

The NIH Record

U.S. Department
of Health
and
Human Services

July 16
1985
Vol. XXXVII
No. 15

National
Institutes
of
Health

Special Edition of NIH Guide To Grants and Contracts Sent

A special edition of the *NIH Guide to Grants and Contracts* was sent to its 22,000 subscribers on June 25. It contains four documents relating to the care and use of laboratory animals: the recently developed U.S. Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research and Training; the revised PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals by Awardee Institutions; a sample Animal Welfare Assurance (to help institutions in developing new assurance documents in accord with the revised policy), and a new report on site visits to evaluate the adequacy of NIH's Animal Welfare Assurance system.

The site visits report covers a random sample of five institutions that received less than \$5,000,000 in NIH funds in FY 1984. NIH was particularly interested in determining how institutions in this funding category would implement stronger requirements for the care and use of laboratory animals. The report concluded that such institutions are capable of meeting the requirements of the revised PHS policy.

It also included a recommendation that NIH assist institutions in implementing the revised policy.

(See *GUIDE*, Page 10)

NINCDS Sponsors 5-Year UCSF Study of Pain: Its Pathways and Behavior in Body and Brain

One of the most puzzling aspects about pain is its seeming ability to be modified by the mind and body. How is it, for example, that a wounded soldier may be able to flee the battlefield, unaware of his injury until out of danger? Why can a sugar pill, or placebo, give a patient pain relief as powerful as morphine does? And why do even the strongest painkilling drugs lose their effect over time?

Answers to these questions may come from a 5-year research program sponsored by the NINCDS at the University of California, San Francisco. This program, under the direction of Dr. Howard L. Fields, will concentrate on better understanding the physiology, anatomy, and pharmacology of pain.

Pathways of Pain

"There appears to be great similarity in the pain pathways of the three animal models we have chosen to study," says Dr. Fields, who is both a neurologist and neurophysiologist. "This similarity suggests that pain pathways in all species, including man, are the same."

"We hope to develop a clear definition of the

Twenty years of international biomedical cooperation will be celebrated July 18 and 19 when American and Japanese scientists meet in Washington, D.C. to commemorate the beginning of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program.

Established by President Lyndon Johnson and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan, the program was designed to improve the health of the people of Asia through joint research efforts by scientists in the United States and in Japan. Chairmen of the panels of experts will highlight research accomplishments of this unique program over the past two decades.

As part of the celebration, Secretary of State George Schultz will host a reception in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences to honor this successful program.

Originally, six disease categories were chosen for intense study by experts on cholera, leprosy, malnutrition, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, and viral diseases. Since then, panels on environmental mutagenesis and carcinogenesis, hepatitis, and immunology have been added. Each panel includes five biomedical scientists from each country who collaborate in directing the research in each program area.

Operation of the program was initially delegated to the Office of International Research,

pathways in the central nervous system that carry pain messages," says Dr. Fields, who coordinates his research with three other scientists in the program.

His collaborators are all UCSF colleagues: Dr. Henry J. Ralston III, department of anatomy professor and chairman; Dr. Allan I. Basbaum, professor of anatomy and physiology, and Dr. Nancy M. Lee, adjunct associate professor of pharmacology. Dr. Basbaum has been a long-time NINCDS grantee, and Dr. Ralston had been supported by NINCDS for several years before joining the current project.

As the investigators seek to map the pathways of pain transmission, they will try to characterize cells in the brain that create and modify the experience of pain.

The group will also study substances involved in relieving pain, and will examine such phenomena as the brain's tendency to become tolerant of pain-killing substances.

Tolerance occurs when pain killers, either natural or introduced into the body, lose their effect after the brain has been frequently and

(See *PAIN*, Page 10)

American and Japanese Scientists Meet July 18-19 To Celebrate 20 Years of Biomedical Cooperation



Current chairmen of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program are: (l to r): Dr. Norio Suwa and Dr. Ivan L. Bennett Jr.

NIH. However, in 1968, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases assumed full responsibility for its management and funding. However, the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences support research of panels on malnutrition and environmental pollutants.

Each country supports its own scientific projects. Annual meetings are held alternately in Japan and in the United States.

Formal reports of the program's activities and accomplishments are published every 5 years. This year's 5 Year Report will be dedicated to Dr. Ivan L. Bennett Jr., professor of medicine at New York University Medical Center, and current chairman of the U.S. delegation and to Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, professor and chairman, department of medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, for their "sustained and exemplary service to this important bilateral program." Both scientists have been active in this program—Dr. Woodward since its inception, and Dr. Bennett since 1967.

NIH's Dr. Earl Beck, the coordinator, has been a driving force in the program since 1970, providing important administrative continuity and stability.

In the first 5 Year Report, scientists stated that "Both Japan and the U.S. clearly recognize the increasing human benefit from such a cooperative scientific effort. They, therefore, look forward not only to continued research progress, but also to enriched mutual respect and understanding."

This sentiment is as fitting now as it was then. As the 20th anniversary approaches, Dr. Beck said that the "scientific momentum continues to flourish and intensify as the program continues." He added: "Many of my associates and I believe this to be one of the most, if not the most, successful of this country's bilateral international health programs." □

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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NIH Record Office
Bldg. 31, Room 2B-03, Phone 496-2125

Editor
Herschel Cribb

Staff Writers
Joyce F. McCarthy
Anne Barber

Editorial Assistant
Marilyn Berman

Staff Correspondents
CC. Richard McManus; DCRT, Joan P. Sobel; DPM, Harry Marshall; DRG, Sue Meadows; DRR, Barbara Menick; DRS, Jim Doherty; FIC, Susan P. Stark; NCI, Patricia A. Newman; NEI, Marsha Corbett; NHLBI, Larry Blaser; NIA, Claire McCullough; NIAID, Jeanne Winnick; NIADDK, Eileen Corrigan; NICHD, James Hadley; NIDR, Jody Dove; NIEHS, Hugh J. Lee; NIGMS, Wanda Wardwell; NIMH, Marilyn Sargent; NINCDS, Carol Rowan; NLM, Roger L. Gilkeson.

TRAINING TIPS

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

<i>Executive, Management, and Supervisory (call 496-6371)</i>	<i>Course Starts</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Making Time Productive	8/12	7/26
Communicating for Results	8/6	7/19
Effective Writing	8/20	8/1
Effective Communicating	9/10	8/23
<i>Automation/Computer Training (call 496-6211)</i>		
Delpo (for new users only)	9/9	8/26
Refresher Typing	10/1	8/20
Implementing Office	8/6	7/19
Automation at NIH	10/1 or	9/16
Computer Literacy	7/30	7/19
	8/1	7/19
Lotus 1,2,3	9/17	8/22
d-Base I, II, III	9/30	8/30
Computer Literacy for Secretaries	10/3	8/19
<i>Support Staff Training (call 496-6211)</i>		
Introduction to Working at NIH	7/24	7/12
	8/21	8/9
Effective Writing for Secretaries	10/7	8/26
Secretarial Skills	10/7	8/26
Medical Terminology I	10/1	8/19
Time & Attendance	9/9	7/20
Travel Orders & Vouchers	9/23	7/31
Proofreading	10/2	8/18

Attention Motorists!

Effective Monday, July 22, the intersection of South Dr. and Convent Dr. will become a four-way stop intersection. Please exercise caution at this intersection as well as all intersections and pedestrian crosswalks throughout the campus. □

R&W Opens Store at NIEHS in N.C.



Dr. Robert A. Goyer, deputy director, NIEHS, wielded the scissors at the grand opening and ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new NIEHS R&W store at the Bldg. 101 Mall at Research Triangle Park, N.C. Special guests and members of the R&W committee joined Dr. Goyer for the ceremony. L to r are: Judy Edmonds, OAM; Ann Kersey, LG; Arnetta Wicker, OAM; Agnes Richardson, NIH R&W president; Dr. Goyer, Carol Matheny, EP; Randy Schools, NIH R&W general manager; Stacey Ross, NIEHS R&W store manager; Robert Cullen, deputy executive officer; and Nancy Shipp, TRIP.

Safety Shoes Will Be Provided To Qualified NIH Employees

Beginning Aug. 14, the Division of Safety will issue safety shoes on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. The shoes will be issued from the Lehigh Safety Shoemobile located at Bldg. 13, Platform G. To obtain safety shoes, employees must bring an NIH Form 1980, Request for Safety Footwear, completed and signed by their supervisor.

The program was set up to provide safe footwear to employees whose occupations routinely expose them to possible foot injury.

The Lehigh Safety Shoemobile carries a wide selection of shoe styles. Specific shoe styles are determined by job classification and potential hazard as specified by the employee's supervisor.

For further information, contact Bill Dickey, 496-3457, Bldg. 13, Rm. 3K04. □

O, P, Q, & R Parking Permits Must Be Renewed in August

General parking permits for NIH employees whose last name begins with O, P, Q, or R must be renewed during August.

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, Aug. 14 to 2 p.m., Conf. Rm. 110
Westwood Bldg., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 9 to 11 a.m., Conf. Rm. 3
Federal Bldg., Wednesday Aug. 21, to 2 p.m., Conf. Rm. B119
Landow Bldg., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 2:30 to 3:30 p.m., Conf. Rm. C.

Affected employees will receive a memo about the upcoming renewal providing specific instructions on obtaining replacement permits. Employees with preferential (red) or carpool parking permits whose last name begins with O, P, Q, or R need not obtain new parking permits during August Display of new August general parking permits by Sept. 2. □

More Help on Office Automation

Designated office technology coordinators in each BID at NIH are a fifth source of help available to NIH employees on personal computers and related automation technology.

Four others—DCRT's Personal Workstation Office, the Lead Users program, the Users Resource Center and the NIH Training Center—were outlined in the July 2 issue of the Record.

Each BID's office technology coordinator serves as a central person for coordinating activities and disseminating information on office automation. OTCs are listed in the NIH Telephone and Service Directory yellow pages under "Office Automation."

OTC meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month and are open to all NIH employees. These meetings serve as a forum for discussing office automation issues.

The group has compiled a Handbook on Acquisition of Office Automation Equipment to assist organizations in defining and evaluating their office automation needs. An electronic bulletin board, Thought Exchange Network (TEN), is another of its developments.

TEN covers office automation topics such as vendors, maintenance, training, publications literature, and consultants. Both the handbook and TEN will be available by the end of FY85. □

NIH Parking Office Seeks New Ridesharing Prospects

The NIH Parking Office is looking for employees who commute to NIH from the Annandale-Springfield-Burke, Va., area (zip codes 22150, 22151, 22152, 22153, 22015, 22003, 22039, 22079), and are interested in ridesharing.

Employees from these areas are requested to contact the NIH Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C19, 496-6851. Employees from any other areas interested in ridesharing are encouraged to contact the NIH Parking Office. □

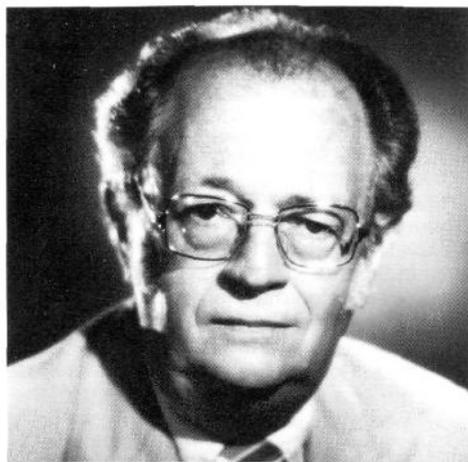
Dr. Griff T. Ross, Eminent Endocrinologist, Respected Longtime NIH Scientist, Dies of Cancer

A noted NIH scientist and physician and respected and admired colleague, Dr. Griff T. Ross, died of cancer in Houston, Tex., July 1. He was 64 years old.

Dr. Ross had a 21-year career with NIH as an endocrinologist for the NCI and NICHD and was deputy director of the Clinical Center when he retired in October 1981. Since then he had been professor and director of the Division of Reproductive Sciences at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston. He was also special assistant to the president of the UT Health Science Center in Houston.

A memorial service honoring Dr. Ross was held in the Jack Masur Auditorium of the Clinical Center on July 10. Mrs. Ross attended.

"NIH offers the best opportunity available to do, to be, to become," said Dr. Ross when he



Dr. Griff T. Ross

retired. "I'm grateful for having been a beneficiary of that kind of opportunity."

Dr. Ross was responsible for several major research advances as an NIH scientist and physician. His studies on reproduction shed light on the complications of normal and abnormal pregnancy, as well as endocrine changes in puberty, the menstrual cycle and its disorders.

Soon after joining NCI, he and his colleagues developed a treatment for choriocarcinoma, a cancer of the placenta occurring as a complication of pregnancy. Determining the efficacy of actinomycin D as an effective treatment doubled the number of women's lives saved from this deadly disease.

Dr. Ross also participated in developing radioimmunoassays as an alternative to biological assays for measuring gonadotropins. This helped to pinpoint and treat malfunctions such as choriocarcinoma and infertility. This discovery increased the sensitivity of the tests approximately 2,000 times, making repeated blood drawing for the tests feasible.

His experiments also resulted in pregnancy diagnosis prior to the first missed menstrual period and determined how hormones affect ovarian function in animals.

His unique understanding and contributions brought him many awards and honors. While at the University of Texas in 1984, a professorship was named for him through an anonymous

gift—the Griff T. Ross Professorship in Humanities and Technology in Health.

In 1984 he became a member of the board of directors of the Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine in Norfolk, Va. and was honored at the Gonadotropin Symposium on the Brain Hormones that Regulate Reproductive Processes held by NICHD.

In April 1981 he was awarded an honorary fellowship from the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was one of only 14 honorary members of the 14,000-member organization.

Earlier distinctions include the Edward Koch Award in 1977, the highest award given by the Endocrine Society. That same year he delivered the first Carl Gemzell lecture at the University of Uppsala, Sweden on its 500th anniversary, and was given the Ashbell Smith Distinguished Alumnus Award by the University of Texas.

In 1975, he was an invited speaker to the Royal Society of Medicine in London, England and was president of the Endocrine Society in 1977-78. Dr. Ross published about 220 scientific papers.

A native of Mt. Enterprise, Tex., Dr. Ross received his M.D. degree from the University of Texas, Austin. He practiced medicine in his hometown for 7 years before serving as a medical officer in the Air Force during World War II. He then resumed his medical training as a resident at the Mayo Clinic. At the same time he worked on a Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota.

He joined NIH in 1960 as medical officer and senior investigator for the NCI Endocrinology Branch. In 1965 Dr. Ross moved to NICHD where he remained 11 years serving as assistant chief of the Reproduction Research Branch and clinical director of the Institute. He became deputy director of the Clinical Center in 1976.

Dr. Ross is survived by his wife, Ailene; two children, Dr. Griff T. Ross, Jr., and Dr. Jane Ross-Reynolds; three grandchildren; and a brother, Dr. William F. Ross.

Noted for his humor and humility, Dr. Ross once described his career this way: "Science has a way of dictating what you do. My advice is, don't ignore opportunities. When someone offers you a seat in a boat and hands you a paddle, row, darn it!"

SAS Surveys Future Needs For Research Animals, Space

The Small Animal Section (SAS) of the Veterinary Resources Branch, DRS, has begun a survey to determine NIH intramural requirements for SAS services.

SAS is eager to obtain information about future needs for rodents and rabbits produced either by SAS or contractors, and needs for research holding space within the SAS centralized facility in Bldg. 14.

Results of the survey and followup interviews will be used for planning the resources and space to be allocated to small animal production and holding.

Call Aurora Associates, 463-0950 to participate. □

Change in Survivor Benefits For Present & Past Spouses

Changes in survivor retirement benefit provisions of the Civil Service Retirement System enacted in 1984 became effective (for most purposes) on May 7, 1985. Among changes made in the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act of 1984, P.L. 98-915, are:

- If a marriage is dissolved (by divorce) on or after May 7, 1985, survivor benefits may be elected for former spouses at and after retirement of the employee.

- The Office of Personnel Management must comply with any qualifying court order or decree which mandates a survivor annuity to a former spouse who was divorced from the employee or annuitant on or after May 7, 1985.

- Written consent must be obtained from an employee's current spouse if the employee chooses an annuity which provides less than a 55 percent (maximum amount) survivor annuity to the current spouse;

- An employee must notify any current or former spouse from whom he/she was divorced after May 7, 1985 of any plan to apply for a refund of retirement contributions;

- A refund of retirement contributions to an employee will be denied if there is a qualifying court order or decree taking effect after May 7, 1985, that provides for annuity payments to a former spouse;

- Survivor/annuitants may remarry at age 55 (formerly 60) without losing benefits if their spouse died in civil service or after retirement on or after May 7, 1985.

- Widows or widowers are eligible to collect survivor benefits after being married for 9 months (previously 1 year) if an employee dies in service or retires on or after May 7, 1985.

- Married employees in good health at retirement may choose an "insurable interest" survivor annuity, in addition to survivor's annuity for a current or former spouse.

- Federal Employee Health Benefits coverage may be provided to certain former spouses of employees or annuitants.

For further information or explanations, contact your personnel office. □



Nathaniel Robinson (I), Clinical Center, received the "First Place" trophy for his inspirational speech entitled "If You're a Chicken, You'd Better Not Duck!" from Division E governor, Leonard F. Jakubczak, National Institute on Aging, at the recent Montgomery County Toastmasters speech contest. The NIH Toastmasters Club was awarded "Best Club" in Division E for 1984 from the 37 Toastmasters Clubs in Montgomery Co. The club meets every Friday at noon in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C05, for self-development in speaking, listening and thinking skills.

Dr. Edward Evarts, Distinguished Neuroscientist, Dies of Heart Attack at His NIMH Laboratory



Dr. Edward Evarts

Dr. Edward Evarts, 59, who pioneered the method for recording electrical activity of single brain cells widely used by neuroscientists, suffered a fatal heart attack July 2 at his National Institute of Mental Health laboratory.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences and its Institute of Medicine, Dr. Evarts was an authority on how the brain controls such interrelated behaviors as movement, mood and memory. He had been chief of the NIMH Laboratory of Neurophysiology since 1970.

A cum laude graduate of Harvard Medical School, he had served as president of the Society for Neuroscience, which he helped to organize, and as editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Neurophysiology*. Last year, Dr. Evarts received the Presidential Meritorious Rank Award for his scientific contributions and leadership.

In 1983, he received the American Philosophical Society's Karl Spencer Lashley Award, given in honor of the man with whom Evarts began his research in 1949 at the

Yerkes Primate Laboratory in Florida, where he explored the location of various functions in higher brain centers.

Following a residency in neurology at London's National Hospital for Nervous Diseases and another in psychiatry at New York's Payne Whitney Clinic, he joined the NIMH intramural Research Program in 1953. He is credited with recruiting into the Institute Dr. Julius Axelrod, who subsequently won a Nobel prize.

At NIMH, Dr. Evarts investigated the nature of brain activity associated with sleep and the relationship of dreams to hallucinations, including how drugs like LSD alter brain visual systems. He also conducted basic research into the brain's role in controlling voluntary movement and into the function of the basal ganglia in certain neurological illnesses such as Parkinson's disease.

In his sleep studies, Dr. Evarts developed the use of microelectrodes to detect the activity of single neurons in a research animal's brain, a technique now used in research centers throughout the world.

"Dr. Evarts meticulous scientific work has set the standard for a true functional anatomy of the brain," said NIMH scientific director Dr. Frederick Goodwin. "Equally important has been his broad scientific vision which has been indispensable to the leadership of the NIMH research programs."

A memorial service was held at 1 p.m. Saturday July 6 at Robert Pumphrey's Funeral Home, 7557 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md. A memorial convocation honoring Dr. Evarts will be held Monday, July 29 in the Masur auditorium in Bldg. 10 at 1 p.m. A reception will follow.

Dr. Evarts leaves his wife, Ritva, and a son, Edward, of Bethesda; two daughters, Joan, of Detroit, and Lucy, of New Haven, and a sister Elizabeth Burr, of Los Angeles.

Dr. Richard Carter, NIAID, Awarded Chalmers Medal

Dr. Richard Carter of NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases (LPD), has received the 1985 Chalmers Medal for his outstanding work in the field of malaria research.

The medal is given annually by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine in honor of Dr. Albert John Chalmers, a distinguished tropical disease specialist who began his career in Ghana. Following his untimely death in 1921, his widow endowed the society with funds for this award. It is given to a distinguished scientist, under age 45, specializing in tropical disease research.



Dr. Carter

The award ceremony was held in London during the society's annual meeting.

Malaria Parasites

Dr. Carter, a native of Australia, studied in Scotland, earning his B.Sc. and his Ph.D. in biochemistry genetics, at the University of Edinburgh. With Professor Geoffrey Beale and Dr. David Walliker at the Institute of Animal Genetics in Edinburgh, he helped establish basic genetic studies on malaria parasites.

Dr. Carter joined NIAID in 1974, working with Dr. Louis Miller, head of the Malaria Section, and with Dr. Robert Gwadz. He began his studies on the sexual stages of the parasites—the stages which transmit the parasites from the blood of an infected host to the mosquito.

He collaborated with Dr. Gwadz in demonstrating that immunization of a host with the sexual stages of malaria parasites produces a form of immunity which blocks the transmission of the parasites from the host to the mosquito carrier. Because this form of immunity could be used to suppress malaria transmission in human populations, they called it "transmission blocking immunity."

Monoclonal Antibodies

Currently, Dr. Carter and his colleagues in the LPD are using monoclonal antibodies and human malaria parasites grown in culture to identify target antigens of antibodies that mediate transmission blocking immunity against the most dangerous and prevalent of the human malarial, *Plasmodium falciparum*. This pathogen affects millions of people in tropical regions and causes the deaths of hundreds of thousands of children each year.

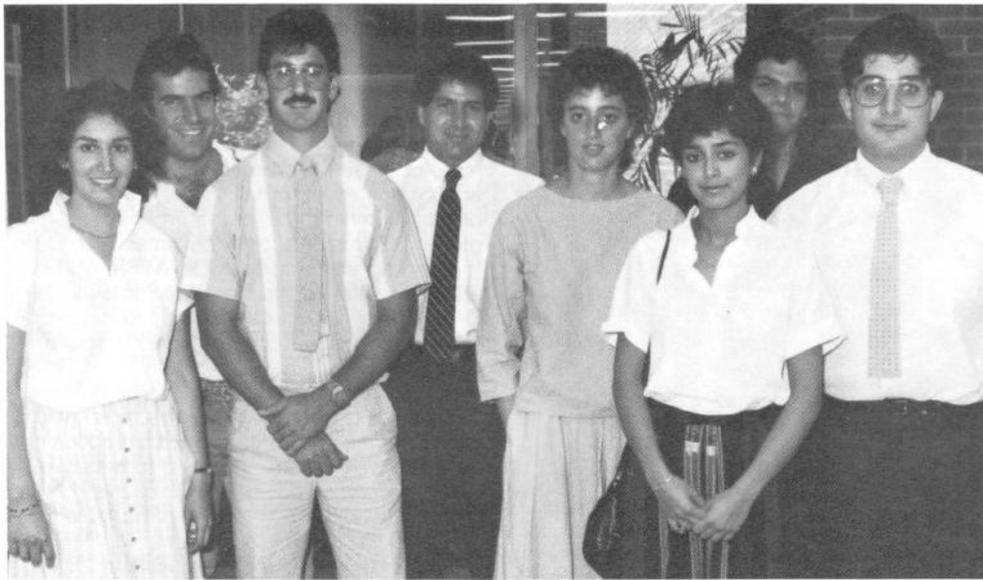
Dr. Carter and his fellow scientists are now cloning genes of *P. falciparum* that code for the target antigens of this form of immunity. They hope, ultimately, to develop an anti-*P. falciparum* transmission blocking vaccine. □

It is better to have loafed and lost than never to have loafed at all.—James Thurber

Basic research is when I'm doing what I don't know I'm doing.—Werner Von Braun.



Dr. T. Franklin Williams, NIA Director (r), and Stephanie Lee-Miller, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, DHHS, present a bronze medallion to Charles L. Fry, director of policy, planning and communications for Pfizer Pharmaceuticals at the June 10th NIA awards ceremony. Over the past several years, Pfizer has supported a number of health promotion programs of the NIA, including the publication of *Help Yourself to Good Health*, a 61-page compilation of the Institute's Age Pages. Ms. Lee-Miller represented Secretary Margaret Heckler at the ceremony. Mr. Fry also received a certificate of recognition for Pfizer's assistance to the NIA.



The Armenian Assembly of America sponsors American-Armenian college students for nonpaid Washington, D.C. summer internships in diverse organizations such as congressional offices on Capitol Hill, the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Dept. of Justice, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the National Council on International Health. These science majors, who are preparing for careers in the health field, represent the fourth group to assume laboratory positions at NIH. From (l to r) they are: Mary Davidian (Tufts U.), NICHD; Robert Wood (Columbia U.), NCI; Robert Janigian (Brown Medical), NCI; Mark Kolligian (Emory U.), NCI; Binky Armaganian (U. of Wisconsin), NIMH; Sylvie Khorenian (Boston College), NICHD; Robert Hasserjian (Yale U.), NIMH and John M. Aljian (Boston College), NCI.

Nine New Members Appointed to Diabetes Advisory Board

Nine new members have been appointed to the National Diabetes Advisory board. They are Drs. Charles M. Clark Jr., Paul L. Lacy, Joseph Lerner, Simeon Margolis, J. Wallace McMeel, Roger H. Unger, Mr. S. Douglass Dodd, Mrs. Jean Schneider and Mr. C. William Steeler.

The National Diabetes Advisory Board was established in 1976 to advise Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the implementation of the Long-Range Plan to Combat Diabetes.

Dr. Clark, director of the diabetes research and training center at Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis, is a leader in diabetes research and is a member of the boards of directors of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and its Indiana affiliate.

Dr. Lacy, professor and chairman of the department of pathology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Mo., is internationally recognized for his outstanding contributions to diabetes research.

Cell Biology

Dr. Lerner, professor and chairman of the department of pharmacology at the University of Virginia School of Medicine in Charlottesville, is internationally recognized for fundamental contributions to research in cell biology, and has served on the scientific advisory boards of both the American Diabetes Association and the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation.

Dr. Margolis, associate dean for academic affairs at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., is widely recognized for both his clinical expertise and for his contributions to biomedical research related to the cardiovascular complications of diabetes mellitus.

Dr. McMeel, surgeon in ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, is a leader in the field of ophthalmology and is recognized for both his clinical expertise and contributions to biomedical research in the area of diabetic retinopathy.

Diabetes-Related Research

Dr. Unger, professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, is internationally known for his many contributions to diabetes-related research, which have been recognized by awards from the Texas Diabetes Foundation and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes, among others.

Mr. Dodd, a former broadcast journalist, is a practicing attorney in Tulsa, Okla. He currently serves as secretary of the American Diabetes Association and is a member of the ADA board of directors.

Mrs. Schneider, a member of the board of directors of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International, has made significant contributions in public service to the diabetes community and is an active supporter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. She is founder and first president of the St. Louis chapter of the JDF and was president of the JDF International from 1981 to 1983.

Mr. Steeler, chairman of health and human services, Cherokee National of Oklahoma in Tahlequah, has made significant contributions in promoting improved public health practices within the native American community. He received his master's degree in health services administration from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1976. □

Four More NIH Staffers Received PHS Awards



PHS Special Recognition Awardees (l to r) are: Drs. Duane F. Alexander, NICHD; Ruth L. Kirschstein, NIGMS; Doris Merritt, OD; and Mortimer B. Lipsett, NIADDK.

Four NIH staff members not previously listed were among a group of U.S. Public Health Service employees presented the PHS Special Recognition Award at NIH May 30 during the Honor Awards Ceremony.

Those NIH staff members, included in the PHS Task Force on Women's Health Issues, were Dr. Duane F. Alexander, NICHD; Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, NIGMS; Dr. Doris H. Merritt, OD; and Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett, NIADDK.

The group received the award from Dr. James O. Mason, Acting Assistant Secretary for Health. The group was recognized for "proven dedication and commitment to the completion of tasks necessary to comprehensively assess the status of women's health in the United States." □

USPHS Invites Applications For Epidemiology Training

The U.S. Public Health Service invites applications for a planned extension of a training program in medical epidemiology.

Up to 11 persons per year, who already have an M.D., a doctorate in an allied health profession, or Ph.D. in a biomedical or behavioral science, or equivalent, may be accepted as service fellows of the USPHS (a nontenured, junior professional classification under civil service) for up to a 3-year period of duty.

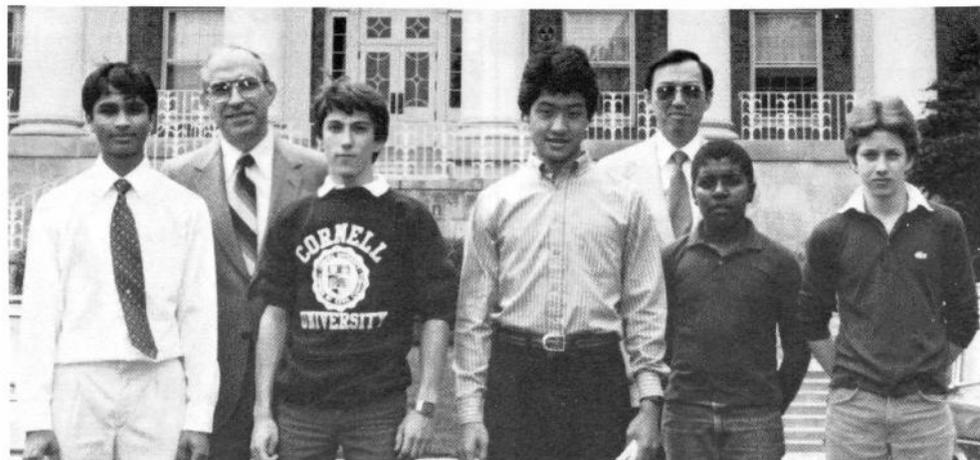
Applications received by Sept. 10, 1985, may be considered for service to begin between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1986.

Basic requirements for application to the program are:

- M.D., doctorate in an allied health profession, or Ph.D. in a biomedical or behavioral science, or equivalent, and 1 year of postdoctoral training or experience (by July 1, 1985).
- U.S. citizenship at time of application.
- Acceptability to an accredited university offering an M.P.H. or equivalent, or more advanced public health degree.

To obtain further program details and application forms, send a postcard only, with printed name and home mailing address to: Dr. Robert S. Gordon, Chairman, Steering Committee, NIH, Bldg. 1, Rm. 238, Bethesda, MD 20205. □

Grand Award Science Fair Winners Tour NIH



The five Grand Award winners of the Montgomery County Science Fair, invited by the NIH Chapter of the Order of the Sons of Italy in recognition of their achievement, toured the National Institutes of Health recently. The awardees are (l to r) front row: Ahsan Arozullah, Daniel Kraft, Taro Akiyama, Andres Ransom, and Rob Sullivan. Back row: hosts, Dr. George J. Galasso, Associate Director for Extramural Affairs, NIH, (president, NIH Chapter, OSI), and Dr. Philip S. Chen, Associate Director for Intramural Affairs, NIH.

VISITING SCIENTISTS

5/23 **Dr. Morio Umeno**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Frank Gonzalez, Laboratory of Molecular Carcinogenesis, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 6C208.
 5/28 **Dr. Hisayoshi Nakazawa**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Dennis Roop, Laboratory of Cellular Carcinogenesis and Tumor Promotion, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 3B24.
 6/9 **Dr. Adriana Albini**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. George R. Martin, Laboratory of Developmental Biology and Anomalies, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 416.
 6/10 **Dr. Janice F. Lees**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. Robert A. Lazzarini, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4A05.
 6/14 **Dr. Yasuo Ishida**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Thomas Chused, Laboratory of Microbial Immunity, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 228.
 6/18 **Dr. Anna L. Sugden**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. David C. Klein, Laboratory of Developmental Neurology, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8D51.
 6/21 **Dr. Aaron Gazon-Aburbeh**, Spain. Sponsor: Dr. James Cradock, Pharmaceutical Resources Branch, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6D12.
 6/23 **Dr. Indu S. Ambudkar**, India. Sponsor: Dr. Bruce J. Baum, Clinical Investigations and Patient Care Branch, NIDR, Bg. 10, Rm. 2B01.
 6/23 **Dr. David B. Jones**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. E. A. Jones, Digestive Diseases Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 4D52.
 6/23 **Dr. Emmanuel Van Obberghen**, Belgium. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Lazzarini, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4A05.
 6/24 **Dr. Takeo Kuribayashi**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Harvey Pollard, Laboratory of Cell Biology and Genetics, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm. 312.
 6/25 **Dr. Nafees Ahmad**, India. Sponsor: Dr. S. Venkatesan, Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, NIAID, FCRF, Bg. 50, Rm. 207, Frederick, Md.
 6/26 **Dr. Takeshi Ichikawa**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Masahiko Negishi, Laboratory of Pharmacology, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
 7/1 **Dr. Francisco J. Barriga**, Chile. Sponsor: Dr. Philip Pizzo, Pediatric Branch, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 13N240.
 7/1 **Dr. Ping-Sun Chu**, Hong Kong. Sponsor: Dr. Ernest Hamel, Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry and Biology, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 5C02.
 7/1 **Dr. Masaki Kurihara**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. William

Potter, Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 4S244.
 7/1 **Dr. William F. Lestini**, United States. Sponsor: Dr. Henry Metzger, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 4D37.
 7/1 **Dr. Hiroshi Miki**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Ursula Heine, Laboratory of Comparative Carcinogenesis, NCI, FCRF, Ft. Detrick, Md.
 7/1 **Dr. Maso Miyashita**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Curtis Harris, Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2C07.
 7/1 **Dr. Marina Nissim**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. Bruce Weintraub, Cellular and Nutritional Endocrinology Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 8D11.
 7/1 **Dr. Lindsey Panton**, United Kingdom. Sponsor: Dr. Louis Miller, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 124.
 7/1 **Dr. Pilar Santisteban**, Spain. Sponsor: Dr. Leonard Kohn, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 9B13.
 7/1 **Dr. Oreste Segatto**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. S.A. Aaronson, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1A07.
 7/1 **Dr. Kazuhide Sugiyama**, Japan. Sponsor: Dr. Phillip Nelson, Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology, NICHD, Bg. 36, Rm. 2A21.
 7/1 **Dr. Antonella Surbone**, Italy. Sponsor: Dr. Robert C. Young, Medicine Branch, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 12N226.
 7/1 **Dr. Rakesh Vinayek**, India. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry Gardner, Digestive Diseases Branch, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 9C103.
 7/1 **Dr. Gertraud Wasner**, Austria. Sponsor: Dr. David Johnson, Laboratory of Chemistry, NIADDK, Bg. 4, Rm. 132.
 7/1 **Dr. Zhu Rong-xin**, China. Sponsor: Dr. Thressa C. Stadtman, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NHLBI, Bg. 3, Rm. 103.
 7/1 **Dr. Moshe Zilberstein**, Israel. Sponsor: Dr. Kevin J. Catt, Endocrinology and Reproduction Branch, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8C404.
 7/7 **Dr. Isaac Meller**, Israel. Sponsor: Dr. Bertram Sacktor, Laboratory of Molecular Aging, NIA, GRC, Baltimore, Md.
 7/7 **Dr. R. James Turner**, Canada. Sponsor: Dr. Bruce J. Baum, Clinical Investigations and Patient Care Branch, NIDR, Bg. 10, Rm. 1A06.

Strenuous Exercise Doesn't Hurt Young Knees—in Chickens

Each year an estimated 4 million children participate in organized sports in the U.S. As more of these children engage in strenuous and competitive programs such as long-distance running, the long-term effect on growing bones and joints becomes a concern.

Using an animal model, Dr. A. Pedrini-Mille and associates at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, recently completed a study to determine the effects of strenuous exercise on young knees.

Researchers chose the chicken as the model to be studied because it is two-legged and a willing runner, and its oxygen consumption can easily be determined and used to measure work intensity. In addition, a chicken's menisci (shock absorbing tissues within the knee) are similar to the menisci of humans.

Starting at 4 weeks of age, white male leghorn chickens were run on a treadmill 5 days a week for 6 weeks. Exercise intensity was increased weekly as the animals adapted, so that oxygen consumption stayed the same over the study period.

Menisci of the animals and their sedentary controls were measured at 8, 12, and 14 weeks of age. Changes of the tissues caused by age and exercise were followed by light and electron microscopy and proteoglycan (PG) (biochemical components that determine structural properties) studies. Water and collagen content were also measured.

After 6 weeks of strenuous exercise, researchers found no ill effect on the menisci of the growing chickens, and no significant difference between the runners and the nonrunners. □

Research Awards Index Now Available From GPO

The 24th edition of the *Research Awards Index* is now available. Published in two volumes, the *Index* contains scientific and administrative data on more than 20,000 Public Health Service research grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements awarded during Fiscal Year 1984.

The first volume contains approximately 7,000 scientific subject headings under which appear identification numbers and titles of pertinent projects.

Volume II contains project identification data including names of principal investigators, their addresses and project titles; a separate section on research contracts, and an alphabetical list of principal investigators.

A limited quantity of this edition has been distributed without charge to Federal agencies and biomedical libraries (including the NIH Library and the National Library of Medicine) by the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 148, (301) 496-7543.

Single copies of the *Research Awards Index*, NIH Publication No. 85-200 (Stock No. 017-040-00496-6), may be purchased for \$39.00 domestic postpaid or \$48.75 foreign postpaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. □

No Magic Cure for Aging Process in Sight, Says NIA Deputy Director Edward Schneider

American consumers are spending about \$10 billion "for ineffective, expensive and sometimes harmful products" which purportedly "cure arthritis, cancer and other diseases as well as delay or reverse aging and the visible signs of aging," Dr. Edward L. Schneider, deputy director of the National Institute on Aging, told a recent press conference.

"Most of these victims of health care fraud are older persons," Dr. Schneider said.

The Aging expert reviewed several of the most popular health practices which allegedly increase longevity at the press briefing. The briefing followed publication of an article in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that reviewed what scientists know about the experimental manipulation of the human lifespan.

The article was prepared by Dr. Schneider with the assistance of John Reed Jr., a Johns Hopkins medical student who extensively reviewed the literature on the subject.

Some of Dr. Schneider's views follow:

Life Expectancy and Lifespan: Dr. Schneider began his briefing with definitions of life expectancy and lifespan, two terms often confused. Life expectancy is the average number of years a person may expect to live at a certain age. Lifespan is the maximum attainable age for a member of a species.

While life expectancy in the U.S. has been increasing since the 1920s—current life expectancy at birth is 71 years for men and 78 years for women—no inroads have been made into extending the human lifespan. The maximum lifespan for humans is estimated at 115 years.

Limiting Calories: Caloric restriction was the first intervention discussed and the one that may offer the most promise. Scientific studies of undernutrition in rodents consistently show a slowing of age-associated decline in the immune system and prolonged life. It has, in some cases, reduced the incidence of certain chronic diseases, including cancer. This intervention has extended life in rats when begun as late as midlife. But as there have been no studies on dietary restriction in humans, the relevance of these findings for humans is questionable.

Exercise: In recent years, exercise has been touted as a means of improving health and extending life. While regular exercise started early and continued throughout life increases life expectancy and lifespan in laboratory rodents, too few long-term studies have been done in man to generalize these results. Regular exercise does improve heart and lung performance, strengthen bones, and help protect against cardiovascular disease. However, the effect of exercise on longevity is unknown.

Antioxidants and Aging: The "free radical" theory of aging urges the use of dietary antioxidants to prevent aging. Proponents of this theory suggest that free radicals, highly unstable particles produced during normal metabolism, are responsible for cellular damage and aging. Such antioxidants as superoxide dismutase (SOD), it has been suggested, interrupt free radical chain reactions. SOD and other enzymes naturally present in the body detoxify free radicals. However, SOD supplements taken orally do not enter the bloodstream and are therefore of questionable value.

To illustrate a point, Dr. Schneider noted, "Every day people consume antioxidants such as BHT (butyated hydroxytoluene) in many preserved foods. But we have no evidence, to date, that it extends life."

Vitamins A, E, and C also work to eliminate free radicals from the body. Animals treated with antioxidants live longer, but they also lose weight. How much the unintended weight loss contributes to the increased longevity is unknown.

Optimal Diets for Elderly: Little is known about optimal dietary requirements for older



Dr. Schneider holds a copy of the book, *How to Live to Be 100 or More*, by George Burns. It is his favorite anti-aging book because "the only thing it promises is humor."

people. Dr. Schneider noted that current RDA (recommended dietary allowances) levels of nutrients were based on the needs of a younger, more homogeneous population and have not been substantiated for the aged. Because elderly persons have different—and varied—physiological responses to drugs, they may also have variable nutritional needs as well, he explained.

NIA is currently working with the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences to establish minimum dietary standards for the aged.

NIA is also supporting research on the diets of different ethnic groups to see how they relate to patterns of disease and aging. While the health-promoting properties of vitamins and minerals do deserve further investigation, scientists caution that the use of large doses of dietary supplements can be harmful.

Gerovital and Other Drugs: Other interventions hailed for their life-extending potential include Gerovital, a mild antidepressant available only in Romania; centrophoxine, a drug popular among Europeans for its removal of lipofuscin—or so-called age pigments; Levodopa, a treatment for Parkinson's disease which, when given to mice at very high dosages, increases survival; and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), a steroid produced by the adrenal gland which decreases

with aging. Supplementation of DHEA delays tumor growth in tumor-susceptible mice, but its effect on longevity in normal animals and humans is unknown.

Hormones and Aging: An alternate approach to extending life in laboratory animals calls for the removal of certain hormones postulated to play a role in aging. Through hypophysectomy, the pituitary gland, a major source of what has been erroneously called "death hormones," is removed. Rats whose pituitary has been removed early in life and are given cortisone supplements have shown a substantial increase in longevity. Such animals have slower aging of collagen, the kidneys and the immune system, as well as decreased vascular (blood vessel) disease. However, these animals weigh 30 to 40 percent less than control animals, another indication that weight loss may be the common factor responsible for their longer life.

Immunological Interventions: Some promising inroads are being made in the area of immunology, particularly on the role of thymic hormones in aging. One such hormone, interleukin-2, has successfully restored certain immune functions in mice. If immunological interventions can delay the susceptibility of older people to infections and chronic diseases, they may offer hope of increasing the length as well as the quality of life.

Dr. Schneider said basic research at the molecular level is one way to elucidate mechanisms of aging which will lead to such interventions.

No "Magic Bullets"

Scientists increasingly believe that no one agent holds the answer to improved health and longevity. According to Dr. Schneider, the idea of a "magic bullet" that will cure aging is "extraordinarily unlikely because aging is an extremely complex biological phenomenon. It is the sum total of events occurring at the level of molecules, cells, and organs." Instead, he foresees the development of segmental interventions to arrest or reverse the declines in function that frequently accompany aging.

Successful prevention and treatment of age-dependent diseases will come from all scientific disciplines including molecular biology, immunology, nutrition, endocrinology, exercise physiology, and the neurosciences, he indicated. Their collective contribution to research on such chronic disabling diseases as arthritis, osteoporosis, adult-onset diabetes, Alzheimer disease and other dementias may eliminate or greatly minimize the effects of these diseases. Such developments will go far in removing negative attitudes toward aging and will help make the later years a healthy and productive stage of life.

The main goal of NIA is to improve the quality of life through the elimination of age-related disease and disability. But, at present, there are no known treatments, drugs, or supplements that slow aging or extend life.—**Claire McCullough** □

Wellcome Stipends

Wellcome Stipends—special funds administered by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences—are for postdoctoral level guest workers at NIH, not graduate and undergraduate students as stated in the July 2 issue of *The NIH Record*. □

DES Employees Get Cash for Suggested Improvements

Several employees in the Division of Engineering Services recently received cash awards through the Employee Suggestion Program. They were:

• **William Dodson**, Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Branch. GMLB uses a tractor/sweeper during snow removal operations to clear light snow from the roadways and sidewalks. Mr. Dodson designed and constructed a manifold-type heater for the cab of this unit



Tom Cook (l); chief, GMLB; William Dodson

which provided adequate warmth for the operator to keep the sweeper in use for longer periods of time during cold weather, thus increasing productivity.

• **Andrew Anderson**, Design and Construction Branch, suggested the installation of side panels on the trash compactor located behind Bldg. 10. These panels served to keep the trash from blowing out into the driveway as it was being dumped into the compactor. Man-hours were saved in cleaning up the driveway area and an unsightly nuisance was eliminated.

• **Paul Darrow**, Elevator Section, Maintenance Engineering Branch, found that users of the AMSCAR system in the ACFR were not always getting the cars returned in time for battery recharging. As a result, the cars were stopping in mid-route and creating problems for



Andrew Anderson (l); John Pallas (r), chief, Design Const. Sect.

mechanics who had to carry an exchange set of batteries to each vehicle and restart the cars in the field.

Mr. Darrow devised a change in the electronics module controlling the car which programmed the car to return automatically for recharging of the batteries prior to failure. Savings in mechanics' time and better battery care resulted from this suggestion.



John Vilgos (r), chief, MEB; Paul Darrow (c), Walter Shaw (l), chief, Elev. Section.

Four New Members Named to Dental Council

Four new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Dental Research Council: Drs. Larry J. Green, Lucille S. Hurley, Gale M. Lewis-Muzik, and Lawrence H. Meskin.

The council is an advisory group to the National Institute of Dental Research. Members are leaders in the field of fundamental sciences, dental and medical sciences, and education or public affairs. The advisory board meets three times a year to review applications of scientists seeking financial support for research and training in the many areas of oral health.

Dr. Green, a professor of orthodontics at the School of Dentistry, State University of New York at Buffalo, has accepted a 3-year appointment to the council. He holds a doctorate in anatomical growth from the University of Iowa, and a master of science and a doctor of dental surgery from the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hurley, a professor of nutrition with the

department of nutrition at the University of California in Davis, earned a doctorate in nutrition at the University of California in Berkeley in 1950. The author of numerous research articles, she is a member of many professional organizations.

Dr. Lewis-Muzik, a private dental practitioner in Cupertino, Calif., received a doctor of dental surgery degree at Northwestern University Dental School in Chicago, Ill., in 1979. She is a specialist in business management.

Dr. Meskin, dean of the University of Colorado School of Dentistry, received a doctor of dental surgery degree from the University of Detroit, and a master of science in dentistry, a master of public health, and a doctorate in epidemiology from the University of Minnesota. His research interests include preventive dentistry, dental public health, craniofacial malformations and health care delivery. □

Tineke Haase Wins Press Awards

Tineke Boddé Haase, a writer-editor with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has received two awards in the 1984/85 communications contest of Capital Press Women, the Washington, D.C. affiliate of the 5,000-member National Federation of Press Women.

Ms. Haase won first place in the magazine feature category for her article, "Where There's Smoke, There's Harm," which appeared in *Lamaze Parents Magazine*, published by the American Society for Psychoprophylaxis in Obstetrics, in Arlington, Va. The article warned pregnant women of the dangers of smoking to their unborn baby.

She also won first place for news reporting—internal publication, for her article, "Tetanus Shot to Mother Immunizes Unborn Baby," which appeared last year in *The NIH Record* and *News and Features from NIH*, at NIH.

Ms. Haase has been a medical writer at NICHD since 1982. Before joining NIH, she was a reporter for *The Montgomery Journal*, then a news and feature editor for *BioScience Magazine*. She is also a director on the board of the American Medical Writers Association, and serves on the community relations committee of the Montgomery County Human Relations Commission.

Ms. Haase writes under the name of Tineke Boddé, the byline under which her *NIH Record* article was published. □

NLM MEDLINE Basics Course

"MEDLINE for the Health Professional," a 6-hour course of the basics of searching the MEDLINE files, is provided for NIH staff by the NIH Library.

The next series will begin in September. The course is open to persons who have an NIH Library barcode on their NIH ID.

It covers the basics of MEDLINE:

- author searching
- textword searching
- use of NLM's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) to prepare subject searches
- printing searches, including abstracts.

The course prepares participants to perform MEDLINE searches on their own terminals.

Participants include both holders of a MEDLINE code/password and persons who intend to apply to the National Library of Medicine for one.

Interested NIH staff members should leave name, affiliation, and phone number with Ms. Adelaide Rinis, Reference and Bibliographic Services, NIH Library, 496-1156.

In early August the schedule and other information about the 1985-86 series of classes will be mailed to those who are interested.

The course is usually given monthly except during the summer. About 10 persons can be accommodated in each class. □

No person who is enthusiastic about his work has anything to fear from life.—Samuel Goldwyn

Forum on Malpractice Issues in Childbirth; Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Keynote Speaker

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, senior scholar in residence at the National Academy of Sciences and former Assistant Secretary for Health, will be the keynote speaker at a forum on malpractice issues that will bring together representatives from major national organizations in medicine, midwifery, nursing, health policy, and government, the legal profession, third-party insurance carriers, malpractice underwriters and childbirth and consumer health groups.

The forum will be chaired by Diony Young, International Children's Education Association public policy liaison and chair of the ICEA Task Force on Malpractice Issues in Obstetrics. The conference will be held July 22-23 at NIH's Masur Auditorium. Registration will begin at 8 a.m. on July 22.

Further information is available from the Office of Research Reporting, NICHD, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A32, Bethesda, MD 20205; telephone (301) 496-3155.

Significant increases in the frequency and severity of malpractice claims and dramatic increases in professional liability premiums for obstetricians and other maternal health providers are driving many practitioners away from providing clinical services, restricting access of

pregnant women to quality maternity care, changing obstetric practice and increasing health care costs.

In an effort to come up with recommendations or proposals that will help counter this trend, the ICEA, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the HHS Division of Maternal and Child Health are sponsoring this meeting on malpractice issues in childbirth.

The major objectives of the forum are to examine the current malpractice situation as it relates to childbirth and to develop constructive recommendations concerning the following issues:

- How to prevent childbirth-related injury.
- How to reduce the adverse effects of malpractice claims through the action of maternal health care providers, the public, the government, third-party insurance carriers and malpractice underwriters, and through changes in the legal system.
- How to reduce the effect of malpractice fears on the providers use of obstetric procedures and the availability of choices in childbirth. □

Dr. James Gilliam Jr. Retires From NIGMS; Program Administrator in Pharmacological Sciences

James Gilliam, Jr., retired June 28 after 26 years with the Federal Government, the last 4 as a program administrator with NIGMS Pharmacological Sciences Program.

An anesthesiologist, pharmacologist, and commissioned officer, Dr. Gilliam administered a portfolio of grants in the areas of pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, and anesthesiology.

"I'm really going to miss the people and the everyday interaction with the NIH community," he said. "NIGMS has given me an appreciation and insight into health policy, administration, and training."

After receiving his B.S. in chemistry from Hampton Institute (now Hampton University) in 1955, Dr. Gilliam entered the U.S. Army as a commissioned officer. He served on active duty for 7 years.

He received his M.D. in 1969 from Howard University College of Medicine. His Ph.D., which he also received from Howard University, was earned in 1973 while completing the requirements of an anesthesiology residency program at the PHS Hospital in Staten Island, N.Y. During 1971 and 1972, he served as a consultant anesthesiologist for Freedmens Hospital in Washington, D.C.

In retirement, Dr. Gilliam plans to remain involved in the work being done in anesthesiology, biomedical research and training. He would also like to help create innovative programs for high school students that would stimulate, motivate, and continue to advance their interest in science.

He already has become involved with the Maryland State Science Teachers Annual Career Day in Baltimore. "I'm really excited about the possibilities and I want to make science ex-



Dr. Gilliam

citing to students before they enter college." He feels that young people are not sufficiently aware of the opportunities available to them and thus too few are presently entering scientific fields.

Dr. Gilliam served from 1977 to 1980 as a consultant to the staff task force of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, a committee concerned with finding ways to influence the behavior of young people before they become addicted to drugs.

Dr. Gilliam and his family plan to remain in the Washington-Baltimore area. □

Dr. Joseph F. Albright Named NIAID Branch Chief

Dr. Joseph F. Albright has been appointed chief of the Immunobiology and Immunochemistry Branch of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. His appointment was recently announced by Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID Director.

Born in New Tazewell, Tenn., Dr. Albright earned a B.S. degree from Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., in 1949 and a Ph.D. degree from the Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington, in 1956.

As chief of the IIB in NIAID's immunology, allergic and immunologic diseases program, Dr. Albright will serve as principal staff advisor to the director of the program. He will participate in overall planning, policy formulation, and program coordination, as well as directing and administering the Institute's extramural programs in basic immunology.

In addition, he will act as the Institute's liaison with grantees, applicants and appropriate departments of universities and other institutions with particular emphasis on those involved in immunologic, immunochemical and related research.

Previous Positions

Before joining the Institute, Dr. Albright was professor in the department of life sciences at Indiana State University, Terre Haute, and professor of microbiology at Indiana's School of Medicine.

His previous positions included senior immunologist with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories in Philadelphia, and program director of the cellular physiology program of the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Albright's research interests include basic immunology, immunoparasitology, and the immune system in aging, areas in which he has conducted original investigations and published extensively. □

FEPA To Hold Meeting On Science Management

On Thursday, July 25, Dr. Carl Lamanna will address members of the NIH community at an open meeting of the NIH Federal Executive and Professional Association (FEPA). The topic of his lecture will be "Can research be managed?" Dr. Lamanna will explore the role of professional managers in laboratory administration and the need for a "bill of rights" for scientists.

Recently retired, Dr. Lamanna has held staff positions at the highest level of the Department of the Army and the Food and Drug Administration where he both conducted and directed scientific research. He is internationally recognized for contributions in the fields of biochemistry, toxicology and medical microbiology/immunology.

The meeting will be held in the ACRF Amphitheatre from 12 noon until 1 p.m. All interested employees are invited to attend and share their views on the subject. □

PAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

continuously exposed. The scientists will investigate the role tolerance may have in causing or abetting drug dependency.

Although the collective goal is to determine the mechanisms of pain, each investigator in this program will pursue a subproject based on his or her expertise.

Pain-Blocking Neurons

Dr. Fields is an expert in the area of the brain called the medulla. This short cone of neural tissue sits atop the spinal cord and contains nerve cells that selectively block pathways of pain. Dr. Fields and his UCSF colleagues have shown that the activity of two types of pain-blocking neurons changes just before an animal reacts to a painful stimulus: one type pauses and the other accelerates.

Morphine causes a marked increase in the activity of the neurons that pause, and Dr. Fields suggests it is these neurons that suppress pain. He will study how the cells that pause differ chemically and physiologically from the cells that accelerate, and how both interact to heighten or abate pain sensations.

The research Dr. Ralston will undertake involves the thalamus, another part of the brain involved in the sensation of pain. "Pain is not necessarily inherent in damage to the body," he says. "It is a response which the brain creates to some types of stimulation."

Dr. Ralston will determine how nerve cells in the thalamus differ from one another in structure and function. He will group the nerve cells into those which respond to painful stimuli and those which respond to other stimuli such as brushing and pressure.

Natural Painkillers

Determinations of the amount and activity of the brain's natural painkilling compounds will comprise Dr. Lee's contribution to this NINCDS-funded program.

She will measure beta-endorphin, enkephalin and dynorphin, which together make up the body's principal resistance to pain. Dr. Lee's measurements will determine if imbalances in the levels of these brain chemicals can affect tolerance and drug dependence.

Dr. Basbaum has attempted to map the "circuitry of pain," the anatomical and biochemical network that transmits perceptions of pain from the brain to various areas of the body.

He will continue his work in this area by studying the chemical transmitters of pain in the medulla and spinal cord. A detailed map of this neural circuitry could pave the way for drugs that would circumvent reactions of addiction and tolerance.

The University of California, San Francisco, is a referral center for patients with severe pain and has a strong reputation as a pain research center.

Dr. Fields has been instrumental in coordinating a group of clinicians here who are dedicated to the treatment of pain. He began studying pain in 1973, when he received a research career development award from NINCDS. Since then his research has been funded by both NINCDS and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.—Lynn Cave □

Dr. Amoz Chernoff Honored by King of Thailand For Pioneering Research on Hereditary Anemias

His Majesty, Bhumibol Adulyadej, the King of Thailand, awarded a medal and certificate of appreciation to Dr. Amoz I. Chernoff, director of NHLBI's Division of Blood Diseases and Resources, during an international conference on thalassemia to be held June 30 in Bangkok.

The award is in recognition of Dr. Chernoff's pioneering research on thalassemia in Thailand.

Dr. Chernoff began his studies of the hereditary hemolytic anemias in 1949, when he was a fellow at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago. He later became a staff member in Dr. Carl V. Moore's department at Washington University School of medicine in St. Louis where he focused his investigative interests on fetal hemoglobin and its immunologic properties.

"It was at this time," Dr. Chernoff says, "that two events occurred in close succession that eventually led to my work in Thailand."

The first was that a colleague, Virginia Minnich, director of the laboratories of Dr. Moore, described a number of cases of thalassemia, some clinically atypical, that she had seen while she was on a brief teaching visit to Thailand. The second event was the report of the development of paper electrophoresis as a means to study proteins.

There being no commercial models of paper electrophoresis equipment available, Dr. Chernoff and a medical student fabricated a device from kitchenware and spare laboratory parts. This simple apparatus worked well for separating hemoglobin types in blood specimens obtained in the St. Louis area.

Because the clinical presentations of some thalassemia cases were unusual, Dr. Chernoff reasoned that an abnormal hemoglobin might be involved. He therefore obtained blood from

Thailand to investigate the role of abnormal hemoglobins in thalassemia. The very first sample tested disclosed the presence of a previously undescribed hemoglobin, which was labeled Hb E.

Testing of additional blood specimens convinced Dr. Chernoff that further research could best be carried out in Thailand to compile information on inheritance patterns and to carry out thorough physical and laboratory examinations on thalassemia patients. This was done under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation's China Medical Board, which provided the means to set up a laboratory in Bangkok.

This small beginning in 1954 was the first step in the creation of what has become a leading center of research on thalassemia. Dr. Chernoff and his colleagues interested a number of Thai scientists and researchers in thalassemia and trained them in the latest research techniques.

"Nevertheless, we made considerable progress while we were in Bangkok, and I'm pleased that our initial efforts have taken root. Needless to say, I feel greatly honored that the King of Thailand recognizes the value of our research and for so many years has been highly supportive of biomedical research in his country." □

New DRG Publication On Peer Review Trends

DRG Peer Review Trends, a new annual publication that focuses on the characteristics of members of the Division of Research Grants Study Sections, is now available.

The 100-page report, produced by DRG's Statistics and Analysis Branch, presents a series of charts with accompanying comments concerning the changes in the characteristics of DRG Study Section members during the period 1973 to 1983 (only permanently chartered groups are included).

Membership and workload of DRG Study Sections, educational background of members, other demographic characteristics, a focus on women members, Study Section members as grant applicants, and institutional aspects of Study Section membership are included.

Copies can be obtained from the Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 1A18, (301) 496-7401. □

GUIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

The Office for Protection from Research Risks (OPRR) will also send preprints of the 83-page *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* to the more than 800 institutions that have Animal Welfare Assurances on file with NIH. This *Guide* was recently revised by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Research Council under a contract from NIH's Division of Research Resources.

OPRR did this to ensure that institutional representatives would learn of the *Guide's* contents "as soon as possible." Publication date of the *Guide*: August. □



Dr. David A. Blake, associate dean for research and associate professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, addresses participants of the 1985 Extramural Programs and Grant Support Workshop held May 7. Dr. Blake spoke about non-NIH and non-Federal sources of support. The workshop, sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, is held annually to provide information to post-doctoral fellows and clinical associates at NIH on how to obtain research support when they leave NIH. The day long workshop included such topics as how grant applications are processed at NIH, types of funding available through NIH, and how to prepare an application.

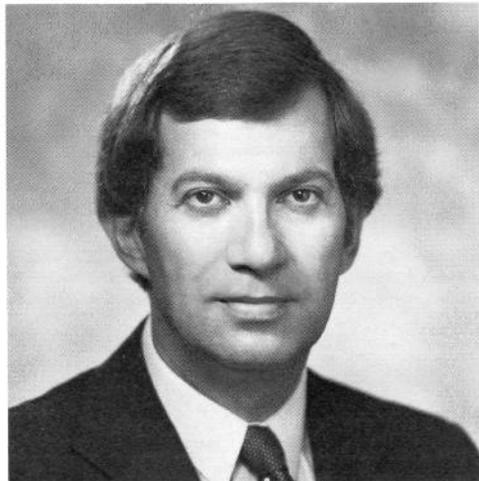
Drs. Vincent DeVita, A.B. Lindberg and Harald Løe Elected To National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine

Three NIH Institute Directors were recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine: Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., National Cancer Institute; Dr. A. B. Lindberg, National Library of Medicine, and Dr. Harald Løe, National Institute of Dental Research. Their terms began July 1.

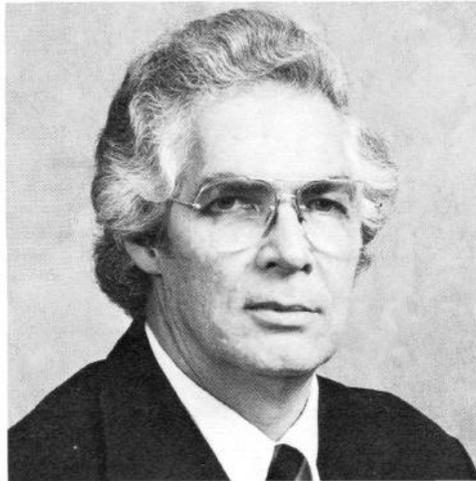
He and his colleagues were also the first to show that combination chemotherapy treatment of the common non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, referred to as diffuse histiocytic lymphoma, could cure that disease in over half the cases. Their current protocol is able to cure the disease in over 60 percent of cases.

telligence techniques to development of expert consulting systems.

A native of New York City, Dr. Lindberg received his A.B. degree (with great praise) from Amherst College and M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He received his specialty training in



Dr. DeVita



Dr. Lindberg



Dr. Løe

The Institute of Medicine was chartered in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences to enlist distinguished members of medical and other professions for examination of policy matters pertaining to public health.

New members are elected by present active members from among candidates chosen for major contributions to health and medicine or to such related fields as the social and behavioral sciences, law, administration, and economics.

With their appointments to the active roster, now totaling 461, members make a commitment to devote a significant amount of time as volunteers on committees engaged in a broad range of studies on health-policy issues. Among current Institute studies are a design by which to assign priorities for development of new vaccines, and examination of ways to assess medical technologies before they enter routine clinical practice.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., has served as NCI Director since his Presidential appointment in 1980. He currently administers a staff of approximately 1,600 and a federally funded budget of more than \$1.1 billion.

He joined NCI initially in 1963 as a clinical associate in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. He served consecutively as a senior investigator in the Solid Tumor Service, head of the Solid Tumor Service, chief of the Medicine Branch, and director of the Division of Cancer Treatment from 1974 until his appointment as NCI Director. He has also served concurrently as NCI clinical director since 1975.

Dr. DeVita has been cited frequently for his accomplishments in development of curative chemotherapy of several adult lymphomas. With other NIH scientists, he developed the four-drug combination, known by the acronym MOPP, that raised the cure-rate for patients with advanced Hodgkin's disease from nearly zero to 50 percent.

Originally from the Bronx, N.Y., Dr. DeVita earned his bachelor of science degree at the College of William and Mary and his M.D. degree with distinction from the George Washington University School of Medicine. He was associate professor of medicine from 1971 to 1975, and since 1975, professor of medicine at GWU.

In 1972, he received the Albert and Mary Lasker Medical Research Award for his contribution to the cure of Hodgkin's disease. In 1980, he was awarded the Griffuel Prize by the French Association for the Development of Research on Cancer, again for his important contributions to cancer chemotherapy, particularly the development of multiple-drug therapy for Hodgkin's disease and diffuse histiocytic lymphoma. He has received many other honors and awards and most recently, the Pierluigi Nervi Award in Italy.

Dr. A. B. Lindberg, Director of the National Library of Medicine since 1984, is a prominent pathologist and information scientist. Before coming to NIH, Dr. Lindberg was director of the Information Science Group and professor of pathology at the University of Missouri School of Medicine in Columbia. He taught pathology at the University of Missouri since 1962, and served as chairman of the department of information science at the University's School of Library and Information Science (1969-1971).

Dr. Lindberg did research in experimental pathology, dealing with pneumonia, modes of antibiotic action, and extracorporeal oxygenation. Later he began a long-term investigation of the use of computers in medicine, founding in 1963 one of the Nation's first medical computer centers at the University of Missouri.

Early systems built under his leadership included admissions, diagnostic registry, clinical laboratory, educational systems, and a state-wide EKG interpretation system. His most recent research has been in applying artificial in-

anatomic and clinical pathology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York.

Dr. Harald Løe, a native of Norway, has been NIDR Director since 1982. He received both the doctor of dental surgery and doctor of odontology degrees from the University of Oslo. Universities in four countries—Sweden, Denmark, Greece and Belgium—have awarded Dr. Løe honorary degrees.

Widely recognized for his contribution in the field of periodontology, Dr. Løe is also known for his service in dental education. In his distinguished professional career, he has been in clinical practice, and held teaching positions in dental colleges at Oslo University, Hebrew University (Israel), the Royal Dental College (Aarhus, Denmark), the University of Michigan, and the University of Connecticut. Dr. Løe was dean of the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine before accepting his current position at NIH.

Dr. Løe was elected dean of the Royal Dental College of Aarhus, Denmark, and also served as director of the University of Michigan's Dental Research Institute. He has published extensively in his research field and is founding editor of the *Journal of Periodontal Research*.

He has received the International Lecturer of the Year Award of the Academy of International Dental Studies, the William J. Gies Award, the American Society of Preventive Dentistry International Award, the International Association for Dental Research Award for Basic Research in Periodontics, and the Norwegian Dental Association 75th Anniversary Prize. In 1972, Dr. Løe was honored by her Majesty, the Queen of Denmark (Knight of Danebrog).

Dr. Roscoe Brady, chief of the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, was also elected to the Institute of Medicine. His election story appeared in the July 2 issue of *The NIH Record*. □

Federal Agencies Adopt New Statement of Principles On Humane Use and Care of Experimental Animals

Federal government agencies which either use or require the use of experimental animals have committed themselves to a statement of principles governing the use and care of these animals, the Public Health Service has announced. A revised guide including the new principles will be distributed to scientific institutions shortly.

"This is the first government-wide agreement on what constitutes humane care and use of animals in laboratories," said Dr. Robert A. Whitney Jr., chief veterinary officer of the Public Health Service and chairman of the Interagency Research Animal Committee (IRAC), which drafted the principles.

The IRAC member agencies are the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation and the Veterans Administration. The government-wide principles are now incorporated into their animal use policies.

The new "U.S. Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research, and Training" were made effective June 1.

"For many years, the Public Health Service has required that institutions conducting research supported by the National Institutes of Health or other PHS agencies adhere to PHS principles regarding the use of laboratory animals," Dr. Whitney said. "The new consensus principles are based on those PHS principles, but are somewhat broader. For example, they more clearly address complex issues such as the definition of pain and the selection of appropriate species and numbers of animals for use."

Nine principles included in the agreement cover the areas of proper transportation, care and use of animals in accord with relevant laws and policies; good design and performances of worthwhile projects; use of appropriate species, quality and number of animals; avoidance of discomfort, distress and pain when consistent with sound scientific practice; use of sedation, analgesia or anesthesia when appropriate; euthanasia to avoid severe or chronic pain; proper living conditions and veterinary care; use of qualified animal care personnel; and procedures for seeking any exception needed for scientific reasons.

"The government-wide principles are also based on a recent comparable statement by the Council for International Organizations of

Medical Science," said Dr. Whitney, who is also Acting Director of the Division of Research Services. "We are seeking the widest possible consensus among the sponsors of animal experimentation on humane conduct of these activities so essential to human welfare."

The Public Health Service established the IRAC in 1983 and invited participation of the other Federal agencies involved with the use of animals in research and testing. NIH was given administrative responsibility for the committee, which also includes other PHS component agencies performing or requiring animal experimentation.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) announced the agencies' adoption of the principles in the May 20 *Federal Register*. IRAC drafted them at OSTP's request and revised them after obtaining and considering public comments.

The U.S. Government Principles will also appear as an appendix to the revised edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, prepared by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Research Council.

The revised guide, accepted as the primary reference on standards of animal care in scientific institutions, will be distributed in June by NIH to its grantee institutions that use animals.

The recently revised PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals by Awardee Institutions, to become effective in December, also endorses the new government-wide principles and states that it is intended to implement and supplement them.

The PHS policy determines how awardee institutions assure the NIH Office of Protection from Research Risks that they are abiding by PHS requirements in that regard. □

First Annual Awards Day Scheduled July 25 by BIG

Blacks in Government (BIG) extend an invitation to all NIHers to attend their first Annual Awards and Recognition Day Program.

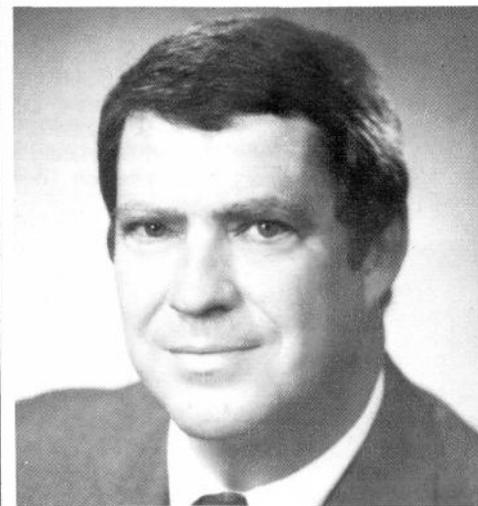
Candi Shannon of Radio Station WKYS will be the mistress of ceremony at the July 25, 12 noon program on the grounds of Stone House.

James Rogers, national president of BIG, will be the keynote speaker.

For more information contact Zita Givens, 496-5781 or Louella Thomas, 496-5986, co-chairs, Program and Planning Committee. □

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1985-461-310/10021

Dr. Richard Clark, NHLBI, President-Elect of AAMI



Dr. Clark

Richard E. Clark, chief of NHLBI's Surgery Branch, was elected president-elect of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) in May. He had previously been elected vice president of the Southern Thoracic Surgical Association in November 1984.

AAMI is a nonprofit international association of more than 5,000 members—physicians, engineers, hospital personnel, education researchers and industry and government representatives—who are furthering advances in medical instruments, devices and systems and their safe use.

Dr. Clark assumed his present position as surgery branch chief in September 1983. He earned his bachelor's degree in chemical engineering at Princeton and his doctorate from Cornell Medical College. His major interest has been the application of engineering principles and technology to various surgical problems.

His research has included pathophysiologic studies of cardiopulmonary bypass, application of "clean room" technology, electrical safety and computers to operating rooms, development of a synthetic trileaflet heart valve and studies of biomaterials for small-diameter vascular prostheses.

Dr. Clark has had previous major responsibilities in AAMI with the program, standards, membership and finance committees. He also served as chairman or member of committees for the American Association of Thoracic Surgeons; American College of Chest Physicians; American College of Surgeons; and American Heart Association. □

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