania, or manic/depressive illness receive long-term, preventive drug treatment.

Their conclusions were reached during an NIH/National Institute of Mental Health Consensus Development Conference on the use of long-term preventive treatment for affective (emotional) disorders held Apr. 24-26.

The panelists recommended that lithium be used to prevent recurrent bouts of mania or manic-depressive disorder and that lithium or tricyclic antidepressants—such as imipramine and amitriptyline—be used for recurrent major depression.

Since most patients with recurrent major depression will have been treated previously with tricyclic drugs for their depressive episodes, "it is usually most appropriate to continue with the same drug, provided it has been effective and is well tolerated," the panel noted.

Lithium may be preferable in patients whose past history is uncertain, since some patients diagnosed as unipolar depressives (depression without manic episodes) ultimately may develop a manic episode.

"Individuals with recurrent mood disorders can spend up to 20 percent of their adult lives in depressive or manic episodes. The personal suffering and economic loss is enormous," said Dr. David Kupfer, panel

chairman.

Dr. Kupfer, chairman, department of psychiatry, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, and 12 other panelists—mental health specialists, internists, and citizen advocates—based their consensus statement on research reports by 17 experts on mood disorders who came from Denmark, Switzerland, Scotland, Canada, and the United States.

The panelists emphasized that patients who have a manic episode are at high risk for recurrences. Manic episodes are very disruptive and the likelihood of becoming psychotic when manic is great. Therefore, the occurrence of a manic episode should always raise the question of preventive therapy.

Depression only (unipolar disorder) recurs less frequently than the bipolar (manic and depressive) disorder and the effectiveness of the preventive treatment is less clearly established. Thus, the decision on whether and when to initiate preventive therapy is based more upon individual patient factors such as the risk of an early recurrence.

Factors increasing the risk of recurrence include presence of another mental disorder, a chronic medical disorder, chronic symptoms of depression, and occurrence of the first episode at an older age.

Psychotic features, serious suicide attempts, or serious functional impairment during recent episodes predict increasingly severe episodes as does a family history of suicide, bipolar disorder, or psychotic episodes.

On the other hand, patients with depression only who have a rapid response to treatment with long intervals between episodes should not be considered as suitable candidates for preventive treatment.

As to the effectiveness of the drugs used with mood disorders, the consensus panel said, in part:

Lithium cuts the number of recurrences and alleviates symptoms for most manic-depressive (bipolar) patients and the anti-epileptic drug, carbamazepine, works on some of those who respond poorly to lithium.

Lithium and the tricyclics have been found equally effective in preventing depression in patients with no manic component, but there are few guidelines on which patients do best on which drugs. Where neither lithium nor the

(See MOODS, Page 11)



# Scenes From the Asian American Heritage Week Celebrated at NIH



Members from the Korean Broadcasting Company perform the Korean Fan Dance.



A traditional Vietnamese 16-stringed instrument called the Dan Tranh.



Andago-bugis, an Indonesian dance depicting a battle between two warriors in the Hindu-Javanese Kingdom of Majapahit.



The Chinese Ribbon Dance being performed by members of the Potomac Chinese School.



A demonstration depicting modern wedding clothes in Vietnam by members of the Nghia Sinh International (Washington, D.C. branch).

## Parking Committee Meets on Controversial Issues

The NIH Employee Parking Committee met for the first time May 7 and discussed several issues including the multiple-sticker problem, (NIH employees may have stickers for as many cars as they own, and about 40 percent of employees with cars own more than one), and the visitor parking situation which will grow in importance when MetroRail opens on campus, Aug. 25.

Limiting employees to one sticker was deemed too inconvenient, but a movable activating permit such as a mirror hanger might prove more workable, the committee concluded. Further, it was agreed that replacement of lost hanger permits should be restrictive enough to encourage employees to remember and not lose them.

Visitor parking suggestions included putting all visitor parking in one location and having shuttles for visitors and employees alike. All of these suggestions will be evaluated.

Another issue discussed was summer student parking. The committee consensus was that summer students be required or re-

quested to park at lot 41B for May and June. It was felt that enough regular staff is on leave in July and August to lift this restriction for those months.

Also, the committee is planning to gather information on use and effectiveness of the present campus shuttle, and is seeking bulletin board space to improve communication to NIH employees.

NIH employees can write to their area representative on the employee parking committee if they have ideas or complaints about parking, campus lighting, security, or related matters.

The NIH campus geographical breakdown and area parking representatives follow:

Area 1: Bldgs. 31, 6, 21, 17, 15K  
Representative: George Russell, Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B07

Area 2: Bldgs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9  
Representative: Barbara Pfeiffer, Bldg. 2, Rm. 119

Area 3: Bldgs. 11, 12, 12A, 12B, 13, 14, 16, 16A, 22, 25, 34

Representative: Bob Turner, Bldg. 13, Rm. G2414

Area 4: Bldgs. 29, 29A, 30, 35, 36, 37  
Representative: Sandra Fitzgerald, Bldg. 36, Rm.

2A21

Area 5: Bldgs. 18, 28, 28A, 32, 38, 38A, 41, 52  
Representative: Marie Pinho, Bldg. 38A, Rm. 2S209

Area 6: Bldgs. 10, 10A, 20  
Representative: Tom Baginski, Bldg. 10A, Rm. 3E68

In the last month, the Office of Research Services has made several improvements to the NIH campus. These include all-night lighting of the multi-level parking-6 garage; relining of MLP-6 roof level, gaining 25 parking spaces; and a lighting survey of the NIH campus to identify and eventually correct underlit areas. □

## NIH AWARDS CEREMONY

All employees are invited to attend the NIH Honor Awards Ceremony to be held Monday, June 1, at 1:45 p.m. in the Clinical Center's Jack Masur Auditorium. Photos of recipients and award citations will be published in the June 5 issue of *The NIH Record*. □

# PHS Honors NIH Employees for Outstanding Achievements

NIH staff members are to be recognized for their outstanding achievements and contributions at the 10th Annual Public Health Service Honor Awards Ceremony on Thursday, May 24, at 1:30 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center. Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Health, will present the awards.

The PHS Superior Service Award, the highest award for civil service employees presented by PHS, recognizes superior contributions of an extraordinary nature over a period of time. Six NIH staff members are to receive this recognition.

The PHS Special Recognition Award acknowledges and honors an outstanding and specific contribution or meritorious benefit to the service which has substantial impact toward the advancement of its mission. Five NIH employees will receive this award as individuals. In addition, seven NIH staff members will be included with 33 other PHS employees to be honored as a group.

The Assistant Secretary for Health's Award for Exceptional Achievement is ASH's highest personal award. It recognizes accomplishments and outstanding work performance which demonstrates exceptional commitment to the PHS mission, which reflects a high degree of efficiency and effectiveness or which results in significant cost reduction. Three NIH staff members will receive this recognition.

The PHS Outstanding Handicapped Employee Award brings recognition to employees who in spite of severely limiting physical factors, have demonstrated outstanding job performance and courage. An OD employee will receive this award.

The PHS Equal Opportunity Achievement Award emphasizes the PHS policy to provide equal opportunity for its employees; to demonstrate the value that top-level management places upon employees, supervisors, and managers who actively and effectively participate in equal opportunity activities; and to

give honor and recognition to those employees who have excelled in their efforts to promote equal opportunity. One NIH employee will receive this award.

Three NIH commissioned officers will receive the Distinguished Service Medal, the highest award given to a PHS commissioned officer. It is granted to an officer with a genuine sense of public service who has made outstanding contributions to the mission of the Department.

Eleven commissioned officers stationed at the NIH are to receive the Meritorious Service Medal. This medal recognizes a single important achievement, a career notable for accomplishments in technical or professional fields or unusually high quality and initiative in leadership.

A reception for PHS and NIH officials and awardees and their guests will be held in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, immediately following the ceremony. The following staff members will be recognized for their achievements:

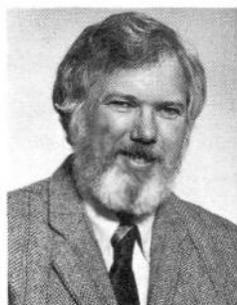
## PHS Superior Service Award



Dr. Blaese



Dr. Carlos



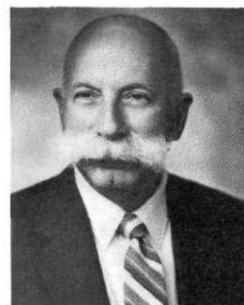
Dr. Cushman



Dr. Hascall



Dr. Hurd



Mr. Weiss

### Dr. R. Michael Blaese

Head, Cellular Immunology Section, DCBD, NCI  
*"For discovering the critical role played by disorders of suppressor lymphocytes in the pathogenesis of autoimmune and immunodeficiency diseases."*

### Dr. James P. Carlos

Associate Director for the National Caries Program, NIDR  
*"For strong and effective leadership of the National Caries Program and many contributions to the overall management of the National Institute of Dental Research."*

### Dr. Samuel W. Cushman

Chief, Cellular Metabolism and Obesity Section, NIADDK  
*"For significant contributions to the study of insulin action that contributed to the understanding of obesity and diabetes, diseases of profound importance in today's society."*

### Dr. Vincent C. Hascall Jr.

Chief, Proteoglycan Chemistry Section, IRP, NIDR  
*"For outstanding research in the chemistry and biology of connective tissue proteoglycans in normal and diseased organ systems."*

### Dr. Suzanne S. Hurd

Acting Director and Deputy Director, Division of Lung Diseases, NHLBI  
*"For outstanding leadership, direction, planning, and administration in the lung program of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute."*

### William Weiss

Chief, Office of Biometry and Field Studies, NINCDS  
*"For developing and implementing an innovative program of surveys on major neurological disorders, and outstanding leadership in the conduct of large scale clinical studies."*

## PHS Special Recognition Award



Dr. Henderson

### Dr. David K. Henderson

Medical Officer, Hospital Epidemiology Service, CC  
*"For outstanding contributions toward support of clinical research on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome at the National Institutes of Health."*



Ms. Hinde

### Lois J. Hinde

Deputy Chief, Grants Operations Branch, NHLBI  
*"For exceptional achievement toward improvements of the grants operations functions of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute."*

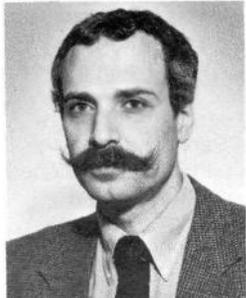


Dr. Quarles

### Dr. Richard H. Quarles

Chief, Section of Myelin and Brain Development, IRP, NINCDS  
*"For the discovery of myelin-associated glycoprotein, demonstration of its accelerated breakdown in multiple sclerosis, and identification of its antigenic role in certain peripheral neuropathies."*

## SPECIAL RECOGNITION (cont'd)



**Dr. Skolnick**



**Dr. Whitescarver**

### **Dr. Phil Skolnick**

*Pharmacologist, Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry, NIADDK*

*"For providing key new insights into the behavioral roles of recognition (receptors) for drugs and neurotransmitters in the central nervous system."*

### **Dr. Jack E. Whitescarver**

*Special Assistant to the Director, NIAID*

*"For developing excellent programs to disseminate information gained from federally-supported research to health care professionals and to the general public."*



**Seven NIH staff members were honored at the PHS Awards ceremony for tirelessly assisting in the operation of the HHS 'Hotline' which provided up-to-date and accurate information to the public on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. They are: standing (l to r): Patricia Yarborough, CC; Bob Schrelber, NIAID; William Stafford Jr., DRS; and Roger Gilkeson, NLM. Seated (l to r): Marian Segal, CC; Bill Hall, DCRT, and (not shown) Robin de Silva, NEI.**

## ASH's Award for Exceptional Achievement



**Mr. Namovicz**

### **Robert M. Namovicz**

*Deputy Associate Director for Administrative Management, NCI*

*"For improving the contracting program of the National Cancer Institute and for important contributions to the initiation of a new cancer information system."*

### **Kent A. Smith**

*Deputy Director, NLM*

*"For exceptional management skills, outstanding contributions to the National Library of Medicine, and dedication to the highest tradition of public service."*



**Mr. Smith**



**Mr. Wicks**

**Ronald F. Wicks** (Posthumously) (Deceased October 3, 1983)

*Formerly—Data Base Administrator, Data Management Branch, DCRT*

*"For exceptional leadership and professional competence in data base administration and particularly for the development of the NIH Administrative Data Base."*

## PHS Equal Opportunity Achievement Award



**Mr. Alexander**

### **James S. Alexander**

*Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, CC*

*"For outstanding contributions to the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in the Clinical Center and the National Institutes of Health."*



**Ms. Chase**

### **Diana L. Chase**

*Clerk, Office of Research Services, DES, OD*

*"For unusual dedication in the performance of duties and the courage to overcome the barriers of a handicap."*

## Distinguished Service Medal



**Dr. Fauci**

**Medical Director Anthony S. Fauci**

*Chief*

*Laboratory of Immunoregulation and Deputy Clinical Director National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases*

*National Institutes of Health*

*"For studies leading to a better understanding of the regulation of the human immune system."*

## PHS Outstanding Handicapped Employee Award



**Dr. Gallo**

**Medical Director Robert C. Gallo**

*Chief*

*Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology National Cancer Institute National Institutes of Health*

*"For original contributions to our knowledge of the cause of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and the viral etiology of cancer."*

*(See MEDALS, Page 6)*

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



**Dr. McFarlin**

### Medical Director Dale E. McFarlin

Chief  
Neuroimmunology Branch  
National Institute of Neurological and  
Communicative Disorders and Stroke  
National Institutes of Health

*"For establishing a multidisciplinary unit for the investigation and treatment of multiple sclerosis and for the discovery of mechanisms producing infectious and immunologic diseases of the nervous system."* □



**Dr. Jaffe**



**Dr. Moss**

### Medical Director Elaine S. Jaffe

Deputy Chief  
Laboratory of Pathology  
National Cancer Institute  
National Institutes of Health

*"For developing new histologic and immunologic criteria for classification of lymphomas and predicting their clinical aggressiveness."*

### Medical Director Bernard Moss

Chief  
Laboratory of Viral Disease  
National Institute of Allergy and  
Infectious Diseases  
National Institutes of Health

*"For studies leading to the insertion of heterologous viral DNA into the vaccinia virus genome forming the basis for a new approach to vaccine development."*



**Dr. Whitney**

### Veterinary Director Robert A. Whitney Jr.

Chief, Veterinary Resources Branch, Division of Research Services, National Institutes of Health.

*"For providing exceptional leadership bringing significant improvements in veterinary resources for NIH intramural research and furthering progress in laboratory animal science nationally and internationally."* □

## Meritorious Service Medal



**Dr. Barker**

### Medical Director Jeffery Lange Barker

Chief  
Laboratory of Neurophysiology  
National Institute of Neurological and  
Communicative Disorders and Stroke  
National Institutes of Health

*"For exceptional achievement as a neuroscientist who by research contributions substantially advanced the understanding of the function of the central nervous system."*



**Dr. Elin**

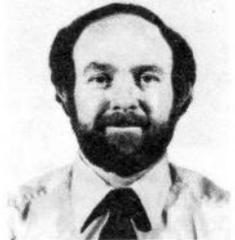
### Medical Director Ronald J. Elin

Chief, Clinical Chemistry Section and Chief,  
Clinical Pathology Department  
Clinical Center  
National Institutes of Health

*"For dynamic leadership in creating a model clinical laboratory and continuing concern for excellence in clinical laboratory medicine."*



**Dr. Nelson**



**Dr. Poplack**

### Medical Director Phillip G. Nelson

Chief  
Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology  
National Institute of Child Health  
and Human Development  
National Institutes of Health

*"For sustained national leadership, high quality research and world-wide recognition for his studies in neuroelectrophysiology."*

### Senior Surgeon David G. Poplack

Head  
Leukemia Biology Section  
National Cancer Institute  
National Institutes of Health

*"For developing innovative approaches to central nervous system treatment of prophylaxis which are now improving the lives of children with acute leukemia."*



**Dr. Gibson**

### Veterinary Director Don C. Gibson

Associate Director for Planning  
and Extramural Affairs  
National Institute on Aging  
National Institutes of Health

*"For consistent contributions to the development of programs of the National Institute on Aging through establishment of procedures for program planning, evaluation and scientific review."*



**Dr. Hoover**

### Medical Director Robert N. Hoover

Chief  
Environmental Epidemiology Branch  
National Cancer Institute  
National Institutes of Health

*"For contributions toward the identification of environmental and other determinants of cancer by a rigorous and imaginative program of epidemiologic studies."*



**Dr. Sachs**



**Dr. Talbot**

### Medical Director David H. Sachs

Chief  
Immunology Branch  
National Cancer Institute  
National Institutes of Health

*"For contributions to greater understanding of the role of histocompatibility antigens in immune responses and his continuing leadership in the field of organ transplantation."*

### Medical Director Bernard Talbot

Deputy Director  
National Institute of Allergy and  
Infectious Diseases  
National Institutes of Health

*"For contributions to biomedical investigations through creative direction of the NIH Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Research and for effective leadership as Deputy Director, NIAID."*

## National Library of Medicine Exhibits Rare Medical Works

A choice group of the National Library of Medicine's rarest medical works is now on display in NLM's lobby. Among the first texts printed with movable type, they are valuable reminders of a communications revolution that took place about 530 years ago—a revolution as dramatic in many ways as today's electronic information explosion.

The exhibit includes a display of more than 50 works published between 1467 and 1500, assembled by Dr. Peter Krivatsy of the Library's History of Medicine Division. Historians and bibliographers use the special term "incunabula"—a Latin word meaning swaddling clothes, thus the beginnings—to refer to works published before 1501. The "child," the printed book, was born in Mainz, Germany or thereabouts around 1450, and the next 50 years constituted its period of infancy.

NLM owns one of the largest collections of medical incunabula in the world. Of the approximately 900 known medical works published before 1501, the Library has 516 titles in 537 editions. Fifty-three of these are on display; the exhibit also features enlarged reproductions of anatomical woodcuts from selected texts.

The earliest printed medical book is generally accepted to be Jean Charlier de Gerson's tracts on self-abuse titled *De pollutione nocturna*, printed in Cologne about 1466. NLM owns the second edition of this work, printed around 1467.

Perhaps the three most important authors represented in the exhibit are Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen. Among their works on display are Hippocrates' *Aphorismi* (1496), Aristotle's *Problemata* (1493), and Galen's *Opera* (1490).

An illustrated booklet, *Medical Incunabula and the Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge*,



prepared by Dr. Krivatsy in connection with the exhibit, is available without charge at the exhibit or by writing to NLM's History of Medicine Division Bethesda, MD 20209.

The public is welcome to visit the exhibit as well as the nearby History of Medicine Division reading room during the Library's regular hours.

The History of Medicine Division is open weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Until the Memorial Day holiday. After summer hours begin, the exhibit may be seen Mon. through Thurs. from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Fri. from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and Sat. from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (See notice of summer hours in box on page 2.) □

## Dr. Kenneth B. Seamon, NCDB, Awarded FAES Prize for Neuroscience Research

Dr. Kenneth B. Seamon of the Division of Biochemistry and Biophysics, National Center for Drugs and Biologics, FDA, has been selected as the 1984 recipient of the Martha Soloway Award, the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences has announced.

Established in 1973, the Soloway award each year honors an outstanding scientist specializing in research in neurobiology and diseases of the central nervous system.

Dr. Seamon was selected for his pioneering work in the development of the mechanism of action of the diterpene, Forskolin. This natural product, which has its origins in Indian folk medicine, is a direct and specific activator of the enzyme adenylate cyclase *in-vitro* and *in-vivo*.

The development of this neuropharmacological tool has provided the means for a dramatic increase in our understanding of the control of the formation of the second messenger, cyclic-AMP, and the nature of hormonal control of cellular response.

Dr. Seamon's work has been widely disseminated throughout the neuroscience com-



Dr. Seamon

munity and has resulted in a significant impact upon the more general field of molecular

## NIH Publications, Writers Win Prizes From Two Groups

Several NIH publications have recently won top prizes for excellence in writing from two professional writers organizations.

In a competition sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the American Medical Writers Association, the best brochure in the general audience category was judged to be *The Menopause Time of Life* written by Esther Solomon, a public affairs specialist in NIA's Information Office.

The award for the best article in the same category was won by Maureen Gardner, a writer in NICHD's Office of Research Reporting. Her article "Medical Update on the Pill" appeared in the June 1983 issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine.

DRR publications won two of the top three awards in AMWA's category for professional audiences. *Program Highlights 1982* took first place for brochures and "Monkeys with Leprosy: Models for Studying an Ancient Disease" won first prize for articles. The latter appeared in the July 1983 issue of *Research Resources Reporter*. These are the latest of 19 awards for DRR publications in the past 5 years.

In the regional communications contest sponsored by the Capital Press Women, Tineke Bodde Haase, a writer in NICHD's Office of Research Reporting, received first prize in the news release category for her story "Human Surfactant Improves Premies' Breathing." □

## Rocky Mountain Getaway, Aug. 25-Sept. 1

Outdoor Ventures is offering an 8-day getaway in the magnificent mountains and valleys around Estes Park, Colorado. Meals, camping fees, horse rental fees and rafting costs are included in the \$430 tab. You arrange your own air transportation. You will hike, raft the Colorado and even dance to a real country band. For more information contact Dotty at 496-6061. □

pharmacology. Forskolin is currently under investigation as a novel therapeutic agent.

Dr. Seamon, educated at Washington University, St. Louis and the Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, came to NIH in 1979 as a fellow in the Pharmacology Research Training Program sponsored by the NIGMS. He was recently appointed senior staff fellow at the National Center for Drugs and Biologics.

Dr. Seamon will present the 1984 Mathilde Soloway Award Lecture, entitled "The Evolution of Forskolin from Folk Medicine to Neuropharmacology" on Tuesday, June 5, at 3:30 p.m. in the ACRF amphitheatre of the Clinical Center.

A reception to honor Dr. Seamon will be held following the lecture, between 5 and 7 p.m., at the Social and Academic Center of the FAES, 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD. □

## Three NCI-Affiliated Virologists To Be Honored For Cancer-Related Retrovirus Discoveries

Former NCI Director Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, and Dr. John B. Moloney, former NCI associate division director for viral oncology, will receive Distinguished Achievement Awards from the AMC Cancer Research Center in Denver, June 10, for "their germinal contributions to the field of tumor virology."

Together with long-time NCI grantee, Dr. Charlotte B. Friend, of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, the scientists' pioneering research on mammalian retroviruses will be recognized during the International Conference on RNA Tumor Viruses in Human Cancer. The meeting will focus on molecular research on retroviruses and oncogenes, and the implications of these findings for understanding human cancer.

All three scientists discovered rodent retroviruses that have been used extensively as model systems for how retroviruses cause cancer in animals.

Dr. Rauscher is now senior vice president for research at the American Cancer Society in New York City. He served at NCI from 1959 to 1976, working in the fields of viral oncology, etiology and viral leukemia. In 1972, he became the first Presidentially-appointed NCI Director of the National Cancer Program, and held that position until 1976.

He discovered the Rauscher leukemia virus of mice in 1962. This virus produces rapid development of leukemia in mice. Its high potency and stability in plasma preparations permitted some of the first extensive studies of the biological, physical, and chemical properties of a mammalian retrovirus.

The virus has been supplied to over 800 laboratories throughout the world, and is currently used routinely for studies of many aspects of viral cancer.

Dr. Rauscher has received numerous awards, and has participated on many committees and editorial boards of cancer journals.

Dr. Moloney was associate division director for viral oncology and chairman of the NCI Virus Cancer Program from 1970 to 1978. He then served as NCI assistant director until his retirement in 1980.

Dr. Moloney joined NCI in 1947 as a biologist and held positions as section chief and branch chief in viral oncology until his selection in 1970 to lead the program. In 1958, he discovered the Moloney leukemia virus of mice and in 1966 isolated and characterized the sarcoma virus of mice that also bears his name. Both viruses have since been studied extensively in experimental mouse tumor research. Since retiring in 1980, he has worked as a consultant.

Dr. Friend, professor and director of the Center for Experimental Cell Biology at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, is well-known for her discovery in 1956 of the Friend leukemia virus of mice. The disease caused by the Friend virus resembles the Rauscher virus-induced disease, but is unlike any other spontaneously developing leukemia in mice.

Dr. Friend has also received many awards for her research, including the prestigious Prix Griffuel Award presented by the French Association for Cancer Research in 1979. □



NIH Deputy Director Dr. Thomas E. Malone (l) surprised DCRT Director Dr. Arnold W. Pratt with a 20th anniversary memento signed by all the NIH Directors.

## Chemical Structure-Toxicity Subject of June Conference

The molecular structure of chemicals determines how they will interact with biological systems, and structure-activity correlation is one way to evaluate their potential toxicity.

The American Chemical Society, with co-sponsors including the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, will hold a conference on "Structure-Activity Relationships (SAR) and Toxicity Assessment," June 6-8 at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Md.

Participating in the conference from the National Institutes of Health will be Dr. James McKinney, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who will be a panelist at the opening session; Dr. Herman Kraybill, National Cancer Institute, who will preside at the session on carcinogenicity; Dr. Donald M. Jerina, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, who will speak on SAR as related to metabolism; and Dr. John A. Moore, formerly of NIEHS, now with EPA, who will speak at the banquet on "Public Policy Interface: SAR as a Regulatory Tool."

Authorities from both Europe and the United States will give presentations at the conference's five sessions on various topics including an overview of SAR and toxicology; molecular and quantum mechanics; environmental fate; nonspecific toxicity in aquatic organisms; SAR priority setting for toxicity testing.

The conference's emphasis will be on building a critical perspective to explore the capabilities and limits, benefits and problems of structure activity relationships as a tool in toxicology.

Registration fee for the conference is \$160 with an additional \$25 for the reception and dinner. For information, contact T.L. Nally, Federal Regulatory Programs, ACS Department of Public Affairs, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or phone (202) 872-8724. □

Everyone is a genius at least once a year. The real geniuses simply have their bright ideas closer together.—*Geo. C. Lichtenberg*.

## Volunteers Allergic To Shellfish And/Or Fruits Sought by FDA

The Allergenic Products Branch of the Office of Biologics, FDA, is seeking volunteers with allergic reactions to shellfish (especially crab) and/or fruits (especially apples or peaches).

Volunteers will be asked to complete a food allergy questionnaire. Suitable subjects will be asked to donate a small volume of blood and may be asked to undergo skin testing with commercially available or investigational extracts of foods.

If you are interested in participating, contact either Dr. Paul C. Turkeltaub, or Dr. Charles O. Roberts, 496-4204 for further information. □

## Bicycle Club Sponsors Race, May 30

The annual Tour De NIH bicycle races, sponsored by the NIH Bicycle Commuter Club, will be held on Wednesday, May 30, at noon, in front of Bldg. 1.

There will be three race classes: fast (unlicensed) novices, who will go 4 miles; fit, who will go 2 miles; and ladies, 2 miles.

Helmets must be worn in the race and may be borrowed, if necessary, at the race. Volunteers are needed to assist NIH security as road guards.

Application forms are available at the R&W desk in Bldg. 31. Call Lou Mocca for more information or to volunteer, at 496-1920. □



Dr. Floyd Bloom (l) receives a certificate of appreciation from Dr. Ruth Kirschstein (c), NIGMS Director, for delivering the second annual Majorie Guthrie Lecture in Genetics on Apr. 19. Dr. Bloom, director of the Division of Preclinical Neuroscience and Endocrinology at the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, Calif., spoke about new research applications in neurobiology. Using techniques developed by molecular geneticists, Dr. Bloom and his colleagues are studying proteins found only in the brain. Dr. Bloom is interested in how production of these proteins is controlled, what their individual functions are and in what ways they interact.

I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past.—*Thomas Jefferson* □

## Nobelist Nirenberg Explains Research on Neurons And Synapses Before Extramural Associates

Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, Nobel laureate at NHLBI, discussed one of the major unsolved problems in neurobiology before NIH's 1984 extramural associates recently.

His topic: "How neurons in the developing nervous system form synapses and distinguish appropriate from inappropriate synapses."

Placing the work of his laboratories in historical perspective, Dr. Nirenberg first discussed Sperry's chemoaffinity hypothesis, which proposes that there are specific molecules on cell surfaces that chemically recognize each other. When compatible molecules find each other, the cells stick together or adhere. Specific tags (monoclonal antibodies) are being used to search for these cell adhesion molecules that may code for synapse formation.

In addition, research has led to alternate hypotheses, including a proposal that regulation of differential gene expression could be due to environmental factors. Based on the work of LeDouarin and Patterson and their colleagues and supported by observations in other laboratories, this hypothesis provided a framework in which to search for environmental triggers and to identify switch mechanisms.

After several years of work, Dr. Nirenberg and his colleagues successfully established five clonal cell lines derived from murine neuroblastoma cells (tumor cells from mouse nervous systems) in which they were able to demonstrate that an increase in intracellular levels of cyclic AMP was necessary for synapse formation. (Cyclic AMP is a small molecule that is known to play a regulatory role in other cell pathways.) They further showed that the increase in cyclic AMP led to an increase in the number of voltage-sensitive calcium ( $Ca^{2+}$ ) channels rather than to an activation of preexisting channels.

Dr. Hemin Chin and Dr. Nirenberg are trying to purify  $Ca^{2+}$  channels, and they plan to use nucleic acid probes to answer the question of the function of cyclic AMP.

In addressing the second part of the basic problem "how appropriate and inappropriate synapses are distinguished," Dr. Nirenberg's group showed that appropriate synapses and inappropriate synapses formed rapidly but the former were either long-lived and stable or attained a steady state while the latter were transient.

In studying the resultant selective retention of one population (appropriate synapses) with the loss of the other (inappropriate synapses), they found that retina neurons preferentially adhered to other retina cells due to specific antigens (cell surface molecules).

One surface molecule was detected on all cells examined in the dorsal (back) and middle retina. Differential expression of the molecule, based on cell position in the retina rather than cell type, appeared early in development and persisted in the adult.

In response to questions, Dr. Nirenberg stressed that this work is basic in nature and has no immediate clinical applications. However, the information that has been obtained and the cell systems that have been established are being used by many other investi-



**Current extramural associates are: standing (l to r): Drs. Dorothy Higgins from Emmanuel College, Mary Sitgraves from The Council's Center for Problems of Living, Kathleen Donnelly from Russell Sage College, Harold McKone from St. Joseph College and Jean Oliver, director, Extramural Associates Program. Seated (l to r): Dr. Carmen Mercado from Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NHLBI, and Dr. Mary Virginia Orna from College of New Rochelle.**

gators throughout the world.

During their orientation the extramural associates received a thorough introduction to the NIH from over 40 top-level science administrators including Drs. Thomas Malone, William Raub, Philip Chen and several BID associate directors for extramural affairs.

The Extramural Associates Program is designed to prepare the associates to become primary sources of information at their institutions on obtaining health research funding. Participants in the program must come from institutions contributing significantly to the interests of minorities and women in science. The EA Program is a means to promote increased participation of ethnic minorities and women in NIH-supported research. □

### NIH Computer Utility Sets Tours, Demonstrations

The NIH Computer Utility will sponsor tours and demonstrations as part of DCRT's 20th anniversary celebration on Friday, June 1, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Guided tours of the computer facility will depart from the Building 12A lobby every 30 minutes.

Continuous demonstrations will feature the interactive WYLBUR system, computer-assisted instruction, sharing information via computer, technical documentation, user assistance, data base applications, and graphics in rooms B45-B51 of Building 12A.

The event is open to all NIH employees. □

### NIH Child Care Programs Sponsor Children's Bookfair

The NIH Child Care programs are sponsoring their annual children's bookfair on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 5-7, on the patio, outside Bldg. 35, to benefit the scholarship fund.

A wide variety of high-quality children's books will be available.

Everyone is welcome to attend. □

## Nominees To Seminar Series Solicited by Grants Program

Each year the Grants Associates Program—formerly in the Division of Research Grants and now in the Office of Extramural Research and Training—organizes a series of seminars to complement the working assignments of Grants Associates and the working experiences of health scientist administrators.

The Grants Associates Office is accepting applications for its 1984-85 Grants Associates Seminar Series, scheduled to begin on Friday, Sept. 14, 1984. The weekly seminars, which will run for 10 months, are usually held on Friday mornings in Bldg. 31.

The seminar series is designed to address a broad spectrum of philosophical, political, and policy issues relevant to the administration of Federal programs in support of biomedical research. The series is not designed as an orientation or introduction to extramural programs.

Topics to be covered will include the roles and interactions of DHHS, NIH, other PHS and non-PHS agencies; policy and ethical considerations in biomedical and behavioral research; factors affecting extramural programs and their administration; program planning and evaluation, and the legislative/budget process.

### Deadline is June 21, 1984

Individuals who want to be considered for the series should forward a current curriculum vitae (with emphasis on current duties and responsibilities) and a statement of interest as it relates to their current positions. These should be submitted through their immediate supervisor to their BID Director.

Each BID Director should submit no more than three nominations with the above noted information and any other supporting documents to the Grants Associates Office no later than Thursday, June 21, 1984. These should be sent to A. Robert Polcari, director, Grants Associates Program, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B-55. Be sure to include the nominee's current title, organizational component of the BID, current room, building, and phone number.

Because of limited space and to ensure that all participants have an opportunity to participate fully in the seminar discussions, only a limited number of participants can be accommodated.

Final selections will be made by Dr. George Galasso, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Affairs. All nominees whose documents reach the Grants Associates Office by June 21, 1984 will be notified of final action in late August.

Only those selected will be required to submit a completed form DHHS-350 (DHHS Training Nomination and Authorization) to the Grants Associates Office before the series begins.

Participants will receive a minimum of 150 hours of training credit in their official personnel file after completing the series. Therefore, a request to participate in the series carries a commitment on the part of the applicant and an endorsement by the supervisor to full attendance throughout the 10-month series.

For further information, contact Mr. Polcari, 496-1736. □

## DR. BRODER

(Continued from Page 1)

The Arthur S. Flemming Awards Commission and the Downtown Jaycees of Washington, D.C., present the annual award to honor outstanding Federal government scientists or administrators under 40 years of age.

Dr. Broder began work at NCI in the Metabolism Branch in 1972. In his early research on lymphoid cancers, Dr. Broder found that macrophages, scavenger cells of the immune system, were suppressing immune action of the lymph cells in multiple myeloma.

His later investigations of T-cell leukemias helped to clarify that, though cancer cells of the immune system fail to mature, they can still influence normal immune cell activity and behave normally in other ways.

Dr. Broder and his staff, working in collaboration with researchers from the NCI laboratory of Dr. Robert Gallo, recently isolated and cloned (copied from a single cell) T-cells from a patient whose lymphoma had been in remission 6 years. They selected cells that showed an immune reaction against cells with human T-cell lymphoma/leukemia virus (HTLV-I).

They then infected the genome (genetic material) of these cloned T-cells with the HTLV virus. After HTLV infection, the T-cells became cancerous, proliferating independently of the normally needed T-cell growth factor.

At first the cultured cells attacked and killed the HTLV-bearing cancer cells, showing they had immune power, but later they weakened, even when stimulated by the growth factor, and finally fell prey themselves to the HTLV cancer cells. From this work, researchers first learned that HTLV can destroy immune T-cells.

Dr. Broder, as clinical director of the NCI AIDS task force, has collaborated with the task force scientific director Dr. Robert Gallo, who recently identified a third variant of HTLV, now considered the probable cause of AIDS.

Dr. Broder's staff in the Medicine Branch of the Clinical Oncology Program provided blood samples and coordinated several clinical studies that helped Dr. Gallo's group isolate HTLV-III in AIDS patients.

As an administrative coordinator of seven NCI clinical branches, he has improved regulations for informed consent, investigational drug usage, and clinical research surveillance. He also chairs three Clinical Center organizations: NCI's Institutional Review Board that approves NCI intramural research protocols, the Medical Board, and the NCI Safety Committee.

Dr. Broder earned his B.S. with *Phi Beta Kappa* honors from the University of Michigan in 1966. After earning his M.D. from Michigan in 1970, he did his medical internship and residency at Stanford University.

He has been associate editor for *The Journal of Immunology*, *Blood*, *Hematological Oncology*, and *The Journal of Clinical Immunology*, and author or coauthor of almost 90 publications. In 1980 he was elected to the American Society for Clinical Investigation.

He is also an active supporter of Camp Fantastic, a summer camp for children with cancer. □

## Dr. Kenneth Cole, Eminent Biophysicist, Dies at 83

Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, 83, a biophysicist formerly with the National Institutes of Health, died April 18 at the Wesley Palms Retirement Home in La Jolla, Calif.

A world-famous authority on the biophysics of the nervous system, Dr. Cole was the organizer and director of the Laboratory of Biophysics, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (now the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke), from 1954 to 1966. He was a senior research biophysicist with the Institute until retiring in 1978. Since 1980, he had been an adjunct professor with the Department of Neurosciences at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in San Diego.

Dr. Henry G. Wagner, chief of the Section of Neuronal Interactions, NINCDS Laboratory of Neurophysiology, praised his former colleague's dedication to science.

"Dr. Cole was always on the cutting edge of research," Dr. Wagner said. "He was one of the towering figures—a grand don of modern science—who helped unfold scientific understanding of the fundamental physics of nerve excitation.

"He inspired students and fellow scientists with his enthusiasm and erudite discussions of the latest developments."

Called the "father of biophysics," Dr. Cole was one of the first scientists to apply the techniques and concepts of physics to the study of living cells.

His studies of the transmission of nerve impulses, especially those of electrical resistance in the nerve cells of squid, are credited with leading to the rapid advances in neurophysiology seen during the 1930s and 1940s.

### Pioneering work

His pioneering work in nerve research brought about many technical advances. Dr. Cole created the innovative technique known as voltage clamping that helped set the stage for the formulation of the "sodium theory" by Alan L. Hodgkin and Andrew F. Huxley, for which they were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1947.

Dr. Gerald Ehrenstein, chief of the Section on Molecular Biophysics, NINCDS Laboratory of Biophysics, said Dr. Cole will always be remembered for his contributions to science.

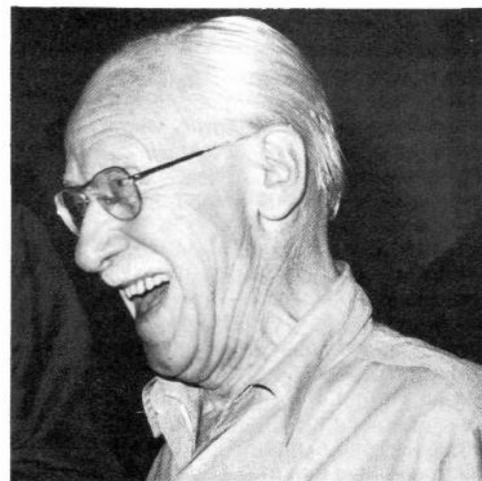
"Kacy will also be remembered for his continuous off-key humming in the laboratory, for the huge volume of correspondence he regularly maintained, and for his pride in maintaining an able-bodied seaman's license until a ripe age," Dr. Ehrenstein said.

Dr. Cole was widely recognized for his scientific achievements. In 1967, he was awarded the National Medal of Science, the

## Recombinant Hepatitis B Vaccine Now Available at CC Blood Bank

A DNA recombinant hepatitis B vaccine is now available for those health workers at risk for hepatitis B infection who had concerns regarding the licensed plasmas-derived vaccine.

For information regarding receipt of this vaccine, call Beverly Elder in the CC Blood Bank, 496-4506. □



Dr. Cole

Federal Government's highest award for distinguished achievement in science, mathematics and engineering. He was named a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London in 1972, becoming one of the few Americans to receive this honor.

### Numerous Awards

Among numerous other awards, Dr. Cole also received the National Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

The Kenneth S. Cole Medal was established in his honor by the United States Biophysical Society and is presented annually to an outstanding scientist studying cell membranes.

Dr. Cole was a past president of the Biophysical Society, as well as a fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. He was also a member of the Council of the American Physiological Society.

A native of Ithaca, N.Y., and a graduate of Oberlin College, Dr. Cole earned his Ph.D. degree in physics from Cornell University in 1926. Prior to World War II, Dr. Cole was a research fellow at Harvard University and the University of Leipzig.

He served as scientific director of medical research at the Naval Medical Research Institute from 1949 to 1954.

Dr. Cole's survivors include a son, Roger B. Cole of Bowie, Md.; a daughter, Sarah R. Cole of Palo Alto, Calif.; and a brother, Robert Cole of Providence, R.I.

## R&W To Hold Annual Meeting June 6

R&W will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, June 6, at noon in Masur Auditorium. All members are invited to attend to learn about the current business situation of R&W and its future plans.

Door prizes will be given out at the meeting, along with free gifts for the first 200 members attending. □

## SCIENTIFIC FRAUD

(Continued from Page 1)

subjects.

- Neglecting the welfare of laboratory animals.
- Misappropriation of research funds.
- Outright scientific fraud and deception.

An analogy can be drawn between medical malpractice and scientific fraud. The perpetrator of medical malpractice is a physician. His victims include the patient, the hospital, the insurance company, and the medical profession.

Researchers perpetrate scientific malpractice. Their fraud will victimize supervisors, organizations, and funding agencies; the respectability of science itself will also be harmed. Cheating physicians are deservedly scorned; but cheating scientists arouse a particular ire, Dr. Gerschenson said.

Scientists are supposed to be the elite of our systems of higher education. Scientists are supposed to form the cutting edge in the struggle against ignorance. Like judges, police officers, doctors, or politicians who cheat, cheating scientists betray the public trust, panelists agreed.

Exposure of scientific fraud usually sparks outrage from the public, the press, and the scientific community itself.

"The press is praised and condemned, often at the same time, for focusing public attention on cases of scientific wrongdoing," said Barbara Calliton, news editor for *Science* magazine.

Scientific fraud is not a new phenomenon. But in this age of rapid information dissemination by an omnipresent mass media, the public has been sensitized to cheating by professional people. "We get plenty of phone calls at *Science* from folks making allegations about scientific misconduct," Ms. Culliton said.

The press should handle these stories the same way they cover any situation dealing with wrongdoing, she said. "Responsible reporters and editors will stop to consider the possible damage that can be done to reputations, even by stories reporting only that investigations of possible fraud are being conducted," Ms. Culliton added. "There are no easy solutions; maybe none at all. Such are the costs of being prominent in American biomedical research."

But what makes a scientist cheat, and can scientific misconduct be prevented?

"People have high expectations of scientists. I'm not saying we shouldn't. But we must remember they are only human beings, with all the associated human weaknesses," said Mary Miers, institutional liaison officer for NIH. "Why does it happen? Why does anyone cheat or lie? I'm sure the intense competition for research funding is in some way a contributing factor."

With the national economy tight, many sources of research funding have dried up, making competition for available dollars keener than ever. Until a few years ago, Ms. Miers said, it was unusual for NIH to get more than one complaint per year about scientific misconduct on the part of a grantee.

"We get at least two allegations a month of substantive misrepresentation or wrongdoing by NIH-funded researchers," Ms. Miers said. "But keep in mind we have 20,000 awards

active at any one time."

Universities and research institutions know scientific misconduct exists, but very few have developed specific procedures to deal with it when it occurs, let alone prevent it, according to the president of the Association of American Universities, Dr. Robert Rosenzweig.

Universities have been especially reluctant to deal with cases of professional misconduct among faculty or management. "In the past, a violator would be confronted and asked to resign, yet the institution would invariably provide his future employers with sterling recommendations," he said.

"Nobody really wants to police research, because the act of policing would fundamentally change the functions of an institution of learning and harm the public good more than any isolated instance of scientific wrongdoing ever could. Yet, institutions cannot ignore these situations. They should have procedures in place to deal with them when they arise. Unfortunately, most don't," Dr. Rosenzweig said.

"Guidelines should be set by the Federal Government," Dr. Gerschenson said. "Institutions receiving big chunks of research funding should be forced to face up to their obligations."

Following a series of Congressional hearings in 1981, then Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker directed NIH to develop management procedures that guarantee the integrity of both intramural and extramural funded research. Though no official document or written chapter in the Public Health Service Handbook yet exists, an "alert system" has been set up by the NIH, according to Ms. Miers.

Under the NIH system, funding requests from a scientist who is under investigation or has been previously sanctioned by one institute for scientific misconduct are brought to the attention of the Deputy Director for Extramural Research and Training and the Director of the funding Institute.

The system ensures that due consideration is given to information developed in the course of an ongoing investigation. It also provides a vehicle for implementing sanctions when a completed investigation finds that misconduct has occurred.

"Before we could set up any guidelines we had to agree on a definition of misconduct in research," Ms. Miers said. A Public Health Service interagency committee working on the guidelines has agreed that such "misconduct" should be defined as: "(1) Fraudulent or highly irregular scientific practices in carrying out research or reporting the results of such research; (2) material failure to comply with federal requirements affecting specific aspects of the conduct of research, for example, the protection of human subjects and the welfare of laboratory animals; and (3) serious misappropriation of federal research funds, for example, diversion of such funds for personal use."

Laboratory chiefs and research scientists themselves could prevent fraud or even allegations of fraud by following a few simple rules, according to Dr. Gerschenson. "Optimal record keeping is essential. Sloppy laboratory notes and shoddy record keeping are an open door to trouble," he said.

"I also think labs should be open opera-

## MOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

tricyclics work, monoamine oxidase inhibitors may prove useful.

A major problem with long-term drug therapy, particularly with bipolar (manic-depressive) patients, is their refusal to take the medicine. They don't want to give up the "high" of the manic phase, or else they stop taking it when they begin to feel better or when side effects build up.

Lithium may reduce energy, sexual drive and enthusiasm and cause weight gain, thirst, fine hand tremor and cognitive problems.

The tricyclics may also produce weight gain, and occasionally cognitive problems.

To avoid lithium poisoning, patients on that drug must have blood levels checked every 1 to 3 months though there is little danger with careful monitoring.

Special care should be taken with the elderly, those with preexisting body disorders and those experiencing severe physiological distress. Also, pregnant women should be taken off the drug during the first 3 months of pregnancy since lithium is dangerous to the fetus.

How long the patient should be treated—with either lithium or tricyclics—depends on individual factors such as the pattern of previous episodes, degree of impairment and the ability of the patient to tolerate the drug.

Tricyclics should be discontinued gradually but lithium can be stopped abruptly or gradually.

A full text of the consensus statement can be obtained from Myrle Kahn, 443-4536. □

## R&W NIH Family Picnic Set For Pinecliff Park on June 3

Set aside Sunday, June 3 for R&W's old fashioned family picnic. The day's activities include apple bobbing, bubble-gum blowing contests, egg toss, pie-eating contest, tug-of-war and more. R&W will supply hot dogs (2 per person), pretzels and potato chips along with beer and soda. Bring a picnic lunch and have a great time.

The picnic will be held at Pinecliff Park, just over the Montgomery County line in Frederick, Md. Cost per ticket is \$1.50 for R&W members, 50¢ for children under 16 years of age, and \$5 for guests. You may purchase your tickets at any R&W gift shop or the Activities Desk, where maps to the picnic site will also be available. □

tions. Everyone should know what everyone else is doing. Close supervision of research by the lab chief is also mandatory. This is a common stumbling block since many research groups today are made up of 20, 30, sometimes 100 individuals," he said. "The number of problems and potential problems increase with the number of people in a group.

"If you think of scientific research as a type of guerilla warfare versus nature, the problem is clear—too many generals cause problems and ruin the fight," Dr. Gerschenson said.—Conrad J. Storað □

## Dr. Louis H. Miller, NIAID Malaria Chief, Shares Paul Erlich Prize For Research

Dr. Louis H. Miller, chief of the Malaria Section of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, was recently notified of his selection as a winner of the prestigious Paul Erlich-Ludwig Darmstaedter Prize for 1985 for outstanding research in the field of malaria.

The prize is awarded annually to outstanding scientists worldwide "who have rendered special services in the fields in which Paul Erlich was active—especially blood research, immunology, chemotherapy and cancer research."

Selections are by the Paul Erlich Foundation, founded by his widow in 1926, based upon the recommendations of the previous years' winners.

Dr. Miller will share this award of 90,000 marks (approximately \$35,000) with Professor Ernest Bueding of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig of New York University School of Medicine. Each will receive a gold medal.

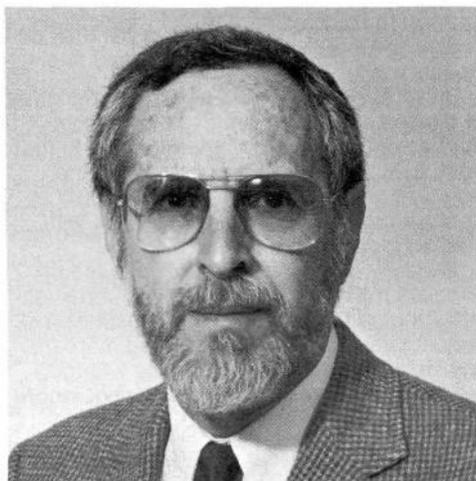
The three scientists will receive their awards on Mar. 14, 1985, the birthday of Paul Erlich, at special ceremonies in Frankfurt, Germany.

An international authority on malaria, Dr. Miller has significantly shaped the course of malaria research by furthering basic understanding of the disease.

Dr. Miller's most significant research accomplishments are:

- Discovery of specific host receptors necessary for interaction between the parasite and red blood cells and identification of one of these receptors as the Duffy blood group antigen. He demonstrated that the malaria parasite could attach to but not penetrate Duffy-negative red blood cells. This explained why blacks, who are Duffy blood group negative, are refractory to *Plasmodium vivax*, the most common malarial parasite of man.

- Demonstration that each species of ma-



Dr. Miller

laria parasite requires a specific receptor to enter the host blood cell. He identified the receptors involved for several species, providing knowledge of the molecular basis for susceptibility to the parasite.

- Recording and observation for the first time of the sequence of events by which the parasite invades red blood cells. (In collaboration with Dr. James Dvorak.)

- Demonstration that when *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most lethal species of the malaria parasite, infects the red blood cell and matures, characteristic knobs appear on the cell membrane.

These knobs are the points at which the falciparum-infected blood cells attach to blood vessel walls.

- Developed an *in vitro* assay to detect the binding of infected red blood cells to blood vessel walls and showed that antibody could block this binding. □

## Former NLM Director To Present Leiter Lecture.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, director emeritus of the National Library of Medicine, has been selected to deliver the first Joseph Leiter NLM/Medical Library Association Lecture. Dr. Cummings' talk, "The Effect of U.S. Policies on the Economics of Libraries," will be presented at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 23, in the Lister Hill Center Auditorium at the Library. All NIH staff are invited to attend.

The Joseph Leiter NLM/MLA Lectureship was established in 1983 in honor of Dr. Joseph Leiter, former associate director of Library Operations at NLM. The lecture aims to stimulate intellectual dialogues on subjects related to biomedical communications. The speakers are selected by a joint NLM/MLA committee. The annual presentation will be held alternately at the NLM and at the MLA annual meetings.

Dr. Leiter retired from the NLM in April 1983 after 50 years of Federal service. □

## FAES Bookstore Makes Changes To Facilitate Computerization

The Foundation (FAES) Bookstore has made several changes to improve service to its customers.

Soon internal computerization will be in place, giving the bookstore faster and more accurate response regarding inventory. Hours will be changed to accommodate computerization. The new hours are 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Also, some books have been greatly reduced in price.

To facilitate the new system, each book order must include the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) which can be found on the back cover of each book, or in *Books in Print* located in the back of the bookstore or in the library.

Since every book has its individual ISBN number, the book ordered should be the book received. Note that hard cover and paperback books will have different numbers. □

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