

The NIH Record

U.S. Department
of Health
and
Human Services

June 4
1985
Vol. XXXVII
No. 12

National
Institutes
of
Health

Two of 3 GM Cancer Prizes Awarded to NIH Grantees

Two of the three prize winners of the seventh annual General Motors Cancer Research Foundation awards are NIH grantees.

Names of the three winners will be announced in New York City on June 11.

All three will present scientific lectures Wednesday, June 12 in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium from 1 to 3 p.m. Each winner will receive a solid gold medal and a share of the \$300,000 cash prize.

The lectures will be open to all NIH employees on first-come, first-serve basis. The CC's 14th floor auditorium will accommodate any overflow.

The awards are given for the most outstanding contributions in specific areas of cancer research: The Charles F. Kettering Award, for research in diagnosis or treatment of cancer; the Charles S. Mott Award, for research in the area of cancer prevention including environmental influences; and the Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Award, for basic science research, particularly in the areas of etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.

Candidates are nominated by 8,000 to 10,000 professors or associate professors in leading medical institutions and universities.

Recipients are selected by the General Motors Award Assembly consisting of 32 international cancer research scientists. □

More Financial Help for Alzheimer's Victims And Families Needed, NIMH Conferees Told

"It destroyed the person I married. It is destroying my children, and it almost destroyed me," Earl Caldwell told the teary-eyed crowd attending the Alzheimer's disease conference held at NIH May 2.

Caldwell, whose wife contracted Alzheimer's disease at age 40, was one of many who told how the disorder sapped the lives of their loved ones and the emotional, physical, and financial reserves of their families.

The meeting—cosponsored by HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler's Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (ADRDA)—was organized by the National Institute of Mental Health to enable family members to hear from and speak to the Nation's leading experts on Alzheimer's disease.

Secretary Heckler, who received a standing ovation, spoke of hope and progress, as did the researchers and clinicians.

Although no known successful treatment that can cure or stop the progression of the disorder has yet been found, both she and Dr. Joseph Coyle of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, pointed to heightened Alzheimer's research activity, supported by increased funding, which is yielding hopeful clues about the disorder.



Although Alzheimer's disease patients cannot yet be cured, symptoms like depression and paranoia can be alleviated. More ways to help families, who provide most of the services patients require, is needed.

The audience also heard good news from the Secretary and from Dr. Burton Reifler, founding
(See ALZHEIMER'S, Page 11)

Electroshock Therapy Conference Set for June 10-12

The National Institute of Mental Health and the NIH Office of Medical Applications will sponsor a Consensus Development Conference on Electroconvulsive Therapy June 10-12. The meeting will be held in Masur Auditorium, at the Clinical Center.

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) is a treatment for severe mental illness—primarily severe depression—in which electricity applied to the scalp passes through the brain, producing a generalized convulsion.

Although ECT has been in use for more than 45 years, it remains a controversial procedure. Issues of concern for the practitioner, patient and public have been raised about whether, when, how and for whom to use ECT, and about possible long-term effects.

Recently, scientists have intensified research efforts to better understand ECT. Studies have focused on clarifying mechanisms of action; determining optimum mode of administration; establishing the extent of adverse effects, particularly on brain functioning and memory; and evaluating effectiveness in a variety of mental disorders. These endeavors have produced a

substantial data base relevant to the issues of the effectiveness and safety of ECT.

In an effort to resolve concerns about ECT, this conference has been scheduled. Following one and a half days of presentation by experts in the relevant fields, a consensus panel consisting of representatives from psychiatry, psychology, neurology, epidemiology and the public will consider the scientific evidence and formulate a consensus statement responding to these key questions:

- What is the evidence that ECT is effective for patients with specific mental disorders?
- What are the risks and adverse effects of ECT?
- What factors should be considered by the physician and patient in determining if and when ECT would be an appropriate treatment?
- How should ECT be administered to maximize benefits and minimize risks?
- What are the directions for future research?

For further information, contact: Meryl Kahn (NIMH), 443-4536 or Michael Bernstein (NIH), 496-1143. □

Dr. Vincent DeVita Receives Nervi Cancer Award in Rome

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Director, National Cancer Institute, received the Pierluigi Nervi Award in Rome, on May 15, for his "outstanding contribution to cancer treatment based on original application of technological and scientific concepts."

The award was given during the Third Rome International Symposium on "The Challenge of Local Tumor Control and Its Impact on Survival," held in Vatican City.

Dr. Carlo Nervi, a radiation oncologist in Rome, organized the symposium and established the award in honor of his late father, an architect of international repute.

Dr. DeVita, who was honored for developing a curative chemotherapy for Hodgkin's disease in the mid-1950s, also delivered the symposium's keynote address on "The Impact of Multimodal Therapy on Local and Regional Control and Survival."

Pierluigi Nervi is considered to be one of the most innovative architects of the 20th century. □

The NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Editorial Operations Branch, Division of Public Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, and circulated by request to writers and to researchers in biomedical and related fields. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures may be available on request.

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TRAINING TIPS

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

Administrative Systems (call 496-6211)	Course Starts	Deadline
Delpro (for new user's only)	6/17	6/3
	7/15	7/31
Technical/Occupational Related Training (call 496-6211)		
Computer Literacy	7/30	7/17
	8/1	7/19
Training and Development Services Program (call 496-6211)		
Adult Education Program (call 496-6211)		
Executive, Management and Supervisory (call 496-6371)		
Planning for Results	6/26	6/7
Introduction to Supervision	7/15	6/28
Making Time Productive	8/12	7/26
Communicating for Results	8/6	7/19
Effective Communication	9/10	8/23

NIH Will Start Free Treatment Study of Recurring Genital Herpes

NIH will start a free treatment study for individuals with frequent outbreaks of genital herpes who live or work in lower Montgomery County or Northwest D.C. If interested, call 496-5221 or write to: Herpes Study, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bldg. 10, Rm. 11N13, Bethesda, MD 20205. □

Sec. Heckler Thanks Volunteers; Organ Donor Card Available



Kimberly needs a second chance—her life depends on it. Maybe you can help ... please call 800-ACT-GIVE.

In a recent letter, HHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler, expressed her gratitude to telephone volunteers for their personal and caring efforts during the National Organ Tissue Donor Awareness Week, Apr. 21-27.

She said, "the Department, with your help, was pleased to support the efforts of the American Council on Transplantation (ACT), an independent, national federation of individuals, organizations, and organ procurement agencies created with seed funding from HHS in 1983."

She also cited heartwarming success stories illustrating the great need that exists throughout the country for life-giving organ transplants in seriously ill children and adults.

A program is being developed to assist all patients waiting for transplants.

The Uniform Donor Card is available and may be used. For further information consult your physician or call 1-800-ACT-GIVE. □

NIDR Seeks Study Volunteers On Dental Pain Control, Saliva

NIDR researchers are looking for volunteers to participate in two studies: one on the extraction of wisdom teeth and another on saliva.

Third molars (wisdom teeth) will be removed free in the study which will study better ways to control dental pain and anxiety by comparing new drugs to standard analgesics and sedatives. Call Jean Itkin at (301) 496-5483 if interested.

Researchers are seeking to establish normal ranges of saliva flow and composition of salivary constituents in the study. In a painless procedure, saliva will be collected from each volunteer. The procedure only takes 30 minutes and will only be done once. Volunteers will be provided an analysis of their saliva.

If interested, call the NIDR dental clinic at 496-4371. □

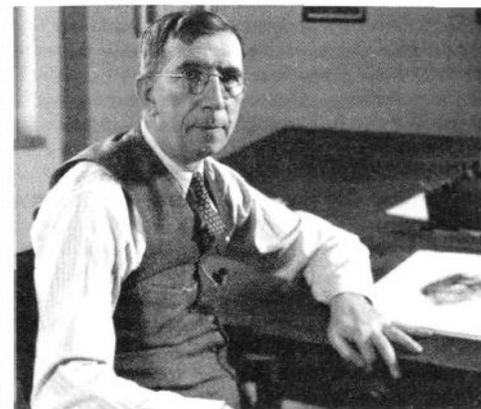
Renowned Medical Illustrator Honored by NLM Exhibit

One of the world's outstanding medical illustrators, Thomas S. Jones, is honored in an exhibit which opened May 1 in the main lobby of the National Library of Medicine. Tom Jones, as he was known, was famous not only for the accuracy and elegance of his medical illustrations, but is also recognized for his pioneering ideas in medical visual education.

On display until Oct. 1, the exhibit includes about 50 of Jones' original medical illustrations, examples of books and journals in which his illustrations and educational theories appeared, and a selection of nonmedical paintings never before publicly displayed.

Tom Jones, who died in 1961, was born 100 years ago in Chatham, Va. Most of his professional career was directly connected with the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago. He joined the staff in 1913, was made head of the department of medical and dental illustration in 1925, and became full professor in 1942.

Jones devoted his entire professional life to promoting improved health sciences communication. Over the course of nearly half a century, he expounded on the importance of communicating medical knowledge through multisensory media—exhibits, motion pictures, diagrams, photographs, charts, transparencies, models, specimens, living demonstrations, radio, audiotapes, and television. The gist of his message was the need to integrate a variety of techniques into programs of medical education.



Tom Jones, 1885-1961, one of the world's outstanding medical illustrators, was also a great innovator in the larger field of medical communications.

The NLM exhibit was prepared by Dr. Biagio John Melloni, who calls Jones "the father of modern biomedical communication." Dr. Melloni, formerly special expert in biomedical communications at NLM, cites Jones' early advocacy of multimedia learning stations for medical education, his suggestion for the creation of a national center for collecting and disseminating medical audiovisual teaching material, his contributions to medical museum exhibit design and construction, and his conception of the ideal design of a functional medical library, classroom, and lecture hall. Many of his ideas were advocated as early as 1920; now they are standard.

The exhibit is open to the public Monday-Saturday. (The Library's summer hours, beginning May 28, are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) □

NIH Relay Race Produces Hot Competition, Close Wins

The key ingredient marking the Eighth Annual NIH Institute Relay Race May 15 was razor-sharp competition. A total of 69 teams and 345 runners participated in this year's Health's Angels race. From the moment that Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH Director, initiated the festivities by firing the honorary starter's pistol for the first heat, a furious and exciting contest ensued.

The first race ended in a virtual dead heat as the anchor legs for the Lunch Bags, Broken Hearts and Chariots for Hire crossed the finish line within inches of each other. The all-female team race, low tested in the first heat, was decisively won by NIADDK's NIH Foxes III.

Second Heat Faster

The seeded and faster second heat provided an exciting dual between NIMH's MPTPs and the Oncocrats. Anthony Brown of the Oncocrats provided a large lead with what probably was the fastest split ever run at this race. The Oncocrats maintained their lead through the next three legs.

On the final leg, however, Todd Hardin of the MPTPs ran an absolutely sterling leg to overtake the Oncocrats and provide the MPTPs a victory with a 6-second margin.

A fine race was also run by NIDR's Road Gummers, who placed third overall with a time of 12:28, and by FDA's Smegmatics, who won the unofficial mixed team competition with a record time of 12:52, the fourth fastest time overall.

Special thanks is extended to Peter Penchev, who has organized and presided over the NIH Relays since their beginning, and to Dick Henneberry, Bill Padget, Allen Lewis, Peter Grief, Lynda Bennett, Lt. Herbert Jackson, Jay Miller, Barbara Critzer, Patricia Clark, and the many other volunteers without whose help this race would not be possible. □



Dr. Wyngaarden (l) started the 8th annual Institute Relay Race May 15 by firing the honorary starter's pistol for the first heat.



The male winning team members from the MPTPs with a time of 12:09 were Mark Stipetic, Todd Hardin, Thusahar Patel, John Bacon and Mike Strejc (sixth person was an alternate).



The female winning team members for the NIH Foxes III with a time of 15:26 were (l to r): Ann Burkhardt, Chris Grady, Ann "Lightning" Weisenborn, Lynda Bennett, and Kate Callen.

Life Insurance Open Season Runs From June 1 to July 1

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program Open Season began June 1 and ends July 1. Personnel Offices are distributing copies of an 8-page booklet, FEGLI-85, containing information on the program to each eligible employee.

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program at a glance follows:

Basic Life

- Annual basic pay plus \$2,000
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage. To be eligible for Options A, B, and C, you must elect Basic Life

PLUS

Any one or more of the following:

- Option A—Standard
 - \$10,000 life insurance coverage
 - \$10,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage
- Option B—Additional
 - You may choose additional life insurance coverage equal to one, two, three, four, or even five times annual basic pay.
- Option C—Family
 - Spouse—\$5,000 life insurance coverage
 - Each child—\$2,500 life insurance coverage.

During this open enrollment period, eligible employees may elect basic life insurance and any combination of options or make any

changes in their current coverage, without submitting evidence of insurability (no physical examination required) and regardless of age or length of time following initial waiver of coverage.

The information booklet contains details of the various levels of coverage and costs as well as a question and answer section including data on coverage after retirement, accidental death and disability feature, conversion privileges, etc. It also contains a worksheet on which individuals can design plans that best meet their current needs for term life insurance coverage.

To enroll or change levels of coverage, employees must complete Standard Form 2817, Life Insurance Election, and return it to their personnel office on or before July 1.

Only those employees who wish to change their participation status or their current coverage need to complete the election form. Employees satisfied with their present enrollment need take no action and their current coverage will continue unchanged. Previous waivers or refusals of coverage will not be cancelled unless the employee submits a new election form.

For additional information, employees should contact their BID personnel office. □

J and K Parking Permits Must Be Renewed in June

General parking permits for NIH employees whose last name begins with J or K must be renewed during June.

Employees may renew parking permits any workday at the NIH Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C19, between 8:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Parking permits will also be available as follows:

Blair Bldg., Wednesday, June 12, 1-2 p.m., Conf. Rm. 110

Federal Bldg., Wednesday, June 19, 1-2 p.m., Conf. Rm. B119

Landow Bldg., Wednesday, June 19, 2:30-3:30 p.m., Conf. Rm. C

Westwood Bldg., Wednesday, June 12, 9-11 a.m., Conf. Rm. 3

Will Receive Memo

Affected employees will receive a memo about the upcoming renewal with specific instructions on obtaining replacement permits. Employees with preferential (red) or carpool parking permits whose last name begins with J or K need not get new parking permits during June.

New June general parking permits must be displayed beginning Monday, July 1, 1985. □

Dr. Martha Vaughan, NHLBI, and Dr. Thomas Waldmann, NCI, Elected Members of National Academy of Sciences

Dr. Martha Vaughan, chief of the Laboratory of Cellular Metabolism, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, since 1974, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. She is one of four women among the 60 new members of the academy, all of whom are elected in recognition of distinguished and continuing achievement in original research.

The academy, which is dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare, also acts as official advisor to the Federal Government on matters of science and technology.

Dr. Vaughan is internationally known for her research on hormonal (humoral) regulators of the processes whereby fatty acids derived from the diet or synthesized by the body from other precursor substances are stored as triglycerides in adipose (fat) tissue during periods of plenty and subsequently released as free fatty acids during fasting to help supply energy needs of the organs and tissues.

She and her colleagues also helped to clarify the mechanisms whereby toxin secreted by the cholera vibrio (bacillus) produces metabolic derangements of affected cells in intestinal epithelium, causing them to release large quantities of water and electrolytes.

Currently, Dr. Vaughan and colleagues are studying the enzymes responsible for the production and degradation of cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP, "second messenger" substances apparently involved in a myriad of intracellular processes and through which many hormones, drugs, and other agents influence the functions of cells.



Dr. Vaughan

Other studies center on the role of calcium and an intracellular protein called calmodulin, which binds calcium ions and is thereby activated to regulate the activity of enzymes involved in such vital processes as muscle contraction, the phosphorylation of various proteins, and glycogen metabolism.

Dr. Vaughan, who was born in Dodgeville, Wis., received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1944 and her M.D. from the Yale University School of Medicine in 1949.

Following internship and 2 years of post-

doctoral research at Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, she joined the NHLBI staff as a research fellow in its (then) Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism. She became a regular member of that laboratory's research staff in 1954 and, that same year, was commissioned a medical officer in the USPHS.

Except for a tour as a visiting scientist with the Centre d'Études Nucléaires in Saclay, France (1964-65), she continued to serve with LCPM until 1968, when she was named head of the Section on Metabolism in the newly established Molecular Disease Branch, later serving for 2 years as acting chief. In 1974, she was appointed to her present post as chief of the Laboratory of Cellular Metabolism.

Dr. Vaughan's other honors include the DHEW Meritorious Service Medal (1974), the DHEW Distinguished Service Medal (1979), and the USPHS Commissioned Officer Award (1982). She was the 1979 Mider Lecturer and was a Harvey Society lecturer in 1982.

Dr. Thomas Waldmann, chief of the NCI Metabolism Branch, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of his distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.

Congress established the Academy in 1863 as a private organization of scientists and engineers that acts as an official adviser on science and technology to the Federal Government.

Dr. Waldmann has received 30 other scientific awards and honors for his research. *Current Contents* of July 1978, listed him among "the 300 most-cited authors" for 1961-1976. *Science Citation Index* for 1978-83 shows an average of 412 annual citations for articles in which he is first author. That list would more than double if it included all studies in which he was an author.

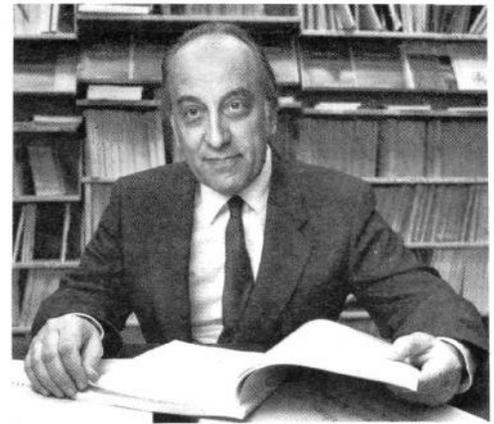
As the citations and awards suggest, Dr. Waldmann's work has had a seminal role in the increased understanding of immune deficiency diseases. He discovered that the human suppressor T cell, one type of immune system blood cell, can suppress another immune blood cell, the B cell.

The suppressed B cell cannot produce immunoglobulin antibodies that act against foreign substances in the body. He also showed that abnormalities in these suppressor T cells cause certain forms of hypogammaglobulinemia, a blood disease associated with high incidence of infection.

Dr. Waldmann also found that scavenger macrophages suppress normal immunoglobulin production in multiple myeloma, a bone marrow cancer of another white blood cell, the plasma cell.

These studies of suppressor cells generated a new field of clinical research on the delicate cellular balance that controls the human immune response.

Dr. Waldmann and his colleagues have also sorted the sequence of events in the activation of the genes that code for the immunoglobulins. By analyzing the immunoglobulin gene arrangements, they clarified cell origins of leukemias that earlier had been controversial, established that cells in leukemias are clonal populations, and broadened the scientific basis



Dr. Waldmann

for the diagnosis and monitoring of therapy in lymphoid cancers.

Recently Dr. Waldmann's group developed a monoclonal antibody to the cell receptor for the human T-cell growth factor, interleukin 2 (IL-2). Using the monoclonal antibody, called anti-Tac, the scientists have cloned (reproduced) and sequenced the gene that codes for the IL-2 receptor. Contrary to an earlier view, they found that activated human B cells also have a receptor for IL-2 and can be activated by IL-2.

In the same research, Dr. Waldmann discovered that the IL-2 receptor is not expressed on the surface of resting T cells but is expressed on the T cells of patients with adult T-cell leukemia, a virus-caused cancer. He has been using the anti-Tac antibody to attack only the actively dividing leukemia cells in patients with the adult T-cell leukemia.

Dr. Waldmann, who began work in the Metabolism Branch in 1956, has been branch chief since 1971. He graduated *cum laude* from the University of Chicago in 1952 and earned his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1955. □



A new 6- to 8-foot wide asphalt pedestrian/bike path is now under construction running from the corner of Cedar Lane and Rockville Pike to Center Dr. by the National Library of Medicine. It will take approximately 6 months to complete the first phase of the project; phase two will begin when design plans for hillside construction (Wilson Dr. to South Dr.) are finished. Representatives of the Montgomery County Department of Transportation (DOT) and the NIH R&W Bicycle Club met recently for the groundbreaking ceremony. They were (back row, l to r): Calvin B. Baldwin, Jr., NIH Associate Director for Administration; Robert McGarry, director, DOT, Montgomery County; Carl Frasc and George Russell, R&W Bike Club; Lynn Mueller, Grounds Maintenance and Planning Branch, ORS. Front row (l to r): Fel Ayala, DOT; Gloria Jones, DOT; Jim Ellis, DOT; Jay Miller, R&W Bike Club; and Pat Noone, DOT.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Week Celebrated at NIH

The week beginning May 5, was Asian Pacific American Heritage Week.

"The Art of Living" was the theme given NIH's 13th annual celebration of the week, which was sponsored jointly by the NIH Asian Pacific American Cultural Committee and the NIH Division of Equal Opportunity.

The Visitor Information Center of the NIH Special Project Office loaned its Little Theater for a traditional Japanese tea ceremony from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Monday, May 6. The tea ceremony was explained by Mrs. Tokiko Miyakawa, president of the Urasenke School of Tea, Washington, D.C. chapter.

Also presented in the Little Theater were a movie, "Batik" on Tuesday, May 7 at noon, and a lecture/recital, "How to Listen to Japanese Music" by Mrs. Miyuki Yoshikami, Wednesday, May 8 at noon. Mrs. Yoshikami lectures and performs the classical repertory.

On Thursday and Friday, May 9 and 10, crafts, martial arts, and Asian food were demonstrated from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the patio of Bldg. 31A.

Included were a demonstration, exhibit and sale of Chinese food carving; the Chinese Lion dance; Filipino food preparation and a sale of its products; a demonstration and sale of Korean cooking; a display of Japanese paper crafts and food preparation; martial arts demonstrations of Judo—a competitive sport which was included in the 1964 Olympics, Kendo ("The Way of the Sword")—a popular sport in Japan today—and T'ai-chi, a form of meditation in motion: T'ai-chi means "The Supreme Ultimate."

The evening cultural program took place in the Masur Auditorium Friday, May 10, from 7:30 p.m. to approximately 10 p.m.

Performances representing traditions of Indonesia, Japan, India, Laos and the Pacific Islands made up this year's program.



Practitioners demonstrate Kendo—The Way of the Sword. As one of the Japanese martial arts, it seeks to teach respect and understanding for one's potentials and limitations.



A member of the Aloha Serenaders demonstrates a traditional Pacific Island dance.



Members of the NIH Judo Club gave a lunchtime demonstration Thursday and Friday, May 9 and 10 on the Bldg. 31A patio as part of the celebration of the 1985 Asian Pacific American Heritage Week.



Two members of the Gamelan Society of Washington, D.C. perform an Indonesian classical dance, "Menakjinggo."

The program began with "Asmaradana," an Indonesian love song performed by members of the Gamelan Society of Washington, D.C.

This year's master of ceremonies was the 1985 Chairman of the NIH Asian American Cultural Committee, Dr. Shuko Yoshikami.

Dancers from the Gamelan Society performed the Indonesian classical dance, "Menakjinggo," which relates the story of a king who falls in love with a queen whose

kingdom is superior to his.

Two pieces of Japanese flute and koto music were inspiringly performed by Mrs. Miyuki Yoshikami, kotoist, and Ms. Lori Laitman, flutist and composer: "Huro no Umi" (Sea at Spring), whose composer, Miyagi Michio, was inspired by western music, Debussy, and a boat ride on the Inland Sea, and "Rokudan," which is attributed to a composer over 300 years ago.

A 13-year-old 8th grade student at Longfellow in McLean, Yashi Chaudhari, performed "Katak," a 3,000 year-old Indian classical dance.

Laos folk dances and fashion show were overseen by Ms. Phouratsamy Naughton, an international news broadcaster for the Voice of America who is well-known in the Lao and Thai communities for her cultural and religious leadership.

The Aloha Serenaders offered Hawaiian, Tahitian and Maori music and dances. All bandsmen and hula dancers are members of the Hawaii State Society.

An unusual feature of the printed program

this year was two dedication pages devoted to the late Huly Bray, the Protocol Assistant to the NIH Director who died Oct. 31, 1984, whose energy and support contributed to the Asian American Cultural Committee over the years.

Mr. Bray's widow, Mrs. Elsa Bray, and three of the Bray children attended the evening program, at which time Mrs. Bray was presented with a framed poster announcing "The Art of Living," this year's Asian Pacific American Heritage Week celebration. □

Blues Festival to Benefit PEF

The Gaithersburg Jaycees will sponsor a free Father's Day Blues Festival on Sunday, June 16, from 3 to 7 p.m., at Summit Hall Park, Gaithersburg (Rt. 355 to West Deer Park Road).

Barbecued chicken and other concessions will be sold to benefit the Children's Hospital Pulmonary Care Unit and the NIH Patient Emergency Fund. (Raindate, June 23.) □

Three Fogarty Scholars Take Up Scholarships

Three internationally known research scientists have arrived to take up Fogarty scholarships.

Dr. G. P. Talwar, director of the new Indian National Institute of Immunology, arrived May 13, to complete his Fogarty Scholarship-in-Residence.

Dr. Talwar was educated at the University of Punjab where he received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. He then studied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris where he obtained his D.Sc. from the Sorbonne. After a Humboldt fellowship in Germany, he returned to India in 1956 to become professor of biochemistry at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.

Since 1965, he had been professor and head of the biochemistry department at the All-India Institute until he assumed his present position as first director of the National Institute of Immunology.

Dr. Talwar is a member of numerous international advisory bodies including the WHO Expert Panel in Immunology.

He is best known for his studies on human reproduction. In recent years, he has pioneered the study of immunological approaches to the regulation of fertility.

Dr. Mordechai Sokolovsky, professor of biochemistry at Tel Aviv University, Israel, arrived May 15 to take up his Fogarty Scholarship-in-Residence. He took his Ph.D. in the department of biophysics at the Weizmann Institute of Science under Professor Ephraim Katzir. He has been professor of biochemistry, Tel Aviv University since 1972 and has held the Harry and Abe Sherman chair of neurobiochemistry since 1978.

Dr. Sokolovsky has made major contributions to protein chemistry and to the chemical modification of proteins as part of his early studies on structure-function relationships in carboxypeptidases A and B.

During his previous visits, he worked on muscarinic receptors and the role of cyclic nucleotides in nerve transmission. He gave numerous lectures and seminars at NIH and in several U.S. universities and medical schools.

During this term, Dr. Sokolovsky will continue to collaborate with NIH and NIMH scientists and will assist in the planning for the 6th International Conference on "Cyclic Nucleotides, Calcium and Protein Phosphorylation."

Dr. Akira Kobata, professor of biochemistry, Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo arrived to begin his Fogarty Scholarship-in-Residence on May 1. Prof. Kobata was educated at Tokyo University where he took his B.A. in pharmaceutical sciences and a Ph.D. in biochemistry. From 1967-71, he was a visiting scientist in the then NIAMD.

Prof. Kobata is well-known for his work on complex polysaccharides. He has made important contributions to knowledge of the oligosaccharide portions of glycoproteins including rhodopsins, prothrombin, glycoporphin and ceruloplasmin. In classical studies, he has successfully separated urinary oligosaccharides from patients with mannosidosis and GM—gangliosidosis.

During his scholarship, he will be associated with his sponsor, Dr. Victor Ginsburg, chief, Biochemistry Section, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, NIADDK. □

Leonore Wagner Dies; Was Data Base Expert

Leonore Wagner of the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, OD, died on Apr. 9, after a long battle against lung cancer.

Ms. Wagner received a B.A. degree in economics from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1945. She did postgraduate work at George Washington University.



Leonore Wagner

She came to NIH in May 1973 from the National Science Foundation where she had served as a program analyst for 4 years.

During her years at NIH she developed a unique data base of information on U.S. support of biomedical and health-related research and development which has become an important resource for decisionmakers in health policy. She was frequently called upon to supply data to the NIH Director, Institute Directors, other Federal agencies, health professional schools, and, through the Division of Legislative Analysis, to respond to congressional inquiries.

She also played a leading role in establishing uniform guidelines for categorizing NIH R&D activities into basic and applied research and development.

In 1980, she accepted the added responsibilities of becoming co-editor of the NIH Data Book.

She received an NIH Office of the Director Merit Award in October 1984 in recognition of her role in providing important perspectives regarding U.S. health research efforts.

She is survived by two sons, Robert and Chris, and two grandchildren.

Friends and colleagues who wish to honor her memory may contribute to the Patient Emergency Fund or the American Cancer Society in her name. □

Bookstore Plans Open House

The FAES Bookstore is having an Open House on Wednesdays, June 12 and June 26, in Bldg. 10, Rm. B1L101, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

If you are unable to attend the open house, you may visit the bookstore any weekday during the month of June, when questions and problems can be discussed. □

Mrs. C. Whittaker Retires; Longtime NIGMS Secretary

Catherine (Kay) Whittaker, a secretary with the National Institute of General Medical Sciences for the past 14 years, retired on May 1. From 1971 to 1982, Mrs. Whittaker was secretary to Dr. Arthur Heming, NIGMS associate director for program activities. In January 1982, she began working for Dr. Elke Jordan, who assumed Dr. Heming's duties when he retired.

When asked by a visitor what activities her job involved, Mrs. Whittaker said "Oh my!" and began listing them rapidly. She has calmed many nervous applicants, given information to officials from many universities about what kinds of grants NIGMS offers, prepared grant paylists, and generally kept Dr. Heming's and Dr. Jordan's offices running smoothly.

Worked at CC for 10 Years

Before working for NIGMS, she worked in the NIH Clinical Center for 10 years, first as secretary in the Normal Volunteer Office and later as secretary to Dr. Robert Farrier, then CC associate director. She remembers many of the foreign dignitaries who would come to Dr. Farrier's office.

Mrs. Whittaker was born in Washington, D.C., and grew up in the Brightwood neighborhood. She then married and moved out of Washington. When her husband died in 1959, she took a medical secretarial course at Strayer College in Washington, D.C., and came to NIH in 1961.

Retirement will give her the time to do many things she loves. First, she is having a house built in Gloucester, which is in the Tidewater area of eastern Virginia, where her daughter Cathy and son-in-law live with their three children.

Her son Joe, his wife and their three children live in the Washington area.

In her new home Mrs. Whittaker will have room to refinish furniture, something she was not able to do in her current apartment. She plans to read books, do needlework, have a garden, and explore the Gloucester area—which is known for its antique stores, old barns, and a variety of waterways such as estuaries and tidal marshes. "And I'll be able to just be outside and enjoy the weather," she said. "Those days when it is beautiful outside, I won't have to go in and work!"

She says she will miss the people at NIGMS. "It's really like a family. After all, you spend more time in the office than anywhere else," she noted. She remains interested in medicine and basic research and hopes to receive the *NIH Record* in Gloucester. □

Volunteers Needed to Help Ex-Mental Patients Readjust

The Mental Health Association of Montgomery County's Volunteer Corps needs caring, compassionate volunteers 1 hour per week for at least 6 months. They are needed to offer special companionship to county residents who have been hospitalized for mental illness and are now readjusting to life in the community.

For more information or to apply for training, call Lauren Spiro at 949-1255. □

NIH Takes 1st and 2nd Place in Parklawn Classic; Moore Wins, Mocca Comes in 2nd

NIHer Jerry Moore won the Parklawn Classic on May 10 for his second time in 3 years with a time of 29:44, making NIH the winner for 3 straight years. Last year, Henry O'Connell won the Classic with a record time of 25:48.

Lou Mocca, another NIHer, took 2nd place with a finishing time of 31:31.

1st and 2nd Place in Women's Open

NIH also took 1st, 2nd and 5th place in the Women's Open with Alison Wichman winning for her second year in a row with a time of 33:57. Kate Callen placed 2nd with a time of 37:13. Rose Sheats placed 5th for NIH with a time of 39:51.

In the Men's Masters (40 and over) NIHer Jack Shawver took 3rd place with a time of 33:41.

In the Women's Masters, NIH took 2nd place with Connie Lowe finishing with a time of 42:21.

In the overall Classic race, NIH won 6 of the top 10 honors. NIHers Harry Mahar, Ed Maibach, Phil Snoy, and Jack Shawver placed 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th.

1st Place in Team Competition

NIH again took 1st place in Team Competition with the following members of Team #1: Jerry Moore, Kate Callen, Alison Wichman, and Ed Maibach. This is the second year for the team competition in which each team consists of 2 men and 2 women from the same agency.

Making a good showing for NIH among the walkers were Martina Vogel and Barbara Arnold who came in 3rd and 4th.

Wilford Forbush, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Operations and Director, Office of Management, PHS, again led the 2-mile walk.



Jerry Moore crosses the finish line and is declared the winner with a time of 29:44.



Lou Mocca, 2nd place winner, receives congratulations from Mr. Forbush (l) after accepting the award from Dr. Graham (behind).

10th Anniversary of Classic

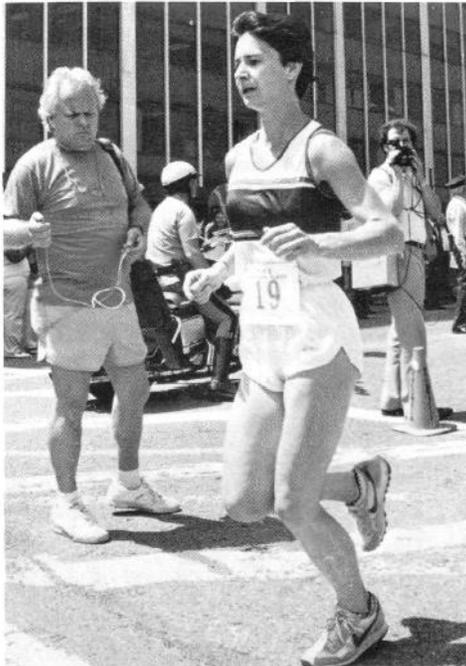
This was the 10th Anniversary of the Parklawn Classic but only the third year NIH and other PHS agencies were invited to participate.

NIH participation not only included the runners and walkers but volunteers—such as Dick Henneberry—who served as organizers, time-keepers, and race officials.

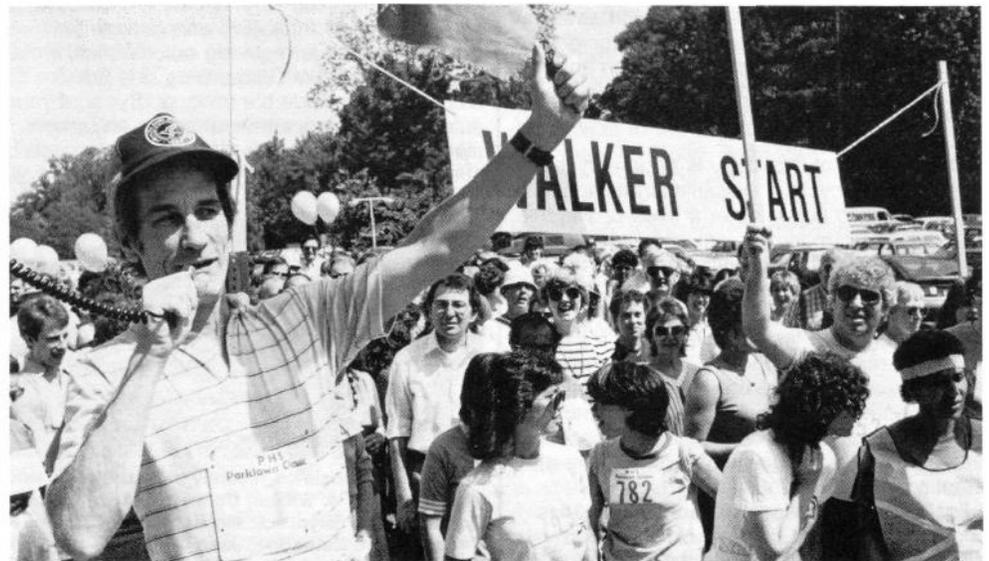
Trophies were presented to the winners by Dr. Robert Graham, administrator for the Health Resources and Services Administration, with Mr. Forbush assisting.



Kate Callen, 2nd place winner in the Women's Open, receives her award from Dr. Graham.



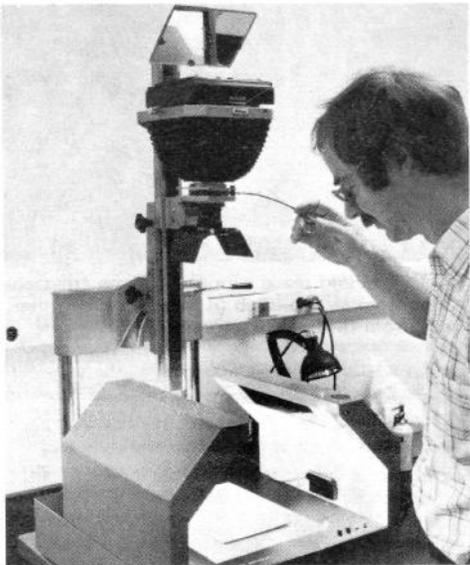
Alison Wichman, winner of the Women's Open, comes across the finish line with a time of 33:57.



Mr. Forbush signals the walkers to start on the 2-mile Health Walk.

New Ultraviolet Photographic Lighting System at MAPB

NIH investigators can now obtain unusually high quality photographs of ultraviolet chromatography and electrophoresis data for use in publications, thanks to a device recently acquired by the Photography Section, Medical Arts and Photography Branch (MAPB), DRS.



Macrophotographer John Ward demonstrates MAPB's new ultraviolet lighting system.

The new Reprostar ultraviolet lighting system delivers high quality photographs of thin-layer chromatography plates and electrophoresis gels. Wave lengths of 254 nm, 300 nm, and 366 nm are possible, with either transmitted or reflected light.

A group of NIH investigators enthusiastically requested MAPB to acquire the ultraviolet device after a demonstration with their own plates and gels.

Call the MAPB macrophotography unit, 496-2329, for an appointment or information. □

Women With Amenorrhea Needed for NICHD Study

The NICHD is seeking women with amenorrhea (absence of menstruation) to participate in a study attempting to restore ovulation and fertility by administering gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) with a portable infusion pump system.

The purpose of this study is to determine the most effective cycle of pulsatile GnRH administration and find out whether a fixed or variable schedule of hormone infusion is better for ovulation induction and fertility.

The pump, which delivers pulses of GnRH at fixed intervals, is a lightweight, battery-operated unit that fits into the patient's blouse pocket or may be worn attached to a belt.

Volunteers should be between the ages of 18 and 40, and their thyroid and adrenal functions normal. Patients must be premenopausal. The protocol does *not* require that patients be attempting to get pregnant.

For more information, contact Drs. Charles Coddington, Gerald Letterie, or George Merriam at 496-9055 or write them in Bldg. 10, Rm. 10N262. □

New NEI Program Gives Planning a Bigger Role

To strengthen the role of program planning in all its activities, the National Eye Institute has created a new Planning, Analysis, and Evaluation Program headed by Julian M. Morris. After serving as NEI's planning officer for a decade, he has become its first associate director for planning, analysis, and evaluation.

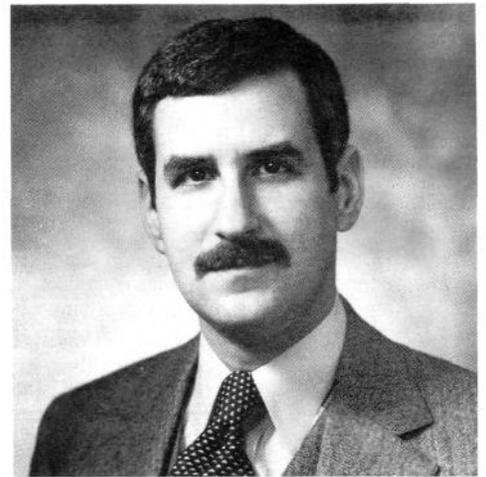
A major responsibility of the new program will be to continue and expand NEI's widely acclaimed research planning effort.

In particular, the program will manage and direct the ongoing process that generates successive editions of *Vision Research: A National Plan*.

This is the 5-year projection that the NEI develops in cooperation with the National Advisory Eye Council and scores of eminent consultants from the scientific community.

By suggesting which areas of vision research should be accorded priority status, and what scientific needs and opportunities exist within those areas, this document provides NEI with a major tool for making policy decisions and managing its programs. Also, the document encourages scientists to initiate projects in the areas designated as highly promising.

In addition to overseeing preparation of the 5-year plan, the NEI's new component will be responsible for analysis and evaluation of selected areas of all the Institute's programs. Development and maintenance of the NEI's com-



Mr. Morris

puterized management information system is another important role of the new program.

"In establishing this program, we are giving planning the stature and visibility it deserves," said NEI Director Carl Kupfer, "And thus we are placing it in a position to have even more influence on the NEI and vision research than it has had in the past." □

'Cookbook II' Being Prepared

The 1st *NIH Cookbook* was such a success, R&W will publish a second edition, *Cookbook II*.

All recipes should be typed on a 3x5 file card if possible and sent along with your name, institute and extension to: Kathy Carter, Bldg. 4, Rm. 135, or call 496-5403.

Microwave recipes and helpful hints; international recipes, appetizers, main dishes, vegetables and desserts are all welcome. List ingredients first (in order they are used) and USA measurements.

All recipes must be received by June 15. □

Antique Car Owners Needed

R&W is planning a lunchtime antique car show as part of their 40th anniversary.

If your hobby is restoring automobiles, write a note to the R&W Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30, and include the make and year of your automobile, along with your name and phone number. □

FAES Announces Schedule For 1985-86 Concerts

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will present nine concerts in its 1985-86 Chamber Music Series.

The concert dates and presentations are:

Sept. 29	Mieczyslaw Horzowski, piano
Oct. 13	Tamas Vasary, piano
Oct. 27	Young Uck Kim and friends
Dec. 1	Colorado String Quartet
Dec. 15	Orpheus Ensemble
Feb. 2, 1986	Gregor Piatigorsky Memorial Concert
Feb. 23, 1986	Uto Ughi, violin
Mar. 23, 1986	Andras Schiff, piano
Apr. 6, 1986	Ewa Podles, mezzo soprano

The concerts will be held on Sundays at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center (Bldg. 10).

Tickets are sold by subscription only and cost \$70 for the season.

For further information, contact FAES, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2C207A, 496-7976. □



Extramural associates recently met with their NIH advisors for their midpoint review. They are (clockwise from l): Drs. William Bennett, NIAID; Robert Bonner, EA, Hampton University; Bettie Graham, FIC; Mustapha Durojaiye, EA, Morris Brown College; Anthony Rene, NIGMS; Ms. Grace McDonald, EA, College of St. Catherine; Jean Oliver, EA program director, OERT; Drs. John Diggs, NIAID; Millridge Dedrick, EA, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff; Bernadette Fondy, EA, Seton Hill College; Catherine Henley, NEI; James O'Donnell, DRR, and William Welsh, EA, College of Mount St. Joseph.

Dorothy Moore, NCI, Retires After 32 Years in Gov't.

After 32 years in the government, 28 of them at NIH, Dorothy Moore retired on Feb. 1.

Ms. Moore came to NIH in 1954, 1 year after the Clinical Center was built and helped to set up the Bacteriology Division of the Clinical Pathology Department of the Clinical Center. From there she went to research jobs in NIAID and the Division of Biologics Standards (now a part of FDA).

After receiving an M.S. in microbiology from the University of Chicago in 1965, she returned to NIH to work in NIAID on the isolation and separation of mammalian chromosomes.



Ms. Moore

Following a 1-year project at the National Center for Radiological Health in Rockville doing research on the structure of human chromosomes using electron microscopy, Ms. Moore returned to NIH to do research in NHLBI.

Joined NCI in 1969

She had served with the National Cancer Institute since 1969, the last 9 years in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, DCDB, where she was involved in the identification of mammalian chromosomes in somatic cell hybrids, in a guinea pig leukemia which mimics human chronic myelogenous leukemia, and in a human T cell line which has been used extensively in glucocorticoid research.

Ms. Moore is enjoying retirement. She is taking the master gardening course offered by the Montgomery County Extension Service to help others with plant problems and intends to have a better garden herself this year in the 20-x-25-foot plot she rents annually from the City of Rockville. She is also learning how to make videotapes to be shown on the public access channel when Montgomery County gets cable TV. □

Brochures Available From OMS

The Occupational Medical Service, OD/ORS has announced two new brochures for NIH employees.

A Guide to the Occupational Medical Services outlines the range of health services available to NIH employees, how work-related injuries are handled, as well as tips on general health guidelines.

Help When You Need It, published by the Employee Counseling Service, OMS, describes how employees can obtain free mental health counseling to help resolve work-related and personal conflicts.

NIH employees are encouraged to pick up both brochures at the following locations: Bldg. 10, ACRF 6th Floor Clinic (496-4411), and the Division of Safety, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1C02 (496-2801). To arrange an appointment for Employees Counseling Service, dial 496-3164. □

Keyboard Terminals Added to NIH Library Automation

Automation of the NIH Library circulation and catalog system was completed on Apr. 15. (Some adjustments may be made later.)

Since then, anyone who has used one of the terminals to look up a book in the automated catalog has also been informed whether it is "on shelf" that is, in the library—or has been checked out. If it has been checked out, the due date appears on the terminal screen.

Similarly, a library patron can use a terminal to check whether a specific issue of a journal is in the library or at the bindery. If the volume is at the bindery, the terminal screen gives the scheduled return date.

Keyboard terminals for the system have now been added in to the touch-screen terminals installed early in March. The keyboard terminals eliminate stepping through a menu with each query, but they require knowledge of a few basic commands and prefix codes. Printed instructions have been posted, and library staff are available to assist and instruct.

"After so much hard work by everyone involved, we are delighted that the NIH community now has the benefits of this integrated system," said Carolyn Brown, chief of the Library Branch, DRS. "We're especially grateful to the Computer Systems Laboratory, DCRT, for giving us the services of John Knight throughout this complicated process."

When the new system began operations on Apr. 15, old NIH library cards became invalid and barcoded NIH ID cards replaced them for all library services. Patrons who have not yet received a barcode on their ID card must obtain one before checking out any items.

Books that were checked out before Apr. 15



Automated catalog users in the NIH Library can now choose between keyboard terminals and touch-screen terminals for the Library's fully automated catalog-circulation system.

and not renewed since that date must still be processed into the new system. Patrons are asked to renew or return such items promptly.

No telephone renewals will be made until all checked out items have been processed into the new system. □

Seminar Series Announced by Grants Associates for Fall

Each year the Grants Associates Program in the Office of Extramural Research and Training organizes a series of seminars to supplement the working assignments of the grants associates and the working experiences of health scientist administrators.

The Grants Associates Office is accepting applications for its 1985-86 Grants Associates Seminar Series, scheduled to begin on Friday, Sept. 13, 1985. The weekly seminars will run for 10 months and are usually held on Friday mornings in Bldg. 31.

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

Topics To Be Covered

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

In general, health services administrators, with 1 to 3 years' experience are expected to profit most from and contribute to the series. Others, including intramural scientists, might benefit as well.

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

Deadline June 20

Each BID director is asked to forward no more than three nominations with the above noted information and any other supporting documents to the Grants Associates Office no later than Thursday, June 20.

These should be sent to A. Robert Polcari, director, Grants Associates Program, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B-55. It should include the nominee's current title, organizational component of the BID and current room, building and phone number.

Training Credits Received

Participants will receive a minimum of 150 hours of training credit in their official personnel file after completing the series. A request to attend the series carries a commitment of the applicant and an endorsement by the supervisor to attend the whole series. Those missing more than 10 seminars will not receive any credit and may be asked to withdraw.

For further information, contact Mr. Polcari, or Roberta Light, program assistant, 496-1736. □

Tissue-type Plasminogen Activator Twice as Effective As Streptokinase in Dissolving Coronary Artery Clots

Intravenously injected tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA)—an experimental, genetically engineered clot-dissolving drug—worked about twice as well as an already licensed clot-dissolving drug, streptokinase, in reopening completely blocked coronary arteries in most patients with acute heart attack.

This was the preliminary conclusion of investigators who conducted phase I of the Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) study at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

So dramatic was the difference in the comparative effects of the two drugs that the study was terminated early.

Whether the reopening of the coronary arteries as was done in this study will improve health and lengthen life ("affect morbidity or mortality") is yet to be established.

Phase II of the TIMI study, now being planned, will address that question.

In the phase I study, 316 patients were enrolled between August 1984 and February 1985 in 13 participating clinical centers in the U.S. To be eligible patients had to have experienced at least 30 minutes of chest pain and shown ST-segment elevation (an EKG tracing change) in two leads of the electrocardiogram. Patients who were older than 75 years, had uncontrolled hypertension, active bleeding or whose chest pain had lasted for more than 7 hours were not eligible.

Patients who agreed to participate in the study underwent heart catheterization so that the affected artery could be studied. Coronary blood flow was graded from 0 (no flow) to 3 (normal flow). Individuals with less than 50 percent narrowing were not treated with intravenous tPA or streptokinase.

Of the 122 patients with closed arteries (grade 0 or 1 blood flow) who received streptokinase, 44 (36 percent) had restored blood supply (grade 2 or 3 blood flow) at 90 minutes. Of the 118 patients with closed arteries who received tPA, 78 (66 percent) had reopened arteries at 90 minutes.

Safety Alert on Claw Hammers

GSA has issued a "Safety Alert" on claw hammers. These hammers are purchaseable either from the NIH Supply Catalog or from Self Service Stores under Stock Number 4-4050 (NSN 5120-00-900-6110).

Two problems have been identified with their use: the hammer head may become loose or separated from the handle and some heads have developed cracks. Both problems may pose a serious hazard to employees using them.

Defective hammers can be returned to the Self Service Stores for replacement or credit. These hammers can be identified by markings on the head: ST1 13, or a diamond with the letters ST1 inside.

For further information contact your safety and health consultant at 496-2346. □

Man is the missing link between the ape and the human being.—Anon.

Complete hospital data are available on 112 of the tPA-treated group and 114 of the streptokinase-treated group.

Five patients assigned to tPA and seven of those who received streptokinase died within 10 days after treatment.

Side effects of the treatment(s) included gastrointestinal bleeding in a small number of patients in both groups and a hematoma at the site of catheterization in half the patients. Extension of dead tissue or reinjured dead tissue was seen in 11 percent of the tPA patients and 14 percent of the streptokinase patients.

Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) is a major public health problem that puts nearly 700,000 persons in the hospital each year.

Many of these cases are brought about by a thrombus or blood clot which develops in an already partially blocked coronary artery.

For these individuals, the future course of their disease and even their survival depend upon rapid removal of the thrombus and restoration of blood circulation to the heart muscle.

Thrombolytic (clot-dissolving) therapy is a promising method of treating heart attack patients since recanalization (reopening) of closed coronary arteries may limit the size of the heart attack.

Previous trials using streptokinase by either intravenous or intracoronary dosage have not proved this therapy to be consistently beneficial.

Phase II of TIMI will be a larger placebo-controlled, double-blind trial with a longer followup period to measure the long-term benefits of thrombolytic therapy.

The 13 clinical centers that participated in TIMI are: University of Texas, Dallas; Rhode Island Hospital in Providence; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Columbia University and Cornell University Medical Center, both in New York; Washington University, St. Louis; Beth Israel Hospital and University Hospital, Inc., both in Boston; Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, N.Y.; Mayo Foundation, Minn.; George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; University of Massachusetts, Worcester; and Baylor College of Medicine, Houston. □

NIH Judo Club Now Accepting Applications for Beginners' Class

The NIH R&W Judo Club is accepting applications for the summer beginners' class. This series of 10 classes in basic judo will be held each Tuesday from 6 to 8 p.m., beginning June 11 in the old gymnasium of Stone Ridge School, at the corner of Cedar La. and Wisconsin Ave.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, will serve as chief instructor, or sensei. Dr. Malone, who holds the second degree black belt (nidan), has had extensive experience as a judo instructor. Eric Spears, Andrew Paterson, and Stephanie Harrison, holders of the first degree black belt (shodan), will be coinstructors. They will be assisted by other black belt holders and advanced students.

The fee for the 10 weeks will be \$35. Application forms can be obtained from Dr. Malone, Bldg. 1, Rm. 132 (496-2121), or from Dr. Paterson, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8B13 (496-9086). □

Dr. Bertie Woolf, DRG, Dies

Dr. Bertie H.R. Woolf, 68, a health scientist administrator in the Division of Research Grants, died May 5.

At the time of his death, he was Executive Secretary of the Behavioral and Neurosciences Fellowship Review Group in the Manpower Review Section of the Referral and Review Branch.

Dr. Woolf joined DRG in 1962 as a statistician in the Analysis and Evaluation Section of the Career Development Review Branch. After receiving his Ph.D. in psychology from the George Washington University in 1962, he became Executive Secretary of the Human Ecology Study Section.

During the 1960s, he served as Executive Secretary to a number of scientific review groups, among them the Accident Prevention Research Study Section, Developmental Behavioral Sciences Study Section, and Special Review Team for Mathematics and Statistics.

Dr. Woolf was born in 1916 in London, England, and came to the United States in 1948. He was with NINDB (now NINCDS) Collaborative and Field Research before joining DRG.

Dr. Woolf is survived by his wife, Evelyn, a son, Nigel, and two grandchildren and a sister.

New NINCDS Publication Reviews Brain and Spinal Injury Research

A new publication sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke reviews the complex and sometimes controversial issues involved in studies of brain and spinal cord trauma. This state-of-the-art report addresses Central Nervous System (CNS) trauma from clinical, laboratory, and theoretical perspectives.

Central Nervous System Trauma Status Report—1985 is a compendium of 37 articles by clinicians and basic scientists expert in CNS trauma research. The selections report the newest developments in clinical and experimental head and spinal cord injury.

Two contributing authors, Dr. Donald P. Becker and Dr. John T. Povlishock, edited the publication. Dr. Becker is a professor of neurological surgery and chairman of the division of neurological surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University. He also serves as chief of neurological surgery at the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals in Richmond. Dr. Povlishock is a professor of anatomy at the Medical College of Virginia.

Requests for single copies of the *CNS Trauma Status Report—1985* should be addressed to: Office of Scientific and Health Reports, NINCDS, Building 31, Room 8A06, Bethesda, Md. 20205; telephone: (301) 496-5751. □

DCRT Plans Second Session On New DNADRAW Program

The Division of Computer Research and Technology will hold another session of the short course on the new computer program DNADRAW, which draws DNA sequences for publications. The course will be given on June 10 and 11 at 2 p.m. in Rm. B51 of Bldg. 12A. No previous computer experience is necessary. To register call Marvin Shapiro, DCRT, at 496-6037. □

Italian-NINCDS Study of Alzheimer's Disease Yields Sibling-Related and Head-Trauma Clues

The largest case-control study of Alzheimer's disease to date, conducted in Italy with NINCDS collaboration, has shown that individuals whose siblings have any form of dementia may be 11 times more likely than other people to develop Alzheimer's disease.

The study also provided some support for earlier observations that severe head trauma may contribute to Alzheimer's disease and that babies born to mothers after age 40 may be at greater risk for dementia later in life.

At a May 8 press briefing at the Italian Embassy in Washington, D.C., neurologists supported by the Italian National Research Council's Targeted Program in Medical Research presented initial findings from the 3-year investigation.

Their report "is an important event" under the 1984 Science and Technology Agreement between Italy and the United States, said Dr. Emanuele Mannarino, the Embassy's scientific attache, because it "shows how things flourish" under international research collaboration such as that between the Italian National Research

Council and NINCDS.

The briefing was held by Dr. Luigi Amaducci, chairman of the department of neurology at the University of Florence. Guests included Dr. Katherine Bick, NINCDS deputy director, Dr. Bruce Schoenberg, chief of the NINCDS Neuroepidemiology Branch, and Dr. Jack Schmidt and Stephanie Burzenos of the Fogarty International Center.

Alzheimer's disease is a specific form of dementia of unknown cause. Italian and U.S. health officials are anxious to find the cause because of recent demographic projections: as its aged population becomes proportionately larger over the next 20 years, Italy expects to see a 40 percent rise in the number of Alzheimer's disease cases, and similar trends are in store for the United States and most other countries.

The investigation was carried out by seven Italian research centers collecting data from Bari, Florence, Genoa, L'Aquila, Milan, Padua, and Rome. While previous studies have evaluated between 40 and 80 Alzheimer cases, the

threat of poverty as the long-term care ate into their savings.

They pointed to problems they have experienced in seeking funds to allay the costs involved in caring for an Alzheimer's victim. (Medicare funds are designed to cover only short-term, acute illnesses in those 65 and over.)

For long-term coverage in all age groups, they pointed out Medicaid coverage (combined state and Federal funds with benefits determined by the individual states) requires that families exhaust most of their financial resources to qualify.

Furthermore, the types of services such as respite care or homemaker services that would be useful to families of Alzheimer's Disease patients are not covered under Medicare, and vary from state to state under Medicaid, they said.

Nancy Mace of ADRDA's board of directors noted that relatively limited research funds are used to study which services might be most appropriate for Alzheimer's victims and their families. "Alzheimer's is not synonymous with hopelessness," she said. "We can do much more to improve the quality of life for those with the disorder by identifying good and useful services and then by learning how to deliver them fairly and economically."

The families said they also need help when faced with the trauma of placing their loved ones in a nursing home. They find that few nursing home staff are trained to deal appropriately with the disorder. Too often, drugs of physical restraints are used to control the victim, and family members are ridden with guilt.

"We are encouraged that while we cannot cure Alzheimer's disease, we are now able to alleviate some of its disabling symptoms. We must also find ways to help families for they are as victimized by the disease as the patient," said NIMH's Dr. Gene Cohen, who arranged the conference. "To that end, NIMH is supporting studies to find out how best to help families cope with this devastating illness."—**Marilyn Sargent** □

Italian study has reviewed 116 cases to date.

To identify possible risk factors in the Italian population, the scientists used a standardized protocol developed by an Italian-U.S. (NINCDS) team led by Drs. Walter Rocca and Laura Fratiglioni.

For each patient with a clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, age- and sex-matched control subjects were selected from a hospital group with no dementia and from the general population. All information was obtained from next-of-kin by specially trained lay interviewers using structured questionnaires.

Two significant risk factors emerged from the survey data: a high incidence of dementia in brothers and sisters of the patient, and a trend toward high incidence of head trauma with loss of consciousness occurring up to 10 years before the onset of Alzheimer's. A third risk factor—birth to a mother older than 40—was almost as significant as head trauma.

The frequency of dementia among siblings was 11 times higher for patients than for hospital controls and 5.5 times higher than for general population controls. However, the association between Alzheimer's disease in the patients and dementia in their parents was much lower (ranging from 1.0 to 3.5).

Risk factors suggested by earlier studies were not corroborated in Italy. The scientists found no evidence linking Alzheimer's disease with Down syndrome, thyroid disease, exposure to aluminum or other toxins, allergies, surgical procedures, smoking, drinking wine, or certain personality traits.

The higher prevalence of dementia in patients' siblings, Dr. Amaducci said, probably reflects the fact that "information about the current generation is easier to obtain." Future studies of successive generations, he speculated, should erase the difference.

Difficulties in identifying dementia also may have affected the male/female ratio in the sample, the scientists reported. While studies in England and Scandinavia have found women to be at only slightly higher risk for Alzheimer's than men, a full 70 percent of the Italian patient group were women. Further, the women tended to be older and more severely impaired than the men.

The investigators pointed out that mental impairment is more noticeable in people whose education or lifestyle bespeaks a certain degree of intelligence. Apparently, dementia in the female patients, most of whom were homemakers, did not attract attention until marked deterioration occurred, usually later in life.

"Symptoms" of Alzheimer's disease even can vary according to occupation, Dr. Amaducci noted. For example, the youngest patient in the study was a 38-year-old mathematician; the first sign of dementia in his case was a sudden inability to calculate the square root of 12.

The scientists emphasized that this new evidence of a familial association does not necessarily mean that dementia is transmitted genetically (or, as Dr. Schoenberg quipped, the similar fallacy that "insanity must be hereditary because you can get it from your children").

As Dr. Bick explained, genes express their functions in two ways: they pass on traits from one generation to another, and they regulate cell function and expression of traits throughout the life of the organism. This second "horizontal" activity of genetic material, she postulated, may underlie both familial and sporadic forms of Alzheimer's disease.—**Kate Callen** □

ALZHEIMER'S

(Continued from Page 1)

director, Alzheimer's research program, University of Washington, about advances in diagnosis and methods for preserving as long as possible the patients' ability to function at home. These include appropriate daycare programs and treatment of such Alzheimer-associated conditions as depression and paranoia.

Both elaborated on various treatment and care approaches to alleviate different forms of excess disability that can accompany Alzheimer's disease.

While citing such positive progress, the Secretary also noted continuing problems. As many as 15 to 30 percent of those diagnosed as having Alzheimer's disease are misdiagnosed and have other conditions more amenable to treatment which they may not get.

She and others expressed fear that Alzheimer's disease has become the "garbage can" diagnosis to explain away unexplained mental deterioration of some elderly. She urged that physicians learn about the most up-to-date diagnostic tools and take special care in making the diagnosis.

The Secretary also paid tribute to the heroic care that families give to Alzheimer's victims, pointing out that they provide most of the services patients need. Yet, she said, nursing home care for Alzheimer's victims now costs more than \$13 billion annually and could reach \$41 billion by 1990. She called for state, local, and private efforts to help deal with the "human tragedy of Alzheimer's, unmatched in medical history." The Federal Government cannot do it all, she said.

Nevertheless, many family members attending the meeting appealed for more help from the Federal Government. They described 16-year ordeals, caring for once vibrant loved ones who slowly faded away, lost memory, then speech, and control of bodily functions, who became paranoid, restless, and sleepless. They described the lack of daycare facilities, the trauma of poor nursing home care, and the

Dr. Henry Webster, NINCDS Scientist, Receives Humboldt Award for Studies of Nervous System

Dr. Henry deForest Webster, chief of the Laboratory of Experimental Neuropathology, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, has received a Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This award, which honors American scientists who have gained an international reputation, is intended to promote the interchange of ideas between German and American investigators and research institutions.

Dr. Webster is known for his pioneering work in developing and using electron-microscopic methods to study normal and diseased nervous tissue.

A major research interest has been the formation and breakdown of myelin (the sheath surrounding nerve tissue). Dr. Webster's research team at NINCDS devised procedures for applying light and electron-microscopic immunocytochemical methods to myelin studies.

Dr. Webster has also used the electron microscope to study immunocytochemical localization of myelin proteins.

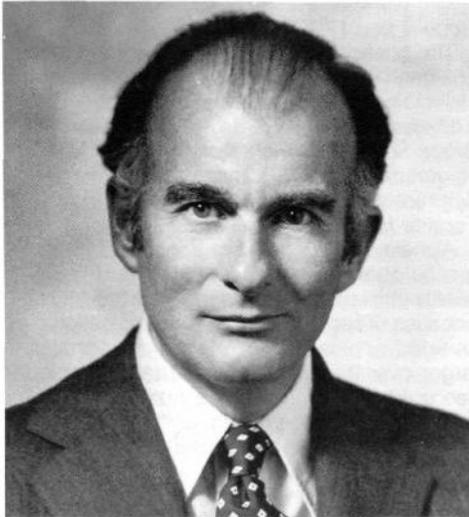
Other studies focused on the tadpole's peripheral and central nervous systems. Dr. Webster has used these as model systems for research on living peripheral nerve fibers, and for studies of myelin formation and central nervous system regeneration.

In the tadpole nervous system, he has demonstrated how hexachlorophene and other substances damage myelin.

With Drs. Alan Peters and Sanford Palay, Dr. Webster wrote *The Fine Structure of the Nervous System*, the first reference devoted entirely to neurocytology, the study of the nervous system's cellular components. This book has been translated into Russian.

Dr. Webster's plans include continued studies of the mechanisms of myelin formation and breakdown. He expects to conduct part of this work in Germany at the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, where he will collaborate with Dr. Georg W. Kreutzberg in the Department of Neuromorphology.

Senior U.S. scientists selected for the Humboldt prize are invited to stay in the Federal Republic of Germany for up to 12 months. □



Dr. Webster

NIH Training Center Offers 'Introduction to NIH' Course

The NIH Training Center has announced a new course entitled *Introduction to Working at NIH* to acquaint new office support staff with the NIH work environment and basic office procedures. Included is a videotape which introduces viewers to key people in the Bureaus, Institutes and Divisions and describes the mission and structure of NIH.

Participants also receive a Resource Handbook which outlines recurring office procedures as well as other important reference materials. The handbook is designed as a quick desk reference and can be expanded to fit the needs of specific office support jobs.

Key topics of the 8-hour course include telephone techniques, correspondence, work attitudes, and an overview of timekeeping and travel procedures.

Introduction to Working at NIH is recommended to all new office support staff and other NIH employees whose work responsibilities require a knowledge of office procedures.

For additional information, call 496-2146. □

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1985—461-310/10018

Rotary-Sponsored French Group Visits NIH in Study Exchange

Six members of the Rotary International Group Study Exchange from Rotary District 165 in the Brittany region of France visited NIH recently as part of their study of this country.

Rotary International is a worldwide service organization with nearly 972,000 members in 159 countries. District 762, serving the Washington, D.C., and Maryland areas, is composed of 52 Rotary Clubs with 2,800 members.

Rotary International Group Study Exchanges are educational programs sponsored by the Rotary Foundation whereby a group of non-Rotarian young business and professional men under age 40 are given the opportunity to study another country, its people and institutions, through participation in an ongoing program of study and discussion of the country concerned.

The Rotary Foundation provides transportation to the country where local Rotary Clubs, through a district group study exchange committee, provide transportation, lodging in members' homes, and arrange daily activities for the visitors.

Group study exchanges are an important part of Rotary International's World and Vocational Service Programs and Rotary International's goal of increasing world understanding and peace.

Dr. Herve' Le Flohic, a dentist, together with businessmen Phillippe Laborderie, Pierre Phiquepal d'Arusmont, Benoit Parent, Jacques Oudiot and team leader, Andre'-Jean Dauger, arrived Apr. 13. During the next 6 weeks, they visited a variety of businesses, government and recreational facilities in Maryland and surrounding areas. Each group study exchange member spent 1 week in concentrated study of his specific vocation.

For instance, during that period, Dr. Le Flohic visited the clinics and laboratories of the National Institute for Dental Research, several private dental practices in the Bethesda area, dental programs at the National Naval Medical Center and at Georgetown University, dental materials research at the National Bureau of Standards, and was a guest in the home of Dr. Charles H. Evans, chief of the Tumor Biology Section in the Laboratory of Biology, National Cancer Institute, and secretary of the Rotary Club of Bethesda-Chevy Chase.

Later this year, District 762 will send a group study exchange contingent to France. For more information, call Dr. Evans, 496-6442. □

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