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Dr. Alice Rivlin, Economist, Will Deliver NIH Lecture

Dr. Alice M. Rivlin, director, Economic Studies Program of the Brookings Institution, will present the NIH Lecture on Wednesday evening, December 5.

Dr. Rivlin's lecture, "Managing the Deficit," is sponsored by the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center. It will begin at 8:15 p.m. in the CC Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Rivlin is an internationally recognized economist who served as the first director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) until September 1983. The Congressional Budget Office is a nonpartisan agency of the United States Congress which provides Congress with economic forecasts, budget projections and analyses of budgetary issues.

She has also been Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Rivlin has written extensively on the U.S. economy, the budget, and public decisionmaking. She is the author of *Systematic Thinking for Social Action* and a co-author of three volumes on the federal budget entitled *Setting National Priorities*.

Born in Philadelphia in 1931, Dr. Rivlin grew up in Bloomington, Indiana. She was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1952 and received a Ph.D. in economics from Radcliffe College in 1958. □

Dr. Anthony Fauci, Expert on Immunity and AIDS, Named Director of Nat'l. Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

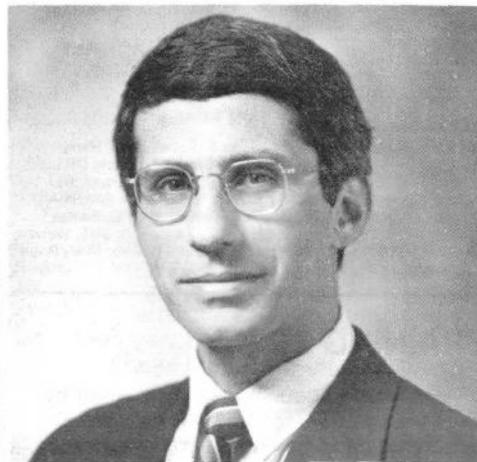
Dr. Anthony S. Fauci has been named Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, effective Nov. 2.

NIAID conducts and supports research to better understand the causes of allergic, immunologic and infectious diseases, and to develop better means of preventing, diagnosing and treating such illnesses.

Dr. Fauci, 43, an internationally renowned expert on the immune system, has been chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunoregulation since 1980 and deputy clinical director of the Institute since 1977.

"I am extremely pleased that Dr. Fauci will take over the leadership of this important institute," HHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler said in announcing the appointment. "His unique background, particularly in the fields of immunology and infectious diseases, will be of key importance in maintaining and accelerating our momentum in these crucial areas of research."

Dr. Fauci has developed effective treatments for several formerly fatal inflammatory disorders of blood vessels such as Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa and lymphomatoid granulomatosis. In addition, he has clarified how immunosuppressive agents affect the human immune response.



Dr. Fauci is internationally renowned for his expertise on the immune system.

NIH Scientists Transmit AIDS-Like Infection To Chimpanzees Using Virus in Human Plasma

HTLV-III virus (the agent responsible for AIDS) has been successfully transmitted from human plasma to chimpanzees by NIH scientists, in collaboration with investigators at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. The chimps have developed a clinical syndrome and impairment of the immune system similar to AIDS in humans.

This important achievement paves the way for use of an animal model in which to study AIDS and for testing of antiviral agents and potential vaccines. It further confirms the belief that AIDS is transmitted to persons with hemophilia by plasma or concentrates derived from plasma.

HTLV-III is a human retrovirus isolated in the last year by Dr. Robert Gallo and associates at the National Cancer Institute. This virus has been recovered from more than 85 percent of patients with AIDS-like syndrome and 30 to 47 percent of patients with fully developed AIDS.

Its principal target is the T₄ cell, a white blood cell or lymphocyte that plays a key role in immune system by inducing antibody production as well as other immunologic functions. There is a drastic reduction in T₄ cells in AIDS patients, resulting in a reduced ratio of T₄ helper to T₈ suppressor cells.

HTLV-III infection indirectly results in impairment of other lymphocytes as well.

Three chimpanzees were inoculated with cell-free plasma from three donors with AIDS or AIDS-like syndrome in these experiments. One animal demonstrated passive HTLV-III antibody response, consisting of an early rise in antibodies followed by a continuous decline. There was no active antibody response that has persisted for a year.

One of these animals also developed clinically evident lymphadenopathy (disease and enlargement of lymph nodes), a phenomenon seen in patients with AIDS-like syndrome but

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In the past several years, he has been active in research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), including basic studies aimed at describing the immunologic dysfunction underlying the disease, and clinical studies to improve the care of patients and to correct their immunologic defect.

Dr. Fauci is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. He received his M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical College in 1966 and served his internship and residency at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

He came to the NIAID in 1968 as a clinical associate and served until 1971. After a year as chief medical resident at Cornell Medical Center, he returned to NIAID as a senior investigator in the laboratory of clinical investigation in 1972, and later was section head in the laboratory.

Dr. Fauci's research background is in infectious diseases and immunology, and he is certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, the American Board of Allergy and Immunology, and the American Board of Infectious Diseases. He is a member of numerous professional societies, and was president of the American Federation for Clinical Research, 1980-1981.

He is author of more than 440 scientific papers covering clinical and basic aspects of immunology and of inflammatory and infectious diseases. A widely sought lecturer in his scientific specialties, he is also on the editorial boards of a number of national and inter-

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The NIH Record

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TRAINING TIPS

The following courses are sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, Development and Training Operations Branch.

<i>Administrative Systems</i> (Call 496-6211)	<i>Course Starts</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Basic Time & Attendance	1/2	12/2
Travel Orders & Vouchers	1/7	12/24
DELPRO (for new users only)	1/7	12/24
<i>Technical/Occupation</i>		
<i>Related Training</i> (Call 496-6211)		
Letterwriting for Secretaries	12/5	11/23
Proofreading	1/7	12/24
ABC Shorthand (given in WW)	2/5	1/4
Scientific Terminology	1/8	12/24
<i>Programs</i> (Call 496-6211)		
Adult Education Program		
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<i>Executive, Management, and Supervisory</i> (Call 496-6371)		
Successful Middle Management at NIH	12/11	11/23
The Federal Budget Process	1/23	1/4
Managing for Productive Work Relationships	2/6	1/8
Understanding and Managing Stress	2/27	2/8
Introduction to Supervision	1/28	1/11

Black History, Dr. King Programs Will Be Planned During Nov.-Dec.

The NIH Cultural Committee is now planning for the 1986 Martin Luther King Jr. and Black History week programs. Any NIH employee is welcome to participate.

The planning sessions are scheduled from noon to 1 p.m., in Bldg. 31, C Wing, on Nov. 29, B2C02C; and Dec. 4, Conf. Rm. 2, A Wing. □



The overwhelming response to the NIH Logo contest took a select committee of judges by surprise last week. A total of 384 individuals submitted 1,354 highly creative entries. One of the judges spoke for the committee: "There was such a positive response from the NIH community ... Once we'd gone through one pile, there were three times that many to look at again." Tracey Diggs (r), Stay-in-School employee in the Special Projects Office, and Peggy Brandenburg (l), chief, NIH Visitors Center, arrange entries for the judges. The final winner will be announced in a future issue of the Record.

FIC To Sponsor Seminar Series on Growth Invasion/Metastasis

A seminar series on Growth Invasion and Metastasis is being sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and Dr. Michael Sporn, head of the Laboratory of Chemoprevention, NCI.

The series started Oct. 15 with a lecture by Dr. Ed Reich, director of the Friedrich Miescher Institute of Basel, Switzerland, who will analyze the role of plasminogen activation in tumor metastasis (spread).

Other talks in this series will deal with the proteins of the extracellular space, their structure, activation, and possible role in tumor invasiveness by Dr. Lance Liotta, head Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, on Nov. 28; and tumor angiogenesis development of blood vessels by Dr. Judah Folkman, Andrus professor of pediatric surgery, Harvard University, on Dec. 14.

The genetic basis of the variability of cancer cells is presently a subject under intense investigation by many laboratories. The impact of (molecular) genetic factors on the variability and metastatic potential of a cancer cell will be discussed on Jan. 17, 1985, by Dr. George Poste, vice president for research and development, Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Michael Sporn, head, Laboratory of Chemoprevention, NCI, will deliver the final lecture in the series on Jan. 31, 1985, on tumor-generated growth-enhancing and modulating factors.

All lectures will be held in the ACRF Auditorium and will be announced in the "NIH Calendar of Events." □

Division of Safety Announces Annual Safety Symposium

The Division of Safety, ORS, has announced the 8th Annual Research Safety Symposium entitled, "Creating a Safe Environment for Biomedical Support Services Personnel."

This year's symposium, to be held Jan. 10-11, 1985 in Washington, D.C., will address the potential biological, chemical and radiological hazards that auxiliary support services personnel face when working in biomedical research and hospital facilities.

To provide a common technical base, four subject areas have been included: facility design and its relation to minimizing job-related risks; handling and disposal of biological, chemical and radiological agents; training approaches for handling job-related hazards, and managerial and technical responsibilities in providing employees hazard protection.

The program is planned for supervisors and administrators of housekeeping, plant engineering and support services departments as well as for professionals in environmental health. Safety experts in engineering, medicine, environmental health and other related disciplines have been assembled to provide varied discussions and training.

To request a copy of the program brochure and agenda, call the Division of Safety at 496-2801. □

New Carrollton Van Pool Needs Riders

An established van pool needs several new riders. Passengers are picked up from Landover Mall on Rt. 450 at New Carrollton and dropped off at the NNMC and NIH by 7:30 a.m.; riders leave work at 4 p.m. Call Bruce Seligmann, 496-1343. □

Huly Bray, Protocol Assistant to NIH Director, Dies at His Office of Apparent Heart Attack

Huly E. Bray, 69, assistant for protocol to the director, National Institutes of Health, and a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel, died Oct. 31 at his office of an apparent heart attack. He lived in Bethesda.

At NIH since 1968, he was responsible for a large number of public ceremonies and community activities such as the NIH open house in 1975 and 1976 and the first NIH alumni reunion in 1975. He also assisted the NIH Director in greeting and briefing distinguished guests. He was the museum curator and established the NIH Visitors Center.

He served as press officer for the arrival of Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton, Calif. after the Indochina fighting ended, receiving a certificate of appreciation from President Gerald Ford.

Col. Bray was born in Memphis and received a degree from Ohio State University in 1938. As a public relations official for General Electric, he pioneered in television production with the experimental station WQXB. While working at G.E., he devised what is believed to be the first TV cartoon character, named "Snitzly." He was a host-lecturer at the G.E. House of Magic during the 1939 New York World's Fair.

During World War II, a staff officer in the War Department's Bureau of Public Rela-



Huly E. Bray

tions, he supervised radio broadcasting to American troops in the Middle East and the China-Burma-India theatre. He also booked and escorted personalities who entertained the troops, such as Jack Benny, Irving Berlin, Joe E. Brown, Noel Coward, Nelson Eddy, Joe Louis, and Bill (Bojangles) Robinson. Fol-

lowing the war, he was director of information and congressional liaison for the War Assets Administration and was later a public relations account executive and consultant.

He returned to active duty with the Air Force in 1953. His positions included that of director of community relations and deputy chief of information, Fifth Air Force, Japan. He received the Order of Sacred Treasure Medal, authorized by Emperor Hirohito, the Zenkokai (Good Neighbor) Medal and key to the city from the governor of Tokyo, and numerous other awards for working with the Japanese.

He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with oak leaf cluster and Air Force Commendation Medal for his military service and the Public Health Service Recognition Award for his NIH activities.

He was a trustee of the Hermon Presbyterian Church, Potomac, and was an accredited member of the Public Relations Society of America. He was also a member of the National Press Club, American Medical Writer's Association, Aviation Space Writer's Association, and the University Club.

Survivors include his wife, Elsa Maria Rivas Roggero Bray; son Jon, daughter-in-law Margery and grandson Christopher, of Gaithersburg; other children James and Phillip, of Bethesda; Katherine, of Bowie; Maria, of McLean; Elsa Anne, of Chevy Chase; and Patricia, of San Jose, Cal.; and a sister, Catherine Agel, of Atlanta.

Remembering Huly Bray

His office looked like a Norman Rockwell painting. It had the creative clutter of a person who handled twenty projects at once and knew where everything was.

Photos covered a five-foot square area on one wall. Simple black frames held memories of the 25-year old civilian Huly Bray hosting General Electric's House of Magic; the 40-ish Air Force Major Bray in checkered kimono performing a Japanese warrior's dance on stage in Japan; the Key to Tokyo presented by the Governor of Tokyo to the middle-aged Colonel Bray; the proudly framed Certificate of Appreciation presented to the again-civilian Huly Bray for his help with the National Bicentennial.

The memories became oral histories to the visitor sitting amid the piles and boxes which filled most of the space not taken up by the sofa and comfortable chairs; deeply human stories about people who had worked for him; histories of successful business executives; little-known anecdotes about show business personalities; the public relations side of the military.

His stories provided more than interesting ways to spend time with a man who seemed to have some experience with any subject one could mention. They always illustrated a point.

A quality Huly Bray respected, and expected, in people is determination to follow through with an assignment regardless of obstacles. To make that point he described what happened one weekend while he was stationed at Fort Monmouth, N.J. in charge of the base newspaper.

A sergeant assigned to him had the weekly duty to take copy to be typeset out of state

each Friday and to return with the proofs by Monday in time to have the paper printed on schedule.

The sergeant walked in dirty and bedraggled several hours late that Monday. Captain Bray, furious with him, demanded to know where he had been.

A man known for his honesty, the sergeant described a weekend during which his plane had been snowed in by a freak snowstorm; his next approach, a rental car, had broken down with no one around; while walking along the road someone's car door had hit him and knocked him into a ditch. He hadn't slept all weekend, but he brought the proofs back on Monday.

Huly Bray demanded a lot of people, especially of those closest to him in business as well as in personal life.

He was a stern disciplinarian to his immediate staff, expecting of them the 200 percent *he* always gave. A two-minute tardiness to work in the morning guaranteed sharp reprimand. It was also a fair predictor of an immediate request for the status of most of the individual's ongoing projects.

One of his daughters, Elsa Bray, works at NIH. Elsa said her father used to ask his children daily, "What have you done for the world today?" The question was not rhetorical. Huly Bray waited for an answer. So the Bray children developed the habit of thinking about the question so they would have an answer before they saw their father.

Huly Bray cared deeply about the people whom he knew. Some of his stories, although told to illustrate other points, also bespoke this concern. With pride, sadness, even apparent bemusement he would tell his listener what had happened in a person's life during the years after he no longer was involved with

the individual. Apparently this sincere caring communicated itself to people, as expressed in comments by some of them.

"... He always made you feel like you were important ... And he always said 'Thank you' and to me that made me feel like I was somebody."—Yvonne Gray, Clinical Center Housekeeping.

"He'd talk to anybody. If they had a minute, he'd have two."—Earl Taylor, Maintenance Engineering.

"He was a man you could understand and you could get along with."—Hasco Fowler, Vehicle Dispatch & Shuttle Section.

While those close to Huly Bray worked hard, he himself did whatever had to be done when necessary:

"I can remember arriving at work at the crack of dawn to prepare for a program involving Secretary Califano, and finding Huly in front of Building One, policing up cigarette butts. On another occasion, the day before a VIP visit, Huly and the Director of NIH did a dry run on the campus, during which Huly detected a window shade that was crooked on one of the upper floors of a laboratory building and proceeded to locate the room and correct the problem personally."—Linda Truitt, Chief, Special Events.

The work Huly Bray did for NIH was as varied as the people for whom he cared, and whose lives have been touched in his company. As in his office: the more one looks, the more one finds.

"I couldn't say anything to do him justice. And the one thing I could say would be inadequate."—Peggy Brandenburg, Chief, Visitors Center. **Dinah Bertran** □

New GCRC Outpatient Clinic Dedicated at Texas University Center

A newly opened outpatient facility funded in part by the Division of Research Resources was recently dedicated as part of the General Clinical Research Center (GCRC) at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas (UTHSCD). The facility will accommodate long-range research projects in which outpatients can participate in medical trials with minimal inconvenience.

At the dedication, NIH Director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden presented the keynote address on "New Challenges in Outpatient Research and Training." Also participating in the ceremonies was DRR Director Dr. Betty H. Pickett, who presented a plaque to Dr. Charles S. Sprague, president of UTHSCD. A portrait of Dr. Donald W. Seldin, chairman of the department of internal medicine at UTHSCD and longtime GCRC investigator, was unveiled in the conference room of the new facility which has been named in his honor.

According to UTHSCD GCRC Director Dr. Charles Y. C. Pak, the outpatient unit will handle about 5,000 visits a year. Often a research project will begin with inpatient assessment and then continue with outpatient care.

The new unit, which is housed on the fifth floor of the recently completed Aston Ambulatory Care Center on the Dallas campus, will lend itself to a variety of research studies. Included are ongoing studies on mevlinol, an experimental drug that has been shown effective in treating people with dangerously high levels of blood cholesterol.

In another study researchers are treating diabetic patients with an inhibitor of the en-



Attending the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas' outpatient facility dedication were (l to r): Dr. Philip S. Chen, Sr., NIH Associate Director for Intramural Affairs, Dr. Betty Pickett, DRR Director; Dr. Pak, UTHSCD GCRC Director; and Dr. Wyngaarden, NIH Director.

zyme aldose reductase. This enzyme seems responsible for high levels of sorbitol that accumulate in nerves and other tissues of diabetics. Sorbitol (a form of sugar) may play a role in certain complications of diabetes, such as cataracts.

A third project at the outpatient facility focuses on osteoporosis, the most common reason for fractures among post-menopausal women. A team of researchers at the GCRC has described one cause of osteoporosis and a method of controlling the loss of calcium in the urine of patients by controlling the

secretion of parathyroid hormone.

Other studies include new treatments for autoimmune diseases that affect the central nervous system, psychiatric illnesses, calcium's effect on blood pressure, and the role of diet in diabetic kidney disease.

The GCRC in Dallas is one of 75 such centers located in hospitals and universities throughout the country. All of the centers can accommodate outpatient studies, while two of the centers are devoted entirely to research on an outpatient basis. In 1982, the number of GCRC outpatient visits totaled more than 120,000. □

Dr. Yuet Wai Kan, NIADDK Grantee, Wins Hazen Award for Genetic Disease Research

Dr. Yuet Wai Kan has been named 1984 recipient of the \$100,000 Lita Annenberg Hazen Award for Excellence in Clinical Research. He is the second scientist supported by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, to receive the prestigious annual award since its inception in 1979.

Dr. Kan is known for his research in the study of hemoglobin abnormalities and his work on fetal diagnosis of the severe genetic diseases, sickle cell anemia and thalassemia. Over the past decade, the NIADDK grantee has delineated the genetic defect in these diseases and devised a possible way of correcting the defective gene.

The Hazen award, administered by the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, was established by noted philanthropist Lita Annenberg Hazen to encourage young physicians to pursue careers in clinical research. Mrs. Hazen, in consultation with a committee of some of the country's leading scientists, designed the award program to promote clinical research for young researchers in training.

Half of the tax-free \$100,000 prize goes to the winner, and the other half will be used to support young physician researchers chosen by the winner to work with him.

Dr. Kan's selection for the award was



Dr. Kan

based in large measure on research, supported by NIADDK, in which he and his associates at the University of California in San Francisco developed and refined a test for prenatal diagnosis of sickle cell anemia and thalassemia.

The new approach employs a direct means of analyzing genetic material, providing a safe, sensitive and accurate method of

diagnosing genetic diseases through amniotic fluid cells, (the protective liquid that surrounds the fetus). The method can be used as early as the 16th week of pregnancy.

The researchers report that further refinements, currently under investigation, could make diagnosis possible during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. The scientists point to future applications of this technology to other genetic disorders such as growth hormone defects, Huntington's disease, and muscular dystrophy.

In addition to the Hazen award, NIADDK grantee Dr. Kan was also awarded the Gairdner International Award Oct. 26 by the Gairdner Foundation in Toronto, Canada, and the William Allan Award Nov. 3 by the American Society of Human Genetics also in Toronto, Canada.

Both of these awards were for the discovery of DNA polymorphism in sickle cell disease and thalassemia, and its application to the antenatal (before birth) diagnosis of human disease. NIADDK has supported the bulk of Dr. Kan's work in these areas throughout his years of research. □

Van Pool Needs Riders

A van pool that operated between Damascus and Germantown has openings for riders. The van leaves Damascus at 6:35 a.m. each day and makes the return trip (from NIH) at 4:30 p.m. For additional information contact: Fred Manuel, 496-5601. □

Clinical Center's Blood Bank Changes Its Name, Expands Its Function to "Transfusion Medicine"

The CC Blood Bank Department, even though it is now called the Department of Transfusion Medicine, still collects and distributes blood and blood products.

The name change merely reflects the more clinical nature of modern blood banking, explained Dr. Harvey G. Klein, chief of the department.

"The change in names has more than just a casual significance," he said. "We wanted to express the broad scope of what we do and emphasize the clinical consultative service we provide. We're doing more than simply banking blood."

Dr. Klein said that the old name lost its applicability during the last 15 years.

"We didn't like the name Blood Bank, with its implications of being just a depot where we drop off and pick up blood. You wouldn't need a medically sophisticated staff if that's all you did."

A number of names were tried on for size.

"We're more than just a transfusion service, so that name was out," Dr. Klein explained. "And the term 'hemotherapy' was a bit too pretentious. We couldn't live with that."

The term "transfusion medicine" was first used by Dr. Tibor Greenwald, past director of the National Red Cross Blood Program, Dr. Klein said. He used it in 1974. Then the NHLBI used the term to describe a program for individuals involved in the academic aspect of transfusion.

"I think the term has caught on to describe the broad range of clinical services that we provide," Dr. Klein stated. "Originally, transfusion people were clinical people. In the days before refrigerated blood and component storage, surgeons used to do transfusions. After storage became a possibility, blood banking became more of a laboratory service and less of a clinical specialty. For many years, the major interest in transfusion revolved around compatibility testing. Pathologists probably staff most of the blood banks in the country."

"In the past 15 years or so, the pendulum has swung back," Dr. Klein continued. "Now we've got component therapy and tissue typing. We're using cell separators for therapeutic purposes. More patients are coming to the blood bank. More clinically trained people are coming to the specialty these days. We do an enormous amount of clinical consultation. I think the new term is very appropriate."

Dr. Klein emphasized that there will still be a blood bank, even though the department won't have that name.

"We'll keep the blood bank and have it listed as such in the phone book," he said. "No services will be reduced or diminished. We're just recognizing reality at this point."

Dr. Klein said that the change was not sudden or dramatic, but an evolution within the practice of medicine.

"Our staff is also involved in patient management and in clinical transfusion problems. Internists serve on our staff here, plus pathology trainees who are clinically oriented."

Nowadays, Dr. Klein's department conducts developmental research, much of which is clinical, and supports institute research with component collection and transfusion consultative services.

"We also offer clinical transfusion education for nurses and physicians," he added.

The first U.S. blood bank was opened in Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Ill., in 1937, and was very clinical, Dr. Klein related.

"An intern drew the blood and a resident physician tested it and put it in the patient. In a way, the name change is a return to our roots."

The lab and management aspects of the blood bank are still extremely important, Dr. Klein said.

Dr. John L. Decker, CC Director, approved the name change in mid-September.

Those interested in designing new patches for the department may submit their ideas to Dr. Klein, who can be reached on 496-9702.—Richard McManus □

Dr. Harald Løe Receives Two Dental Honors

Dr. Harald Løe, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, recently received two awards recognizing his achievements—as an administrator, scientist, and educator—in fostering the advance of dental research.

Dr. Løe was inducted into the Norwegian Dental Association's honorary membership Oct. 12 during the opening session of the association's centennial anniversary meeting in Oslo.



Dr. Løe

In conjunction with the honor, Dr. Løe delivered an address entitled "Periodontal Diseases—Advances in Research and Clinical Management," to more than 1,000 dentists and researchers in attendance.

He also served on a panel with the Norwegian Minister of Health to review the future of dental science and its impact on dental education and the practice of dentistry.

During an Oct. 17 meeting of the Connecticut State Dental Association in New Haven, Dr. Løe received the Alfred C. Fones Medal, the highest honor of the association. Dr. Fones, a pioneer of modern dentistry and preventive care, founded the discipline of dental hygiene. The award was established to recognize "outstanding achievement in the interest of humanity."

Dr. Løe is internationally known for his contributions to periodontal research. He was named NIDR Director in January 1983. □

Social Sciences and Dentistry Reviewed in New Publication

Major research contributions toward understanding, explaining and predicting human behavior as it relates to oral health are reviewed in a new publication, *Social Sciences and Dentistry, Volume II*. Volume I of the series titled *Social Sciences and Dentistry: A Critical Bibliography* was published in 1971.

Edited by Drs. Lois K. Cohen and Patricia S. Bryant of the National Institute for Dental Research (NIDR), the new state-of-the-science volume was prepared in cooperation with the International Dental Federation. Many of the papers in the book stemmed from work on NIDR's long-range research plan, "Challenges for the Eighties." Authors and reviewers for the book came from various countries.

Aimed at researchers, clinicians, educators, and health administrators, this volume conveys the latest findings and future opportunities for research in areas of psychology, social-psychology, sociology, economics, education research and related disciplines as they pertain to oral health issues and problems.

Prevention is the subject of two separate sections, reflecting the enormous concern with this area, particularly in the effort to promote the effective worldwide use of fluorides. □



Five recent library science graduates began the 1984/85 National Library of Medicine Associate Program in September. The associates were selected from a group of 50 applicants nationwide for a 1-year postgraduate training experience to prepare them for future leadership roles in health sciences libraries. During the year the associates are introduced to a wide range of technologies and skills for managing information at a national library. The program includes both a 5-month general overview and training period, as well as 7 months of individualized, in-depth study projects. The 1984/85 NLM associates are (from l to r): Jane Bryant, Michaeleen Trimarchi, John Shirrefs, Kathie Melkamp, and Alexandra Dimitroff.

Four New Grants Associates Begin Training



The four recent grants associates (l to r): Drs. Corsaro, Holloway, Donahue, and Wray.

During the Grants Associates Program's two decades of growth, 160 scientists have entered the program to train as health scientist administrators. The recent four Grants Associates GA to begin a year of training are: Drs. Cheryl M. Corsaro, G. Wayne Wray, Agnes H. Donahue, and Caroline T. Holloway.

Dr. Corsaro began her year of training after completing an E.S. Gosney fellowship in genetics at California Institute of Technology.

She received her Ph.D. in human genetics in 1975 from Johns Hopkins University, and worked there as a research associate until 1977, when she received a Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada postdoctoral fellowship to work with Dr. Mark Pearson at the University of Toronto.

In 1979, she moved with Dr. Pearson to the NCI Frederick Cancer Research Facility. In 1980, she was awarded a NIH postdoctoral fellowship at the Rockefeller University.

Dr. Corsaro's preceptor for the GA program is Dr. Harold Waters, chief of Special Review Section, Referral and Review Branch, DRG.

Dr. Wray was an assistant professor in the department of cell biology at Baylor College of Medicine before joining the GA program.

Dr. Wray received his Ph.D. degree in biomedical sciences in 1970 from the University of Texas, Houston. He did postdoctoral work at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute on a NIH training grant and at the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin, on a Damon Runyon cancer research fellowship.

He has received research grant support from the National Science Foundation and from the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Included in the NCI support was a research career development award.

Dr. Wray's preceptor is Dr. Elke Jordan, associate director for program activities, NIGMS.

Dr. Donahue was a staff fellow with the Clinical Investigations and Patient Care Branch, NIDR, before joining the GA program.

She received her DDS from Meharry Medical College in 1975. An honor student for 4 years, she was the recipient of the American Academy of Oral Pathology's Dental Student

Achievement Award and Meharry Colleges' Prealumni Leadership Award. In 1977, Dr. Donahue completed specialty training in pediatrics dentistry at Boston University School of Graduate Dentistry where she was awarded a master of science in dentistry and the certificate of advanced graduate study. In 1980, she received a master of public health from the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Donahue was assistant professor of pedodontics at the University of Mississippi School of Dentistry and attending staff, University Medical Center from 1977 to 1980. In addition to her teaching responsibilities, she was director of the Maternal and Child Health Dental Demonstration Project, responsible for the administration and program direction of the university's hospital-based pediatric dental clinic. Dr. Donahue also served on various hospital and dental school committees and was consultant to the Medical Center's Child Development Center.

Dr. Dennis F. Cain, chief, Grants Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NCI, is preceptor to Dr. Donahue during her year of training as a GA.

Dr. Holloway, research assistant professor, department of biochemistry at the University of Virginia, is the most recent scientist to join the GA program.

She received her Ph.D. from Duke University in 1964, and did postdoctoral work as a Milstead research fellow at Shell Agricultural Chemicals in Sittingborne, Kent, England, from 1964 to 1967.

Dr. Holloway was a National Institute of Mental Health fellow at Duke University from 1967 to 1969, and then became a research instructor at the University of Virginia. She has most recently been a visiting scientist in the cardiovascular division of E.I. DuPont de Nemours from 1983 to 1984.

Dr. Holloway has received grant support from NIH, the National Science Foundation, and the American Cancer Society, and has served as an ad-hoc reviewer for National Science Foundation grants.

Dr. Holloway's preceptor is Barbara Bynum, director, Division of Extramural Activities, NCI. □

A man by himself is in bad company.—Eric Hoffer

Dr. L. Sinks Named Chief, Cancer Centers Branch, NCI

Dr. Lucius E. Sinks has been named chief of the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Centers Branch in the Centers and Community Oncology Program of the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control.

NCI-supported cancer centers provide a critical core of highly trained laboratory and clinical research personnel, physical facilities and equipment, and administrative support. Centers conduct research on cancer and accelerate transfer of new information about cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and continuing care to health professionals in their surrounding communities, and to the general public.

NCI currently supports 43 centers in both laboratory and clinical investigation and 15 laboratory science centers. Twenty of these centers have met the criteria for recognition as Comprehensive Cancer Centers.

For the past 3 years Dr. Sinks has been chief of the division of pediatric and adolescent oncology/hematology at the New England Medical Center in Boston, and professor of pediatrics at Tufts University School of Medicine. From 1976 to 1981 he held similar positions at Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research Center and Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.



Dr. Sinks

Dr. Sinks is a member of the Society for Pediatric Research, the American Association for Cancer Research, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the Society of Adolescent Medicine and the New England Pediatric Society.

The author of more than 100 published articles or abstracts, books or chapters of books on research in his specialties, he has also presented reports at more than 40 symposia.

Dr. Sinks is a graduate of Yale University with a degree in biophysics. He received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and a master's in medical science degree in pediatrics from Ohio State University in Columbus. After internship at the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, he spent 3 years in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Air Force. □

Five Scholars-in-Residence Arrive at Fogarty Center

Dr. Francesco Blasi, director of the International Institute of Biophysics, Naples, Italy, returned to the NIH recently to complete his term as a Fogarty International Center Scholar-in-Residence. He will be at the NIH until June 1985.

While he is here, he will be preparing for a conference to be held Mar. 27-29, 1985, on the "Molecular Biology of Plasminogen Activators." In addition, he will continue to collaborate with members of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI.

Dr. Frits Orskov, director of the International Escherichia and Klebsiella Center, State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark, has also returned to the NIH for his final term as a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence.

Dr. Orskov was born in Copenhagen and received his education there. He received his M.D. degree in 1948 from the Faculty of Medicine and doctor of medical science from Copenhagen University in 1956.

He joined the State Serum Institute in 1950 as a member of the International Salmonella Center and in 1963 was appointed director of the International Escherichia Center of the World Health Organization at the State Serum Institute.

During his last term at the NIH, in 1982, Dr. Orskov organized a workshop on "The Clone Concept in the Epidemiology, Taxonomy and Evolution of the Enterobacteriaceae and Other Bacteria."

During this term, Dr. Orskov will be associated with the National Center for Drugs and Biologics and with NICHD.

Dr. Rolf Luft, professor emeritus of endocrinology at the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, is also returning for his last term as an FIC Scholar-in-Residence.

Professor Luft is Sweden's most distinguished endocrinologist and was responsible for initiating the department of endocrinology and metabolism at Karolinska Institute. Some of his most important contributions include establishing the possible role of pituitary hormones in hormonesensitive tumors in man and suggesting for the first time a role for growth hormone in the development of diabetic vascular disease.

For a number of years his work has been concerned with his theory that the defective insulin discharge in prediabetes and diabetes is due to an alteration of a glucose recognition unit of the beta cell for glucose.

Recently he has made significant contributions in the area relating to cellular localization of somatostatin, a substance capable of limiting release of growth hormone from the pituitary gland.

Dr. William F. M. Jarrett, professor of veterinary pathology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, is arriving for his first term as a Fogarty Scholar.

Prof. Jarrett was educated in Scotland, graduating in veterinary science from Glasgow University in 1949 when he joined the department of human pathology at the university as an agricultural research council research student. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1955 for studies on pathological and immunological diseases of calves and,

after holding various appointments in the University of Glasgow, was appointed professor of veterinary pathology in 1968.

Prof. Jarrett has numerous discoveries to his credit. Perhaps most important was the discovery of feline leukemia virus (FeLV) in the 1960s. In the 1970s Dr. Jarrett found the first clear example of cocarcinogenesis in nature when he described the activation of bovine papilloma virus in cattle that eat bracken and consequently develop alimentary tract cancer.

During his stay at the NIH, Dr. Jarrett will be associated with the Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, NCI.

Another new Fogarty Scholar is **Dr. Aharon Razin**, head of the department of cellular biochemistry at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Born in Tel Aviv, Dr. Razin attended Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he received an M.Sc. degree in biochemistry in 1962 and a Ph.D. in 1967. His thesis was entitled "Inter-relations in the Metabolism of Purine Nucleotides in Red Blood Cells."

During his career at the Hebrew University, where he was first appointed as an assistant in biochemistry in 1962, Dr. Razin has held fellowships and visiting professorships in the United States and Great Britain. He was appointed to his present position in 1980.

Dr. Razin is well known for his work on the control of gene expression during cellular differentiation. With Dr. A. D. Riggs he proposed the hypothesis that DNA methylation plays a pivotal role in the regulation of gene expression. The Razin-Riggs hypothesis has been widely tested experimentally and much evidence has been marshaled in its support.

During his Fogarty scholarship, Dr. Razin will organize a conference on "The Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Biology of DNA Methylation." This conference will take place Apr. 17-19, 1985.

All of the FIC Scholars will have offices in Stone House, where they can be reached at 496-1213. □

Orientation on Extramural Activities Will Be Presented

The Grants Associates Office will present the first of two 2-day orientation sessions on "Fundamentals of NIH Extramural Activities" on Jan. 22-23, 1985. The second session will be held in the summer of 1985 on a date to be announced.

Both the sessions will be held in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, starting at 8 a.m. The course will cover an overview of extramural activities, grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, their review and scientific and fiscal management.

Participants Limited

The number of participants at each session will be limited to approximately 50 people. Priority will be given to those who are new to the extramural side of NIH at all grade levels. Consideration will also be given, on a space available basis, to intramural staff who are interested in NIH extramural activities.

Those interested should submit a DHHS-350 Form (Training, Nomination and Authorization) through their appropriate BID channels to the GA Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B-55. PHS Commissioned Officers are asked to use this form also.

Please be very specific in items 16 and 17. In item 10, list your complete office address, NOT your home address; item 14—no cost; item 20 A(8), B(8), C(1), D(NA); item 21 (NA) and item 22 (9998). All other instructions are on the back of the DHHS-350 form.

Send the vendor's copy to the GA Office.

Deadline for receipt of applications is Dec. 13, 1984 for the January session. Each applicant will be contacted and those selected will receive further details and materials.

Any questions about this course should be directed to A. Robert Polcari or Roberta Light, 496-1736, or to Dr. Catherine Henley, NEI, 496-5561. □



Recently, Dr. T. Franklin Williams (l) Director of the National Institute on Aging and Dr. Kazutomo Imahori, Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, signed an agreement of understanding to promote cooperative research efforts between their respective institutes. At a Stone House reception following the signing, Dr. Williams told the assembled group of NIH and NIA staff and representatives from the Japanese embassy, "We are all looking forward to the opportunity this will provide to promote knowledge of aging worldwide."

Dr. Matilda White Riley, NIA, Elected President Of American Sociological Association for 1985

Dr. Matilda White Riley, associate director for Behavioral Sciences Research at the National Institute on Aging, has been elected president of the American Sociological Association for the upcoming year.

She also recently received the 1984 Commonwealth Award in Sociology from the association for outstanding achievement in the field of sociology.

In recent years, Dr. Riley has been a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and has held a number of professional offices, including president of the Eastern Sociological Society, chairperson of the social and economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, chairperson of the research committee of the Gerontological Society.

She also is a senior member of the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine, and received an honorary L.H.D. from Rutgers University in 1983.

Dr. Riley is the author of *Aging and Society* (three volumes), *Aging From Birth to Death* (two volumes), *Sociological Research*, and *Sociological Studies in Scale Analysis*. She is coeditor of *Aging in Society* and *Sociological*



Dr. Riley enjoyed a long teaching career before coming to the NIA in 1979.

Traditions From Generation to Generation. She has worked and published extensively in research methodology, communications research, and the sociology of aging. □

NCI Support Services Supervisor Carroll Butts Retires After More Than 36 Years at NIH



Mr. Butts

Carroll Butts, support services supervisor in the Administrative Services Branch of the National Cancer Institute, retired Nov. 3 after more than 36 years at NIH.

The Support Services Section is responsible for maintaining all the physical property at NCI such as buildings and equipment.

Began Working at 18

Mr. Butts began work at NCI as an animal caretaker in 1948 when he was 18. He left NCI in 1950, however, to serve in the U.S. Army 16th Corps in Korea, where he spent 2 years as an ammunition supply specialist.

After completing his tour with the Army, Mr. Butts returned to Bethesda as a supply supervisor for NIH. In 5 years he was appointed

chief of transportation for NIH, a position he held until 1974. He then transferred back to NCI as the assistant chief of office services, shortly before becoming the support services supervisor.

During his time at NIH, Mr. Butts made many friends and established wide contacts. "He's been at NIH such a long time," says James Prather, chief of the Administrative Services Branch, "he's become unique because he knows all the right people to call to get things done. He is very reliable and always sees a job all the way through. He also shows a lot of initiative—he sometimes gets things done before I even have a chance to ask him to do them."

Mr. Prather emphasized Mr. Butts' ability to work well with others. "He's been very effective in his use of employees, and strongly believes in upward mobility."

Restores Old Cars

Mr. Butts and his wife will continue to live in Rockville, just four blocks away from their son and his family. He plans to spend much of his retirement time with his son, working in their towing, trucking and asphalt business.

In his free time Mr. Butts does woodworking and mechanics. He has restored old cars, trucks and boats, and is now working on a 1953 jeep. "I'm fixing it from the inside out," he says.

"His retirement will be a tremendous loss," says Mr. Prather, "not just to my branch but to the whole NCI. He's a fixture we'll all miss." □

Life is a matter about which we are lost if we reason either too much or too little.—*Samuel Butler*

NIGMS Grantees Win Awards

Several grantees of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences recently received important scientific awards from the American Chemical Society (ACS) and the Genetics Society of America.

Dr. Catherine C. Fenselau, professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the recipient of the Garvan Medal, ACS' most prestigious award for women.

Dr. Donald J. Cram, professor of chemistry at the University of California, Los Angeles, received the Roger Adams Award for his creative research in organic chemistry.

Among other ACS winners are **Dr. Richard R. Schrock**, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his work in organometallic chemistry and **Dr. David E. Cane**, chairman, department of chemistry at Brown University, for his studies of the chemistry of essential oils and related products.

Dr. David S. Hogness, professor of biochemistry at Stanford University School of Medicine, was awarded the 1984 Genetics Society of America Medal. His research is at the forefront of modern genetics, and has yielded major advances in understanding how DNA sequences are arranged on chromosomes and how gene activity is regulated in development.

Two years ago, Dr. Hogness delivered the first DeWitt Stetten, Jr., lecture at NIH on the occasion of NIGMS' 20th anniversary. □



Three employees of the Division of Research Services were honored recently at an informal awards ceremony in the office of DRS Director Dr. Joe R. Held. Howard Metz, (c) assistant chief for scientific equipment services in the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, received the PHS Outstanding Service Medal "for outstanding and continuous personal dedication and creative application of managerial and engineering skills to achievement of effective maintenance, utilization, and repair of scientific equipment." DRS budget officer Jane W. Leitch received the NIH Award of Merit "for exceptional contributions to the effective operation of DRS programs through extraordinary budget planning and execution." DRS executive officer John Smart (l) was honored for 30 years length of government service.

Dr. Donald C. Iverson Appointed Director For Career Control Science at NCI Division

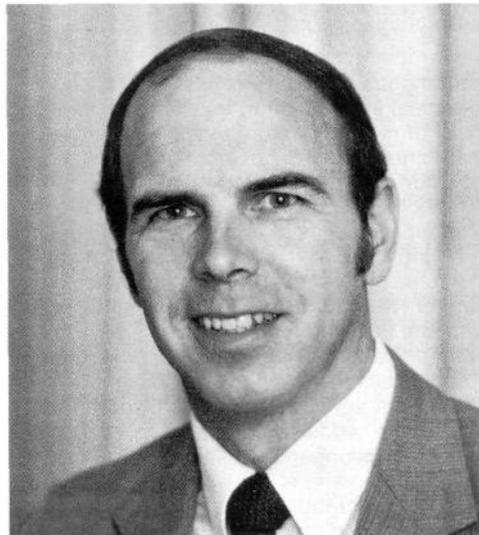
Dr. Donald Cooper Iverson has been appointed associate director for Cancer Control Science in NCI's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control.

This program has primary responsibility for cancer control applications, health promotion sciences, and cancer training. It also develops and monitors applied research to facilitate the widespread use of proven health promotion and other cancer prevention and management techniques by health professionals, patients and their families, and the general public.

Dr. Iverson is returning to DHHS, having served as special assistant to the director, Office of Health Information and Health Promotion, in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health from September 1979 to November 1981. He then became director of preventable diseases, and deputy bureau chief, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Connecticut State Department of Health Services.

Since 1982 Dr. Iverson has been director of health promotion/disease prevention in the family medicine program at Mercy Medical Center in Denver. He has also been assistant clinical professor in the department of family medicine and the department of preventive medicine and biometrics, school of medicine, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver and a visiting faculty member of the department of health education and safety, University of Northern Colorado in Greeley.

From September 1982 until the present he



Dr. Iverson

has been a consultant for the Center for Health Promotion and Education, Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, and from 1981 to 1983 was an associate adjunct professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in the department of health services administration, division of health education.

Dr. Iverson graduated from the University of North Dakota, and obtained M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in health education from the University of Oregon. □

Dora Olson Retires From VRB After 30 Yrs. Federal Service

Dora C. Olson, secretary since 1966 to four successive chiefs of the Veterinary Resources Branch, Division of Research Services, has retired after 30 years of Federal service.

Ms. Olson came to NIH in 1953 as a clerk-typist in the Clinical Center, with previous Federal service in the U.S. Navy (1945-46) and as a civilian employee of the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

After resigning her position in the Clinical Center in 1958 to take care of her first baby, she returned to NIH in 1964 as a clerk-typist in the Animal Hospital of the Veterinary Resources Branch (then called the Laboratory Aids Branch).



DRS Director Joe Held and VRB Chief Robert A. Whitney Jr. (r) share a happy moment with Dora Olson at her recent retirement party.

She was transferred to the office of the Branch Chief the next year and was soon promoted to secretary.

"She has been the mainstay for VRB ever since," said Dr. Robert A. Whitney, Jr., VRB chief. "She will be sorely missed."

Secretary for 18 Years

In her 18 years in that role, Ms. Olson received two quality increases and a cash award on the occasion of an outstanding performance rating.

The branch chief during 1969-72 was Dr. Joe R. Held, now DRS Director. "Mrs. Olson has contributed greatly to NIH research," he said. "Her dedication to excellence has been important in the provision of high quality veterinary resources in support of the intramural programs."

During her Navy service in the WAVES, Ms. Olson received training in meteorology and served as an aerographer's mate at the Jacksonville Fla. Naval Air Station. She had previously done meteorological work for the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The most permanent result of this experience was her meeting fellow weatherperson Luther Olson. They were married in 1947.

The Olsons' principal retirement plan is "to look around and live." Other plans include "fixing up the house" and ultimately selling it and moving to "a more woody area." □

VISITING SCIENTISTS

Sponsored by Fogarty International Center

10/1 **Dr. Takeshi Kimura**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Gary Felsenfeld, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIADDK, Bg. 2, Rm. 301.

10/1 **Dr. Masaharu Kojima**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Jay Berzofsky, Metabolism Branch, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 6B12.

10/1 **Dr. Peter Lapis**, Hungary. Sponsor: Dr. Alan Rabson, Division of Biology and Diagnosis, NCI, FCRF, Frederick, Md.

10/1 **Dr. John F. Lawlis**, U.S. Sponsor: Dr. Henry Metzger, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 9N240.

10/1 **Dr. Isabelle Perroteau**, France. Sponsor: Dr. David S. Salomon, Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B43.

10/1 **Dr. Abdul B. Abou Samra**, France. Sponsor: Dr. Greti Aguilera, Endocrinology and Reproduction Research Branch, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8C305.

10/1 **Dr. Paola Sinibaldi**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Chirigos, Biological Therapeutics Branch, NCI, FCRF, Bg. 560, Frederick, Md.

10/1 **Dr. Sate Songhorabadi**, U.K. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald Herberman, NCI, FCRF, Bg. 560, Rm. 3193, Frederick, Md.

10/1 **Dr. Bruno Tocque**, France. Sponsor: Dr. Werner A. Klee, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 3A19.

10/1 **Dr. Kaija Valkonen**, Finland. Sponsor: Dr. David Goldman, Laboratory of Clinical Studies, NIAAA, Bg. 10, Rm. 3C215.

10/1 **Dr. Yuji Wano**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Fusao Hirata, Laboratory of Cell Biology, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2D39.

10/1 **Dr. Manfred Weitz**, Germany. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Purcell, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, Bg. 7, Rm. 202.

10/1 **Dr. Ainsley Weston**, U.K. Sponsor: Dr. Curtis C. Harris, Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2C07.

10/1 **Dr. Krystyna Wozniak**, U.K. Sponsor: Dr. Dennis Murphy, Clinical Neuropharmacology Branch, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 3D41.

10/4 **Dr. Johanna Moller**, Netherlands. Dr. Richard H. Quarles, Development and Metabolic Neurology Branch, NINCDS, PK5/425.

10/9 **Dr. Gururaj Kadiwal**, India. Sponsor: Dr. Sotiros D. Chaparas, Microbacterial and Fungal Antigens Branch, NCDB, Bldg. 20, Rm. 420.

10/9 **Zhou Zhi-Chao**, China. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry Gardner, Digestive Diseases Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 9C103.

10/9 **Dr. Bernhard Schonenberger**, Switzerland. Dr. Arnold Brossi, Laboratory of Chemistry, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm. 135.

10/10 **Dr. Nicholas Dean**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Cysyk, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 5E26.

10/11 **Dr. Yasuko Ishikawa**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. George S. Roth, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, GRC, NIA.

10/11 **Dr. Ayako Sakia**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Nancy Colburn, Laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis, NCI, FCRF, Frederick, Md.

10/12 **Dr. Wolfgang Strittmatter**, Germany. Dr. John Swanson, Laboratory of Microbial Structure and Functions, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont. 59840 (NIAID).

10/12 **Dr. Alejandro Malbran**, Argentina. Dr. Michael Frank, Laboratory of Clinical Immunology, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N228, NIAID.

10/12 **Dr. Atsushi Hatamochi**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Benoit de Crombrugge, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2D20.

10/14 **Dr. Patrik Criquet**, France. Sponsor: Dr. Edward Korn, Laboratory of Cell Biology, NHLBI, Bg. 3, Rm. B1-20.



Dr. Jacob H. Brody, associate director for Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry program, NIA, has been elected chairperson of the Gerontological Health Section of the American Public Health Association.

CHIMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

never before observed in chimpanzees. This animal also developed an abnormal $T_4:T_8$ ratio, a transient decrease in T cells, and lymphocyte functional impairment.

All three chimpanzees remained clinically healthy, although two were clearly infected by HTLV-III. This absence of full-blown clinical AIDS in nonhuman primates is similar to other infections, such as hepatitis, in which the disease is less severe in chimpanzees than in humans.

A control animal was inoculated with plasma from healthy donors without HTLV-III antibodies. No evidence of AIDS or the development of HTLV-III antibodies was observed.

The absence of infection in one anti-HTLV-III-negative chimpanzee that received three units of anti-HTLV-III-positive blood may indicate that some AIDS patients with antibodies to HTLV-III are not capable of transmitting the disease, or that an animal's susceptibility to AIDS is determined by factors other than its anti-HTLV-III status.

These studies provide several new findings about AIDS:

First, the chimpanzee can be infected with HTLV-III and therefore serve as a suitable animal model for use in studies of AIDS.

Second, in addition to producing antibodies to HTLV-III, the chimpanzee can develop lymphadenopathy and immunologic impairment similar to the lymphadenopathy syndrome in humans.

Third, HTLV-III infection can be transmitted by plasma containing few if any white blood cells. This confirms the potential of AIDS transmission to patients with hemophilia through pooled clotting-factor concentrates.

These findings were reported in the Nov. 2 issue of *Science* by Drs. Harvey Alter, Immunology Section, NIH Clinical Center Blood Bank; Jorg Eichberg, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research; Henry Masur, Critical Care Medicine Department, CC; W. Carl Saxinger and Robert Gallo, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, National Cancer Institute; Abe Macher, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI; and H. Clifford Lane and Anthony S. Fauci, Laboratory of Immunoregulation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. □

National Technical Information Service Seeks New and Expanded Information Sources

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the major clearinghouse for Federal research and development, each year adds a tremendous volume of new scientific and technical information to its already immense body of report literature. No small portion of that annual input is government-prepared or paid-for.

NTIS is now seeking new or expanded information sources to augment its collections.

A longtime collaborator with the National Institutes of Health, NTIS now publishes a variety of NIH information products such as the National Laboratory of Medicine's *MESH* and *TOXTIPS* and the National Cancer Institute's *Cancergrams* and *Oncology Overviews*.

NTIS, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, adds some 75,000 reports per year to its information collection of some 1.5 million items, and is the world's largest publisher and distributor of U.S. Government-sponsored and other generally unpublished technical report information.

Besides its program for the distribution of government-sponsored research and technology in paper copy and in machine-readable formats, NTIS also has an active and vigorous program for the acquisition of scientific and technical, economic and engineering information from domestic and foreign sources, and for planning and arranging special services for NTIS information sources and information users.

NTIS is an integrated information system. Its bibliographic and promotion publications are regularly scanned by countless researchers and libraries around the world.

Any organization which wishes to join forces with NTIS should keep in mind that NTIS makes reports more widely and easily available at little or no cost to the organization. Further, your reports will never be out of print.

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FAES Plans English Class For Foreign-Born Scientists

FAES will sponsor an intensive English class for foreign-born scientists beginning Jan. 7 and ending Jan. 31. The class will meet Monday through Thursday from 5:15 to 6:45 p.m.

If you are eligible for NIH-funded tuition, contact your supervisor to begin processing the training forms. On any further questions, contact FAES, 496-7976. □

Everything great in the world comes from neurotics. They alone have founded our religions and composed our masterpieces—*Marcel Proust*

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• A convenient procedure to help in complying with Freedom of Information Act requests is provided. If you wish to learn more about how to become a full-fledged NTIS information source, contact Eloise Collins, NTIS acquisitions manager, (703) 487-4786. □

Financial Seminar

A successful turnout for their recent series of financial planning seminars has persuaded representatives of American Financial Consultants, Inc. to offer a repeat performance for NIH employees and their families at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 28 in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 4.

The NIADDK EEO Office and the NHLBI EEO Office are cosponsoring this seminar which will cover savings, budgeting, employee benefits, and investment and tax-saving strategies.

Attendees will receive a packet of financial planning materials, and free individual appointments can be made following the session for more personalized attention. □

We exaggerate misfortune and happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are.—*Balzac*

Six Digestive Disease Centers Established by NIADDK

Six new research centers to investigate the underlying causes, diagnoses, treatment, and prevention of digestive diseases have been established by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

The centers will receive approximately \$4.2 million during FY 1985 to expand the effectiveness of research being conducted in the field of digestive diseases. The centers will make cooperative resources available to existing and future research projects, and will encourage scientists to develop new investigations in the area of digestive diseases.

The six centers and their estimated funding for FY 1985 are: Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Conn. (\$653,000); University of Iowa College of Medicine in Iowa City (\$598,000); New England Medical Center at Tufts University in Boston (\$866,000); Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn. (\$832,000); the Harvard Medical School in Cambridge, Mass. (\$703,000), and University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor (\$596,000).

The center at Yale University will be under direction of Dr. James L. Boyer, a professor of medicine and director of the liver study unit and digestive diseases section. Scientists at the Yale center will conduct studies related to liver function and physiology and liver disorders.

These will include the process of bile secretion and transport of bilirubin and other organic and inorganic dissolved substances through the liver, metabolic functions of liver cells, portal hypertension in cirrhosis of the liver, the mechanisms of fibrous tissue development caused by liver injury, and liver transplantation.

Dr. Mark Donowitz, an associate professor of medicine and physiology, will head the new digestive diseases center at the New England Medical Center on the Tufts University Health Sciences Campus. Research at this center will focus primarily on the gastrointestinal absorption and secretion processes that occur in digestion.

Disorders of these processes can lead to a variety of malabsorption syndromes such as lactose intolerance. Other areas of planned study at this center include microbiology and molecular biology of the intestines and diar-

rhoeal diseases.

Dr. William Silen, a professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School, will direct a center that will combine shared facilities of Harvard, Beth Israel Hospital, and Brigham and Women's Hospital. Investigators at this center will concentrate on understanding the structure/function relationships in the smooth muscles and epithelium of the digestive tract. Scientists also plan to study secretion processes in the liver and pancreas, and the composition and physical chemistry of bile.

Dr. James Christensen will oversee the activities of the center located at the University of Iowa College of Medicine. Dr. Christensen, a professor of medicine and acting director of the division of gastroenterology, will direct studies focused on the mechanisms of motility (movement) in the digestive tract and on the microscopic anatomy of the intestinal nervous system.

Researchers at the center also will study the role of peptides in regulating the movement of smooth muscle tissue, which plays an important role in moving food through the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. Other studies will examine calcium transport in the mucous membrane linings of the intestinal tract, the effects of exercise on motility, and long-term monitoring of colon motility.

Dr. Tadataka Yamada, a professor of internal medicine, will lead the digestive disease center at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Scientists at this center will study the role of gut peptides in the development of digestive diseases. For example, they plan to determine the structure of the gene involved in the regulation of pancreatic secretions. This research may lead to a better understanding of that gene's role in the development of digestive diseases such as chronic pancreatitis.

The sixth center, located at the Mayo Foundation, is under the leadership of Dr. Sidney F. Philips, a professor of medicine. Investigators at this center plan to examine such areas as the hormonal control of gastrointestinal functions and what happens when these control mechanisms malfunction. Other research will focus on the basic structure and function of the digestive system. □

Indian, American Scientists Memorialize Mrs. Gandhi

A memorial meeting attended by about 100 Indian and 50 American scientists to mourn the assassination of Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was held at the ACRF Amphitheater on Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.

Dr. James Wyngaarden, NIH Director, praised Mrs. Gandhi for her vision and sensitivity on several issues, noting she was an undisputed spokeswoman for the nonaligned countries and that under her leadership India had progressed in science and technology.

He said that he had met her on three occasions, twice in the United States, and once in India on Oct. 31, 1982, exactly 2 years ago. In those meetings, Dr. Wyngaarden said she demonstrated her knowledge of science and showed concern to eradicate leprosy, nutritional deficiency, blindness and the population explosion in India through ongoing collaborative projects between the USA and India. He conveyed his condolences to Indian colleagues and expressed the hope that India would emerge out of its difficult times.

Dr. Craig Wallace, Director, Fogarty International Center, the funding agency for most of the Indian scientists in this country, also paid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi. He noted that Mrs. Gandhi was a dedicated leader who had both compassion and scientific knowledge.

Dr. Srinivasan Chandrashekar read the following resolution on behalf of the Indian scientific community, after which 1 minute of silence was observed:

"We, the scientific community of the National Institutes of Health, deeply mourn the assassination of the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

"Mrs. Indira Gandhi has brought the world's largest democracy from the lowest ebb to the forefront in the world arena in several spheres of life in her 16 years of leadership. She stood for peace and prosperity of the downtrodden. Her strong commitment to science and technology as the means of solving social problems is known. A leader of international stature, her loss will be strongly felt by all the Indian and international community.

"We convey our heartfelt condolences and deep feelings to her son Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other members of her family." □

Immunologists Honor Retiring Rose Lieberman

The recent symposium to honor immunologist Rose Lieberman, who is retiring this month from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, drew outstanding immunologists from all over the country as well as colleagues from NIH and other research institutions in the area.

They came to honor Rose, as they affectionately call her, for her important contributions to the field of immunology and for the help she provided to many of them and to scientists worldwide during her 31 years at NIAID.

It was because of Rose Lieberman's influence that researchers began using inbred mice for immunological research rather than rabbits and guinea pigs. This change utilized the great amount of knowledge available on

the genetics of mice and linked the fields of immunology and genetics.

Another of Rose's important contributions was development of antisera that could distinguish the immunoglobulin genes of different strains of mice. These were invaluable tools for study of genetic control of immunoglobulin formation. She also developed monoclonal antibodies specific for immunoglobulin markers. She has received many awards for her work, including the Distinguished Service Medal.

On crutches since she had polio as a child, Rose Lieberman leaves with high praise for the NIH staff who she says went out of their way to provide special parking spaces and specialized laboratory equipment that made NIH a comfortable place for her to work.

After retirement, she plans to write about the immunogenetics of mouse immunoglobulins using the new computer she received from her colleagues and friends at NIH. □

FAUCI

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national medical journals.

A member of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Dr. Fauci has received the Public Health Service Meritorious Service Award and Distinguished Service Medal, the Squibb Award of the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Arthur S. Flemming Award for outstanding young people in government service. □

NIADDK Grantee Wins Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Dr. Robert B. Merrifield, a grantee of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases for almost 30 years, recently won the 1984 Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Dr. Merrifield, a researcher at Rockefeller University in New York, was awarded the prize for the development of a technique called solid phase peptide synthesis, work supported directly by the Division of Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, NIADDK.

With this technique, scientists can synthesize peptides—compounds with the same chemical structure as proteins but shorter in length—practically to order. The process has been automated and the synthesis is rapid, yielding peptides and shorter proteins in greater quantity and purity than was possible with previous methods.

This advance was the product of basic chemical research aimed at providing an understanding of the structure and function of biologically active peptides and proteins and has widespread implications for the solution of medical problems.

The method developed by Dr. Merrifield is being used to study the function of proteins and to develop substances that may one day become new medicines for a host of different diseases.

Dr. Merrifield has used the technique to study the structure of proteins that catalyze chemical reactions (enzymes) and protein hormones, compounds that control physiological processes.

For example, in recent work, also supported by NIADDK, Dr. Merrifield has used solid phase synthesis to study the hormone glucagon. Glucagon raises the level of glucose or sugar in the blood. Scientists believe that overproduction of glucagon may contribute to diabetes, once thought to be related strictly to abnormal insulin metabolism.

Dr. Merrifield has made synthetic glucagon as well as analogs of the hormone. He has been able to identify which areas of the hormone are responsible for its ability to bind to hormone receptors on the surface of cells, and which areas determine how it will stimulate a reaction in the cells to which it binds. He has also been able to make hormones that will bind to the receptor, but will not stimulate the cell in the same way that natural glucagon will. Such analogs can provide a means of studying how important a role glucagon plays in the development of diabetes.

In addition, this work provides avenues for development of drugs that could inhibit the action of the body's own glucagon and thereby help regulate the level of glucose in blood, a goal of diabetes treatment.

Dr. Merrifield has continued over the last 30 years to refine solid phase synthesis and apply the technique to the study of a broad range of proteins. While the advance that won him the Nobel Prize was achieved some years ago, Dr. Merrifield's continuing work has kept him in the forefront of protein research. □

It would be a very fine thing for the world if everyone were entitled, in some slight degree, to be lucky.—E. B. White



Dr. Merrifield

Anthology of NIH Research Published by Academic Press

NIH: An Account of Research in Its Laboratories and Clinics, published by Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Fla., describes major research accomplishments of the National Institutes of Health since its establishment in 1938.

Editors Dr. DeWitt Stetten Jr. and W. T. Carrigan, both in the Office of Director, NIH, compiled articles that reveal the approaches and styles of many famous scientists and Nobel laureates. This historically oriented volume, scheduled for release in December, covers basic and clinical studies on a wide variety of topics. Relating NIH research to progress in other labs and clinics, the 576-page anthology by 48 distinguished scientists ranges over the current frontiers of biomedical research.

A foreword by Dr. Lewis Thomas, chancellor of Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute, is followed by such topics as neurochemistry, neurological disorders, schizophrenia, nutrition studies, tissue culture, microbiology, immunology, organic chemistry, proteins, enzymology, genetics, virus diseases, oncogenes, endocrinology, spectroscopy, heart surgery, and cancer therapy.

Priced at \$35, this soon-to-be-released title will be of interest to all NIH staff and alumni. It is available through the NIH bookstore (Bldg. 10, Rm. B1L101), or directly from Academic Press by calling 1-800-321-5068 toll free. (In Florida call 1-800-345-4100.) Order must include ISBN: 0-12-667980-0. □

Coping With Holiday Blues Subject of OMS Program

The Employee Counseling Service of the Occupational Medical Service, will present its annual program, "How to Cope with the Holiday Blues," on Wednesday, Nov. 28, from noon to 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B57, and on Wednesday, Dec. 5, from noon to 1 p.m. in Westwood Bldg., Rm. 428. □

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