

The NIH Record

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National
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of
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Dr. Robt. Whitney Appointed Chief Veterinary Officer of PHS



Dr. Whitney

Dr. Robert A. Whitney, Jr., was named chief veterinary officer of the U.S. Public Health Service on Nov. 1, by Dr. C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General. Dr. Whitney is Acting Director of the Division of Research Services.

He has served since 1975 as chairman of

(See CHIEF OFFICER, Page 11)

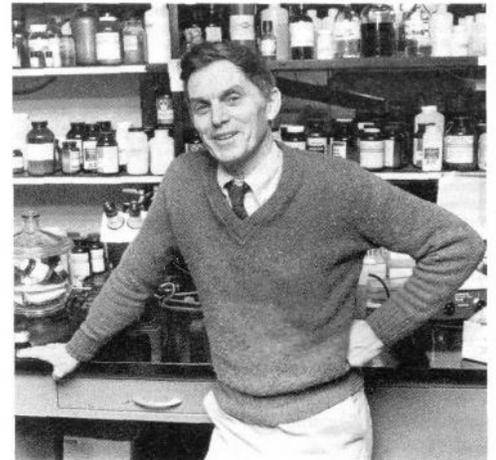
Dr. Michael Potter, NCI Genetics Chief, Shares Lasker Prize for Research With Two Nobelists

Dr. Michael Potter, chief of the NCI Laboratory of Genetics, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, received the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award for his contributions to the understanding of the immune system on Nov. 16. He shared the \$15,000 award with Dr. Cesar Milstein and Dr. Georges Kohler, the 1984 Nobelists who developed the hybridoma technology.

Lasker awards also went to Dr. Paul Lauterbur, a NIH grantee since 1973, who adapted the principles of nuclear magnetic resonance to medical imaging, and Dr. Henry Heimlich, developer of the Heimlich maneuver to save people from choking on food.

From 1970 to the present, Dr. Lauterbur has received research support from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Cancer Institute, the Division of Research Resources, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

In the late 1950s, Dr. Potter became interested in the use of mouse plasma cell tumors, known as plasmacytomas, to study the immune system. Normal plasma cells produce the antibodies that protect the body from foreign substances; the tumor produces large quantities of a single type of antibody molecule. But mouse plasmacytomas occur so rarely that only about one a year became available for study.



Dr. Potter in his laboratory

He found a way to induce plasmacytomas in BALB/c mice by injecting them with mineral oil. Because each plasmacytoma secretes a different antibody molecule, the model provided hundreds of antibodies for scientists to study.

According to Dr. Potter, "The plasmacytoma model arose from the NCI of the late 1950s. Some of the best researchers in

(See LASKER PRIZE, Page 10)

NHLBI and NIA Mount Major Study of High Blood Pressure in the Elderly

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the National Institute on Aging have begun a major clinical study of hypertension (high blood pressure) in the elderly.

Called the Isolated Systolic Hypertension in the Elderly Program (SHEP), the study is designed to determine whether long-term antihypertensive therapy in persons with isolated systolic hypertension (ISH) will reduce the rate of fatal and nonfatal stroke.

Blood pressure is measured using the familiar inflatable cuff and reported in two figures such as 120/74. The units of measurement are millimeters of mercury (mm Hg). The top number is the systolic blood pressure which is the pressure in the arteries during the heartbeat. The bottom number is the diastolic blood pressure which is the pressure that remains in the arteries between beats while the heart is at rest.

High blood pressure is defined as a dias-

tolic blood pressure over 90 mm Hg or a systolic blood pressure over 160 mm Hg or both. **If the systolic pressure is over 160 and the diastolic pressure remains less than 90 mm Hg, the condition is called isolated systolic hypertension.**

Studies have shown that systolic blood pressure increases as an individual ages. Diastolic blood pressure also increases, but only until the person reaches the age of about 55 when it starts to drop off. Thus for the 65- to 75-year-old individual, the diastolic blood pressure may be lower than it was 20 years before, but the systolic continues to rise.

More than 3 million Americans over the age of 60 have ISH, according to estimates. It affects more than 20 percent of the population over the age of 80. The condition promises to become even more prevalent over the next decade as the number of elderly increases

by about 20 percent.

The elderly patient with ISH presents a therapeutic dilemma to the physician: to treat or not to treat. However, ISH increases the individual's risk of a catastrophic event such as a stroke or heart attack. In comparisons between groups of people with ISH and groups of similarly aged people who did not have ISH, people with ISH suffered twice as many heart attacks and three times as many strokes and angina (chest pain) as the group with normal blood pressure.

Whether to treat ISH has been a point of issue for the medical profession. One argument against treatment is that ISH is considered by some physicians to be a natural consequence of the aging process, reflecting increased rigidity of the arterial system. The individual with ISH, the argument goes, is not

(See HBP STUDY, Page 11)

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
	2/4	1/21
<i>Technical/Occupation Related Training</i> (Call 496-6211)		
Proofreading	1/7	12/24
ABC Shorthand		
(given in WW)	2/5	1/4
Scientific Terminology	1/8	12/24
<i>Programs</i>		
Adult Education Program		
Training and Development Services Program		
<i>Executive, Management and Supervisory</i> (Call 496-6371)		
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

STEP Application Deadlines

Application deadline for two modules being offered through the Staff Training in Extramural Programs (STEP) is Jan. 11. The courses are Biotechnology: Legal, Regulatory, Scientific, and Ethical Issues (Apr. 16-17); and Effective Talking: Techniques for Working It Out (May 1-3).

The modules have been designed primarily for personnel in extramural programs. Applications from other NIH staff members will be considered. The brochure is available in personnel offices or from Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B63 (496-1493). □

Metrorail to Shady Grove Opens Saturday, Dec. 15

Metrorail's Red Line Extension to Montgomery County Shady Grove station will open Saturday, Dec. 15. Free rides will be offered at the four new stations—White Flint, Twinbrook, Rockville and Shady Grove.

Free parking is being offered for the first 3 months of operation ending Mar. 15.

Over 5,530 Metro parking spaces are available among the four stations—Shady Grove, 3,100 spaces; Rockville, 500 Metro plus 400 spaces available in a nearby Montgomery County garage; Twinbrook, 1,000 spaces (located behind the Crowne Plaza Center on Rockville Pike in Rockville), and 930 spaces at White Flint. After Mar. 15, parking fees will be \$1 per day.

Trains will be running every 10 minutes from Shady Grove to Grosvenor. The Metro ride to NIH will cost \$1.85 one-way in rush hour and take 15 minutes; fees will be \$1.10 during non-rush hours, 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Below Grosvenor station, trains will be running every 5 minutes during rush hour. After Mar. 15, new trains will be put into service.

Trains will be running during rush hour from Shady Grove every 6 minutes and below Grosvenor every 3 minutes. □

Blood Donors Needed

Research at NIH on the development of vaccines against malaria has recently made important strides with prospects for human trials. Research efforts to develop antimalarial vaccines are dependent on human blood products which are needed to grow the parasitic organisms which cause the disease.

To support this work, scientists at the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, NIAID, are seeking volunteer blood donors. Persons willing to contribute blood for this purpose should contact Dr. I. Quakyi, 496-4340. Donors will be paid according to the normal rates offered by the NIH Blood Bank.

Prospective donors should not have visited in tropical areas within the past 2 years or resided in the tropics within the past 5 years. □

Montgomery College Comes to NIH

The NIH Training and Development Staff announces a new program: the Training and Development Services Program, or TDSP.

The TDSP is a new series of educational opportunities at NIH which will begin January 1985. If you are an eligible NIH employee GS-8 and below (or WG equivalent) you will be able to take courses to help you gain skills to better your job performance and enhance your career. Coursework is through Montgomery College. Classes will be held on the NIH campus in Bethesda, after regular work hours. There is no charge to you or your Institute.

The TDSP has three components, each designed to meet your educational needs. To ensure your success by placement into the appropriate TDSP component, participants will take a diagnostic evaluation. Orientations to describe the TDSP to you and to answer any questions you may have are scheduled as follows:

12/5/84	9-10:30 a.m.	Landow/Conf. Rm. E
12/6/84	10-11:30 a.m.	Westwood/Rm. 4288
12/6/84	1:30-3 p.m.	Bldg. 16 (Rm. # will be posted)
12/11/84	9-10 a.m.	Federal/Rm. B1-19
12/11/84	2-3:30 p.m.	Clinical Center/11th Fl. Solarium
12/12/84	9-10:30 a.m.	Bldg. 13 (Rm. # will be posted)
12/13/84	9-10:30 a.m.	Bldg. 31/Rm. B2C07

Orientations will last approximately 1 hour, which includes time for questions. For a brochure that describes the TDSP and its eligibility criteria, call Edith Pruden, Development and Training Operations Branch, DPM, 496-6211. □

Lowering Blood Cholesterol Conference, Dec. 10-12

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the NIH Office for Medical Applications of Research are sponsoring a consensus development conference on Lowering Blood Cholesterol to Prevent Heart Disease. Conference sessions will be held in Masur Auditorium at the Clinical Center (Bldg. 10), Dec. 10-12.

Major Risk Factor

Elevated blood cholesterol is one of the major risk factors for development of coronary heart disease, though evidence has not shown that reduction of blood cholesterol also reduces an individual's risk of developing heart disease.

However, in a recently concluded NHLBI-funded study—Lipid Research Centers Coronary Primary Prevention Trial—participants who reduced their elevated blood cholesterol also had fewer fatal and nonfatal heart attacks.

The consensus panel will consider this and other evidence to formulate a statement responding to a number of questions. □

Study Looking at Urban Stressors Needs Carpoolers From Bldg. 10

As part of a study examining urban stressors, a team of Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) researchers is interested in the relationship between commuting and health.

All commuters, especially carpoolers, who are full-time employees working in Bldg. 10, are needed to participate in the study, which will be conducted in Bldg. 10.

Participation in the study will require 20 minutes before arrival at work on three consecutive mornings. Participants will receive \$15. If interested, call 295-3278 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and ask for Stacey, Monica or Linda. □

Patients' Emergency Fund at Clinical Center Eases Families' Travel and Lodging

Imagine that it's time for your annual trip to the Clinical Center for a checkup. The cancer that brought you to NIH in the first place seems to be in remission. But you're a little worried because it's going to cost \$150 and 3 days of your life to take the train to Bethesda from your home in Helena, Mont.

After a pleasant cross-country trip uncomplicated by snow or derailment, you reach Union Station with barely enough time to make the appointment.

You go to a phone booth to call a taxi and pull out your wallet where the number is jotted down.

Just then a Barwood cab pulls up. You lean out the phone booth door and hail it, gesturing to the driver.

In your haste to secure your wallet, two \$100 bills—money enough to stay a day or two in Bethesda and get back home—flutter to the pavement. Unseen by you, the bills ride a gust of wind into a nearby park.

When you pay for the ride, a last \$10 bill covers the fare.

"What am I going to do?," you ask, aware of the loss.

Fortunately, you have told a social worker about what happened. He has explained how NIH has a Patient Emergency Fund (PEF) that can cover catastrophes such as this. Soon you are on your way back home.

This is not a true story, nor even a particularly heartrending one, as PEF cases go. But it illustrates how the fund, built entirely of donations, works.

Perusal of records for a typical month of PEF, which disburses about \$7,700 per month, gives a better indication of how it helps people.

Consider the following cases:

- A 23-year-old man with sudden onset of potentially fatal heart disease, and whose mother had recently died, finds out that neither his father nor fiancée can afford to stay with him at the CC. A PEF allowance permits first the father, then the fiancée, to spend alternate weeks in Bethesda.
- The financially strapped parents and brother of a terminal AIDS patient commute back and forth between the CC and a distant park where the family sleeps in a van. PEF money allows them to stay in a motel room close by.
- A jobless husband is allowed to stay at the side of his wife, who needs surgery, through the generosity of PEF. Their son is sent to live with friends in Virginia.
- A patient from an island in the South Pacific arrives with an interpreter, for whom there is no room in the CC. PEF helps the interpreter rent a local room.

These examples, to which any social worker in the hospital could add, whittle away PEF funds which last year amounted to nearly \$100,000.

The greater part of this total is used by NCI patients and their relatives.

"We use PEF for many basic necessities," said Iris Shmueli, a social worker. "It buys soap powder for the laundromat, newspapers, movies, a trip to the cafeteria. It's so small, but it means so much. It makes a big difference for some of our patients to have

some money in their pockets. It is hard enough to have these chronic diseases without having to worry about spending money."

Requests are limited to 7 days and are renewable. Very few requests are denied.

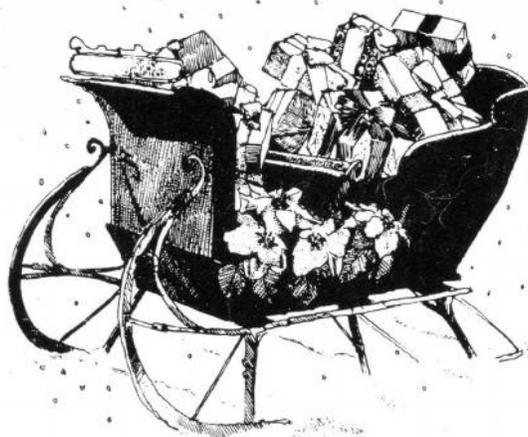
The Patient Emergency Fund is almost as old as the Clinical Center itself, having been organized in 1953. It was called the Patient Welfare Fund until 1971. Throughout its history, PEF has been administered by the CC Social Work Department.

Until a decade or so ago, PEF received a percentage of the profits from vending ma-

chines on campus, sometimes totaling \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year. Funds from this source are no longer available.

Today, PEF is funded by gifts from the friends and relatives of patients, by the estates of deceased persons, by NIH employees (including proceeds from performances by the NIH R&W Theatre Group, from a charity softball game held each summer, and through yearly fund drives by the CC Maintenance Section), and by gifts from the Institutes. □

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!



Dr. S. Ripley, Ex-Director of Smithsonian, to Lecture

Dr. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Secretary Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., will present an NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

His lecture, "Twenty Years A' Growing," is sponsored by the Clinical Center. It will begin at 8:15 p.m. in the CC Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Ripley—biologist, ecologist, authority on the birds of the Far East, educator and museum administrator—served as the eighth Secretary of the Smithsonian for more than two decades.

In his view the museum experience should be a practical annex to the book-bound education offered by schools. He believes that museums should serve as "points of contact in a life-long process of renewal for the personality, of curiosity, of public enlightenment." Museums must be exciting and lively and reach out to involve people, he argues.

This credo can be seen in practice at the Smithsonian's storefront Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, founded in 1967 and run and administered by people from the inner-city (Washington, D.C.) Anacostia community.

One of Dr. Ripley's dreams when he went to the Smithsonian was to create a center for

advanced studies. In 1968, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was established in the original Smithsonian Institution Building as a resource for academic scholars around the world.

Abundant Growth

Under his stewardship, the growth of the Smithsonian has been abundant.

Dr. Ripley has been a prolific writer and is a member of nearly 100 committees, a trustee or director of numerous museums and educational institutions and an honorary or corresponding member of several foreign scientific and cultural societies. He holds honorary degrees from 15 universities and colleges; has been decorated by the governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Thailand, France and Belgium and has received numerous medals and awards of honor.

Born in New York City on September 20, 1913, he graduated from Yale University where he was a history major preparing to study law. He later took up zoological studies at Columbia University. In 1943 he received a Ph.D. from Harvard University. □

NINCDS' Hank Knight Bids NIH Colleagues A 'Happy' Goodbye After Twenty-one Years

For his last birthday, he gave himself a Cadillac. And for this birthday, Henry Antonio Knight—better known to hundreds at NIH as "Hank"—gave himself retirement, wrapping up a 21-year career with the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

"It's sort of ironic that I'd come to be at a medical institution like NIH for most of my career," Mr. Knight said. "The gains that have been made in medical research have been such an important part of my life. Without them, I wouldn't be alive today."

Mr. Knight has had diabetes mellitus for 23 years. His condition was further complicated in 1972 by kidney failure. While waiting for a compatible kidney to become available, he had to undergo hemodialysis 187 times during a period of 18 months. Then, in 1974, the waiting ended and he underwent a successful kidney transplant operation at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. After a period of recuperation, Mr. Knight was able to return to his work at NINCDS.

Mr. Knight found his way to NINCDS following service in the United States Air Force, including a tour of duty in Korea.

During his 21 years with NINCDS, Mr. Knight worked under four directors. Most recently, as a property management and space technician, he was responsible for property inventory and identification and "for coming up with everything for everybody."

Richard L. Sherbert, NINCDS executive officer, said Mr. Knight was especially faithful to the Institute.

"Hank responded eagerly and willingly to the challenges of keeping the Institute's records on property and space utilization," Mr. Sherbert said. "And he was always dependable. During one snow storm a few years ago, Hank was one of only three people on the entire floor who made it in to work."

Though never a marathoner, Mr. Knight said he had certainly covered a lot of ground—albeit in a small area—on the way to his office.

"I can't even begin to imagine how many miles I've logged in riding the elevators to the eighth floor over the years. But working the same job, on the same floor, in the same two rooms for over 20 years—well, I've put some miles in," Mr. Knight said with a laugh.

Rowena Ahern of NINCDS' Office of Scientific and Health Reports has worked with Mr. Knight for more than 20 years.

"There's one thing everybody notices



Hank Knight retired from NINCDS recently after 21 years with the Institute.

about Hank," Mrs. Ahern said. "He's always ready for a good laugh. And for a man with such serious health problems, Hank has always been so good natured and so optimistic about his future."

Mr. Knight said he learned that optimism was of ultimate importance in dealing with health problems.

"Among the things I learned at NINCDS was just how true the theme of the institute's series of publications, 'Hope Through Research,' really is," Mr. Knight said. "Without a lot of hope and without all the discoveries of medical research over the years, I simply wouldn't be here."

Now that he is a man of leisure, Mr. Knight plans to travel and to spend more time with his son and three daughters.

"I also want to do volunteer work with the Kidney Foundation, helping other people like me," Mr. Knight said. "I want to tell them, 'Look at me. I've gone through it; I've survived it. And so can you.'"

As happy as he is about his future plans, Mr. Knight admits to being a little sad at leaving NINCDS. "I want all my friends and associates to know I think it's been fun working with them and that I'll miss them," he said.

And as the 117 people who met at Bish Thompson's Restaurant recently for Mr. Knight's retirement luncheon—and the numerous others who were unable to attend—were trying to say: "Hank, we'll miss you, too." □

Chinese Buffet Dinner To Be Held Dec. 14

The NIH Chinese American Association is hosting a Chinese buffet (4-course), professional puppet show, gift exchange, and movie Friday, Dec. 14 in Bldg. 10's 14th floor assembly hall at 6:45 p.m.

Tickets are \$8 for adults, \$4 for children under 12 if paid before Dec. 7; prices are \$9 and \$4.50 after Dec. 7. Call Paul Chow in Bldg. 13, Rm. 2905 on 496-6253 to make your reservations. □

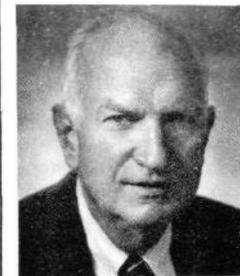
Sons of Italy Slate 2nd Festival To Benefit Patient Emergency Fund

On Dec. 20, the NIH Sons of Italy in America Lodge will hold its second annual "Buon Natale" Italian Festa to benefit the NIH Patient Emergency Fund. A number of Italian treats, including cannolis, Italian bread, pasta salads, etc., will be on sale in Bldg. 10's cafeteria (vending area) beginning at 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. or until sold out.

Plan to take part in our Christmas celebration, Italian style! □

NIAID Expert on Vaccines Named Memorial Lecturer

Dr. William S. Jordan, director of the Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was chosen this year's Thomas Francis, Jr. memorial lecturer by the presi-



Dr. Jordan

dential committee of the American Epidemiological Society. The lecture, delivered at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on Nov. 19, was entitled, "Vaccines for the Future: Immunization Prospects, Priorities and Problems."

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the isolation of the influenza virus by the late Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., an outstanding infectious diseases specialist. Since 1970, he has been honored annually with a commemorative lecture given by a distinguished scientist.

Dr. Jordan is an expert on infectious diseases and has served as a member of the Food and Drug Administration's Panel on Review of Viral Vaccines and Rickettsial Vaccines. He currently coordinates NIAID's Program for the Accelerated Development of New Vaccines.

Dr. Jordan joined NIAID in 1976 after serving as dean of the college of medicine, professor of community medicine and professor of medicine at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine. In 1973 he was awarded the Department of the Army's Outstanding Civilian Service Award, and in 1981, he received the Bronze Laurel Leaf Cluster. □

New Pamphlet Explains Epidermolysis Bullosa

Epidermolysis bullosa (EB) is the subject of a new, 32-page NIADDK pamphlet. EB comprises a group of heritable disorders in which blisters form easily on the skin, and often the mucous membranes, even after slight injury. In severe forms of EB, blistering is so extensive and destructive that the wounds resemble severe burns, and the extremities become deformed.

Written for patients, their families and friends, and health professionals, this illustrated pamphlet describes the various types of EB and their inheritance patterns, the variety of approaches to treatment, and other concerns such as adequate nutrition. It also reviews current research—research that ultimately will lead to the understanding and control of these devastating disorders.

The pamphlet was prepared in cooperation with medical experts, patients and families, communications advisors, and the Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DEBRA), a national nonprofit organization of volunteers and professionals devoted to EB.

Single copies are available by writing to: EB Pamphlet, NIADDK, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 403, Bethesda, MD 20205; or EB pamphlet, DEBRA, 2936 Ave. W, Brooklyn, NY 11229. □

National Center for Medical Use of Infrared Spectroscopy Dedicated at Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio

A new national biomedical research center using state-of-the-art spectrometers, computers, and data analyzers was recently dedicated at Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus, Ohio laboratories. The center is the first facility funded by the Division of Research Resources (DRR) that applies infrared spectroscopy to biomedical research.

Known as the National Center for Biomedical Infrared Spectroscopy, the resource was established with a \$5 million grant from DRR's Biomedical Research Technology (BRT) Program. Such funding marks a major BRT Program goal of developing and providing access to advanced technologies needed in biomedical research.

Both Battelle researchers and noted scientists from universities around the country will use the facility to collaborate on research programs and apply infrared spectroscopy to biomedical problems. Infrared spectroscopy is a technique used for identifying compounds which absorb light in the infrared region. Each compound has characteristic spectral (light bands) which can be used like a fingerprint for identification.

At the dedication ceremonies, keynote speaker Dr. William F. Raub, NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research and Training, spoke on U.S. funding trends in biomedical research. The trend in federal funding for biomedical research still favors individual scientists over institutions, according to Dr. Raub.

"The ideas start in the heads of people in labs," said Dr. Raub. "They don't come from committees or from the heads of the legislators in Washington."

BRT Program Director Dr. Suzanne S. Stimler presented a plaque of dedication to Battelle officials, noting that for scientists "the availability of sophisticated equipment will enhance the laboratory's capability to remain at the forefront of scientific investigation in applications of Fourier-Transform infrared



Dr. Suzanne Stimler (l), director of the DRR-funded Biomedical Research Technology Program, presents a plaque of dedication to the recently opened National Center for Biomedical Infrared Spectroscopy at the Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus, Ohio laboratories. Accepting the plaque is Dr. Robert Leininger, director of the new center.

spectroscopy to biomedical problems."

At the Battelle facility, research projects range from improving understanding of how proteins such as enzymes and antibodies behave in solution to identifying how synthetic materials used in artificial body parts interact with blood.

The BRT Program was established in 1962 by Congress to promote biomedical research by supporting development of and fostering widespread access to the most highly developed physical and methodological research tools.

The physical tools are generally costly instrument systems, and the methodological tools are the capabilities of developing the systems for biomedical research.

In addition to their laboratory in Columbus, Ohio, Battelle also has major laboratories in Richland, Wash.; Frankfurt, Germany; and Geneva, Switzerland. □

FAES Accepting Applications For Supplemental Income

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. (FAES) is administering special funds called Wellcome Stipends to supplement the incomes of doctoral-level guest workers at NIH. A maximum of \$3,600 per year (\$300 per month) may be granted to each approved individual as an income supplement up to a maximum total family income of \$15,000 per year, plus \$1,000 for each dependent, including spouse.

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

The awards will be made twice a year, Mar. 31 for the 12-month period beginning Apr. 1 and Sept. 30 for the period beginning Oct. 1.

Applications for 1985 funds must be received in the FAES office by Feb. 28 or Aug. 31 for the March and September awards, respectively. Applications are now being accepted for the awards to be made on Mar. 31. Application forms are available in Bldg. 10, Rm. 2C207A or call 496-7976. □

First Conrad L. Pirani Lecture Given by Dr. Liliane Striker

Dr. Liliane Morel-Maroger Striker, senior investigator in the Metabolic Diseases Branch, NIADDK, delivered the First Annual Conrad L. Pirani Lecture at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University's department of pathology on Oct. 18.

Dr. Striker, an internationally recognized expert in renal disease research, spoke on "The Kidney in Multiple Myeloma, Amyloidosis and Other Dysproteinemias."

In dedicating the Conrad L. Pirani Annual Lectureship in Renal Pathology, the college said: "Dr. Pirani exemplifies a professor, a scholar and a person of the highest order." Professor Pirani, who is retiring as director of the division of renal pathology, was cited as "an important guiding force to dozens of nephrologists, pediatricians and pathologists, many of whom now occupy important positions in nephropathology and renal medicine throughout the world."

Dr. Striker attended the University and Medical School of the Universite de Paris in Paris, France. After completing her residency in pathology in 1963, she worked as an in-



Dr. Liliane Striker

vestigator at the Institute of Nephrology of the Hospital Tenon in Paris, becoming a *maître de recherche* (master of research) and director of the Renal Pathology Laboratory.

Renal Disease

Author or coauthor of more than 120 publications in the field of immunopathologic mechanisms of human and experimental renal disease, her particular interests have been lupus nephritis, dysproteinemias, and the role of interferon in experimental nephritis (kidney infection).

In 1979, her laboratory hosted Dr. Pirani during his sabbatical year. In 1982, Dr. Striker became professor of pathology at the University of Washington in Seattle, where her primary research interest was the culture of glomerular cells.

She has recently joined the staff of NIADDK, where she is helping to establish a new renal pathology group. □

Every man's life is a fairy tale, written by God's fingers.—Hans Christian Anderson



Dr. Donald M. Jerina, chief, Section on Oxidation Mechanisms of the Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, recently presented the Wadsworth Award Lecture of the Center for Laboratories and Research of the New York State Department of Health. This honor, including an award of \$2,000, was given to Dr. Jerina for research on the mechanism by which chemicals cause cancer.

Immunologist Joins NIGMS Cell Biology Program

Dr. Marion M. Zatz recently joined the National Institute of General Medical Sciences as a health scientist administrator in the Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program.

Dr. Zatz received a B.A. from Barnard College in 1965 and a Ph.D. in immunology from Cornell University in 1970. From 1970 to 1971, she was a research fellow in transplantation immunology at the New York-based Hospital for Special Surgery. She then worked as a research fellow in biochemistry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine from 1971 to 1972.

Her interest in transplantation immunology led Dr. Zatz to become director of the Yale University School of Medicine Tissue Typing Laboratory in 1973, where she also did basic research on lymphocyte homing and leukemogenesis.

From 1974 to 1977, she did research on T-cell leukemias as a guest scientist at the Immunology Branch of the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Zatz then went on to set up the Tissue Typing Laboratory for Georgetown University School of Medicine between 1978 and 1980. While at Georgetown, she continued as a guest worker at NCI.

Just before coming to NIGMS, Dr. Zatz was an associate research professor in the department of biochemistry at George Washington University School of Medicine, where she developed and taught an advanced graduate course on the biochemistry and cell biology of the immune response.

Her interest in the relationship of immunology to the study of basic cell biology brought Dr. Zatz to NIGMS.

At NIGMS, Dr. Zatz will administer grants in the Cell Regulation, Differentiation, and Growth Section. This section supports research ranging from the study of the control of differentiation of cells and tissues in early development of the embryo to the study of the regulation of the cell cycle and cell interaction, recognition, and activation.

Dr. Zatz is a member of the American Association of Immunologists (AAI) and the AAI Committee on the Status of Women. In addition, she reviews immunology related articles for the *Journal of Immunology* and numerous other scientific journals. □

UN Human Rights Day Concert To Be Held at Noon, Dec. 13

A concert to celebrate United Nations Human Rights Day will be held at noon on Dec. 13 in Masur Auditorium at the NIH Clinical Center.

The concert was planned by Thomas Cloutier at the request of three cosponsors: The Medical Scientists Committee at NIH (affiliated with Amnesty International), the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences and Self-Help for Equal Rights.

Folk songs reflecting the triumphs and tribulations of various human rights efforts will be interspersed with brief comments. Potomac Elementary School children will serve as ushers. □



Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein (c), Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, presents a certificate of appreciation to Dr. Robert M. Stroud (r), who recently gave the third DeWitt Stetten, Jr. lecture. This annual event honors Dr. Stetten (l), the third NIGMS Director, who is now senior scientific advisor to the NIH Director. Dr. Stroud, professor of biophysics at the University of California, San Francisco, spoke on his studies of the relationship between the structure and function of the acetylcholine receptor, an integral component of the nervous system.

Five FIC Scholars-in-Residence Join NIH

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

Dr. Orskov has worked with his wife, Dr. Ida Orsakov, on the taxonomy of the enterobacteria. He is a world authority on the typing of *E. coli* and has made contributions to knowledge of the antigenic structure of *E. coli* and their cross-reactions with pathogenic 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 FIC Scholar-in-Residence.

Prof. Luft is Sweden's most distinguished endocrinologist and was responsible for initiating the department of endocrinology and metabolism at the Karolinska Institute. Some of his most important contributions include establishing the possible role of pituitary hormones in hormone-sensitive 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 of 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 relating to cellular localization of soma-

tostatin in pancreatic islets.

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.

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.

During his stay at 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 the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where he received an M.Sc. degree in biochemistry in 1962 and a Ph.D. degree in 1967.

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.

Dr. Razin is well-known for his work on the control of gene expression during cellular differentiation.

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

A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others. —*Marcus Aurelius*

Dr. R. Yamamoto Retires; Research Chemist With NCI

Dr. Richard S. Yamamoto, research chemist in the Laboratory of Carcinogen Metabolism, NCI, retired recently after 29 years with NIH.

He began work as a biochemist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in 1955 and moved to NCI as a research chemist in the Biology Branch in 1962.

At NCI, Dr. Yamamoto specialized in studying the role of chemicals in the formation of cancers. He published more than 75 papers on biochemistry, and lectured on experimental carcinogenesis in the United States, Japan and Canada. He has served on many scientific committees, not only for NCI but also for the Food and Drug Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the American Chemical Society.

"We're going to miss him, he's a very considerate and gentle man," said Dr. Elizabeth Weisburger, assistant director for chemical carcinogenesis. "He is also a meticulous worker, and took a great deal of pride in teaching new lab assistants the right way to do things."

Dr. Yamamoto won the Japanese Government Research Award for Foreign Scientists in 1972. This gave him the opportunity to study stomach cancer as a visiting scientist with the Japanese National Cancer Center in Tokyo from 1972 to 1973.

He received his B.S. from the University of Hawaii in Honolulu, his home town, in 1946. He earned his M.A. from George Washington University in 1949, and his D.Sc. from Johns Hopkins University in 1954.

During World War II, Dr. Yamamoto fought with the 442nd Infantry Combat Team in Europe. This fall he plans to take a trip back to Europe for a reunion of the 442nd and to visit some of the places he remembers from the war.

He and his wife, Fumi, will continue to live nearby in Kensington where they can spend time with their two grandchildren.

For a few days a week, Dr. Yamamoto will work as a biochemist consultant for local research firms. He also plans to buy and learn how to use a computer, and relax with wood carving. □

NIA Director Receives Gerontological Award

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Director of the National Institute on Aging, recently was awarded the First Annual Gerontological Health Section Key Award for recognition of his past and continuing leadership in the field of gerontology. □

Van Pool Needs Riders

A van pool that operates 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. □

Seven New Members Named To NICHD Advisory Council

Seven new members have been appointed to serve on the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

The new members are Elaine W. Conway, Bronxville, N.Y.; Dr. H. Carl Haywood, professor of psychology and neurology at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Selma L. Kaplan, professor of pediatrics, University of California's San Francisco Medical Center; and Dr. Marvin O. Kolb, chairman of the department of pediatrics, Fargo Clinic and St. Luke's Hospital, Fargo, N.Dak.

Other new members are Drs. Peter A. Morrison, director of the Population Research Center, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.; Betty B. Osman, an educational therapist, Scarsdale, N.Y.; and Henry N. Ricciuti, a professor with the department of human development and family studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Mrs. Conway has been very active in public service in Westchester County, N.Y., having worked with groups serving senior citizens, needy children, families, cancer victims and hospitals.

Besides teaching at the Vanderbilt University George Peabody College, Dr. Haywood is affiliated with the John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development, one of 12 national centers for research and research training in mental retardation supported by NICHD.

Dr. Kaplan, an expert on disorders of normal growth, is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Endocrine Society, the Society for Pediatric Research and the American Pediatric Society.

Dr. Kolb, an assistant clinical professor at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine, is the president-elect of the Northwestern Pediatric Society, and a member of the House of Delegates of the North Dakota State Medical Society and of St. Luke's executive board.

Dr. Morrison, a senior staff member of the social science department of the Rand Corporation, has published numerous articles on demography and policy analysis related to national, regional, and local population shifts; the dynamics of city, suburban, and rural population change; the demography of families; and determinants of energy use.

Dr. Osman, an authority on children with learning disabilities, is involved in diagnosing and treating children with learning disabilities as well as counseling their families. She is a consultant to school districts and conducts workshops for parents and professionals.

In addition to teaching at Cornell, Dr. Ricciuti is project director for a demonstration infant care and resource center in Ithaca, N.Y. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council subcommittee on Nutrition, Brain Development and Behavior, and has published numerous articles on infant development and behavior. □

Any man can make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it.—*Cicero*

What's gone and past help, should be past grief.—*Shakespeare*



National Eye Institute Director Dr. Carl Kupfer (l), received the 1984 Pisart Vision Award for his outstanding contributions to the field of vision. At a recent luncheon in his honor, Pisart Award jury chairman Dr. Alden Haffner presented the \$15,000 award to Dr. Kupfer along with the crystal sculpture. The Lighthouse, the New York Association for the Blind, presents this award annually to individuals "who have distinguished themselves by invention or otherwise in the prevention, cure, treatment, or care of blindness." The Lighthouse, founded in 1905, is one of the largest direct service agencies in the world, providing a broad spectrum of services to blind and visually impaired individuals. Among other recent recipients of this prestigious award are Sir John Wilson, currently a Fogarty International Scholar-in-Residence, and Dr. Floyd Ratliff, a National Eye Institute grantee from Rockefeller University.

NIH Volunteer Advisors Plan Residency Assignments With Extramural Associates From Minority Schools



Some of the advisors and extramural associates currently participating in the EA program shown (l to r) are: Shirley Bagley, NIA; Dr. B.K. Chopra, Johnson C. Smith University; Dr. Valerie Setlow, NIADDK; Dr. Nivard Neft, College of Saint Benedict; Dr. Roy Barrett, Fayetteville State University; Dr. Donald Luecke, NINCDS; Jean Oliver, director, Extramural Associates Program, OERT; Dr. James Kavanaugh, NICHD; Dr. Mary Carl Malmstrom, Xavier University of Louisiana; Dr. T.S. Kochhar, Kentucky State University; Dr. Adolphus Toliver, DRG; Dr. Clauszell Smith, Delaware State College, and Elward Bynum, NIGMS.

NIH advisors meet periodically with Extramural Associates from black, minority and women's institutions to plan and evaluate associate assignments during their 5-month residency at NIH. More than forty NIH staffers have served as advisors.

The advisors are carefully selected and matched with each of six individual associates who enter on duty at NIH twice each year. "Advisors and assignments are the key to successful associate residencies at NIH," says EA program director Jean Oliver, "and those special NIH science administrators who are selected have done an outstanding job in making each associate's stay at NIH a highly successful experience."

Advisors Review

Advisors must first review an institutional plan for expanding and developing research activities at the institution after the associate completes the NIH residency and returns. This plan is submitted in advance before the residency begins and becomes the guide for planning associate assignments based upon needs and objectives of the institution and research interests of the associate.

Assignment planning, with the full participation of the associate, consists of on-the-job experiences individualized to meet the needs of NIH and the institution. Assignments cover a wide variety of research functions—both within and outside NIH—to ensure that associates will be well equipped to provide leadership in expanding the research capabilities of their respective institutions after their residency is completed.

Advisors volunteer to perform these duties in addition to their regular full-time workload.

Core assignments, arranged and planned by advisors, include time segments for each associate to participate in NIH Initial Review Groups, BID Councils, NIH contracting reviews and review of special emphasis grants. Associates have an opportunity to review summary statements and assist with grant and contract reviews under close supervision so they may better understand how proposals and projects are evaluated.

Other core assignments are arranged with local offices of sponsored research at Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities to provide further oppor-

tunity for associates to actually see how such offices can be set up and operated at their own institutions.

Besides comprehensive core assignments, extramural associates receive in-depth exposure to Federal funding policy development by attending the Congressional Operations Institute on Capitol Hill. Associates also undergo an intensive 2-week orientation at the outset of the 5-month residency to give them a detailed view of NIH and its many research functions.

Core assignments are supplemented with planned weekly seminars conducted by NIH experts covering various topics including animal care, ethics in research, funding policies and procedures, state-of-the-art subjects, statutory and regulatory requirements and many other subjects.

Advisors Assign

In coordinating assignments of each associate, NIH advisors make contacts and obtain outside assignments in research components of the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, NASA and other agencies.

A recent addition to the advisor-associate relationship includes the planning of a site visit to NIH by the president of each associate's institution.

Advisors help arrange meetings for the presidents with top level NIH officials during the visits and attend the meetings with the associate in order to help the presidents more fully understand the NIH research mission and how extramural associate institutions may participate. Visiting presidents have responded to the visits at NIH with great enthusiasm.

A primary result of interactions between advisors and associates during the residency is establishment of long-term relationships with participating institutions as a permanent source of research advice, consultation, technical assistance and support.

In a recent address, NIH Director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden told the associates, advisors and institution presidents that the Extramural Associates Program is "an important part of . . . broadening the family of grantees and expanding opportunities for investigator-initiated research." □

VISITING SCIENTISTS

Sponsored by Fogarty International Center

10/14 **Dr. Paolo Casali**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. Abner L. Notkins, Laboratory of Oral Medicine, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 121.

10/14 **Dr. Dikran Bairamian**, Syria. Sponsor: Dr. Steven Larson, Nuclear Medicine Department, CC, Bg. 10, Rm. 1C401.

10/14 **Dr. Barbara J. Stevens**, United States. Sponsor: Dr. Robert J. Crouch, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 339.

10/15 **Dr. Malini Vatal**, India. Sponsor: Dr. Peggy Zelenka, Laboratory of Molecular and Developmental Biology, NEI, Bg. 6, Rm. 212.

10/16 **Dr. Tateo Icho**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Reed Wickner, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm 103.

10/17 **Dr. Zehava Grossman**, Israel. Sponsor: Dr. Edward Kuff, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C03.

10/17 **Dr. Zvi Grossman**, Israel. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald B. Herberman, Biological Response Modifiers Program, NCI, FCRF.

10/18 **Dr. Henryk Lubon**, Poland. Sponsor: Dr. Pradman K. Qasba, Laboratory of Pathophysiology, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B47.

10/19 **Dr. Evan Oliver Gregg**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. Ira Green, Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N314.

10/24 **Dr. Lisbeth V. M. Jonsson**, Netherlands. Sponsor: Dr. John A. Barranger, Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, NINCDS, Bg. 10, Rm. 4N248.

10/28 **Dr. Renaud A. deBeaurepaire**, France. Sponsor: Dr. Richard J. Wyatt, Adult Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

10/28 **Dr. Michail V. Sitkovsky**, USSR. Sponsor: Dr. W. E. Paul, Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N309.

10/29 **Dr. Sanjeeva Mohanam**, India. Sponsor: Dr. David S. Salomon, Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5B39.

10/29 **Dr. Azra Khanum**, Pakistan. Sponsor: Dr. Maria L. Dufau, Endocrinology and Reproduction Branch, NINCDS, Bg. 10, Rm; 8C408.

10/29 **Dr. Eric Ravussin**, Switzerland. Sponsor: Dr. Clifton Bogardus, Digestive Diseases Branch, NIADDK, Phoenix, Arizona.

10/30 **Dr. Firoze Kahn**, India. Sponsor: Dr. Arnold Brody, Laboratory of Pulmonary Toxicology, NIEHS, N.C.

10/30 **Dr. Jen Yide**, China. Sponsor: Dr. J. W. Shih, Clinical Center, Blood Bank, Bg. 10, Rm. 1E33.



NIGMS 1984 Catalog Of Cell Lines Available

The 1984 Catalog of Cell Lines: NIGMS Human Genetic Mutant Cell Repository/NIA Aging Cell Repository is now available through the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The 11th edition of the catalog contains 308 new listings, bringing the total to 3,300 cell lines representing over 300 genetic disorders. Added to the collection this year are six multi-generation Utah family pedigrees and three human X rodent somatic cell hybrids. Also updated in the catalog are an Old Order Amish pedigree which contains a high incidence of primary affective disorders, and a Venezuelan pedigree which has a high incidence of Huntington's disease.

The repository, supported by a contract from NIGMS to the Institute for Medical Research in Camden, N.J., establishes and stores cultured cell lines from patients with well-characterized genetic disorders as well as from members of their families. These lines are provided to requesting investigators at minimal charge, enabling them to study the cellular aspects of many genetic disorders without first having to locate a cell donor.

The collection includes fibroblast and lymphoblast lines from individuals with a range of inherited metabolic diseases as well as individuals with abnormal chromosome disorders.

Contains Special Collections

The repository also contains a number of special collections of cell lines representing diseases for which the cellular defect cannot, as yet, be demonstrated in culture. These include cells from patients with psychiatric disorders, neurodegenerative disorders such as Huntington's disease, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, and eye diseases. Each special collection varies in size from a limited number of cell lines from unrelated individuals to sets of cells from large family groups with numerous affected individuals.

Since its inception in 1972, the cell repository has processed more than 6,000 submitted cell cultures, tissue biopsies, and peripheral blood specimens and provided more than 27,000 cell cultures to investigators.

The catalog also contains a section listing cell lines that are supported by the National Institute on Aging. Among the categories of cultures available for cellular aging studies are the IMR-90 strain, a human (female) fetal lung fibroblast developed and characterized specifically for use in cytogerontology, and a companion strain of male fetal lung fibroblasts, IMR-91.

Single copies of the catalog are available from the NIGMS Office of Research Reports, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4A52, telephone 496-7301. □

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. □

Atlas on Sarcoma Surgery Dedicated to CC Nurses

The *Atlas of Extremity Sarcoma Surgery*, a collaborative effort of many NIH clinicians, was published during the third week of November by Lippincott.

To call attention to the continuing contributions of the nursing staff to NIH protocols, the *Atlas* was dedicated "to the nurses and technicians in the Cancer Surgery Operating Rooms, 2 East Nursing Unit and Surgical Intensive Care Unit. They care and that makes a difference at the National Institutes of Health."

Coauthors Dr. Paul Sugarbaker, Surgery Branch, NCI, and Trudy Nicholson, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, made the dedication because they believe that the care and support provided by the nursing service is often as valuable to the patient and their family as the treatments they receive at the CC. "I see the nurses as 'implementors,'" Dr. Sugarbaker commented. "There are a significant number of patients that could not complete treatment without this nursing support."

Upon learning of the book's dedication Adrian Strong, R.N., head nurse, cancer surgical unit, commented, "It is encouraging to be remembered when a book such as this is published." She also added that the "operating room staff is pleased to have a copy of the *Atlas* in the department library for their use." Rachel Brown, R.N., head nurse on 2 East, added, "I am very pleased at this recognition of the nurses!" Nan Mendenhall, R.N., head nurse 2 J (surgical intensive care unit-SICU), was "delighted to receive a copy of Dr. Sugarbaker's book for the SICU; and the recognition we have received."

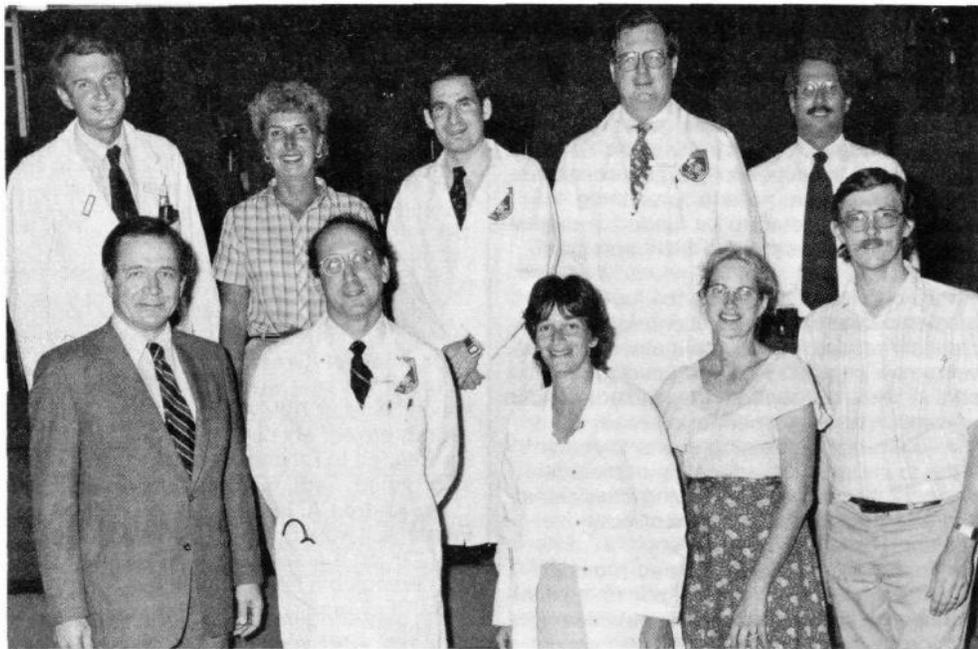
An informal presentation was held on Nov. 16 following the surgical oncology lecture. Each of the head nurses was given a copy of

the *Atlas* autographed by Dr. Sugarbaker. Dr. John Decker, CC Director; Dr. Saul Rosen, CC deputy director; Steve Galen, associate hospital administrator; Sue Baird, chief, Cancer Nursing Service and P.J. Burau, chief, Critical Care Nursing Service were also present to add their congratulations to the nurses.

Dr. Decker said, "Paul Sugarbaker makes a big contribution to the CC collectively in dedicating his new book to some of his colleagues on the surgical units. Dr. Sugarbaker's generous action tells us again we are all in the same boat."

"I am pleased and encouraged that the nursing staff have been cited by Dr. Sugarbaker," added Rena Murtha, associate director for nursing, CC. "It is a compliment to the nurses that such collaboration takes place."

Commenting on the book, Dr. Sugarbaker pointed out that Trudy Nicholson spent "thousands" of hours in the operating room. "Numerous intraoperative photographs and artist's sketches were refined into the anatomic drawings," remarked Dr. Sugarbaker. He went on to explain that the book describes how sarcomas are treated on the Surgery Branch. The procedures shown were modified and improved over a 5-year period. The principal investigator for the sarcoma protocol is Dr. Steven Rosenberg, Surgery Branch chief. "Under this protocol, the treatment of extremity sarcomas has gone from a 40 percent overall survival rate to a 90 percent overall survival rate," Dr. Sugarbaker stressed. "A majority of the treatment-related research questions have been answered due to Steve Rosenberg's efforts. The care of the sarcoma patients, as well as all the others, is a collaborative effort in the true sense of the word," noted Dr. Sugarbaker.



Shown are contributors to the recently published *Atlas of Extremity Sarcoma Surgery*. Surgeons, radiation therapists, medical oncologists, rehabilitation physicians, physical therapists, social workers, and nurses all contributed. In the first row are (l to r) Paul A. Chretien, Steven A. Rosenberg, Lynn H. Gerber, Trudy H. Nicholson and John T. Crawford. In second row are Paul H. Sugarbaker, Marsha H. Lampert, Jack A. Roth, Alan R. Baker and Martin M. Malawer. Not shown are Tapas K. Das Gupta and Ivan Barofsky.

First Clinical Nutrition Research Unit Outside U.S. Started at University Medical School in Venezuela

Inauguration of the first Clinical Nutrition Research Unit (CNRU) outside of the United States was held Nov. 1-3 during the II Cavendes Symposium on Clinical Nutrition in Valencia, Venezuela.

The symposium was sponsored by the Cavendes Foundation in collaboration with the University of Carabobo School of Medicine in Valencia, and the NIH Nutrition Coordinating Committee (NCC). This CNRU located at the university, is funded by the Cavendes Foundation and the university's school of medicine.

The symposium and CNRU festivities were attended by many NIH scientists and representatives from NIH-supported CNRUs. Those participating were: Drs. Artemis P. Simopoulos, chairman, NIH Nutrition Coordinating Committee; Ritva Butrum, program director, Diet and Cancer Branch, National Cancer Institute; Charles Butterworth, director of the CNRU at the University of Alabama in Birmingham; Carlos Krundieck, affiliated with the CNRU at the University of Alabama in Birmingham; Maurice Shils, representative of the CNRU affiliated with New York Hospital, Cornell University Medical Center and Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, and Isidro Salusky, University of California at Los Angeles.

The concept of the Clinical Nutrition Research Unit was developed by the NIH Nutrition Coordinating Committee in 1978. The CNRU formed the basis of a new National Program in Clinical Nutrition Research. In 1979 and 1980, seven CNRUs were funded.

These seven CNRUs, two funded by the National Cancer Institute and five by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, with continuing support, are designed to provide the milieu for research, training, and education through coordinated effort, intellectual stimulation, and use of shared resources. Because of the success of the CNRU program, the original request for applications was revised and reissued in August 1984 by NCI, NIADDK, and the National Institute on Aging in order to expand the program. An additional three CNRUs are expected to be funded in the future. The objectives of the CNRU program are:

- To create or strengthen the focus in biomedical research institutions for multidisciplinary research in clinical nutrition to develop new knowledge about specific nutrients in health throughout the life cycle and in prevention and treatment of disease.
- To strengthen training environments in order to improve the education of medical students, house staff, practicing physicians, and allied health personnel in clinical nutrition.
- To enhance patient care and promote good health by focusing attention on clinical nutrition and generating nutritional information for the public.

A CNRU is an integrated array of research, educational, and service activities oriented toward human nutrition in health and disease. It serves as the focal point for clinical nutrition research activities and for stimulation of

high quality research in areas such as assessment of nutritional status, improved nutritional support of acutely and chronically ill persons, nutritional support of the hospitalized patient, effects of disease states on nutritional needs, and effects of changes in nutritional status on disease.

Each CNRU must have seven components: research with human subjects and populations; laboratory investigations; research training; shared facilities and research services; education programs for medical students, house staff, practicing physicians, and paramedical personnel; nutritional support services; and public information activities.

The CNRU program has been very successful in strengthening a multidisciplinary research program in clinical nutrition and in improving the educational program for medical students as well as other health professionals. In addition, the CNRU program has provided support for training of new clinical investigators and development of nutrition education materials for patients and the general public.

To foster integration and support interactions among the seven CNRUs, NIH sponsors an annual meeting of the CNRU directors to discuss research progress and future research needs.

The establishing of Clinical Nutrition Research Units in countries outside the U.S. exemplifies the solid foundation upon which the CNRU program is based, the interest of the scientific community in the program, and the overall success that the program has experienced over the past 5 years. □

International Research Fellows Sponsored by FIC Join NIH

The International Research Fellowship Program of the Fogarty International Center provides support for foreign scientists to conduct collaborative research in U.S. institutions including the NIH intramural program. The program was established in 1958 and presently 50 countries throughout the world participate.

Three of these awardees recently began research in Federal laboratories in the area.

Dr. Michael Kwast, Psychoneurological Institute of Warsaw, will work under Dr. Edward Majchrowicz at NIAAA/ADAMHA on a research project entitled "Brain and Blood Lipids Related to Ethanol Dependency." Fellowship period: Sept. 6, 1984-Sept. 5, 1985.

Dr. Andrea A. Mozzarelli, University of Parma, will work under Dr. William A. Eaton at NIADDK on a research project entitled "Sickle Hemoglobin Polymerization in Single Red Cells." Fellowship period: Nov. 1, 1984-Oct. 31, 1985.

Dr. Fu-zhuang Wang, Institute of Basic Sciences, Beijing, will work under Dr. P. G. Nelson, at NICHD on a research project entitled "Studies of Action of Certain Neuropeptides upon Neurons." Fellowship period: Nov. 1, 1984-Oct. 31, 1985. □

LASKER PRIZE

(Continued from Page 1)

mouse tumors provided the environment where such a tumor could be found. Dr. Thelma Dunn, the world's foremost mouse pathologist, was first to describe the existence of plasmacytomas. Luckily, when I was looking for a transplantable plasmacytoma, she had one that had been sent to her for diagnosis. We test and found it produced a myeloma protein. Then a year later, Dr. Dunn discovered that mice Drs. Ruth Merwin and Glen Algrie had implanted with plastic chambers had developed plasmacytomas. This totally unexpected finding provided me with a clue for producing unlimited plasma cell tumors."

By using antigens to screen the hundreds of tumor-produced proteins, Dr. Potter's group developed a library of plasmacytomas, which he provided to scientists around the world. He also sponsored more than a dozen conferences and workshops to share his ideas and to encourage the study of the immune system.

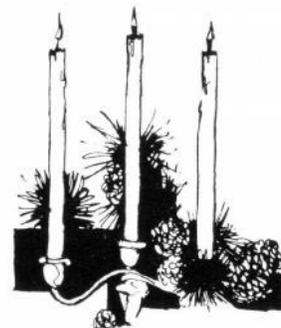
Scientists at the Salk Institute successfully adapted plasmacytomas to tissue culture. This became the basis for hybridoma technology, the fusion of an immortal plasmacytoma cell with a normal antibody-producing cell to produce a monoclonal antibody, an antibody of a single molecular type. Drs. Milstein and Kohler used a Potter plasmacytoma to develop their first monoclonal antibodies.

Dr. Potter and his collaborators have also shown that certain plasmacytomas are characterized by translocations in segments of their chromosomes. His group is now also studying how activated or mutated oncogenes, the genes with the potential to cause cancer, are related to the antibody genes.

Dr. Potter came to NCI as a biologist in 1954, before the Institute had separate divisions. In 1970 he was named to head the Immunochemistry Section of the Laboratory of Cell Biology and in 1982 he became the laboratory chief.

He earned his A.B. from Princeton University and his M.D. from the University of Virginia. After two internships in medicine and surgery at the University of Virginia Hospital, Dr. Potter served as a U.S. Army medical doctor and later as a research assistant at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Potter received the 1983 Paul Ehrlich-Ludwig-Darmstaedter prize from the Paul Ehrlich Foundation in Frankfurt, Germany. In 1981 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He received the PHS Distinguished Service Medal in 1981 and the Meritorious Service Award in 1959. □



Dr. Millicent Higgins Named NHLBI Associate Director For Epidemiology and Biometrics Research Program

Dr. Millicent W. Higgins has been appointed associate director for the Epidemiology and Biometrics Research Program in NHLBI's Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications.

Dr. Higgins will be responsible for designing and analyzing epidemiologic experiments and field studies, and interpreting national morbidity and mortality data on cardiovascular, lung and blood diseases for the Institute.

Born in Britain, she received her M.D. degree from the University of Durham Medical School in Newcastle. She began her career in the United States at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, spent 2 years at the University of Pittsburgh, then returned to the University of Michigan where she remained until her present appointment. There she held a dual appointment as professor in the department of epidemiology in the school of public health, and in the department of internal medicine in the school of medicine.

Dr. Higgins also has maintained a close association with the NIH. She has served as a member of the NHLBI Advisory Council, the Pulmonary Diseases Advisory Committee, the NIA Expert Panel on the Experienced Pilots Study, and a number of other advisory panels. She is a member of the research committee of the American Heart Association and has served as counselor-at-large and a member of the executive committee of the American Thoracic Society.

Epidemiologic studies on chronic respiratory diseases associated with smoking and studies of high blood pressure and coronary heart disease in populations and families have occupied her research efforts. She has published extensively on these subjects and has served on the editorial boards of several publications on those specialties, including



Dr. Higgins

Chest and the American Review of Respiratory Diseases.

Dr. Higgins has occupied and is serving in offices in a number of professional societies. She is a member of the executive committee, Council on Epidemiology of the American Heart Association, and is chairman of the nominating committee of the American College of Epidemiology. She holds membership in the American and International Epidemiology Societies, the Society for Epidemiologic Research, the American Thoracic Society and the American Public Health Association, among others.

The Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications was established recently within the NHLBI to foster a stronger research effort into the epidemiology and prevention of diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood. □

CHIEF OFFICER

(Continued from Page 1)

the Veterinary Professional Advisory Committee for the Public Health Service.

As chief veterinary officer he succeeds Dr. Joe R. Held, who has retired from active duty in the PHS to become director of the Pan American Zoonoses Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

On Nov. 7 Dr. Whitney was also named by Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Health, as chairman of the Interagency Research Animal Committee (IRAC).

The IRAC was established in 1983 as the focal point for Federal agencies' discussions of issues related to availability, use, and proper care of laboratory animals. Dr. Whitney has long been active with IRAC and its predecessor group, the Interagency Primate Steering Committee; he is chairman of the NIH Animal Research Committee as well.

He has been chief of the Veterinary Resources Branch, DRS, for 12 years; he transferred to the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps in 1971 from the U.S. Army. He has served as director of the Army Veterinary Corps' postdoctoral training in laboratory animal medicine and as a consultant to

the Army Surgeon General for laboratory animal medicine.

Dr. Whitney's primary interests are comparative medicine and primatology. In 1977 he was president of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science. He has been a member of the executive committee and the advisory council of the Institute for Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy of Sciences, and he serves as a consultant to the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

He is coauthor of one book and author or coauthor of 35 scientific publications on aspects of laboratory animal science and comparative medicine. He is an associate editor of the *Journal of Primatology* and the *Journal of Medical Primatology*.

He received his D.V.M. degree from Oklahoma State University in 1959 and an M.S. in pharmacology from Ohio State University in 1965. He was board certified in laboratory animal medicine in 1966. □

Every man is a poet when he is in love.—Plato

HBP STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

at elevated risk for heart attack and stroke from ISH, but from the calcified arteries. Treating the ISH, therefore, will do nothing to reduce the person's risk.

To help resolve this dilemma, SHEP has enrolled 17 clinical centers to participate in the study, each of which will recruit approximately 300 elderly persons with ISH. The participants will be randomly assigned into one of two groups: one which will receive active drug treatment for hypertension and the other which will be given a placebo. The trial is a double-blind design, so neither the patient nor the attending physician will know to which group any individual has been assigned. The patients will be followed for an average of 5 years.

SHEP's primary objective is to determine whether long-term antihypertensive therapy of persons with ISH will reduce the incidence of fatal and nonfatal stroke. It will also measure the effect of long-term antihypertensive therapy on death from any cause among ISH patients—including cardiovascular causes—and will evaluate the effect of such therapy on the quality of life of the patients. The natural history of ISH will be followed among the patients on the placebo regimen.

The decision to undertake a long clinical trial on ISH follows the report of favorable results from a pilot study. However, a small and relatively short study won't allow study of changes in death rates. Instead, the study was designed to develop and test critical components of a full-scale trial.

The pilot study, carried out under the auspices of the NHLBI, the NIA and the National Institute of Mental Health, showed that people in this age group would comply with clinic and dosage schedules for medication and other requirements.

The 551 participants in the pilot study were randomly assigned into a treatment group or a placebo group, with only one-fifth of them going into the latter. Goal blood pressure was either 160 mm Hg or a reduction of 20 mm Hg in systolic pressure, whichever was lower. The drug used in treatment was chlorthalidone, with other drugs added as needed for the participants who couldn't reach goal blood pressure on the single drug.

A high percentage of the group on active treatment reached goal blood pressure. Approximately 75 percent of the chlorthalidone group versus 34 percent of the placebo group attained goal blood pressure with few of them requiring a second drug. The mean systolic blood pressure had dropped by 30 mm Hg at the 6-month followup visit for the drug group and only 11 mm Hg for the placebo group.

The question of whether to treat ISH remains a major issue in hypertension research, and one that has far-reaching public health implications. Thus, a favorable outcome of the SHEP would carry a great weight with public health and geriatric medical communities. □

HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Dr. Stephen Katz, NCI Dermatology Chief, Named First Sulzberger Professor of Year by Academy

Dr. Stephen I. Katz, chief of the NCI Dermatology Branch, has been named the first Marion B. Sulzberger Professor of the Year by the American Academy of Dermatology. He will present a paper on "The Skin as an Immunologic Organ" at the annual meeting of the Academy Dec. 4 in Washington, D.C. At that time, he will receive \$5,000 and a plaque commemorating the award.

The award has special meaning for Dr. Katz. "For years I had the good fortune to exchange ideas and receive invaluable suggestions from Dr. Sulzberger who is recognized as the father of immunodermatology." Dr. Marion Sulzberger died in 1983 at the age of 88.

Dr. Katz earlier received the Sulzberger Award from the Dermatological Society for Allergy and Immunology in 1981.

He came to the Dermatology Branch in the Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis (DCBD) as a senior investigator in 1974. In 1977 he was made acting branch chief and in 1980, chief. Before coming to NCI, he spent 2 years as a research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in London. He received his M.D. from Tulane Medical School, New Orleans; his dermatology training at the University of Miami, and his Ph.D. in immunology from the University of London, England.

As branch chief, Dr. Katz oversees a staff of 40 who are responsible for the study and treatment of NIH Clinical Center patients with skin diseases. He is a consultant at the U.S. Naval Medical Center and Walter Reed Army Hospital and professor of dermatology at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. He also directs the NCI research program in immunodermatology, which studies cancerous and noncancerous skin diseases.

His research has centered on the role of the skin as an immunological organ. He has clarified many diseases in which antibodies are made against skin cells, causing severe skin diseases. He also has cloned cells that produce antibodies against specific antigens associated with skin diseases.

With Dr. Warren Strober from NIAID, Dr. Katz earlier clarified a gene-linked immunologic disorder in a severe skin disease of patients who had a previously undiagnosed gluten-sensitive gastrointestinal disease. These patients with dermatitis herpetiformis may now be successfully treated with a gluten-free diet. According to DCBD director Dr. Alan Rabson, "Dr. Katz' findings in immunodermatology have significantly improved the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases all over the world."

Recently Dr. Katz has been studying the function of the Langerhans cells in the epidermis. He discovered that these cells are highly specialized immune surveillance cells that arise from bone marrow precursor cells. The cells have immune properties that enable them to present foreign antigens to lymphocytes. His group has also clarified how other populations of epidermal cells function in immune responses.

Dr. Thomas Lawley, who has collaborated with Dr. Katz for 9 years, thinks that the



Dr. Katz

award is richly deserved. "Dr. Katz is one of the world's outstanding investigative dermatologists. His clarification of the critical role of the Langerhans cell in skin immunology puts him in the forefront of research in dermatology."

In 1981 Dr. Katz received the William Montagna Award from the Society of Investigative Dermatology and the PHS Superior Service Award. □

NIEHS' Richter Installed On Animal College Board

Dr. Conrad B. Richter was installed as a member of the board of directors of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine at the board's recent annual meeting in New Orleans.

Dr. Richter is the chief of the Comparative Medicine Branch at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C., and a diplomate of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine. The college is a specialty board recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

A native of Pennsylvania, he received a degree in veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1959.

Dr. Richter was chief scientist in Veterinary Medicine and Experimental Pathology, at Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Medical and Health Division, at the time of his appointment to NIEHS in 1981.

His research interests include experimental carcinogenesis, the innate behavior pattern and husbandry of marmosets, and respiratory diseases of rodents. □

Final 'Record' Issue in 1984

This last issue of the *NIH Record* to be published in 1984 will come out Dec. 4.

No issue will be published during the Christmas holidays period.

The first 1985 issue will come out on Jan. 2. □

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