NIADDK Sets Conference On Prostate Enlargement

The Second NIADDK Symposium on the Study of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH), enlargement of the prostate gland that occurs in many men over age 40, will be held May 16 through 19 at the Crowne Plaza in Rockville, Md.

THE 2ND NIADDK SYMPOSIUM ON THE STUDY OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

May 16-19, 1985

The meeting, organized and sponsored by NIADDK's Division of Kidney, Urologic and Hematologic Diseases, will be attended by urologists, endocrinologists, pathologists, and other scientists and clinicians from across the U.S. and Europe.

BPH is a major medical problem that affects more than half of men over 50. Most men have the disorder by the time they are in their seventies or eighties. More than 250,000 prostatectomies are performed annually in the U.S. for the relief of urinary obstruction caused by BPH. The total cost of diagnostic procedures and treatment of the disease in the U.S. is estimated to exceed $1 billion per year.

Participants at the meeting will discuss current concepts in the study of BPH, endocrine aspects of the disorder, prostatic growth and development, BPH pathology in humans and animals, and clinical management of prostatic obstruction.

For more information, call Dr. Charles Rodgers, 496-7574.

Location of Defective Gene in Huntington's Disease Yields Techniques Applicable to Other Disorders

Techniques used to pin down the defective gene in Huntington's disease may allow scientists to close in on other genetic disorders of the nervous system and even Alzheimer's disease. Yet as investigators perfect the "marker" technique for predicting which at-risk individuals will develop Huntington's, they must grapple with the ethical dilemmas such knowledge will trigger.

Delivering the third annual Marjorie Guthrie Lecture in Genetics, "Recent Studies of Huntington's Disease," on Apr. 2, Dr. Joseph Martin presented these and other findings from the Huntington's Disease Research Center Without Walls at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) in Boston and its counterpart at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

With support from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, both centers have been following up on the breakthrough discovery of a marker for the gene that causes Huntington's disease.

The marker was identified by a team led by Dr. James Gusella at the MGH center and verified with the help of Dr. Nancy Wexler (at the time a NINCDS health science administrator). These scientists are, said Dr. Martin, "the two giants in this field."

Dr. Gusella developed a linkage-mapping technique that uses a radioactive G8 probe to identify a genetic polymorphism—an unusual segment of DNA—on the short arm of chromosome 4. Dr. Wexler established the pedigree needed to test the marker: a population of Venezuelans that is the largest known group of related Huntington's patients.

Dr. Martin, who directs the MGH center, told the audience in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium that thousands of blood samples from the Venezuelan community and six American families with affected members have thus far been analyzed. The marker indicates that all seven families "show a positive linkage to the site of the probe on chromosome 4," the probable location of the elusive Huntington's gene.

To ensure that the marker is valid, Dr. Martin said, "somewhere between 15 and 20" Huntington's family pedigrees must be tested. If the results are consistent with previous findings, use of the marker for presymptomatic diagnosis of Huntington's disease might begin in 12 to 24 months.

The prospect, Dr. Martin noted, raises thorny issues for the children of Huntington's patients, each of whom stands a 50-percent chance of inheriting the disease.

Will a young person at risk want to know that he or she is carrying the gene, which today means inevitable psychological decline, involuntary spasms, dementia, early death—and a chance of passing the illness on to the next generation?

"There is a surprisingly unified answer to that question," he reported. "In about four or five different studies in different centers, 75 percent say they would want to take the test... even as it becomes less theoretical and more of a reality."

As work on the marker continues, Dr. Martin said, "we are now looking for an additional probe on the other side of the Huntington's gene.

"Because DNA recombination mixes maternal and paternal material on each chromosome, the accuracy of Dr. Gusella's G8 probe can never rise above 90 percent."

A new probe should be identified "within the next few months," and, together with the G8 probe, will achieve a 99 percent accuracy in predicting the gene's presence.

(See GUTHRIE LECTURE, Page 11)

Dr. Marc Lippman Gets Young Investigator Award

Dr. Marc E. Lippman, head of the Medical Breast Cancer Section, NCI, has received the 1985 Young Investigator Award for Clinical Research from the American Federation for Clinical Research. He was cited for his work on the hormonal regulation of human breast cancer growth.

The federation presented Dr. Lippman with the award and $15,000 at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 5.

His early research on hormone receptors and binding proteins contributed to the understanding of the regulatory role of hormones in cancer growth. He also provided important evidence that steroid receptors, recognition sites inside the cell, could be used to predict how a cancer will progress and respond to treatment.

This earlier research dealt with hormonal regulation in leukemias. When Dr. Lippman later shifted his research to hormonal regulation in breast cancer, he set up a new type of laboratory system for studying growth requirements for human breast cancer.

(See YOUNG INVESTIGATOR, Page 11)
May Is High Blood Pressure Month; Get Your BP Checked, Treated if High

May is High Blood Pressure Month and HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler has called on Americans to have their blood pressure checked and those with high blood pressure to get on treatment as a means of preventing stroke, heart attacks and kidney disease.

"High blood pressure can be easily detected and treated," she said, "and it is imperative that every American know his or her blood pressure."

An estimated 60 million Americans have elevated blood pressure. Blacks have a higher prevalence than whites.

The Secretary pointed out that uncontrolled high blood pressure causes kidney disease, is a major factor in the development of the 1.5 million heart attacks that occur annually, and is the principal contributor to the 500,000 strokes that take place each year.

National Conference Held

Mrs. Heckler issued the call as hundreds of physicians, other health professionals and community workers from around the country gathered in Chicago for the biennial National Conference on High Blood Pressure, which was held Apr. 26-30. The conference was sponsored by more than 30 national organizations that make up the coordinating committee of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program (NHBPEP), which is administered by the NHLBI.

Mrs. Heckler pointed to the national program as an excellent example of how the public and private sectors can work together for the benefit of the citizenry.

"Since the program began in 1972," she said, "the organizations that represent the nucleus of this national effort have made many major contributions as evidenced by the fact that Americans have a much better understanding of the seriousness of high blood pressure, that physicians are treating the disease much more vigorously and that the death rate from strokes has declined by about 45 percent during the past decade."

Organizations Included

The NHBPEP includes such national medical organizations as the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, and the American Hospital Association as well as voluntary organizations such as the American Heart Association, the National Kidney Foundation, and the American Red Cross.

Normal Male Volunteers Sought For Brain Metabolism Study

Healthy normal male volunteers between 18 and 45 years of age who are free of any history of psychiatric illness are needed for a brain metabolism study at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Two appointments are required for this procedure.

One 2 hour appointment involves screening to evaluate suitability. The second appointment involves the experimental procedure itself, requires 4 to 5 hours.

The process involves an injection of $^{18}$F labeled 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose ($^{2}$FDG), periodic blood sampling, an auditory attention task, and the scan itself.

During the final hour of the procedure the subject lies still on a scanning platform. The PET scanner resembles a CAT scanner.

Volunteers will be paid approximately $100 for the two sessions. For further information, call 496-4022.

Discount on Movies Offered

R&W has discount tickets to nine Roth Theatres—to special matinees for young people—every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 11 a.m., from June 20 through Aug. 24.

Tickets cost $5 for 10 movies and may be purchased at the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31, or the Westwood R&W Gift Shop.

Washington, D.C., Apr. 28: Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler has her blood pressure taken by Dr. Claude Lenfant, Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Secretary Heckler noted that May is National High Blood Pressure Month and urged all Americans to have their blood pressure checked. She said: "High blood pressure, which affects as many as 60 million Americans, can lead to heart attacks, strokes, and kidney disease. However, if you keep your high blood pressure under control through proper treatment, you can avoid these deadly diseases."
James Carter, Longtime Driver of NIH Directors,
gets Warm Goodbyes From Friends Upon Retirement

When James Carter turned in the key to the NIH Director's official car and retired on May 3, he left behind a remarkable record: both as the driver of the past five NIH Directors—including the current Director, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden—but even more as a person.

For the past 20 years, Mr. Carter has driven the various NIH Directors thousands of miles in the traffic-packed Metropolitan area without a single accident, not even a dented fender. (He has spent 25 years at NIH, but the first 5 were at the Clinical Center's Pediatrics/ Housekeeping. He served with the U.S. Army in World War II and held private sector jobs until he joined NIH in 1960.)

But it has been Mr. Carter's warm, affable, unflappable personality and his willingness to help out on matters beyond his official duties which have endeared him to hundreds of friends at NIH over the past 25 years, a goodly number of whom turned out for his retirement party at Wilson Hall on Apr. 29.

In bidding him official adieu, Dr. Wyngaarden noted the "outpouring of warmth and love around here today for James Carter" and said: "James, you are as much an institution here as NIH and I don't know how we will survive your decision to leave."

A few moments later, Dr. Donald Fredrickson, immediate past Director of NIH who came back for the party, added: "James, you will be a lot less forgotten here at NIH than the people you have driven."

Dr. John Sherman, a former deputy director of NIH, lauding Mr. Carter's many talents, said: "Why, he even fixed a harp once."

Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, also saluted Mr. Carter's talents beyond the immediate job. In one verse of several he wrote for the occasion, Mr. Whaley noted: "There's likely not one Of the rest of us. For whom he hasn't done favors Without a fuss. He's offered good advice On how to drive on ice Or how to cut a price On an auto part. Or jump a start."

Dr. Wyngaarden noted that "when I meet former NIH directors or other NIHers in my travels around the country, they always ask. 'How's James?'

"Never Jimmy," he added, which brought laughter and recollection of the time during the term of President Jimmy Carter that Driver Carter delivered a special package to the White House.

When he signed his name, the White House guards though he was joking. It took a while to convince them "that's my real name," he says. For a time after the episode, some of his friends at NIH would jokingly call up and ask, "How are you doing today, Mr. President?"

Besides President and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Carter in an interview recalled some of the other notables he had met or driven by virtue of his job at NIH. These included the Emperor Hirohito and Empress of Japan, numerous ambassadors, President Lyndon Johnson, Vice President and Senator Hubert Humphrey, among others.

Mr. Carter also reminisced about the five Directors he has driven, their personalities, etc. (These five Directors were Dr. James Shannon, (1955-1968); Dr. Robert Marston (1968-1973); Dr. Robert S. Stone (1973-1975); Dr. Donald Fredrickson (1975-1981) and Dr. Wyngaarden since March 1982.)

James V. Carter, driver for the last five NIH Directors, strikes a familiar pose beside the car in which he drives current NIH Director, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden.

He drove part-time for Dr. Shannon from 1965 to 1968 and then became full-time driver for Dr. Marston and subsequent Directors.

He said, smiling, "they always knew all about me but I had to learn about each of them."

Of his personal relations with the Directors, Mr. Carter said: "I'm not an excitable person and I've never had a minute's trouble with any Director.

They've always been fine people with me. After presenting Mr. Carter with a Special Achievement Award, a check, and a remote-control videocassette recorder as a retirement gift, Dr. Wyngaarden concluded: "Nobody knows this area better than James . . . In fact, he has promised to pick me up at the airport anytime the new drivers can't find the way.

Patient Emergency Fund Auction Raises Over $3,000

The Apr. 10 Patient Emergency Fund Auction was a big success. Over $3,000 was raised and many thanks are in order to those who participated and helped.

The auction featured services and new items donated by members of the NIH community. The PEF plans to make this an annual function.
Dr. Clifford Lane Named Dep. Clinical Director, NIAID

Dr. H. Clifford Lane, senior investigator in the Laboratory of Immunoregulation (LIR), has been named deputy clinical director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Born in Detroit, he earned B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Michigan. Following his residency and internship in internal medicine at University Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich., Dr. Lane joined NIAID as clinical associate in the Institute's Intramural Program.

Senior Investigator for 3 Years

A senior investigator for the past 3 years, Dr. Lane has done extensive studies in both basic and clinical immunology. For example, he dissected out the immunoregulatory control of antigen-specific responses in man. He established the first human/mouse heterohybridoma from human peripheral blood, which secretes a specific antibody following immunization of the host with the antigen in question. This is a major advance in developing clinically relevant monoclonal antibodies from human peripheral blood.

In addition to his work in basic immunology, Dr. Lane has done extensive studies over the past 3 years on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Working with Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID Director, Dr. Lane delineated the precise nature of the immunological defect in AIDS, and was responsible for the first bone-marrow transplant between a normal individual and an AIDS patient, who were identical twins. He has done extensive studies on immunological reconstitution with soluble factors such as gamma interferon and interleukin-2. He is now actively involved in trials of specific antiviral therapy for AIDS. He is board certified in both internal medicine and infectious diseases.

‘Rusty Spike’ Presented to Dr. Edmund Copeland For Promoting Scientific Information Exchange

Dr. Edmund S. Copeland, executive secretary of the chemical pathology study section, Division of Research Grants, was recently honored at the Gordon Conference on Oxygen Radicals in Biology and Medicine for his contribution to this rapidly expanding scientific area.

The tradition of the Gordon Conference, held every 2 years, is to bestow a prize—a rusty spike symbolizing the role of iron and oxygen in free radical reactions—on a scientist who has made important contributions to science.

In the past, this recognition has gone to scientists who were active in laboratory research.

This year, the awarding of the rusty spike to Dr. Copeland recognized his unique contribution as executive secretary of the chemical pathology study section to facilitating the free exchange of scientific information in this growing field of science.

He received his Ph.D. in radiation biology in 1964 from the University of Rochester, and has been an executive secretary in DRG since 1979.

NIAID Hosts Conference for Star Science Students

Fifty-three outstanding science students from colleges and universities in the United States and Puerto Rico recently visited the NIH campus as guests of the staff of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The students participated in a 2½-day seminar, "An Introduction to Biomedical Research"—the seventh conference in NIAID's annual series—all of which have been coordinated by Dr. Katherine Cook Jaouini and Frank Fountain, NIAID's EEO officer.

The program was designed by NIAID to alert college juniors and graduating seniors to opportunities in biomedical research at NIAID as well as at other NIH Institutes. To be eligible, students must have taken courses in physical, chemical, biological, mathematical or behavioral sciences and must be recommended by their deans or professors.

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Dr. Copeland displays his "Rusty Spike" award.

Dr. Lane has done extensive studies in both basic and clinical immunology and most recently on AIDS.

So live that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip.—Will Rogers

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Fifty-three outstanding science students from the U.S. and Puerto Rico visited Bldg. 5 during their 2½-day visit to NIH for an NIAID conference. Of the 53 participants 15 will return to NIAID for the summer to work side-by-side with scientists in their laboratories.
Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID Director, Honored With Appointments to Deliver 3 Major Lectures

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been invited to deliver two major lectures on the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). He will present the 1985 memorial lecture at the American Gastroenterological Association's annual meeting in New York May 13. Dr. Fauci was also selected by the department of medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, to serve as Thorn Professor for 1985 and to deliver the annual Thorn Lecture May 17. His topic will be, "The Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS): an Update."
The Thorn visiting professorship was established to honor Dr. George Thorn, professor emeritus of Harvard School of Medicine, who retired in 1972. Dr. Thorn is an internationally recognized endocrinologist as well as expert on disturbances of the adrenal glands. He was formerly Hersey professor of the theory and practice of medicine as well as chairman of the department of medicine, and physician-in-chief of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (now Brigham and Women's Hospital). In addition to the above lectures, Dr. Fauci delivered the annual Louis B. Weinstein Lecture at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston Apr. 11, also speaking on AIDS. The Weinstein lecture series was established in 1977 to honor one of Tufts great teachers and a preeminent authority on infectious diseases. Dr. Weinstein is currently physician and director of clinical services, division of infectious diseases at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

An expert in the fields of immunology and infectious diseases, Dr. Fauci is noted for his development of effective treatments for several serious inflammatory disorders of blood vessels such as Wegener's granulomatosis.

The Organization of Chinese-American Women recently sponsored a project, "Teenage Women in Concert: Overcoming Barriers in Math and Science," with a grant funded by the Women's Education Equity Act Program of the Department of Education. Awards were presented to four students from the Washington, D.C., area at a ceremony on Apr. 19 at NIH. Award winners (l to r) are: Jacqueline Davis, Albert Einstein High School, Md.; Jennifer Ruxford, West Springfield High School, Va.; Marcela Von Vacano, Walter Johnson High School, Md., and Corinna Kwok, Eleanor Roosevelt High School, Md. Dr. Mary Elizabeth Jacobs, deputy director, division of ophthalmic devices, Food and Drug Administration (far l) and Dr. Stringer Yang, chemist, NCI (far r), were advisors. Dr. Philip S. Chen, NIH Associate Director for Intramural Affairs, presented the awards and Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, Director, NIGMS, gave the keynote address.

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PHS Honors NIH Employees for Outstanding Achievements

Forty NIH staff members are to be recognized for their outstanding achievements and contributions at the 11th Annual Public Health Service Honor Awards Ceremony on Thursday, May 30 at 1:30 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

Dr. James O. Mason, Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, will present the awards.

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

The PHS Special Recognition Award acknowledges and honors an outstanding and specific contribution of meritorious benefit to the service which has a substantial impact toward the advancement of its mission. Six NIH employees will receive this award.

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

This year a new PHS honor award, the Assistant Secretary's Special Citation, will be presented to two NIH employees. This award recognizes employees in clinical, administrative, technical, professional, and general support positions whose work is basic to meeting the goals of the Public Health Service.

The PHS Equal Opportunity Achievement Award emphasizes the PHS policy to provide equal opportunity for its employees, to demonstrate the value that top-level management places upon employees, supervisors, and managers who actively and effectively participate in equal opportunity activities; and to give honor and recognition to those employees who have excelled in their efforts to promote equal opportunity. Two NIH employees will receive this award.

The PHS Outstanding Handicapped Employee Award brings recognition to employees who, in spite of severely limiting physical factors, have demonstrated outstanding job performance and courage. An employee of the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will each receive this honor award.

An additional new PHS award, the PHS Volunteer Award, will be presented to two NIH staff members. This award is designed to encourage and to give recognition to PHS employees who engage in and perform outstanding volunteer services within their communities.

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

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

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

The following staff members will be recognized for their achievements:

PHS Superior Service Award

Mr. Amoruso  Dr. Baldwin  Mr. Clark  Dr. Fex  Dr. Kimes  Mr. Sherbert

Philip D. Amoruso
Associate Director for Administrative Management
National Cancer Institute

"For exemplary leadership in the area of administration and for outstanding contributions to improving the management of the National Cancer Program."

Dr. Wendy H. Baldwin
Chief, Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For exceptional leadership in organizing and directing a program for the support of population research in the social and behavioral sciences."

Donald E. Clark
Chief, Office of Grants and Contracts
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For outstanding quality of business management of NICHD research grant and contract programs, and leadership in grants management activities for the NIH."

Dr. Jorgen Fex
Chief, Laboratory of Neuro-otolaryngology
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For creating a research laboratory, that through outstanding successful application of multidisciplinary state-of-art techniques, represents a program unique in the field of auditory physiology."

Dr. Brian W. Kimes
Associate Director, Extramural Research Programs;
Chief, Cancer Biology Branch, and Acting Chief, Diagnosis Research Branch
National Cancer Institute

"For vigorous approach to the improvement of program administration at the NIH through novel educational programs and for developing new funding mechanisms."

Richard L. Sherbert Jr.
Executive Officer
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For providing outstanding leadership in management and administration for the NINCDS and NIH administrative and scientific communities."
PHS Superior Service (Cont'd)

Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman
Director, Division of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

"For outstanding performance and superior contributions in directing the activities of the lead organization for the support of research in arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases."

ASH's Special Citation

Loretta Joan Ascencio
Secretary to the Director
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For exemplary support of the research effort in the neurological and communicative disorders through superb assistance to the Director, NINCDS."

Myra S. Darrow
Secretary to the Associate Director for Administrative Management, National Cancer Institute

"For major contributions, outstanding performance and dedicated support to the Office of Administrative Management, National Cancer Institute."

PHS Special Recognition Award

Dr. William J. Adelman Jr.
Chief, Laboratory of Biophysics
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For advancing basic nerve function biophysics by invention, research and development in studies of channel gating, macromolecular structure, electron and light microscopy, and cell biology."

Dr. Bruce M. Chassy
Research Chemist, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology
National Institute of Dental Research

"For innovative applications of molecular biological and recombinant DNA technology to the study of the physiology and pathogenic potential of oral microorganisms."

Dr. John W. Kebabian
Chief, Biochemical Neuropharmacology Section, Experimental Therapeutics Branch
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For contributions to our understanding of dopamine receptor subtypes and the impact of this discovery on the development of improved drug therapies of Parkinson's disease."

Dr. Harold Lecar
Research Physicist, Laboratory of Biophysics
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For contributions to the understanding of the role of membrane ionic channels in producing electrical excitability and for pioneering work in advancing single-channel methods."

Mr. Brown
Dr. Klein

PHS Equal Opportunity Achievement Award

Freddie A. Brown Sr.
Chemist, Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

"For outstanding administrative skill and devotion to the task of translating EEO principles and goals into action for the betterment of NIADDK minority employees."

Dr. Harvey G. Klein
Chief, Department of Transfusion Medicine
Clinical Center

"For continuing dedication to the principles of EEO and especially for counseling employees who perceive their career opportunities restricted by virtue of sex or race."

(Continued on Page 8)
ASH's Award for Exceptional Achievement

Dr. Gordon
Dr. Green

Mr. Hartinger
Dr. Kindt

Dr. Robert S. Gordon Jr.
Medical Officer (Special Assistant to the Director, NIH)
Office of the Director, NIH
"For outstanding leadership in developing NIH policy and evaluating research objectives and for exceptional commitment to the missions of the Public Health Service."

Dr. Jerome G. Green
Director, Division of Extramural Affairs
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
"For outstanding leadership in effecting changes in NIH extramural program activities."

John P. Hartinger
Chief, Financial Management Branch
National Cancer Institute
"For innovative and resourceful application of computer technology to the financial management of the National Cancer Institute."

Dr. Thomas J. Kindt
Chief, Laboratory of Immunogenetics
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
"For valuable contributions to the field of immunogenetics and for outstanding leadership of the Laboratory of Immunogenetics, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases."

Distinguished Service Medal

Dr. Metzger
Dr. Pastan

Dr. Paul
Dr. Weisburger

Dr. Henry Metzger
Chief, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
"As a world famous immunocherist, for elucidating the structure of the receptor which triggers allergic responses and for service as a leader of the international immunology community."

Dr. Ira H. Pastan
Chief, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis
National Cancer Institute
"For major contributions to our understanding of cell growth regulation, including the role of cyclic AMP, tumor virus oncogenes, growth factor receptors, and receptor-mediated endocytosis."

Dr. William E. Paul
Chief, Laboratory of Immunology
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
"For elucidation of many aspects of regulations of the immune system, including B lymphocyte activation, differentiation and proliferation."

Dr. Elizabeth K. Weisburger
Assistant Director for Chemical Carcinogenesis, Division of Cancer Etiology
National Cancer Institute
"For outstanding scientific contributions and administrative leadership and service on national and international committees concerned with toxic substances, chemical carcinogens and oncology."

PHS Volunteer Award

Churchman L. Napper
Program Analyst, Office of the Director
National Eye Institute
"For outstanding public service in support of the Eye Bank and other activities of the Lions in restoring the Gift of Sight through cornea transplantation."

Marie H. Priest
Secretary, Laboratory of Molecular Virology
National Cancer Institute
"For contributions to the learning disabled and mentally handicapped in aiding them to become contributing members of their family, church and community."

Mr. Napper
Ms. Priest
Meritorious Service Medal

Dr. Duane F. Alexander
Acting Director
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For creative leadership in direction of NICHD programs in research in maternal and child health and the population sciences."

Dr. Robertson J. Augustine
Chief, Radiation Safety Branch and NIH Radiation Safety Officer
Office of Research Services

"For outstanding technical and managerial leadership in radiation safety which significantly improved occupational safety and enhanced the beneficial use of radiation sources in biomedical research."

Dr. Henry F. McFarland
Assistant Chief, Neuromununology Branch and Head, Cellular Immunology Section, Neuroimmunology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

"For leadership in delivering care to patients with neurological disorders and for developing new approaches for investigation of the cause, pathogenesis and treatment of patients with multiple sclerosis."

Dr. Brian R. Murphy
Head, Respiratory Viruses Section, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

"For conceiving a new genetic approach to influenza virus attenuation and executing its implementation from the basic molecular level through clinical evaluation in adult volunteers."

Dr. Gerald D. Aurbach
Chief, Metabolic Diseases Branch
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

"For outstanding accomplishments in metabolism including purification of parathyroid hormone, elucidation of its mechanism of action, and applications of these findings to human disease."

Dr. Samuel Broder
Associate Director, Clinical Oncology Program
National Cancer Institute

"For exceptional scientific insight, administrative capability, and laboratory accomplishments focused on the understanding and clinical treatment of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome."

Dr. Philip A. Pizzo
Chief, Pediatric Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment
National Cancer Institute

"For notable performance in clinical research efforts directed at improving the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of infectious complications in patients with cancer."

Dr. John B. Robbins
Chief, Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunology
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For original observations into the epidemiology, conglomeration, origin of natural immunity, genetic factors and methods to prevent bacterial meningitis due to Haemophilus influenzae type b and related organisms."

May 7, 1985

The NIH Record
Dr. John Pisano, NHLBI, Dies of Heart Attack

Dr. John J. Pisano, head of the Section on Physiological Chemistry of the Laboratory of Chemistry, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, died Mar. 26 at the National Naval Medical Center of a heart attack. He was 56 years old.

He came to NIH in 1956 to work with Dr. Sidney Udenfriend in the Laboratory of Clinical Chemistry on problems of peptide isolation, identification, and mode of action. He then joined Dr. Albert Sperdewma's experimental therapeutics branch and moved to the Laboratory of Chemistry in 1972.

Dr. Pisano's more recent interests involved the isolation of active peptides from such unusual sources as the yellow jacket and gila monster. Some of his colleagues vividly remember the appearance of local "zoologists" at his door with large plastic bags of buzzing insects, in response to an ad in the Washington Post.

His interest extended beyond science and into the day-to-day operations of the intramural program. He was an active and vocal participant on the Library Committee as well as many ad hoc groups on safety, efficiency, and other matters of personal concern to NIH employees. In his off hours he was an ardent fisherman and an enthusiastic member of the Montgomery Bass Anglers Association. Dr. Henry Fales, chief of the Laboratory of Chemistry, said of Dr. Pisano, "He will always be remembered by his friends for his uncompromising professional standards and his deep concern for the individual."

Fischer remembers in particular Dr. Pisano's concern with the quality of training available to younger investigators at NIH. For this reason they have organized the "John J. Pisano Memorial Fund" whose proceeds will be applied to the training of students and younger researchers at NIH.

Contributions may be made to the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (FAES) John J. Pisano Memorial Fund, Bldg. 10, Room B1L101, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Dr. Michael J. Kuhar Named 1985 Solowey Award Winner

Dr. Michael J. Kuhar has been selected as the 1985 winner of the Mathilde Solowey Award in the Neurosciences and will present a lecture entitled "Mapping Receptors for Drugs and Neurotransmitters in Brain," Monday, May 13, at 2 p.m. in the ACRF Amphitheater.

A wine and cheese reception will be held directly following the lecture at the FAES Social and Academic Center.

Currently, a professor in the departments of neuroscience, pharmacology and psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dr. Kuhar received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1970.

He has authored over 300 papers and abstracts and is responsible for the development of methods for the anatomical localization of receptors in the central nervous system.

The Mathilde Solowey Award was established in 1983 by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences and each year honors an outstanding scientist specializing in research in neurobiology or diseases of the central nervous system.

The award is made possible through the generosity of Dr. Mathilde Solowey, a former NIH scientist.

The poorest way to face life is to face it with a sneer. — Theodore Roosevelt

Final Concert of Season on 22 May

The NIH R&W Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of David Crane, will present its final concert of this season—an evening of popular classics—on Wednesday, May 22, at 8 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center. The program will include J. S. Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F," Samuel Barber's "Adagio for Strings," Borodin's "In the Steppes of Central Asia," Gustav Holst's "St. Paul's Suite," and Stravinsky's "Ragtime for 11 Instruments."

Admission to this concert will be $3 for adults. Tickets will be available in advance at the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31 and in the Westwood Building, as well as on the evening of the concert.

NIH Clinical Center patients and children under 12 will be admitted free.

Cruise to Tangier Island, June 22

For a cruise to Tangier Island, the bus will leave Bldg. 31C on June 22, at 7 a.m. and stop in Reedeve, Va., where the cruise begins.

Sign up at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31.

The cost for the history-filled day is $30 for adults and $23 for children 13 and under (bus and cruise only).

Whitewater Rafting Planned

Interested in whitewater rafting? Join R&W on May 25 at 10 a.m. for a 6-mile water course through the Blue Ridge Mountains on the Shenandoah River at Harpers Ferry. The cost is $33. Sign up at the Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, or the R&W Gift Shop, Westwood Building.
YOUNG INVESTIGATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

He and his coworkers established a long-term culture of human breast cancer cell lines in a serum-free medium that could be manipulated with different hormone supplements. In the serum-free environment, the scientists could add or remove hormones to see how each affected the cancer cells.

This hormonal manipulation could be done with no confounding factors like immune reactions in the serum or supporting tissues. They identified how hormones and antihormones affect hormone-sensitive breast cancers, again establishing a model for studies of other types of hormone-sensitive cancers.

Later the scientists isolated a series of hormone-resistant breast cell lines. They found that either the chemical structure or location of the receptors had been altered so that these cells could not complete the hormone synthesis.

Recently Dr. Lippman’s laboratory established that human breast cancer cells secrete a variety of potent growth regulators, some themselves regulated by hormones. The scientists isolated and characterized three growth factors: one, similar to insulin, is called insulin-like growth factor I; a second that binds to the epidermal growth factor receptor; and a third that can transform a normal cell to a cancer-like cell.

The latter factor, if removed, can also reverse this transformation. They have also identified other growth factors secreted by human breast cancer.

Dr. Lippman’s laboratory has produced tumors in nude mice by using estrogen-induced growth factors instead of the estrogen that has been needed before. Now that these growth proteins have been defined, scientists can try to harness or interrupt their activity to return a cancer-like cell to a normal cell.

Besides his laboratory research, he is responsible for breast cancer clinical studies investigating the most effective means of combining hormonal therapy with chemotherapy.

As part of this work, Dr. Lippman designed a study that combines preoperative chemotherapy with hormonal synchronization to increase both cell growth and vulnerability to drugs.

First, tamoxifen halts the cancer cells’ growth; then premarin, an estrogen, stimulates a simultaneous wave of new growth of cancer cells, which in their reproducing stage are the most vulnerable to the killing effects of the chemotherapy. When the cancer is reduced enough, the patients are then treated with surgery or radiation.

He is also helping to conduct a randomized comparison between primary radiation treatment and total mastectomy in the management of localized breast cancer.

Dr. Lippman began his work at NCI after he received his M.D. from Yale University in 1968 and completed his internal medicine training at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He completed an endocrinology fellowship at Yale and returned to NCI as a certified medical oncologist and endocrinologist in the Medicine Branch. He became head of the Medical Breast Cancer Section in 1976.

In 1978 he received a joint appointment as clinical professor of medicine and pharmacology at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md.

In recognition of his clinical and laboratory work in breast cancer, Dr. Lippman received the Mallinckrodt Award of the Clinical Radioassay Society in 1976 and a GHS Commendation Medal in 1982. He has written more than 200 articles, books, and chapters in scientific publications.

Dr. Carl Douglass, Director of DRG, Retires After 24 Years at NIH; Expanded Sections

Dr. Carl D. Douglass, Director of the Division of Research Grants, retired on May 3 after 24 years of distinguished service at NIH, including 8 years as Director.

Dr. Douglass came to DRG in 1970 as associate director for statistics, analysis, and research evaluation. He became DRG deputy director in 1972. He was named Acting Director in August 1976, and appointed Director in April 1977.

Dr. Douglass

Under his leadership, 17 new study sections in DRG were chartered and the flexible study section concept was implemented. A data communication network was developed and implemented, improving the quality and timeliness of information recorded in IMPAC (Information for Management Planning Analysis and Coordination), the computer-based information system on extramural activities of NIH.

A native of Little Rock, Ark., Dr. Douglass received his B.S. degree from Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., in 1947, and M.S. (1949) and Ph.D. (1952) degrees in chemistry from the University of Oklahoma. He was a fellow at the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies from 1951 to 1952. He joined the University of Arkansas in the department of biochemistry and progressed to associate professor of biochemistry. In 1959 he was appointed chief of the Nutrition Branch, Food and Drug Administration.

He joined NIH in 1961 and was appointed nutrition program officer, NIAA, after 1964, he held a series of key appointments in the National Library of Medicine. In 1967 he was appointed associate director for program development, DRR (later DRR), and 3 years later was named associate director of that Division.

Dr. Douglass has served on numerous committees, including the Editorial Advisory Committee, American Men and Women of Science; National Technical Information Services—Science Information Exchange Transition Committee, Office of Science and Technology Policy; Competitive Research Grants Program Policy Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, and several NIH committees on animal care issues, resource allocation, administrative data base, and long-range facilities planning.

He received a Unit Citation for Superior Performance from FDA in 1961, the DHHEW Superior Service Award in 1973 and Senior Executive Performance Awards in 1980, 1982 and 1984.

He is a member of several scientific and professional societies.
Dr. Bruce Chabner, NCI, Awarded Highest Honor Of Society of Clinical Oncology for Drug Studies

Dr. Bruce A. Chabner, director of the National Cancer Institute’s Division of Cancer Treatment, will present the 16th David A. Karnofsky Memorial Lecture on May 20 at the American Society of Clinical Oncology’s (ASCO) 21st Annual Meeting in Houston, Tex. The award is the highest honor conferred by the society.

Dr. Chabner will focus on new possibilities for cancer treatment that are emerging from a growing understanding of the molecular changes that underly the resistance of cancer cells to anticancer drugs.

Dr. Chabner will trace the evolution of chemotherapy to the current status of cures for some cancers of the blood and lymphatic system and solid tumors. He will also describe new efforts to understand and cure drug-resistant solid tumors.

Certain types of cancer cells develop, either spontaneously or as a consequence of drug exposure, genetic changes that make them resistant to a drug. These drug-resistant cells then become the drug-resistant tumors which lead to failure of chemotherapy.

In the last 5 years, scientists have used mouse cancer cells to study how drug resistance develops. They think it may occur in a number of ways:

- A drug may not accumulate within the cell because a membrane defect may keep it from entering the cell or let it flow out of the cell too quickly.
- A decrease in the level of an enzyme needed to activate a drug.
- An increase in the number of gene copies, leading to overproduction of the target enzyme that the drug must inactivate.
- An increase of competitive or detoxifying substances which counteract the action of the drug.

Cells from biopsy specimens of patients with small cell lung cancer have been used in collaborative studies by the NCI-Navy Oncology Branch and by Dr. Chabner’s laboratory to learn more about the process of drug resistance. For example, when the anticancer drug methotrexate is administered to these cells, a resistant subpopulation of cells emerges.

These resistant cells make excess copies of the gene producing the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase—a process known as gene amplification. The amplified gene, in turn, produces too much of the enzyme, the intracellular target of methotrexate.

Other types of biochemical changes have been found in methotrexate-resistant human cancer cells studied by Dr. Chabner’s laboratory. These include decreased drug uptake and decreased conversion to the highly active forms of methotrexate.

When exposed to any one of a number of anticancer drugs of the natural product type, cancer cells develop pleiotropic resistance. According to Dr. Chabner, cells with pleiotropic resistance have a membrane defect that either blocks drug entry into the cell or permits drugs that have already entered the cell to exit too rapidly. These transport defects are associated with increased levels of certain members of a group of substances called glycoproteins on the membranes of these cells.

Mobile Medics Need Volunteers

Mobile Medical Care Inc., a nonprofit organization, has supplied medical care to the medically indigent of Montgomery County since 1970 through six afternoon and evening clinics. Physicians, nurses, social workers and medical typists are needed. Volunteers may call 933-2826, or Dr. Jim Hawley, (w) 745-8146 or (h) 493-8581.

Mobile Medical Care can help physicians obtain a free Maryland medical license, and supplies malpractice insurance free.

A man never became an orator if he had anything to say. —Finley Peter Dunne (Mr. Dooley)