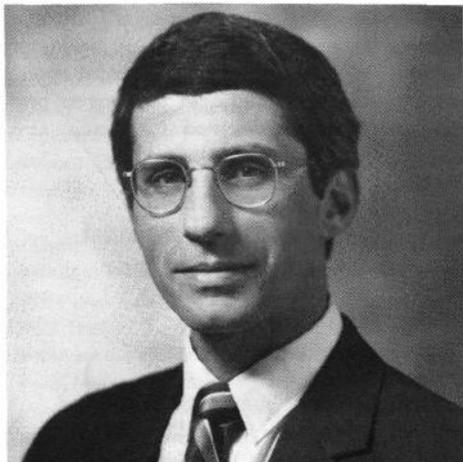


The NIH Record

Dr. Anthony Fauci Named NIH AIDS Coordinator



Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named AIDS Coordinator for NIH. In announcing Dr. Fauci's appointment, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH Director, stressed the need for broader coordination of the increasing research on AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) at NIH.

(See AIDS COORDINATOR, Page 11)

Nobel Laureates—Both Longtime NIH Grantees— Win Lasker Medical Research Award as Well

1985 Nobel prize winners Dr. Joseph L. Goldstein and Dr. Michael S. Brown, Paul J. Thomas Professors of Genetics and Medicine of the University of Texas Health Science Center in Dallas, were the winners of the 1985 \$15,000 Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award for their discovery of the basic mechanism controlling cholesterol metabolism.

Both men are longtime recipients of NIH funding for their research into genetic factors involved in human cholesterol and related medical conditions.

Announcement of the winners was made Nov. 20 by Mrs. Albert D. (Mary) Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Winners were chosen by an international jury of scientists chaired by Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, Chancellor of Baylor College of Medicine.

The two physician-scientists share the award for their discovery of the cell surface receptor which binds low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and removes cholesterol from the bloodstream.

(See LASKER AWARD, Page 11)

New Cancer Treatment Yields Exciting Results But Only First Step: Needs More Study

National Cancer Institute scientists have developed a new approach to cancer treatment that successfully activates the immune system to destroy cancer cells in patients whose cancers are so far advanced that they no longer respond to chemotherapy or radiation.

This research team led by Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg, chief of the Surgery Branch in the NCI's Division of Cancer Treatment, reported its findings in the Dec. 5 *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The scientists use specialized machines to remove circulating white blood cells known as lymphocytes from the patients. The critical part of this technique, developed by Dr. Rosenberg and his coworkers in 1980, is the treatment of these lymphocytes with an immune system activator, or lymphokine, called interleukin-2 (IL-2). This converts the lymphocytes into lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells that destroy cancer cells but not normal cells.

The scientists infuse these LAK cells—along with IL-2—back into the patient. The IL-2 induces the LAK cells to multiply for a short time in the body, thus enhancing their ability to destroy cancer cells.



Dr. Rosenberg

The development of a genetically engineered, or recombinant, form of IL-2 in 1984 made available to the scientists the large amounts of this substance required for treating patients. In that year, Dr. Rosenberg and his coworkers were the first to report on the large-scale availability and action of recombinant IL-2 in the journal *Science*.

Among 25 patients with advanced cancers treated with this new immunotherapy approach, the researchers found that 11 patients (44 percent) had measurable tumor reductions (at least 50 percent reduction in tumor size). These responses occurred in patients with melanoma, colorectal, kidney, and lung cancers.

(See CANCER TREATMENT, Page 10)



Dr. Goldstein



**Merry Christmas
Happy Hanukkah
and
A Joyous New Year**

(See Other Awards, Pages 10, 12)

TRAINING TIPS

The following courses are sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, the NIH Training Center.

<i>Executive, Management, and Supervisory 496-6371</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Starts</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Introduction to Supervision		1/27	12/20
Managing Feedback for Improved Performance		2/5	01/18
Report Writing		2/11	12/27
Positive Influence & Negotiation		2/12	1/10
Federal Budget Process		2/26	1/24
Managing Stress-Maximizing Stress		3/5	1/24
Capitol Hill Workshop		3/20	2/7
Effective Presentation Skills		3/25	2/14
Communication Issues		3/25	2/14

Support Staff Training 496-6211

Basic IBM Displaywriter	1/6	12/26
Advanced IBM Displaywriter	1/9	12/26
Special Applications IBM	1/22	12/23
Basic Time & Attendance	1/22	12/23
Delpro (for new users)	1/13	12/27
Travel Orders & Vouchers	1/27	12/30
Proofreading	1/13	12/26
Effective Time Management for Secretaries	1/13	12/26
Effective Listening & Memory Skills	1/27	12/26
Refresher Typing	1/7	12/23
Medical Terminology I	1/13	12/26
Computer Literacy for Secretaries	1/13	12/26
dBase III	1/27	12/31
Computer Literacy	1/30	1/3
Career Strategies	2/26	1/28
Communicating With Your Supervisors and Peers	3/3	2/4
Supervising The Support Staff	2/24	1/30

Share Training. For complete NIH Training Center information sign on to WYLBUR and enter SHARE TRAINING. First-time users enter:
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Adult Education Program on-going 496-6211
Training & Development Services Program 496-6211
The CAREER CURRICULA PROGRAM 496-6211

NCI To Hold 50th Reunion

The NCI will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1987. A major feature of the occasion will be an alumni reunion, to be held on the NIH campus in May 1987.

The Institute has begun to gather names and addresses of past NCI employees, to be able to inform them of the reunion. Readers of the *NIH Record* are invited to send names and addresses of NCI alumni to the Institute, or ask alumni to contact NCI directly. All interested should contact: Dr. B.H. Morrison, Bldg. 31, Rm. 10A52, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD 20892; 301-496-6445. □

How to Cure Holiday Blues Topic of OMS Workshop

Thanksgiving is behind you. Do you feel relief or regret? Christmas is coming. Is panic setting in and do you find yourself hanging on, somehow, praying it could be over?

If you find yourself in that condition, it might be helpful to spend 1 hour (bring your lunch) to evaluate the situation objectively, gain some perspective on your thoughts and feelings, and maybe learn some techniques which will help you turn anxiety into comfort or even pleasure.

The workshop will be offered by Rachele Selzer of the Employee Counseling Services, Occupational Medical Service, on Dec. 18 from noon to 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B57. □

Howard Hughes Institute Gives Antique Convent Bathtubs to Patient Emergency Fund

Five antique bathtubs (circa 1922) from the former Sisters of the Visitation Convent, have been donated by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute to be used to raise money for the NIH Patient Emergency Fund. Made of cast iron with procelain enamel and claw feet, the bathtubs are a great conversation piece and perfect for a first or second home. A tub will be on display in front of the Bldg. 31 R&W Gift Shop (B1W30).

Although conducted through silent auction, a list of current bids will be posted and displayed in front of the R&W Gift Shop in Bldg. 31. Bids should be mailed to: R&W Office, Bldg. 31A, Rm. B1W30. Sorry, you must take care of moving the tub to its new destination. Deadline for bids is Jan. 24, 1986. □

Science Instrumentation Topic of STEP Forum

The STEP Forum series will present a discussion on "The State of Instrumentation in the Biological and Medical Sciences" on Tuesday Jan. 14 from 1:30 to 4 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

All NIH employees are invited to learn more about the current status of instrumentation in the nation's academic institutions and what initiatives exist or are being planned by NIH, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Science Foundation to address current and projected deficiencies. No advance registration is required.

STEP Forums are open to all NIH professional and support staff. For more information, call Arlene Bowles, STEP Program Office, 496-1493. □

R&W Singers To Present Christmas Concert, Dec. 19

The NIH/R&W Singers, under the direction of Philip Candilis, will present their Christmas concert program, Thursday, Dec. 19, in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. This traditional noon-time singalong will highlight the Singers program which will be presented that evening at 8 p.m. □

Merry Christmas Happy Hanukkah and A Joyous New Year



The NIH Record

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Symposia in Japan on Cardiovascular Disease Marks 25 Years of U.S.—Japan Cooperation

Over the past 25 years, U.S. and Japanese scientists have collaborated in cardiovascular research on a range of topics of shared national priority. This past October, Dr. James Wyngaarden, NIH Director, and Dr. Claude Lenfant, Director of NHLBI, visited Japan to attend three symposia focusing on past and present research results of this cooperation.

These symposia were *The Fifth International Symposium on the Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat (SHR) and Related Studies* in Kyoto, Oct. 20-22; the *U.S.-Japan Joint Meeting on Cardiovascular Heart Research* in Tokyo, Oct. 24-26, and the *Uehara Memorial Foundation Symposium on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention* in Tokyo, Oct. 26-27.

Dr. Wyngaarden and Dr. Lenfant were joined by NIH and extramural scientists who have worked jointly with Japanese colleagues under the auspices of the U.S.-Japan bilateral agreement in cardiovascular (heart) research.

Highlights of the SHR symposium included presentation of a congratulatory letter from President Reagan to Professor Koza Okamoto, who pioneered research in the development of SHR, a genetic rat model predisposed to hypertension and stroke. The SHR has been instru-



Professor Koza Okamoto (r) who pioneered research on the spontaneously hypertensive rat, a genetic model for studying high blood pressure, bows in Japanese style toward Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, Director of NIH, who had just presented him with a framed letter of congratulations from U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a recent U.S.-Japanese symposium in Kyoto, Japan.

guarding against stroke in these animals models. In the early 1960s, Prof. Okamoto donated the genetic strains he had developed to NIH and laboratories worldwide. This gesture of scientific cooperation greatly accelerated progress in experimental studies and provided a catalyst for two decades of research on the pathogenesis and prevention of hypertension (high blood pressure).

One important outcome of the SHR symposium was establishment of a Distinguished Investigator Award in honor of Prof. Okamoto to be given to scientists engaged in hypertension research. Dr. Lenfant chaired a selection committee of international hypertension experts brought together to review potential candidates worldwide.

The first Okamoto award was presented to Bjorn Folkow of Gothenburg University in Sweden whose research on structural vascular (blood vessel) changes in hypertension using the Okamoto strain has advanced understanding of the early pathogenesis of high blood pressure.

In addition to this fellowship, young investigator awards were given to U.S., Japanese and Australian hypertension researchers.

At the conclusion of the SHR symposium, the Japanese presented Dr. Wyngaarden with a symbolic stone lantern to be placed on the NIH campus to commemorate the longstanding cooperation between Japan and the U.S. in cardiovascular research.



Dr. Claude Lenfant (l), Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, presents the medal for the First Okamoto Award for research on hypertension to Dr. Bjorn Folkow of Sweden's Gothenburg University recently in Kyoto, Japan. Dr. Lenfant chaired the committee of international hypertension experts who selected Dr. Folkow.

mental in defining correlations between diet and hypertensive diseases and has demonstrated the potentially preventive influences of diet.

Researchers have identified the protective mechanisms of a low-salt, high-protein diet in

Dr. Lenfant headed the delegation of U.S. scientists to the U.S.-Japan Joint Meeting on Cardiovascular Research to review the progress of activities under the U.S.-Japan bilateral agreement. The agenda focused on experimental research in hypertension, nonpharmacological preventive measures, and studies on the trends and determinants of cardiovascular disease in the U.S. and Japan.

These latter studies offer an unusual opportunity to explore the relationships between cardiovascular disease and risk factors in two industrially similar nations with widely differing lifestyles.

The U.S. and Japan share a high prevalence of hypertension, although the outcome of this condition varies greatly between the two nations. In the U.S. the most frequent sequel to hypertension is heart attack; in Japan, stroke is the more common outcome.

U.S.-Japanese researchers are exploring cultural and biological factors that may contribute to these contrasting trends and further our understanding of the causes and processes of high blood pressure.

During the third meeting of the Japan visit, the Uehara Memorial Foundation Symposium on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention, Dr. Wyngaarden and Dr. Lenfant joined international colleagues to discuss a range of cardiovascular topics which stressed prevention and control strategies. Dr. Wyngaarden spoke on the "Relationship of hyperuricemia, (increased uric acid in the blood) to cardiovascular and renal (kidney) disease in the elderly." Dr. Lenfant delivered a presentation on the "Control of hyperlipidemia (excessive fats in blood/cholesterol) in the U.S. population."—Robert Eiss. □

FAES Graduate School Announces Spring Classes

The FAES Graduate School at NIH has announced its spring semester schedule of classes on the NIH campus.

Courses are offered in biochemistry, biology, genetics, chemistry, physics, mathematics, medicine, pharmacology, toxicology, physiology, immunology, microbiology, psychology, psychiatry, statistics, languages, administration and others of general interest.

Tuition is \$40 per credit hour, and courses may be taken for credit or audit. Courses that qualify for Institute support as training should be cleared with supervisors and administrative officers as soon as possible.

Classes will begin Feb. 3; registration will be held from Jan. 22 through 28. Spring schedules are available in the Graduate School office in the Clinical Center, Rm. 2C207A and in the Foundation Bookstore, Rm. B1L101. To have one sent, call 496-7977. □

Dr. Joseph Rall, NIH Dep. Director, Receives Honorary M.D. From University of Naples

Dr. Joseph E. Rall, NIH Deputy Director for Intramural Research, received an honorary doctor of medicine degree (M.D.) Nov. 11 from the University of Naples, Italy. An expert in endocrinology, thyroid hormones and diseases, and biochemistry, Dr. Rall presented a talk on "International Cooperation in Science and the Inevitability of Species Extinction."

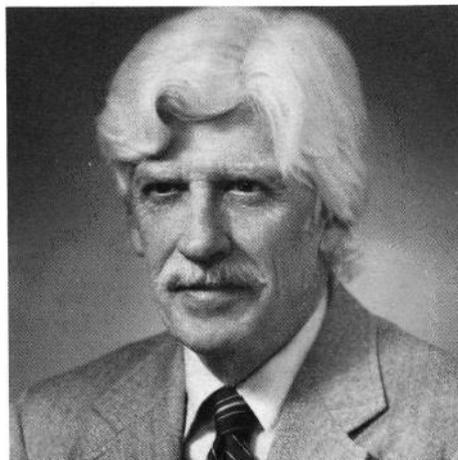
Dr. Rall serves on the board of scientific advisors for the Institute of Endocrinology and Oncology, University of Naples. He also serves on the scientific council of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, University of Rome. He was presented the degree during a 2½-hour academic convocation. The Italian Minister of Education, Franca Falcucci, was one of the speakers at the ceremony.

Boris Petrovsky, a surgeon and the former Minister of Health in Russia from 1965 to 1980, was also presented an honorary M.D. degree from the university during the ceremony.

Dr. Rall was appointed NIH Deputy Director for Intramural Research in June 1983. He advises NIH Director Dr. James B.

Wyngaarden on general scientific matters and intramural research policies and coordinates the intramural research program.

With NIH since 1955, he was director of the division of intramural research at NIADDK for more than 20 years. He received his M.D. from Northwestern University School of Medicine (1945) and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota (1952). He has received honorary



Dr. Rall

degrees from North Central College, Naperville, Ill. (1966), and the Free University of Brussels (1975).

He is a member of many organizations and the coauthor of more than 160 scientific articles. In addition to the Van Meter Prize (1950) and the Robert Williams Distinguished Leadership Award of the Endocrine Society (1983), Dr. Rall has received the Arthur S. Flemming Award (1959), the DHHS Superior Service Award (1965) and Distinguished Service Award (1968). He achieved Distinguished Executive Rank in the Senior Executive Service in 1980. □

NIAID Named WHO Ctr. For Allergenic Diseases

The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as the WHO Collaborating Center for Allergic Diseases.

The functions of the center will be to:

- coordinate activities under the WHO Program on Allergic Diseases,
- provide advice to those countries wishing to establish a national program,
- assist in the preparation of teaching material on allergy;
- coordinate epidemiologic research to assess the prevalence and socioeconomic importance of allergic diseases.

Dr. Sheldon G. Cohen, director of the Immunology, Allergic and Immunologic Diseases Program at NIAID will serve as head of the WHO center and Dr. Richard Evans III of Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, is chief of epidemiologic programs. □

George Mannina Retires After 23 Years Service

George J. Mannina, chief of the Editorial Operations Branch, OC/OD, since 1972, retired on Oct. 31, after 23 years Federal service. In this capacity, he served as central clearance officer for NIH publications, speeches, and printing approvals. The branch also publishes the *NIH Record*, "Calendar of Events," *NIH Almanac*, and the *Scientific Directory and Annual Bibliography*.

"For years, George has devoted himself to assuring that NIH publications meet the standards of accuracy and quality appropriate to this institution," said Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications. "He has demonstrated a sense of mission in applying broad knowledge and skills in the production of health information materials for the public."

A native of New York, Mr. Mannina attended Brooklyn College. From 1941 to 1942, he was assistant editor of radio station WINS in New York City.

He then served in the army for 3 years during World War II as a medical corpsman in the 30th Infantry Division, I Company, Milk Battalion. His company received a Presidential Unit Citation and he was awarded the Purple Heart, European Theater of Operations Medal and the Good Conduct Medal.

Following the war, Mr. Mannina was an editor with the Washington Bureau of the Hearst newspapers for 5 years. He was in public relations and performed freelance writing before he joined the Tax Foundation, Washington Office, as a public information officer in 1953.

He became associate editor of the *Journal of Home Building* of the National Association of Home Builders in 1962.

Later that same year, Mr. Mannina joined NIH as a staff writer on the *NIH Record* and progressively served as assistant and associate editor.

From 1966 to 1968, he was a public information specialist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (now NIADDK). He became assistant chief of the Publications and Reports Branch, ODI, in 1968 and was appointed chief of the Editorial Operations Branch in 1973.

Mr. Mannina's retirement plans include enjoying his grandson and a return trip to Italy to locate additional relatives. □

Diabetic Volunteers Sought

The Diabetes Branch of NIADDK is seeking type 1, insulin-dependent (juvenile-onset) diabetics for a 7-day study. Interested individuals should contact Drs. Grunberger, 496-2178 or Arakaki, 496-2161. □

Historical Treasures Exhibit Opens at Natl. Lib. of Medicine

An exhibit on "Historical Treasures of the National Library of Medicine" is currently on display in the NLM (Bldg. 38) lobby until April 1986.

Included in the exhibit are the Library's oldest document, an 11th-century Arabic manuscript on gastrointestinal disease; a 13th-century Oxford illuminated manuscript; a copy of the first edition of Leonhart Fuchs' famous herbal of 1542; Edward Jenner's 1798 book on vaccination; Louis Pasteur's doctoral dissertation; and Albrecht Durer's 1514 engraving "Melencolia."

An eight-page illustrated brochure on the history and present status of NLM's historical resources has been prepared in connection with the exhibit. Single copies of the brochure, *Historical Treasures of the National Library of Medicine*, may be obtained free by writing to the Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD 20894. □

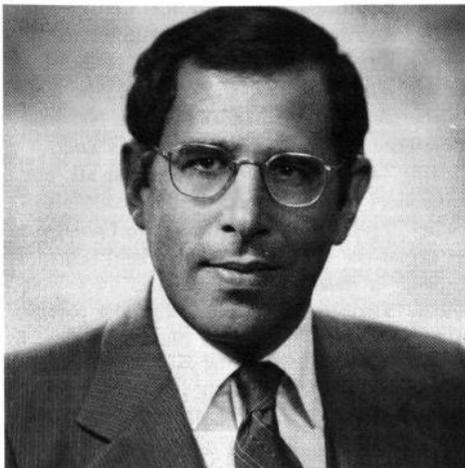
Dr. John Gallin Named NIAID Scientific Director

Dr. John I. Gallin has been named scientific director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Formerly chief of the Bacterial Diseases Section of NIAID's Laboratory of Clinical Investigation (LCI), Dr. Gallin will be responsible for the Institute's intramural research programs on allergic, immunologic and infectious diseases.

He is one of the country's foremost experts on phagocytic cells, scavenger cells which ingest microbes or other cells and foreign particles. His research has concentrated on the physiology of phagocytic cells with emphasis on their role in modulating the inflammatory response. He also developed some of the standard assays of cellular chemotactic responses.

These studies have provided new insights into the mechanisms underlying development of disease in groups of patients with frequent infections. For this research, Dr. Gallin was awarded the 1980 PHS Commendation Medal.



Dr. Gallin

serves on the editorial board of eight journals including the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, *Journal of Immunology* (section editor), *Infection and Immunity*, and *Blood*.

Dr. Gallin is editor of the series, "Advances in Host Defense Mechanisms," and several texts related to leukocyte biology and inflammation. He has been chairman of numerous organizing committees for national and international meetings regarding aspects of host defenses and infectious diseases.

Born in New York City, he earned the B.A. degree (cum laude) from Amherst College in 1965 and the M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical College in 1969. Following his internship and residency in Medicine at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, he joined NIAID in 1971 as a clinical associate with LCI. The same year, he joined the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

Scientific Endeavors

After serving 3 years with the Institute, Dr. Gallin returned to New York for 1 year as the senior chief resident in medicine at New York University/Bellevue Hospital Medical Center, rejoining LCI as senior investigator, and later chief of its Bacterial Diseases Section. He will continue his scientific and clinical endeavors as a senior investigator with the Bacterial Diseases Section.

His other honors include the PHS Outstanding Service Medal in 1985, the Dean William Mecklenburg Polk Memorial Prize in Research and the Anthony Seth Werner Memorial Prize in Infectious Diseases, both from Cornell Medical College. □

Dr. E. Van Obberghen Gets Minkowski Award

Dr. Emmanuel Van Obberghen, visiting scientist at NIH, received the Oskar Minkowski Award for diabetes research given by the European Association for the Study of Diabetes at the XII Congress of the International Diabetes Federation meeting in Madrid, Spain in September of this year.

The Oskar Minkowski Award, which includes a bronze plaque and \$5,000, was in recognition of Dr. Van Obberghen's research leading to "distinction manifested by publications which contribute to the advancement of knowledge concerning diabetes mellitus."

His research involved techniques to study the structure and metabolism of the insulin receptor subunits and more recently to define the tyrosine kinase of the insulin receptor.

He received his M.D. in 1971 and Ph.D. in 1975 from the Free University of Brussels, Belgium. He was a visiting associate 1975-80 in the Diabetes Branch of the NIADDK Division of Intramural Research. Before returning to NIH in late 1985, he spent 5 years conducting diabetes research as senior investigator of an INSERM unit attached to the medical school of the University of Nice, France.

Dr. Van Obberghen is currently with the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and will return to Nice as head of the INSERM group.

His laboratory studies at NIH formed his introduction to insulin receptor research. So far, Dr. Van Obberghen is the third Oskar Minkowski Award winner from the NIADDK Diabetes Branch. The first recipient, Dr. Pierre Freychet (France), was recognized in 1975 for his research on insulin receptors. Dr. Pierre De Meyts (Belgium), received the award in 1980 for diabetes research "on negative cooperativity of insulin receptors." □



(L to r): Dr. Van Obberghen, Prof. Domenico Andreani, president, European Association for the Study of Diabetes, and Prof. & Dr. Josef Scholtz, Hoechst Company, sponsor of the award.

Neutrophil Chemotaxis

Most recently, he and his group have demonstrated that neutrophil (a type of immune cell) secretory products have profound influences on the evolution of the inflammatory process. A major area of his research has been on the chemotaxis (chemically directed movement) of neutrophils.

His section's contributions have included development of an automated assay of chemotaxis, description of several chemoattractants and discovery of a large intracellular pool of chemoattractant receptors within neutrophils that get mobilized with secretion.

As a consequence of the studies by Dr. Gallin and several other laboratories, neutrophils are now being viewed as an important secretory organ of inflammation.

Clinically, he and his colleagues have described neutrophil defects in diseases characterized by recurrent bacterial infections such as chronic granulomatous disease, Job's syndrome (multiple abscesses of the skin and viscera) neutrophil specific granule deficiency, and disorders of neutrophil microtubule metabolism.

In addition, he has helped define appropriate programs for management and prevention of infections afflicting such patients.

For this important research, Dr. Gallin received the American Federation for Clinical Research Award last year. This award is presented annually by the federation for "outstanding contributions in clinical research."

He has authored over 150 publications and been elected to numerous societies including the Association of American Physicians and the American Society for Clinical Investigation. He

Three Clinical Center Nurses Earn Top Honors for Year

Three Clinical Center nurses earned top honors for the year in their departments at the CC Nursing Department's annual meeting held recently in the ACRF Amphitheater.



Ms. Hench

Karen Hench, a nurse who serves on two NICHD outpatient clinics, was named Nurse of the Year for 1985. "Karen has been a role model for pediatric nursing," said Rena Murtha, associate director for nursing. "She has been instrumental in developing the unit-based preceptorship program for professional nurses being oriented to ambulatory care."

Ms. Hench works on the ninth floor in the Genetics Clinic and also on 11 at the Endocrine Clinic. "Karen has been recognized as a leader in health care teaching and strategies to promote self-care behaviors," Ms. Murtha said.



Ms. Romano

Winning this year's Distinguished Nurse Award was Carol Romano, nursing information specialist.

"Carol has been recognized both in the Clinical Center and nationally as an expert in computer applications in nursing practice," said Ms. Murtha. "She has consistently been a

leader in the development of the nursing documentation process at the Clinical Center."

Mrs. Romano has been a consultant to nursing service administrators and to deans of nursing schools around the country. She was chairperson for the third and fourth National Conference on Computer Technology and Nursing, and has delivered papers at all four conferences held to date. Mrs. Romano also teaches applications of computer technology to nursing at the University of Maryland School of Nursing in Baltimore.

Sally Young, a staff nurse for NIA patients on 12 East, won this year's Nursing Research Award, chiefly for work in managing patients who are prone to wander at night.

"Her articles on care of the patient experiencing neurological problems in late-



Ms. Young

stage Alzheimer disease are widely read and circulated," Ms. Murtha noted.

Ms. Young's research examines how auditory stimulation can be used to decrease episodes of nocturnal wandering in demented patients. □

Herpes Prevention Study

Volunteers are needed for a study examining the effectiveness of selected medications in preventing recurrences of herpes simplex infection. The study will be conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Participants must have frequently recurring herpes in areas such as the thighs, buttocks, arms, lips or face. People with recurrences only in the genital area will not be considered for this study.

Volunteers receive free evaluation and treatment. For further information, call Peggy Mannix at 496-0309. □

FAES Announces Stipends, 1986 Application Deadlines

FAES is administering special funds known as Wellcome stipends to augment the stipends of doctoral-level guest workers at NIH. A maximum of \$3,600 a year (\$300/month) may be granted to each approved individual as an income supplement up to a maximum total family income of \$15,000 a year plus \$1,000 for each dependent including spouse.

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

Applications for 1986 must be received in the FAES office by Feb. 28 for the March and Aug. 31 for the September awards.

Applications are now being accepted for the Mar. 31 awards.

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

Application forms are available in the FAES office, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2C207A or by calling 496-7976. □

Exercise Classes to Begin

NIH Fitness Center (Bldg. T-39) will hold its winter exercise classes on Jan. 6 through Mar. 28. The 12-week session includes:

Quick Fit. High level, 45-minute total workout of stretching, strengthening, muscle toning, stomach exercises, and cardiovascular endurance exercises; MWF, noon to 12:45 p.m.

Alive. Increase your energy, posture, poise, and endurance; MWF, 6 to 7 p.m.; Tues./Thurs., 5 to 6 p.m.

E-Z Action. A 45-minute soft approach to aerobic exercise with no jumping, hopping, or jogging. Class involves warmup, stretching, light aerobic walking, dancing, and cool down. Excellent as a light workout for the very fit, or a gradual conditioning for the beginner; Tues./Thurs., noon to 12:45 p.m.

Spot Stretch. 45-minutes of serious, concentrated, unchoreographed body toning and stretching with special emphasis on arms, hips, thighs, abdomen and posture; Tues./Thurs. 6 to 6:45 p.m.

Classes are coed, and performed at your own pace. Appropriate clothing and athletic shoes are required.

Session Fees. (Fitness Center members), once a week, \$24; twice a week, \$48; Three times a week, \$72; (Nonmember), \$30, \$60, and \$90.

Register at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30, 496-4600 or at the Fitness Center, 496-TRIM. □

Cholesterol Tests Available

The Occupational Medical Service and the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association are joining in a study for NIH employees to learn about their blood cholesterol level.

Employees may sign up at the NIH Fitness Center (Bldg. T-39), the R&W Gift Shop (Bldgs. 10, 38A, or Westwood) or the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30.

The \$3 fee will cover the cost to obtain a cholesterol level.

A fact sheet which details hours set aside for testing will be given. A blood test will be taken and employees will receive their results by return mail within 2 weeks.

OMS will discuss further evaluations that may be necessary and dietary recommendations will be offered if needed.

This service will continue until Feb. 14. OMS will provide followup educational sessions to provide guidelines during March on proper diet to help reduce fat and cholesterol levels. □



Jaime Cruz (r), a welder in the Sheet Metal Shop, Shops Branch, is shown receiving a cash award from Paul A. Jarvis, director, Division of Engineering Services, ORS. As a result of Mr. Cruz's suggestion, two additional support braces were welded on each of 150 animal cages. This change brought about a major reduction in damage to these cages as they were used in the lab and in the animal cage cleaning processes.

Brain Study Volunteers Sought

The National Institute of Mental Health's Child Psychiatry Branch is seeking right-handed men, ages 18-30 with no more than 1 year of college and no history of learning or behavioral problems, to participate as normal volunteers in a research study on brain functioning.

It will take approximately 5 days spread over several months. Volunteers will be paid.

If interested, call Dan Walsh, 496-9070. □

Dr. P. Fischinger Named NCI Deputy Director; To Continue as Head of Frederick Research Unit

Dr. Peter Fischinger has been appointed NCI Deputy Director. He has been an associate director of NCI since 1981.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., NCI Director, said; "In this time of rich scientific ferment, we need Dr. Fischinger's experience in management and his expertise in biomedical research, particularly in cancer-related viruses and oncogenes. Fortunately, as deputy, he will continue to coordinate many areas of scientific research as he has done so well in the past."

As associate director, Dr. Fischinger has been a member of the NCI Executive Committee that directs the day-to-day management of the NCI \$1 billion budget that supports more than half of U.S. cancer research. He also coordinates intramural research and ensures that laboratory manpower and facilities are assembled, coalesced, or dissolved to meet any changing demands of scientific research.

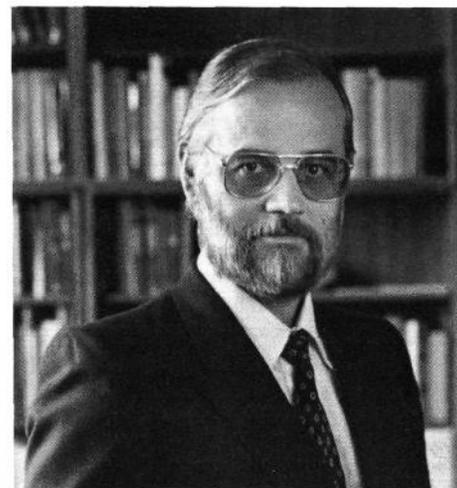
He will continue as director of the government-owned, contractor-operated NCI-Frederick Cancer Research Facility. The 1200-employee facility combines eight intramural research laboratories, a contractor-initiated basic research program, and four other support contracts. Several of the contracts support general technical and administrative functions and specialized, task-oriented research units such as animal breeding and holding, clinical and biological products synthesis, and a for detecting the viruses. He was also involved

Dr. Fischinger coordinates NCI activities in AIDS. He also represents NCI on the NIH AIDS Executive Committee and the PHS AIDS Executive Committee Science Panel and serves as the focal figure of NCI's intra- and extramural work on AIDS vaccine development.

Besides basic research responsibilities, Dr. Fischinger serves as director of the NCI Biosafety Committee and NCI signatory official for parents and industry agreements. He also testifies before the Congress and advises the Office of Science Technology and Policy on biomedical issues.

Dr. Dani Bolognesi, Deputy Director of Duke comprehensive Cancer Center, considers Dr. Fischinger an important leader in clarifying the biological features of retroviruses (RNA viruses). Dr. Bolognesi says: "Peter Fischinger established many biological systems in which these viruses could be studied. But more important, he developed exquisite assay systems for detecting the viruses. He was also involved in major discoveries of retroviruses found in mice and cats."

Dr. Bolognesi adds, "About the same time that other scientists found the *src* oncogene (po-



Dr. Fischinger

tential cancer gene) present in normal avian (bird) cells, Dr. Fischinger and Dr. Arthur Frankel, now at Duke, made the remarkable discovery that the *mos* oncogene was present in normal mammalian (mouse) cells."

Dr. Fischinger came to NCI in 1963 as a postdoctoral research fellow. Except for a year as a visiting scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Virus Research in Tubingen, Germany, he has continued his work at NCI. He joined the U.S. Public Health Service commissioned corps in 1966.

In 1971 he was made head of the Virus Control Section of the Viral Oncology Program, Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention. In 1975 he became associate chief of the NCI laboratory of Viral Carcinogenesis.

Dr. Fischinger received his M.D. from the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago in 1963 and his Ph.D. in microbiology from the University of Illinois Graduate School in 1966. He is the author of 118 scientific publications. □

Chamber Orchestra Concert, Jan. 12

The NIH R&W Chamber Orchestra has a new conductor, Vladimir Svoysky, from the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore. A concert is planned for Sunday, Jan. 12, at 7 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center. Tickets will be \$5 for adults. Clinical Center patients and children under 12 will be admitted free.

To help defray expenses donations are being sought.

Please send a check, payable to the "NIH R&W Chamber Music Association," to Dr. John B. Wolff, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 236B, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892. □

Mayo Clinic Scientist Named NIADDK Assoc. Director

Dr. Vay Liang W. Go has been named director of the Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, and associate director of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. He assumed his position Dec. 1.

Dr. Go comes to NIH from the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., where he was a professor of medicine in the division of gastroenterology.

As DDN director, he has primary responsibility for planning and executing the Institute's extramural programs in digestive diseases and nutrition-related research.

Dr. Go also serves as principal advisor to the Institute Director on matters and policies pertaining to research in digestive diseases and nutrition.

The division sponsors nationwide programs in both digestive disease and nutrition-related research. Its digestive diseases programs include research on peptic ulcer disease, gallstones, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel dis-



Dr. Go

eases, liver diseases, liver transplantation, malabsorption syndromes, and diarrheal diseases.

The nutrition program includes studies on obesity, nutritional requirements in health and disease, and the metabolic role of specific dietary nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, and trace elements.

Dr. Go, a native of the Philippines, received his M.D. in 1963 from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila after spending a year of medical internship at the Veterans Memorial Hospital in Quezon City. He then came to the United States in 1964, and, after a 1-year internship with Northwestern Hospital in

Minneapolis, Minn., became a resident in internal medicine and a fellow in gastroenterology at the Mayo Foundation and Clinic.

In 1969, he was appointed research associate in endocrinology at the Banting and Best Institute in Toronto, Ontario and spent 2 years there before returning to the Mayo Clinic faculty in 1971.

During his long affiliation with Mayo, Dr. Go has become a recognized and established researcher in digestive diseases and in endocrinologic and oncologic (cancer-related) diseases. Since 1975, he has been chairman of the gastroenterology research committee, a position in which he was responsible for the policy and direction of research conducted in the division of gastroenterology.

He also participated actively in developing a curriculum in gastroenterology, physiology, and tumor biology at both the medical school and graduate school levels. In 1983 he was elected councilor-at-large of the Mayo Clinic voting staff serving as advisor to the May board of governors.

Dr. Go has been a member of the Advisory Committee on Gastrointestinal Drugs at the Food and Drug Administration, an advisor to the National Digestive Diseases Education and Information Clearinghouse and chairman of the National Pancreatic Cancer project of the National Cancer Institute's Organ Systems Coordinating Center in Buffalo, N.Y.

He also has served on various advisory groups to NCI's Division of Cancer biology and Diagnosis and to the National Commission on Digestive Diseases and is a member of the Research Committee of the American Gastroenterological Association.

Dr. Go has a particular interest in diseases of the pancreas. In 1970, he cofounded, together with Drs. Frank Brooks and Paul Webster, the American Pancreatic Association in order to foster clinical and basic research covering all aspects of pancreatic diseases.

The APA serves as a forum for communication between scientists in basic research and clinicians involved in the study of diseases of the pancreas. Dr. Go served as president of the APA in 1978-1979, and he has been the organization's secretary-treasurer since 1980.

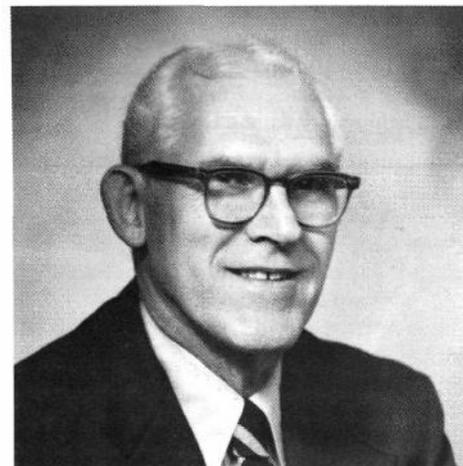
Dr. Go has studied and published extensively on the topics of gastrointestinal physiology, endocrinology, and oncology. He has authored or coauthored over 250 original articles, reviews, and book chapters, and was a coeditor of the textbook entitled *The Exocrine Pancreas*. He is a member of the editorial boards of several scientific journals, including *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, *Regulatory Peptides*, and he is editor-in-chief of *Pancreas*. □

Dr. T. G. Bowery, Retires; Former DRR Director

Dr. Thomas G. Bowery, former director of the Division of Research Resources, recently announced his retirement effective Dec. 31. Dr. Bowery, currently director of DRR's Biomedical Research Support Program, will leave NIH after more than 23 years Federal service.

The Pennsylvania native's association with NIH began in 1962 when, while director of pesticide residue research at North Carolina State University, he was chosen for the first NIH Grants Associate Program.

According to Dr. Bowery, the Grants Associate Program was instituted as an experiment



Dr. Bowery

to help bridge the gap between being a scientist at a university and a science administrator at NIH. In retrospect, says Dr. Bowery, "I probably enjoyed that year as much as any of my years at NIH because we were introduced to such a wide variety of extramural activities and opportunities within those activities."

After completing the program in 1963, Dr. Bowery became special assistant to the NIH Associate Director for Research Grants.

In November 1969, Dr. Bowery was named DRR Director after a brief tenure as the Division's Acting Director.

Following 11 years at the helm of DRR, Dr. Bowery, acting on his desire to lighten his administrative load, stepped down from that post in January 1981 to assume the directorship of the Division's Biomedical Research Support Program.

During his years at NIH, he played a key role in establishing the NIH Grants Management Advisory Committee, as well as initiating both the Office of Grants and Contracts Management and the Minority Biomedical Research Support Program within DRR. □

Dr. Robert A. Whitney Jr. Named Director, DRS

Dr. Robert A. Whitney Jr. was recently appointed Director, Division of Research Services, by NIH Director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden.

Dr. Whitney, who has been chief of the DRS Veterinary Resources Branch since 1972, assumed his new position on Nov. 13. He has been Acting Director since November 1984.

"Dr. Whitney is well-known in his field of veterinary medicine and laboratory animal science for excellent program management and for dedication to the highest standards of animal care and use," Dr. Wyngaarden said in announcing the appointment.

"I am delighted that a person who has long been active in developing programs for good science and good treatment of laboratory animals will be directing our Division of Research Services. DRS assists NIH intramural programs in planning, performing, and reporting their research projects. Dr. Whitney's wide knowledge of the intramural research efforts and his accomplishments within DRS make him the ideal candidate for this position."

Dr. Whitney is the Chief Veterinary Officer of the U.S. Public Health Service and also chairman of the Interagency Research Animal Committee, focal point for Federal agencies' discussions of the availability, use, and proper care of laboratory animals.

He transferred to the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1971 from the U.S. Army where he had served as director of the Veterinary Corps' postdoctoral training program in laboratory animal medicine and as a consultant to the Army Surgeon General for laboratory animal medicine.

During his 13 years as chief of the DRS Veterinary Resources Branch, Dr. Whitney has also chaired the intramural NIH Animal Research Committee. The World Health Organization designated DRS as a Collaborating Center for Defined Laboratory Animals in 1974. As such it serves as an international genetic resource for strains of laboratory animals.

In 1977 he inaugurated within DRS the first regular use of the full range of genetic markers to monitor laboratory rodent breeding colonies for genetic purity. Genetic purity can be crucial to valid results in animal research.

Dr. Whitney received the PHS Meritorious Service Medal in 1983 for his outstanding management of the Veterinary Resources Branch, and in 1984 he received the NIH Director's Award.

He received his D.V.M. degree from Oklahoma State University and an M.S. in pharmacology from Ohio State University. He is a diplomate of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and a past president of



Dr. Whitney

the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science.

Dr. Whitney is coauthor of the book *Laboratory Primate Handbook*, and author or coauthor of 35 scientific publications. □

Women's Advisory Committee Seeks Toys for Pre-schoolers

The NIH Women's Advisory Committee is sponsoring a collection of toys for the NIH Pre-school Developmental Program. Committee members will accept donations at the entrances to the cafeterias in Bldgs. 1, 10, 31, 35, and 38A, and from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 18, 19, and 20. Receipts will be provided to donors on request.

Types of Toys Sought

Toys being sought include any of the following in good condition and appropriate for three to six-year-old children: children's books; board games; card games; Nerf balls; large plastic balls and bats; wooden puzzles; riding toys; children's microscopes; children's medical and nursing kits; dolls and clothing; Lego accessories; children's dishes, pots, and pans; water and sand toys; large wooden building blocks; children's cash registers; and women's, men's, and children's dress-up clothing and accessories.

If you have any questions about the donations, call Pat Gokey or Vanessa Fuss, NIH Preschool Developmental Program, at 496-5144, or Barbara Iba, NIH Federal Women's Program Manager, in the Division of Equal Opportunity, 496-2112. □

Consensus Conf. Jan. 13 On Chewing Tobacco/Snuff

In the United States, chewing tobacco and snuff use appear to be increasing along with questions about its effect on health and behavior. To explore these questions and answers to them, NIH is sponsoring a Consensus Development Conference on the "Health Implications of Smokeless Tobacco." The meeting will be held Jan. 13 to 15, at the Masur Auditorium in the NIH Clinical Center.

Evidence on the health effects of smokeless tobacco will be presented by health and behavioral experts and evaluated by a panel of scientists, medical professionals, clinical investigators and public representatives. Presentations will include discussions of smokeless tobacco product types, constituents, history of use, current patterns of use and health effects.

Specifically, the conference will address current trends in use of smokeless tobacco in the United States; whether the use of smokeless tobacco increases risk of oral cancer, periodontal disease or other oral and health problems; and the behavioral aspects of smokeless tobacco use.

The information presented will be discussed by the panel, with opportunities for questions and comments from the audience. The panel then will reach a consensus, or general agreement, on the health and behavioral effects of smokeless tobacco products.

On the third and final day of the conference, Jan. 15, consensus panel chairman Dr. Brian MacMahon, professor and chairman of the department of epidemiology at Harvard School of Public Health, will read the draft consensus statement before the conference audience and invite comments and questions.

At that time a press conference also will be held with the panel and chairman answering questions from media representatives.

The conference, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, National Institute for Dental Research and the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research, is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Michael Bernstein, OMAR, 496-1143. □

NIH Library Books Removal

During January, NIH personnel can review several hundred books slated for removal from the NIH Library collection. They can request that selected books be transferred to their unit or recommend that the books be retained in the Library, if they consider them too valuable to be removed.

The books to be reviewed during January 1986 will be located at the end of the "History of Science and Medicine" collection on the lower level of the Library. □

CANCER TREATMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

One patient had the complete disappearance of widespread cancer and ten patients had partial disappearances of cancer. Four patients with sarcomas and one patient with cancer of the esophagus showed no response.

The patients have been followed for periods ranging from 6 weeks to 10 months. These findings are still preliminary because the studies were carried out on a limited number of patients and the duration of responses is unknown.

NCI scientists are able to study only a very small number of patients because of the complexity of the treatment. They are accepting only a limited number of patients for study at present, although plans are under way to expand these trials to centers outside the NCI.

Among seven patients with melanoma, one had a complete disappearance of multiple metastatic (spread) cancers in the soft tissues that has so far lasted 10 months. Three other patients with melanoma had significant size reductions in cancers that had spread to the lungs.

In one patient with advanced colorectal cancer, all metastatic cancers became smaller and three of five lung metastases disappeared.

Among eight other patients with advanced colorectal cancer, multiple lung metastases disappeared or shrank in one patient and liver metastases regressed in another.

All three patients with kidney cancer have had significant size reductions in their lung metastases. In two patients, lung metastases are continuing to shrink 2 to 4 months after therapy with complete disappearance of the majority of the lung tumors.

In the one patient with lung cancer, the primary cancer became smaller.

Transient chills and fever immediately following injection of LAK cells were controlled by intravenous administration of meperidine. When IL-2 administration started, the patients had more significant side effects, the chief one being weight gain from fluid retention. Sixteen of the 25 patients gained more than 10 percent of their starting weight.

As IL-2 administration continued, fluid retention often progressed to fluid in the lungs,

causing mild breathing difficulties in 20 patients. Fever, chills, and general discomfort were eliminated by acetaminophen and indomethacin. In all patients, adverse side effects disappeared promptly when IL-2 administration ceased.

Extensive animal (mouse) studies reported in more than 20 publications by Dr. Rosenberg's group tested LAK cells alone, IL-2 alone, and the combination of LAK cells and IL-2. The scientists also conducted two preliminary trials in humans that preceded this LAK/IL-2 trial—one with LAK cells alone and the other with IL-2 alone. There were no anticancer effects in 26 cancer patients treated with LAK cells and in 39 cancer patients treated with IL-2 alone.

In extremely high doses, IL-2 showed anticancer activity in the mouse; but it would be difficult to give such high doses to people because of the associated side effects. IL-2 alone probably works because it induces the production of LAK cells in the body. Dr. Rosenberg and his colleagues have, in fact, recently seen tumor size reduction in two melanoma patients who were treated with IL-2 alone at maximum tolerated doses.

This immunotherapeutic approach combining IL-22 with LAK cells apparently produces a significant expansion in the population of transferred LAK cells in the body. These LAK cells appear to participate in cancer cell destruction. The continuous, simultaneous administration of IL-2 appears necessary for the maintenance of adequate number of LAK cells.

The scientists hope to improve this technique by making it unnecessary to remove the patient's own lymphocytes for LAK cell conversion.

Studies are under way to determine if lymphocytes from another individual can be substituted for those of the patient in this therapeutic approach. They are also investigating whether infusion of LAK cells directly into the blood supply of the cancer site may be more effective than injection of these cells into the overall body circulation.

Future studies will also explore the use of this treatment in patients with cancers at earlier stages. Until now, all patients treated have had advanced cancers.

Dr. Rosenberg emphasized: "This treatment approach is still in a developmental stage and considerable refinement is necessary before its role in cancer therapy can be definitely established." □

I shall tell you a great secret, friend. Do not wait for the last judgment, it takes place every day.—Albert Camus

\$100,000

NIAID Grantee Awarded Hazen Research Prize

Dr. Hugh O'Neill McDevitt, a former member of the NIAID Advisory Council and an NIAID grantee for many years, has received the \$100,000 Lita Annenberg Hazen Award for Excellence in Clinical Research. He is also a current grantee of both NIADDK and the NCI. He is conducting basic research on HLA coding sequences for which NCI has renewed his grant for the next 3 years.



Dr. McDevitt

A professor of medical microbiology and of medicine (immunology) at the Stanford University School of Medicine, Dr. McDevitt has done pioneering research linking certain tissue types and susceptibility to a wide range of diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, insulin-dependent diabetes, and multiple sclerosis.

Dr. McDevitt has made many crucial discoveries on the association between disease and human leukocyte antigens (HLA), the "self" markers on body cells. His research has led to the identification of class II antigens, specific HLA molecules which regulate the interaction of some immune cells.

These discoveries are leading to new immunological approaches for the treatment of disease.

Dr. McDevitt's long-range goals are to use human monoclonal antibodies to suppress and eventually to prevent autoimmune diseases which are associated with a malfunction in the immune system.

The annual Hazen Award is administered by the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Half the \$100,000 prize is used to support a physician early in a research career who is chosen by the awardee to join in current research.

The first Hazen Award presented in 1979 went to Dr. Jesse Roth, director, Division of Intramural Research, NIADDK. □

HBP Volunteers Sought

USPHS School of Medicine in Bethesda seeks volunteers for a study on high blood pressure medications. Males and females on Inderal (Propranolol), Tanormin (Atenolol), or Thiazide Diuretics (e.g., Hydrochlorothiazide) are needed. Participants, who must be currently married, will receive \$20. Call Robin Hill at 295-3263 for more information. □

LASKER AWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

They delineated at the molecular level the way cholesterol is taken up by cells in a process they named receptor-mediated endocytosis. Their historic observations have opened a new era in the treatment of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease.

Their pioneering work was conducted on familial hypercholesterolemia (FH), a disease characterized by abnormal accumulations of cholesterol in the bloodstream. One in 500 people are estimated to have this condition.

Drs. Brown and Goldstein discovered that patients with the disease were unable to bind and internalize circulating cholesterol because they lacked or were deficient in receptors for low-density lipoprotein (LDL), a carrier of cholesterol in the blood. They identified and eventually isolated and purified the gene responsible for the absence or deficiency of these receptors.

The scientists then went on to delineate the way cholesterol is taken up by cells in a process they named receptor-mediated endocytosis. These original observations explained the way cholesterol is metabolized but also provided a new model for understanding how other large molecules such as insulin are taken up by cells.

This discovery of the LDL receptor and the process of receptor-mediated endocytosis has been a landmark contribution to atherosclerosis research and to the larger fields of medical genetics and cell biology. Their work has led to development of experimental drugs which are now being tested in patients. Preliminary indications suggest that some of these drugs stimulate production of LDL receptors and therefore lower cholesterol levels.



Dr. Brown

The citation for Drs. Brown and Goldstein reads in part: "For their extraordinary work in elucidating cholesterol metabolism, for delineating the process of receptor-mediated endocytosis, and for opening new approaches to the treatment of atherosclerosis."

Formal presentation of the Lasker Awards was made to the winners at the annual luncheon given in New York City on Nov. 22. The Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, Governor of New York, was the keynote speaker. Dr. Lewis Thomas, president-emeritus of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, who wrote a historical review of the Albert Lasker Awards in honor of their 40th anniversary, commented on their impact in biomedical research in his essay: "The Lasker Awards: Four Decades of Scientific Medical Progress." □

Alcoholism Prevention Committee Slates Two 3-Day Seminars

The National Committee for Prevention of Alcoholism will hold two 3-day seminars a month apart in early 1986.

The seminars on the theme "Prevention—The Key to a Healthy Future for Home, School and Community," will be held as follows:

Feb. 17-19, Orlando, Fla.; Mar. 17-19, Palm Springs, Calif.

For more information, contact: National Committee for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency, Rt. 1, Box 635, Appomattox, VA 24522. Phone: (304) 352-8100. □



Alice Fordyce, executive vice president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, visited NLM in October. The Foundation has donated the archives of the Albert Lasker Medical Research Awards to the Library. Mrs. Fordyce is shown here with Dr. Donald A. B. Lindberg, NLM Director.

AIDS COORDINATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

In his new capacity, Dr. Fauci has reconstituted the NIH AIDS Executive Committee and is serving as its co-chair with Dr. Wyngaarden. He also accompanies or represents Dr. Wyngaarden at PHS AIDS Executive Task Force meetings.

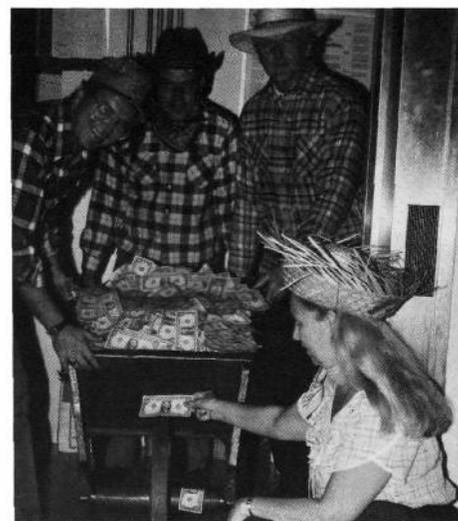
Dr. Fauci and the NIH AIDS Executive Committee are assisting Dr. Wyngaarden in formulating scientific policy and recommending allocation of resources for AIDS research at NIH. The Committee is charged with development of an overall plan that will clearly delineate roles, responsibilities and channels of communication.

The plan will provide a framework for addressing research needs and other emerging issues, and for identifying research gaps and redundancies.

The plan will also ensure a timely and consistent supply of information on AIDS and will provide for the appropriate preparation and review of all official documents concerning AIDS.

Membership of the NIH AIDS Executive Committee includes Directors of BIDs involved in AIDS research and staff members in the OD, NIH.

House-Senate conferees recently approved \$234.2 million for research and related activities to combat AIDS in fiscal 1986. A major part of this funding has been designated for NIH. □



R&W has begun its membership drive and if you join during December and January, you could win the wheelbarrow of money pictured above. Shown (l to r): Randy Schools, R&W general manager; David Brightwell, membership chairperson; Alan Moore, 1st vice president, and Agnes Richardson, president.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, NCI Director, Receives Four Major Honors

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., NCI Director, received four major honors this fall.

The American Cancer Society presented Dr. DeVita its Medal of Honor Nov. 8 at the society's annual meeting in New York. Dr. DeVita was honored for his "remarkable leadership of the National Cancer Institute and his outstanding contributions in the field of medical oncology."

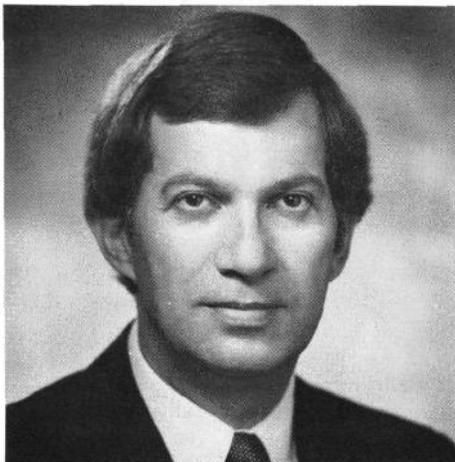
Dr. DeVita was selected to deliver England's annual Leukemia Research Fund lecture Nov. 18 in London. His lecture was titled "The Evolution of Curative Chemotherapy of Adult Lymphomas." The fund annually selects a distinguished scientist who has made an outstanding research contribution for its prestigious guest lectureship.

The American-Italian Foundation for Cancer Research presented Dr. DeVita with its second Barbara Bohlen Pfeifer Award for scientific achievement. The award was presented in New York, Nov. 24, in recognition of Dr. DeVita's "pioneering research in the therapy of lymphomas and in the development of the treatment of advanced Hodgkin's Disease, leading to a dramatic decrease in the mortality of this disease throughout the world, and for immeasurable dedication, energy, and insight as Director of the National Cancer Institute since 1980."

For the fourth honor, Dr. DeVita was selected to deliver the Stratton Lecture at the American Society of Hematology meeting in New Orleans Dec. 8. The lecturer traditionally is a senior individual who has made major contributions to the field of hematology over a number of years. Dr. DeVita's topic will be "Lessons from the Chemotherapy of Lymphomas."

Dr. DeVita has been cited frequently for his accomplishments in the development of curative chemotherapy of several adult lymphomas. Along with NIH colleagues, 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.

He and his colleagues were also the first to



Dr. DeVita

show that combination chemotherapy could cure the common non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, referred to as diffuse histiocytic lymphoma, in over half the cases. As a result, chemotherapy has now replaced radiotherapy in treating patients with early-stage disease. He and his staff played a major role in the development of similar treatments for cancers of the ovary and breast. For example, based on pharmacokinetic modelling studies, he introduced the technique of intraperitoneal chemotherapy for ovarian cancer using dialysis techniques.

In the laboratory, Dr. DeVita studied the pharmacokinetics movement of drugs in biological system system of anticancer drugs and kinetics of tumor cell proliferation with Dr. Robert Young. They were the first to describe the details of the cell kinetics of common human tumors.

These studies, relating kinetics of cell proliferation to normal and malignant tissue, first in rodents and then humans, were closely linked to the development and translation of usable and safe schedules from animals to humans for administration of combination chemotherapy.

Dr. DeVita is also frequently cited for his managerial accomplishments, both as director

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of the Institute's Division of Cancer Treatment, where he reorganized the program for drug development and clinical trials, and as Institute Director.

Since assuming the directorship in 1980, he has implemented a corporate management structure for the Institute, overhauled NCI's contracting process, implemented a consistent, rigorous process of review of the intramural research program by non-NCI scientists, and strengthened the advisory structure for the Institute's operating divisions.

Dr. DeVita received his bachelor's degree from the College of William and Mary in 1957, and was awarded his M.D. degree with distinction by the George Washington University School of Medicine in 1961.

His other major awards include the Albert and Mary Lasker Medical Research Award, 1972; honorary doctorates from the College of William and Mary (1982), Ohio State University (1983), and the George Washington University (1984); and the Pierluigi Nervi Award in Italy, 1985.

Dr. DeVita was elected to membership in the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in 1985. □



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